



Thailand

# Report on Thailand Gender-Disaggregated Statistics

Office of Women's Affairs and Family Development  
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

in collaboration with

United Nations Development Programme





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# Preface

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In the past, the lack of gender-specific data in national statistics has made it difficult to carry out effective development planning for women in Thailand. It has been hard to estimate the extent of problems that women face, such as women's health issues and violence against women and girls. Data is also dispersed, having been produced and disseminated by many different government agencies.

In response, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security's Office of Women's Affairs and Family Development, together with UNDP, have launched Thailand's first "Gender-Disaggregated Data and Database Project". The project establishes an integrated database that allows for the easy access and use of data disaggregated by gender; for use in the planning and implementation of policy that promotes the equality and advancement of women.

For the first time information such as the average income of households headed by men and women, computer and internet literacy of men and women, number of women and men in the media, number of hours women and men spend on household maintenance, in specific areas will be readily available to all government agencies, the academics, NGOs, and the public. The database and associated information systems will also help Thailand meet its obligations to important international commitments such as the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the Millennium Development Goals.

The following report presents gender-disaggregated and gender-related statistics collected or processed from the files and databases of various government and non-government agencies. The report presents 2002-2006 statistics by sex, administrative area and region and, in some cases, province. Definitions, calculation methods, data sources, as well as data development plan are included. We hope that this report will be useful for policy-makers, officials, academics, and the public, and that it will support all concerned in the promotion of gender equality and the protection of women's rights.

Last but not least, we would like to thank all the government and non-government organizations for their kind collaboration in providing these important data to the project.



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# Introduction

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The Gender-disaggregated Database represents the Bureau of Gender Equality Promotion, Office of Women and Family Development, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Thailand's endeavour to develop a database system that promotes public awareness on gender issues and policy-making and programme targeting towards gender equality.

The Gender-disaggregated Database will support the fulfillment of Thailand's obligations to important international commitments such as the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan 1995, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and the Millennium Development Goals 2000.

## Structure and Scope of the Gender-disaggregated Database

The structure of the database is based on the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan's 12 most discerning issues, namely (1) women and poverty, (2) education and training of women, (3) women and health (4) violence against women, (5) women and armed conflicts, (6) women and the economy, (7) women in power and decision making, (8) institutional mechanism for the advancement of women, (9) human rights of women (10) women and the media, (11) women and the environment, and (12) the girl-child.

Other references are the Human Development Index (HDI), the Gender-related Development Index (GDI), the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the Human Achievement Index (HAI).

The Gender-disaggregated Database is a continuing project. It starts off with the first installment of selected indicators and data that support these indicators. The data will be updated periodically, at least annually. The database is also expected to expand with more indicators, more data, more detailed disaggregation, for the purpose of highlighting the gender aspect to support the analyses and policy formulation of various government agencies.

## Data Sources and Data Management

In most cases, the scope of the data is a five-year span. Area disaggregation is administrative (urban-rural), regional, and provincial when possible. Gender-disaggregation is the primary concern. In some cases, data are processed from the database to produce gender-disaggregated data at various levels. For example, data that were disaggregated by region or by sex are now disaggregated by region and sex. Data that were disaggregated by region and sex, or by administrative area and sex, are now disaggregated by region and administrative area and sex. In other cases, administrative records were processed and calculated into gender-disaggregated data and indicators.

A large part of the data are from censuses or surveys conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO). Some data are available in the NSO's data tables, but some have to be processed from the NSO database. Some data are from administrative records or registration which have not been

processed, or processed in a non-gender-disaggregated manner. Some data are dispersed among various sources, and there has not been an integrated data collection system, agreed definition, or standard. This project has filled some, but not all of these gaps.

Standardization was a great challenge. The data collected from various government and non-governmental organizations are structured differently. For example, some agencies include Bangkok in the Central Region, some feature Bangkok separately, some put Bangkok and Bangkok vicinity in one cluster. When possible, data are reprocessed to present the data in the same regional classification system – Bangkok and 4 regions (Central, North, Northeast, and the South).

This report also provides basic information concerning definitions, calculation method, data sources, data collection, agencies responsible for data collection, data processing, data dissemination.

## Data Gap

Most data have some data gaps. The project took temporary measure to close some gaps. In other cases, the project suggests a data development plan to close the gap permanently. This varies from identifying appropriate data source (s), changing the data collection system, processing or reprocessing the data, restructuring or recalculate the data, etc. In most cases, the data development plan requires an inter-agency collaboration, especially between the agency responsible for the data and the BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS. In some cases, the responsible agencies agreed to produce the data as per the specified format, upon the request of the BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS. In other cases, data reprocessing and restructuring to show gender breakdowns should be the responsibility of the BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS.

## Data Dissemination

All in all, the Gender-disaggregated Database and the Gender Statistics Report represent an attempt to promote the production, exchange, use, and development of gender data and data system, which in turn will support the analysis, advocacy, and policy-making related to gender development. Database will be available on-line at [www.gender.go.th](http://www.gender.go.th) to facilitate convenient access to the data by government agencies, academics, NGOs and the public.

## Selected Interesting Statistics:

### Women in Poverty:

- Poverty incidence was slightly lower among women, compared with men. But in the South, it was on the rise among women and poverty incidence was higher among women than men in 2006.
- Female-headed households scored better than male-headed households. But the male-headed households fared better in Bangkok and the North.
- But average income of female-headed households was lower than that of male-headed households in every region, with the largest gap in the South. An encouraging sign is that the gap became smaller in 2006.



### **Education and Training of Women:**

- Men's mean years of schooling was more than women's. But the largest gap was between the urban and rural areas. Bangkok had the most years of schooling, and women had more years in school than men. The Northeast lagged behind other regions
- The enrolment rates for both sexes at the primary and lower secondary levels were very high. The rates dropped off at the upper secondary and tertiary levels, where women scored higher enrolment rates.
- Among the youth, women posed higher computer and internet literacy rate than men throughout the country. In the South, more women than men used computer.
- In so far as literacy is concerned, men fared better than women in all regions. The largest gender gap was observed in the North.
- In the 6-29 age group, women read more or as much as men. But after the age of 30, men surpassed women in both urban and rural areas.

### **Women and Health:**

- The South had the lowest coverage of standard pregnancy check-ups and birth attended by health personnel, and the highest maternal mortality rate.
- Most women practiced birth control. Most popular contraceptive methods were oral pills, female sterilization, and injection. Male sterilization accounted for only 1.1%.
- In the past two years, smoking among population dropped, but women's smoking rate increased. So was women's alcohol drinking.
- Women's illness rate was higher than men, but women had longer life expectancy at birth. The Northerners, men and women, had the highest illness rate and the shortest life span.
- Elderly women outnumbered men in all areas and regions, and a large number lived alone.

### **Violence against Women:**

- Twenty One Stop Crisis Centers – OSCCs were established in 2002. The number increased to 171 in 2006. Various types of shelter under the MSDHS expanded from 35 to 66 during 2003-2006.
- Number of women and children seeking assistance at the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security's shelters and assistance centers almost doubled in the last two years, largely due to sexual violence.
- Closed court cases related to rape and other sexual violence against women rose steadily from 4,896 to 9,653 during 2002-2006.

### **Women and Armed Conflict:**

- Women made up only 16.7% of the National Reconciliation Committee, appointed by the Cabinet to provide advice on peaceful solution to the violence in the Southernmost provinces.

### **Women and the Economy:**

- Women's labour participation rate was lower than men, but unemployment rate was lower among women, especially urban women.
- Women were outnumbered by men in non-agricultural employment and women's income was 94% of men's.
- In 2005, 32% of the executives of the 1,399 labour unions were women.
- In 2006, women accounted for 21.65% of the directors of the companies registered at SET. The share of female directors of the companies registered at the Ministry of Commerce was higher – at 35%.
- On average, women spent 2.7 hours per day on unpaid household maintenance and 3.3 hours per day on unpaid care for own household members, compared with 1.5 hours, and 2 hours, respectively by men. The largest gender gap was in the rural North.

### **Women in Power and Decision-making:**

- In the 2005 general election, women made up 11.4% of the House of Representatives. The representation was lowest in the South and the Northeast. The highest representation 21.6% was in Bangkok.
- During 2001-2006, Thailand had 3 Cabinets, with a very low but rising women representation; it was 8.6% in 2006.
- In 2007, women accounted for 11.3% of the executives of major political parties, an increase from 8.4% in 2005
- During 2002-2005, the proportion of female executives in the civil service increased to 23.1%. The increase took place at all levels, except at the highest level - C 11.
- In 2006, women outnumbered men as eligible voters. Women's and men's vote turnout rates were very close, at 65.9% and 65% respectively.

### **Institutional Mechanism for the Advancement of Women:**

- In 2006, there were 129 Gender Focal Points, and the ratio of Gender Focal Points to government agencies at department-level and higher was 0.84.

**Human Rights of Women:**

- The first National Human Rights Commission of Thailand consisted of 11 commissioners, 5 men and 6 women.

**Women and the Media:**

- The proportion of women in the media reached 38.4% in 2006. In general, women were slightly more active in the broadcast media than the print media.

**Women and the Environment:**

- The proportion of women attending the natural resources and environmental training organized by the Environment Research and Training Center, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment dropped from 58.6% in 2002 to 45.7% in 2006.

**The Girl-Child:**

- Males outnumbered females at birth. Sex ratio at birth was approximately 0.94 in every part of the country.
- While low birth weight was higher among female newborns, especially in the North, infant mortality rate and under 5 mortality rate were higher among males, especially in the South.
- Among children 5 years and under, the underweight rate was higher among boys, especially in the Northeast and the South.

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# 1. Women and Poverty

## Indicator 1.1 Poverty Incidence

Poverty incidence by sex shows the proportion of men and women under the poverty line. The data are useful for targeting, planning and evaluating poverty programmes.

### Definition

Poverty line is a measure of poverty, calculated from necessary food and non-food expenditures each person needs for subsistent living (Baht/person/month). Poverty line can be expenditures-based or income-based.

Poverty incidence (based on expenditures) refers to proportion of population that have necessary food and non-food expenditures less than the poverty line.

### Calculation method

Calculate food and non-food expenditures required for subsistence living of every family member into monetary term. Compare with actual household expenditures. A household is considered “poor” if the household expenditures are less than the amount required for subsistence living (the poverty line). Each and every member of that family is considered “poor”.

Poverty incidence (expenditures-based) =  $\frac{\text{Population whose household expenditures are less than the poverty line}}{\text{Population}} \times 100$

### Data source/dissemination

The Community Economic Development and Income Distribution Office, the Office of the National Economic and Social Development (NESDB) calculates poverty statistics from the National Statistical Office’s Household Socio-Economic Survey conducted every two years. The NESDB has produced poverty statistics every two years since 1988.

Data are disaggregated by sex, administrative area and region, and since 1994 by province. Provincial data by sex are available in 2006 as requested by the BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS.

Report on the Poverty and Income Distribution Data 1988-2006 (November 2007) is available at <http://poverty.nesdb.go.th>

### Data presented in this report

Poverty incidence by sex, administrative area, and region 2002, 2004, 2006.  
Poverty incidence by sex, and province 2006.

### Data development plan

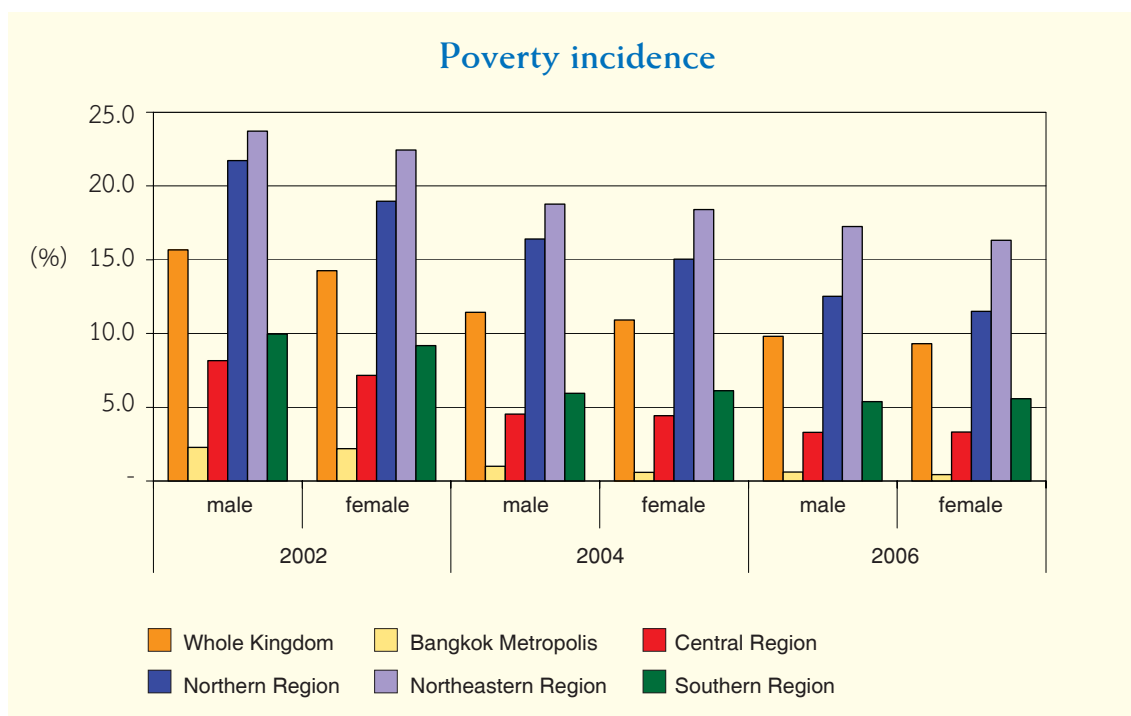
BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to seek collaboration from the NESDB to produce gender-disaggregated data by sex, administrative area, region, and province.

## Poverty situation

Poverty incidence among men and women was highest in the Northeast, followed by the North, South, Central Region, and Bangkok. The poor were largely rural inhabitants. Poverty incidence was slightly lower among women, compared with men. But in the South, it was on the rise among women and poverty incidence among women was higher than men in 2006.

In 2006, provinces with the highest poverty incidences among women were Mae Hong Son (51.29), Buri Ram (31.09), Narathiwat (27.23), Nakhon Phanom (23.94), Ubon Ratchathani (23.39).

Provinces with the lowest poverty incidences among women were Phang-Nga, Phuket, Samut Prakarn (0), Chonburi (0.14), Nonthaburi, Nakhon Pathom (0.31), Bangkok (0.43), and Rayong (0.46).





### Poverty incidence (expenditures-based) by sex, administrative area, and region

1) Poverty incidence (%)	2002			2004			2006		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>
municipal area	6.9	6.1	6.4	4.9	4.4	4.6	3.8	3.5	3.6
non-municipal area	19.7	18.2	18.9	14.4	14.0	14.2	12.3	11.8	12.0
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
municipal area	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
municipal area	5.3	4.7	5.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	1.9	2.0	1.9
non-municipal area	9.6	8.4	9.0	5.2	5.0	5.1	3.9	3.9	3.9
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>
municipal area	14.2	12.9	13.5	9.8	8.9	9.3	6.9	6.2	6.5
non-municipal area	23.6	20.6	22.1	18.1	16.7	17.4	13.8	12.8	13.3
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>
municipal area	12.7	11.2	11.9	11.3	10.4	10.8	8.9	8.4	8.6
non-municipal area	26.2	25.1	25.6	20.4	20.3	20.3	19.0	18.0	18.5
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>
municipal area	5.0	3.8	4.4	3.1	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.6	3.9
non-municipal area	11.4	11.1	11.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	5.7	6.3	6.0

2) Number of the poor (in thousands)	2002			2004			2006		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>4,566</b>	<b>4,569</b>	<b>9,135</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>3,612</b>	<b>7,019</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>6,057</b>
municipal area	625	632	1,257	456	477	933	334	344	678
non-municipal area	3,941	3,937	7,878	2,951	3,135	6,086	2,645	2,734	5,379
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>
municipal area	69	76	145	31	21	51	16	13	29
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>525</b>
municipal area	121	122	243	75	90	165	46	52	98
non-municipal area	428	420	848	240	261	501	204	223	428
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>1,410</b>
municipal area	156	161	318	110	116	226	73	74	147
non-municipal area	1,020	953	1,972	800	816	1,616	633	630	1,263
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>2,451</b>	<b>4,827</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>3,620</b>
municipal area	233	231	464	211	218	429	156	163	319
non-municipal area	2,143	2,220	4,363	1,699	1,827	3,525	1,625	1,676	3,301
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>472</b>
municipal area	46	42	88	30	32	62	43	42	85
non-municipal area	350	345	695	212	232	443	182	205	387

3) Poverty line (Baht/person/month)	2002			2004			2006		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>1,386</b>
municipal area	1,484	1,460	1,471	1,539	1,512	1,525	1,679	1,645	1,661
non-municipal area	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,275	1,268	1,271
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>2,020</b>
municipal area	1,826	1,780	1,801	1,885	1,825	1,853	2,061	1,984	2,020
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,476</b>
municipal area	1,471	1,445	1,457	1,538	1,515	1,525	1,693	1,664	1,678
non-municipal area	1,186	1,183	1,184	1,245	1,241	1,243	1,392	1,375	1,383
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>1,266</b>
municipal area	1,257	1,248	1,252	1,298	1,290	1,294	1,429	1,422	1,425
non-municipal area	1,035	1,029	1,032	1,088	1,089	1,089	1,234	1,221	1,227
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>1,240</b>
municipal area	1,183	1,178	1,181	1,230	1,228	1,229	1,370	1,360	1,365
non-municipal area	1,007	1,010	1,009	1,044	1,042	1,043	1,216	1,213	1,215
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>1,340</b>
municipal area	1,267	1,263	1,265	1,315	1,311	1,313	1,453	1,444	1,448
non-municipal area	1,040	1,041	1,041	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,301	1,307	1,304

Poverty line, poverty incidence, number of the poor, by sex, and province, 2006

Region/province	male			female			total					
	poverty line	poverty incidence	the poor (in thousands)	population (in thousands)	poverty line	poverty incidence	the poor (in thousands)	population (in thousands)	poverty incidence	the poor (in thousands)	population (in thousands)	
Bangkok Metropolitan	2,061	0.61	15.9	2,631.0	1,984	0.43	12.7	2,961.7	2,020	0.51	28.7	5,592.8
Samut Prakan	1,664	-	-	588.1	1,631	-	-	644.1	1,647	-	-	1,232.2
Nonthaburi	1,555	0.29	1.9	644.7	1,506	0.31	2.3	735.7	1,529	0.30	4.1	1,380.5
Pathum Thani	1,434	0.52	2.4	455.4	1,386	0.60	3.0	500.7	1,409	0.56	5.4	956.0
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya	1,517	0.23	0.8	336.9	1,493	0.76	2.8	368.7	1,505	0.50	3.5	705.5
Ang Thong	1,451	5.04	6.4	126.9	1,456	5.49	8.0	146.5	1,454	5.28	14.4	273.4
Lop Buri	1,449	4.50	15.1	335.5	1,434	3.97	14.9	373.8	1,441	4.22	30.0	709.2
Sing Buri	1,424	5.00	5.1	101.6	1,437	4.60	5.8	125.2	1,431	4.78	10.8	226.8
Chai Nat	1,436	5.39	8.6	159.4	1,458	7.10	12.7	179.1	1,448	6.30	21.3	338.5
Saraburi	1,496	3.10	11.0	355.9	1,473	3.31	12.2	367.5	1,485	3.20	23.2	723.4
Chon Buri	1,589	0.22	1.2	528.4	1,549	0.14	0.8	573.3	1,569	0.18	1.9	1,101.7
Rayong	1,538	0.44	1.1	254.8	1,480	0.46	1.2	253.6	1,509	0.45	2.3	508.3
Chanthaburi	1,449	1.43	3.7	258.6	1,445	1.51	4.4	291.5	1,447	1.47	8.1	550.1
Trat	1,472	6.82	8.6	126.3	1,449	8.07	11.2	138.9	1,460	7.47	19.8	265.1
Chachoengsao	1,441	5.29	16.6	314.1	1,416	4.54	14.6	322.3	1,429	4.91	31.3	636.4
Prachin Buri	1,413	2.14	3.9	183.5	1,449	2.22	4.5	203.2	1,432	2.18	8.4	386.7
Nakhon Nayok	1,412	0.89	0.9	102.8	1,406	1.00	1.1	111.1	1,409	0.95	2.0	213.8
Sa Kaeo	1,403	21.37	75.8	354.8	1,416	21.96	75.9	345.5	1,410	21.66	151.7	700.3
Ratchaburi	1,436	6.57	24.2	368.5	1,430	7.97	35.1	440.5	1,433	7.33	59.3	809.0
Kanchanaburi	1,420	8.58	35.8	417.5	1,415	8.98	41.5	461.7	1,417	8.79	77.3	879.2
Suphan Buri	1,398	2.10	7.8	370.0	1,404	2.32	10.0	431.4	1,401	2.21	17.7	801.4
Nakhon Pathom	1,442	0.59	2.5	424.9	1,428	0.31	1.4	455.5	1,434	0.45	3.9	880.3
Samut Sakhon	1,535	0.92	2.5	268.1	1,489	0.62	1.8	296.4	1,511	0.76	4.3	564.5
Samut Songkhram	1,404	5.32	4.4	82.8	1,428	4.21	3.8	91.2	1,416	4.74	8.2	174.0
Phetchaburi	1,465	2.83	5.6	197.0	1,453	1.57	3.5	223.1	1,459	2.16	9.1	420.1
Prachuap Khiri Khan	1,486	1.77	3.9	218.8	1,474	1.38	3.1	224.2	1,480	1.58	7.0	442.9
Central Region	1,487	3.30	249.7	7,575.1	1,467	3.32	275.4	8,304.4	1,476	3.31	525.1	15,879.5

Region/province	male				female				total			
	poverty line	poverty incidence	the poor (in thousands)	population (in thousands)	poverty line	poverty incidence	the poor (in thousands)	population (in thousands)	poverty line	poverty incidence	the poor (in thousands)	population (in thousands)
Chiang Mai	1,330	9.67	75.7	782.4	1,310	7.97	65.6	822.6	1,320	8.80	141.3	1,605.1
Lamphun	1,329	4.89	8.2	167.9	1,312	4.45	8.0	179.5	1,320	4.66	16.2	347.4
Lampang	1,291	9.78	36.6	374.1	1,272	9.13	36.3	397.4	1,282	9.44	72.9	771.5
Uttaradit	1,269	5.95	12.8	215.4	1,254	4.61	10.8	235.0	1,261	5.25	23.6	450.4
Phrae	1,288	12.66	25.0	197.8	1,260	10.19	22.2	217.5	1,273	11.37	47.2	415.3
Nan	1,226	19.19	46.8	244.1	1,222	19.40	46.2	238.0	1,224	19.29	93.0	482.2
Phayao	1,305	9.25	22.3	240.6	1,301	6.81	17.5	256.9	1,303	7.99	39.8	497.5
Chiang Rai	1,275	15.56	100.0	642.5	1,262	15.69	104.6	666.2	1,268	15.63	204.5	1,308.8
Mae Hong Son	1,206	53.72	84.2	156.7	1,195	51.29	77.5	151.2	1,200	52.53	161.7	307.9
Nakhon Sawan	1,261	9.39	40.8	433.8	1,271	8.91	44.1	495.1	1,267	9.13	84.8	928.9
Uthai Thani	1,271	7.96	10.8	136.0	1,270	8.93	13.8	154.0	1,271	8.47	24.6	290.0
Kamphaeng Phet	1,234	2.58	9.9	383.3	1,218	4.02	16.3	406.2	1,226	3.32	26.2	789.4
Tak	1,279	20.98	63.7	303.5	1,249	20.91	72.5	346.8	1,263	20.94	136.2	650.2
Sukhothai	1,246	12.43	33.4	268.7	1,261	11.82	37.2	314.9	1,254	12.10	70.6	583.6
Phitsanulok	1,272	8.71	31.0	355.9	1,274	8.48	33.8	398.5	1,273	8.59	64.8	754.4
Phichit	1,245	5.03	12.0	238.6	1,249	4.46	11.8	264.5	1,247	4.73	23.8	503.1
Phetchabun	1,211	18.80	93.0	494.6	1,206	14.97	86.0	574.4	1,209	16.74	179.0	1,069.1
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>12.53</b>	<b>706.1</b>	<b>5,636.0</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>11.51</b>	<b>704.1</b>	<b>6,118.7</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>1,410.2</b>	<b>11,754.7</b>

Region/province	male				female				total			
	poverty line	poverty incidence	the poor (in thousands)	population (in thousands)	poverty line	poverty incidence	the poor (in thousands)	population (in thousands)	poverty line	poverty incidence	the poor (in thousands)	population (in thousands)
Nakhon Ratchasima	1,263	16.94	205.5	1,213.5	1,246	14.04	186.5	1,328.4	1,254	15.42	392.1	2,541.9
Buri Ram	1,214	30.27	229.2	757.1	1,217	31.09	254.6	818.9	1,215	30.70	483.8	1,576.0
Surin	1,241	13.16	91.8	697.5	1,226	15.09	118.6	786.2	1,233	14.18	210.4	1,483.7
Si Sa Ket	1,211	21.61	149.4	691.1	1,208	20.76	168.0	809.4	1,209	21.15	317.4	1,500.5
Ubon Ratchathani	1,215	27.00	220.3	815.8	1,221	23.39	205.9	880.6	1,218	25.12	426.2	1,696.4
Yasothon	1,254	8.04	19.4	240.9	1,247	7.05	18.9	267.9	1,250	7.52	38.2	508.8
Chaiyaphum	1,255	18.74	94.0	501.5	1,256	15.71	90.0	572.8	1,256	17.13	184.0	1,074.4
Amnat Charoen	1,226	10.48	28.3	270.3	1,207	12.27	34.2	278.9	1,216	11.39	62.6	549.2
Nong Bua Lam Phu	1,223	13.66	47.0	344.1	1,226	13.76	51.4	373.7	1,225	13.71	98.4	717.7
Khon Kaen	1,292	16.04	119.4	744.2	1,293	14.04	115.3	821.2	1,293	14.99	234.7	1,565.4
Udon Thani	1,239	12.40	84.7	682.7	1,236	13.78	104.4	757.7	1,238	13.13	189.1	1,440.5
Loei	1,215	12.77	42.9	335.5	1,219	11.87	39.0	328.9	1,217	12.32	81.9	664.4
Nong Khai	1,242	6.66	32.9	494.3	1,253	7.20	37.2	516.2	1,248	6.94	70.1	1,010.5
Maha Sarakham	1,260	9.41	36.0	382.2	1,244	7.58	35.1	462.9	1,251	8.40	71.0	845.0
Roi Et	1,244	14.73	98.0	665.3	1,250	14.52	104.4	719.3	1,247	14.62	202.4	1,384.6
Kalasin	1,256	19.01	92.1	484.7	1,244	18.16	93.4	514.0	1,250	18.57	185.5	998.7
Sakon Nakhon	1,238	15.00	78.7	524.5	1,241	14.81	81.4	549.4	1,240	14.90	160.0	1,073.9
Nakhon Phanom	1,237	28.06	78.8	280.8	1,248	23.94	67.8	283.3	1,243	25.99	146.6	564.1
Mukdahan	1,261	17.03	33.1	194.6	1,239	16.14	32.9	204.0	1,250	16.58	66.1	398.6
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>17.26</b>	<b>1,781.3</b>	<b>10,320.5</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>16.31</b>	<b>1,839.2</b>	<b>11,273.8</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>16.77</b>	<b>3,620.4</b>	<b>21,594.3</b>

Region/province	male				female				total			
	poverty line	poverty incidence	the poor (in thousands)	population (in thousands)	poverty line	poverty incidence	the poor (in thousands)	population (in thousands)	poverty line	poverty incidence	the poor (in thousands)	population (in thousands)
Nakhon Si Thammarat	1,350	2.81	21.1	753.4	1,350	2.73	19.9	731.4	1,350	2.77	41.1	1,484.8
Krabi	1,342	5.40	11.1	206.4	1,330	5.96	12.4	207.9	1,336	5.68	23.5	414.3
Phang-nga	1,340	-	-	108.8	1,340	-	-	109.5	1,340	-	-	218.4
Phuket	1,380	-	-	177.8	1,377	-	-	192.9	1,378	-	-	370.7
Surat Thani	1,389	0.72	3.3	452.3	1,386	0.91	4.4	489.8	1,388	0.82	7.7	942.1
Ranong	1,345	0.04	0.0	105.0	1,339	0.57	0.6	111.0	1,342	0.31	0.7	216.0
Chumphon	1,346	2.95	6.9	232.7	1,384	2.31	5.6	240.4	1,365	2.63	12.4	473.1
Songkhla	1,363	0.57	3.4	602.5	1,372	1.02	6.8	667.2	1,368	0.81	10.2	1,269.7
Satun	1,282	6.62	9.0	135.9	1,296	6.39	8.9	138.6	1,289	6.50	17.9	274.5
Trang	1,343	0.59	1.8	296.7	1,341	0.82	2.6	319.4	1,342	0.71	4.4	616.0
Phatthalung	1,361	2.88	6.9	238.0	1,359	3.73	9.3	248.7	1,360	3.32	16.2	486.7
Pattani	1,265	16.00	40.5	253.1	1,272	16.57	48.4	292.4	1,269	16.31	88.9	545.5
Yala	1,305	6.97	16.8	240.3	1,316	6.46	16.6	257.6	1,311	6.71	33.4	497.9
Narathiwat	1,250	26.87	105.1	391.3	1,273	27.23	110.7	406.4	1,262	27.05	215.8	797.7
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>225.9</b>	<b>4,194.2</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>246.3</b>	<b>4,413.3</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>472.2</b>	<b>8,607.5</b>
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>9.81</b>	<b>2,978.9</b>	<b>30,356.9</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>9.31</b>	<b>3,077.7</b>	<b>33,071.9</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>9.55</b>	<b>6,056.7</b>	<b>63,428.8</b>

## Indicator 1.2 Poverty Incidence among Female-headed Households

Female heads of households are likely to have more occupational constraints than their male counterparts. Female-headed households therefore face more difficulties in making ends meet. These data are useful for targeting, planning and evaluating poverty programmes.

### Definition

**Poverty line** is a measure of poverty, calculated from necessary food and non-food expenditures each person needs for subsistent living (Baht/person/month).

**Poor households** are households that have necessary food and non-food expenditures less than the poverty line.

**Head of household** is the person whom other members of the family respect and regard as such, whether or not he or she is responsible for the family's finance and welfare.

### Calculation method

Poverty incidence among female-headed households =  $\frac{\text{Number of female-headed households that have necessary food and non-food expenditures less than the poverty line}}{\text{Number of female-headed households}} \times 100$

### Data source/dissemination

Community Economic Development and Income Distribution Office, the Office of the National Economic and Social Development (NESDB) calculates poverty data from the National Statistical Office's Household Socio-Economic Survey conducted every two years. The NESDB has produced poverty statistics every two years since 1988.

Data are disaggregated by sex, administrative area, and region.

Report on the Poverty and Income Distribution Data 1988-2006 (November 2007) is available at <http://poverty.nesdb.go.th>

### Data presented in this report

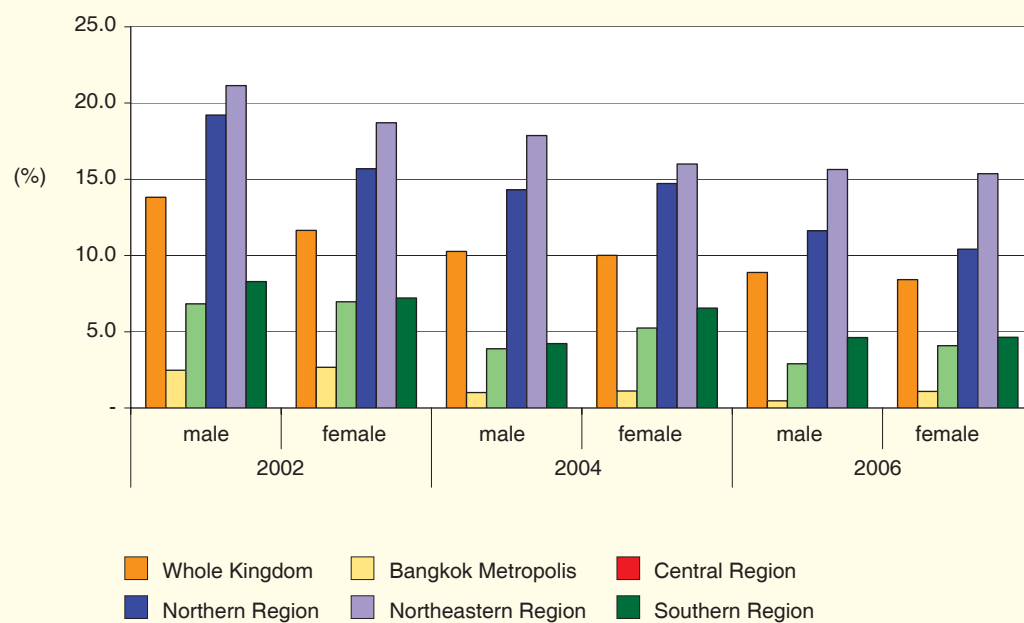
Poverty incidence by sex of the head of household, administrative area, and region, 2002, 2004, 2006.

### Data development plan -

## Household poverty

Proportion and number of poor households have continued to drop. In 2006, poverty incidence was 8.7%. Female-headed households scored better than male-headed households at 8.4% and 8.9% respectively. But male-headed households fared better in Bangkok and the North.

### Poor households





Poverty incidence (expenditures-based) by sex of the head of households, administrative area, and region

1) Proportion of poor households (%)	2002			2004			2006		
	female-headed poor households	male-headed poor households	total poor households	female-headed poor households	male-headed poor household	total poor households	female-headed poor households	male-headed poor household	total poor households
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	13.8	11.6	13.2	10.3	10.0	10.2	8.9	8.4	8.7
municipal area	6.0	5.5	5.9	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.3	3.4	3.3
non-municipal area	17.6	15.5	17.1	13.3	13.4	13.3	11.3	11.0	11.2
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	2.5	2.7	2.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.7
municipal area	2.5	2.7	2.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.7
<b>Central Region</b>	6.8	7.0	6.9	3.9	5.2	4.4	2.9	4.1	3.3
municipal area	4.2	4.8	4.4	2.4	3.9	2.9	1.7	2.4	1.9
non-municipal area	8.3	8.2	8.3	4.7	6.1	5.2	3.5	4.9	4.0
<b>Northern Region</b>	19.2	15.7	18.2	14.3	14.7	14.4	11.6	10.4	11.3
municipal area	13.7	10.2	12.6	9.7	8.4	9.2	6.9	5.1	6.3
non-municipal area	20.6	17.6	19.8	15.5	16.9	15.9	12.7	12.1	12.5
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	21.1	18.7	20.5	17.9	16.0	17.4	15.6	15.4	15.6
municipal area	10.9	8.8	10.2	10.2	9.0	9.9	7.7	8.0	7.8
non-municipal area	23.5	21.8	23.1	19.7	18.0	19.2	17.3	17.3	17.3
<b>Southern Region</b>	8.3	7.2	8.0	4.2	6.5	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6
municipal area	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.9
non-municipal area	9.9	9.4	9.8	4.9	8.7	5.8	5.1	5.6	5.3

2) Number of poor households (in thousands)	2002			2004			2006		
	female-headed poor households	male-headed poor households	total poor households	female-headed poor households	male-headed poor households	total poor households	female-headed poor households	male-headed poor households	total poor households
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	1,739	572	2,311	1,318	551	1,869	1,167	496	1,663
municipal area	248	103	351	183	92	274	130	68	198
non-municipal area	1,491	469	1,960	1,136	459	1,595	1,037	428	1,465
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	34	15	50	15	7	22	5	7	12
municipal area	34	15	50	15	7	22	5	7	12
<b>Central Region</b>	191	96	287	112	81	193	93	69	162
municipal area	42	25	67	25	23	48	19	14	33
non-municipal area	149	71	220	87	58	145	74	56	130
<b>Northern Region</b>	484	156	640	369	167	536	310	115	425
municipal area	71	26	98	51	24	75	34	14	48
non-municipal area	413	130	543	318	143	461	276	101	377
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	892	265	1,158	751	256	1,007	678	272	951
municipal area	86	30	116	83	33	116	58	29	87
non-municipal area	806	235	1,042	669	223	892	621	243	864
<b>Southern Region</b>	137	39	176	72	40	111	80	33	114
municipal area	15	6	21	9	5	14	14	5	19
non-municipal area	123	33	155	62	35	97	67	28	95

## Indicator 1.3 Average Income of Female-headed Households as Proportion of Average Income of Male-headed Households

Due to some socio-economic constraints, women-headed households may have less income than men-headed households. These data are useful for targeting, planning and evaluating poverty programmes.

### Definition

**Head of household** is the person whom other members of the family respect and regard as such, whether or not he or she is responsible for the family's finance and welfare.

**Household income** includes cash and in-kind income.

### Calculation method

Average income of women-headed households as proportion of average income of men-headed households =  $\text{Average income of women-headed households} / \text{Average income of men-headed households} \times 100$

### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office (NSO) conducts a Household Socio-Economic Survey every two years. Data on average household income are disaggregated by administrative area, and region. Data can be processed to present gender-disaggregated data.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333

### Data presented in this report

Average household income by sex of the household head, administrative area, and region 2004, 2006

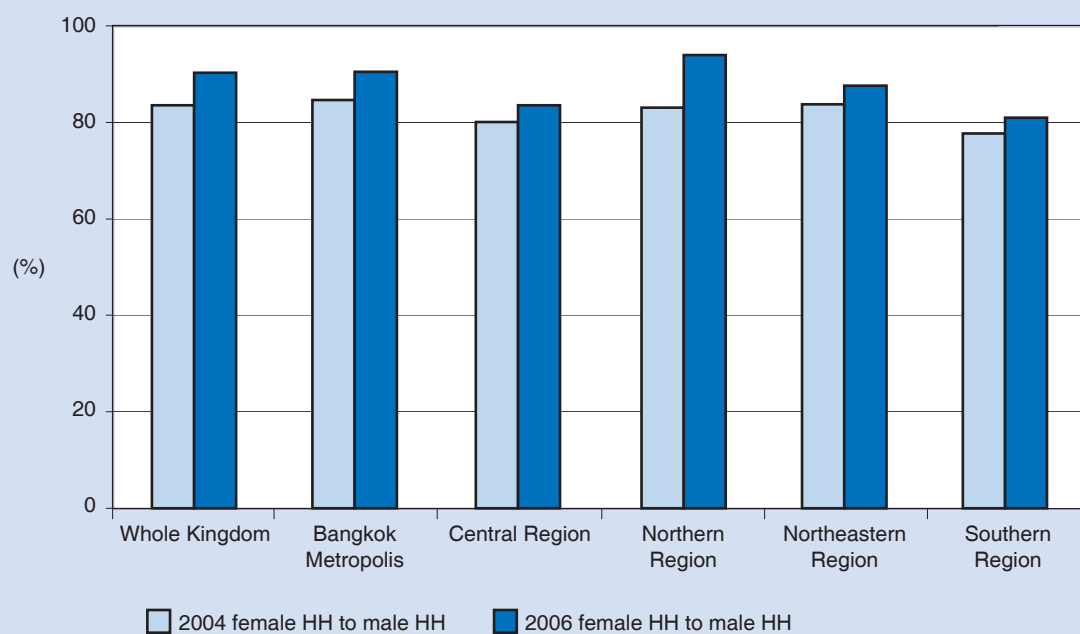
### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to seek collaboration from the NSO to produce gender-disaggregated data by sex, administrative area, region.

## Average household income

Average income of female-headed households was lower than that of male-headed households in every region, with the largest gap in the South. An encouraging sign is that the gap became smaller in 2006.

### Average income of female-headed households to average income of male-headed households



# Average Income of female-headed households to average income of male-headed households

Average household income	2004				2006			
	average household income (Baht/month)	average income of male-headed households (Baht/month)	average income of female-headed households (Baht/month)	proportion of average income of female-headed households to male-headed households (%)	average household income (Baht/month)	average income of male-headed households (Baht/month)	average income of female-headed households (Baht/month)	proportion of average income of female-headed households to male-headed households (%)
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>14,778</b>	<b>15,539</b>	<b>12,987</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>17,787</b>	<b>18,339</b>	<b>16,561</b>	<b>90.3</b>
municipal area	22,423	23,929	19,274	80.5	26,948	28,314	24,273	85.7
non-municipal area	11,078	11,691	9,549	81.7	13,552	13,992	12,516	89.5
<b>Bangkok Metropolitan</b>	<b>29,696</b>	<b>31,102</b>	<b>26,314</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>36,658</b>	<b>37,891</b>	<b>34,267</b>	<b>90.4</b>
municipal area	29,696	31,102	26,314	84.6	36,658	37,891	34,267	90.4
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>17,275</b>	<b>18,572</b>	<b>14,865</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>20,544</b>	<b>21,801</b>	<b>18,208</b>	<b>83.5</b>
municipal area	19,660	21,006	17,283	82.3	23,771	25,512	20,354	79.8
non-municipal area	16,041	17,347	13,551	78.1	18,904	19,860	17,173	86.5
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>10,690</b>	<b>11,273</b>	<b>9,362</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>13,146</b>	<b>13,384</b>	<b>12,573</b>	<b>93.9</b>
municipal area	15,755	16,335	14,697	90.0	19,222	20,435	16,949	82.9
non-municipal area	9,368	10,068	7,671	76.2	11,598	11,758	11,186	95.1
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>9,933</b>	<b>10,399</b>	<b>8,707</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>11,815</b>	<b>12,254</b>	<b>10,735</b>	<b>87.6</b>
municipal area	16,952	18,268	14,049	76.9	20,125	21,204	17,913	84.5
non-municipal area	8,522	8,912	7,456	83.7	10,194	10,621	9,104	85.7
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>14,237</b>	<b>15,111</b>	<b>11,748</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>18,667</b>	<b>19,765</b>	<b>15,997</b>	<b>80.9</b>
municipal area	18,356	20,240	14,483	71.6	23,442	25,086	20,194	80.5
non-municipal area	13,022	13,771	10,647	77.3	17,008	18,070	14,220	78.7

## 2. Education and Training of Women

### Indicator 2.1 Mean Years of Schooling of Population 15 Years and over

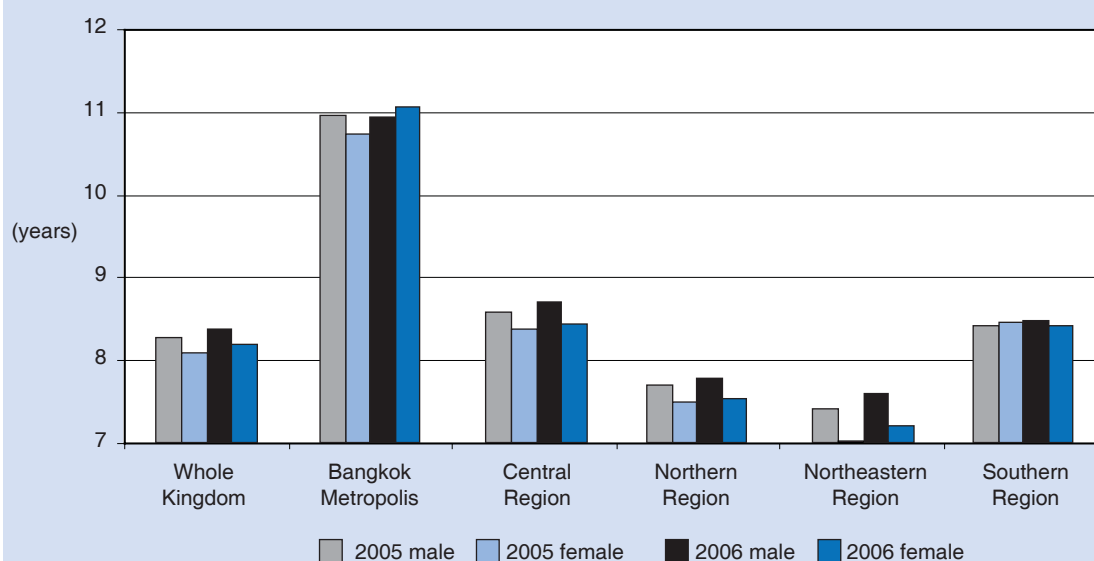
Mean years of schooling is an overall indicator of the population's potential for human and social development. It also reflects the society's capacity to provide an adequate and equal opportunity for education.

<b>Definition</b>	Number of years that populations aged 15 and over spent in formal education or equivalent.
<b>Calculation method</b>	<p>The National Statistical Office's Labour Force Survey (LFS) includes a question on education attainment (highest level of education).</p> <p>Calculated from the LFS data (3rd quarter), weighted by population 15 years and over.</p>
<b>Data source/dissemination</b>	Office of the Education Council, Ministry of Education (MoE) calculates this indicator from the LFS every two years. Gender disaggregation is available at the national level, but is not available by administrative area, or by region.
<b>Data presented in this report</b>	Mean years of schooling calculated from LFS (3rd quarter) by sex, administrative area, and region 2005-2006.
<b>Data development plan</b>	BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to seek collaboration from the Office of the Education Council, MoE for data disaggregated by sex, administrative area, and region.

### Mean years of schooling

Mean years of schooling of population 15 years and over increased from 8.2 in 2005 to 8.3 in 2006. Men were slightly better off than women. But the largest gap was between the urban and rural areas. Bangkok had the highest mean years of schooling, and women had more years in school than men. The Northeast lagged behind other regions.

## Mean years of schooling of population 15 years and over



Mean years of schooling of population 15 years and over by sex, administrative area, and region

Mean years of schooling of population 15 years and over	2005			2006		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>
municipal area	10.1	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0
non-municipal area	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.5
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>
municipal area	11.0	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.0
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>
municipal area	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.5
non-municipal area	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.1
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>
municipal area	9.5	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.2	9.3
non-municipal area	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.2
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>
municipal area	9.4	9.0	9.2	9.6	9.1	9.4
non-municipal area	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.2	6.8	7.0
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>
municipal area	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9
non-municipal area	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0

## Indicator 2.2 Gross Enrolment Rate

Gross enrolment rate shows the government's capacity to provide access to education to children and the youth in every area of the country.

### Definition

Students in each education level as percentage of population in the corresponding education age group. The enrolment rate may exceed 100% if there are under-aged or over-aged students.

Age group for primary level = 6-11 years old

Age group for lower secondary level = 12-14 years old

Age group for upper secondary level = 15-17 years old

Age group for tertiary education = 18-21 years old

### Calculation method

Number of students in the education level/Population in the corresponding education age group X 100

### Data source/dissemination

Education Statistics in Brief 2006, Education Management Information System and Communication, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education (MoE)

Population 2001-2003 from Estimated Population by Age Group, Office of the Education Council, Ministry of Education.

Population 2004-2006 from Population by Age Group, Bureau of Registration Administration, Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior, at 31 December.

### Data presented in this report

Enrolment rates 2002-2006 from the Education Statistics in Brief 2006, Education Management Information System and Communication, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoE, Table 3: Enrolment rates by class and education level 2001-2006.

### Data development plan

There are 2 data sources providing different sets of data:

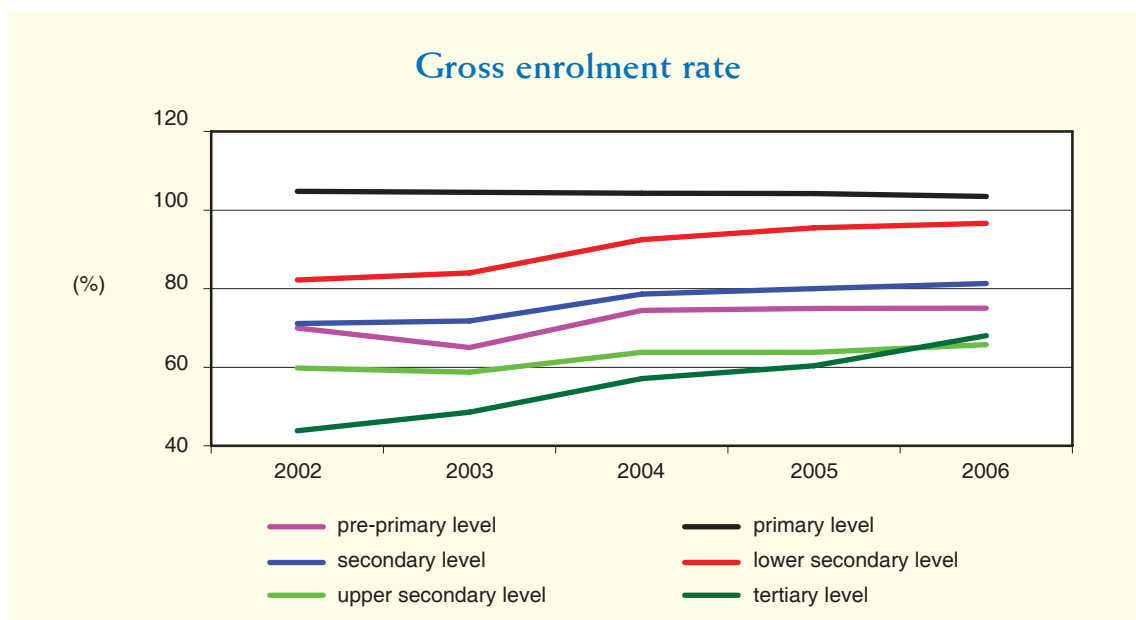
1) Education Statistics in Brief 2006, Education Management Information System and Communication, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoE

2) Thailand Education Statistics 2003-2005, Office of Education Council, and website (13 August 2006) ([www.thaiedstat.org/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=94](http://www.thaiedstat.org/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=94))

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS inquired and received explanations from the Education Management Information System and Communication, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoE that data from 2) include students in non-formal education and in facilities beyond the MoE's jurisdiction, e.g. schools administered by local administrative organizations.

## Student enrolment

Gross enrolment rates for primary and lower secondary levels which are mandatory education were very high. Tertiary enrolment also increased rapidly.



### Gross enrolment rate by education level

Education level	education age group	gross enrolment rate (%)				
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
total	3-21	75.96	75.75	81.64	82.84	84.68
pre-primary level	3-5	69.94	65.00	74.44	74.95	75.03
primary level	6-11	104.77	104.49	104.24	104.17	103.47
secondary level	12-17	71.10	71.75	78.60	79.96	81.30
<i>lower secondary level</i>	<i>12-14</i>	<i>82.23</i>	<i>84.01</i>	<i>92.47</i>	<i>95.45</i>	<i>96.64</i>
<i>upper secondary level</i>	<i>15-17</i>	<i>59.82</i>	<i>58.73</i>	<i>63.82</i>	<i>63.80</i>	<i>65.78</i>
tertiary level	18-21	43.81	48.56	57.11	60.38	68.03



## Indicator 2.3 Female and Male Gross Enrolment Rates

Gross enrolment rates by sex is a measure of equal access and opportunity for education of girls and boys as well as the government's capacity to provide education to children and youths in every part of the country.

### Definition

Female or male students in each education level as percentage of female or male population in the corresponding education age group. The enrolment rate may exceed 100% if there are under-aged or over-aged students.

Age group for primary level = 6-11 years old

Age group for lower secondary level = 12-14 years old

Age group for upper secondary level = 15-17 years old

Age group for tertiary education = 18-21 years old

### Calculation method

Number of female or male students in the education level/Female or male population in the corresponding age group X 100

### Data source/dissemination

Education Statistics in Brief 2006, ICT Center, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education (MoE), Table 2: Number and enrolment rates of students in formal education by class and education level, 2006

In 2006, the Education Management Information System and Communication, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoE began collecting student data by school, class, and sex, covering all 11 categories of educational facilities.

Population by sex at 31 December 2006 from Bureau of Registration Administration, Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior.

### Data presented in this report

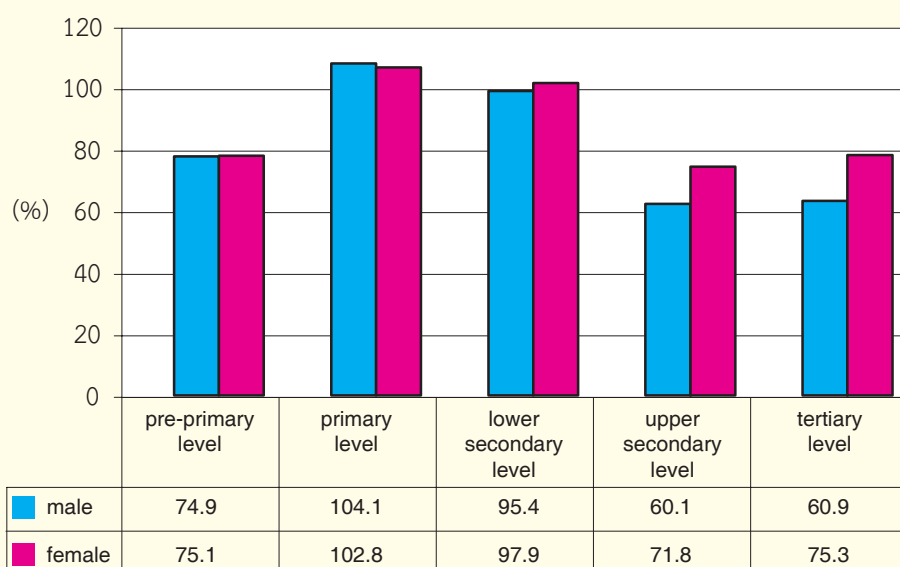
Gross enrolment rate by sex, and education level 2006.

### Data development plan -

## Enrolment rates of girls and boys

Girls and boys in Thailand have equal access and opportunity for education. The nine-year mandatory education has mobilized all children and youth into the school system to complete lower secondary education. As a consequence, the enrolment rates for both sexes at the primary and lower secondary levels were very high. The rates dropped off at the upper secondary and tertiary levels, where women scored higher enrolment rates.

### Gross enrolment rate by sex, 2006



### Gross enrolment rate by sex, and education level

Education level	education age group	2006 academic year								
		population (number)			students (number)			gross enrolment rate (%)		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
<b>total</b>	<b>3-21</b>	<b>8,840,867</b>	<b>8,424,009</b>	<b>17,264,876</b>	<b>7,273,294</b>	<b>7,347,365</b>	<b>14,620,659</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>84.7</b>
pre-primary level	3-5	1,215,348	1,146,766	2,362,114	910,500	861,690	1,772,190	74.9	75.1	75.0
primary level	6-11	2,826,694	2,678,900	5,505,594	2,941,634	2,754,827	5,696,461	104.1	102.8	103.5
lower secondary level	12-14	1,475,887	1,401,935	2,877,822	1,408,653	1,372,362	2,781,015	95.4	97.9	96.6
upper secondary level	15-17	1,454,705	1,386,807	2,841,512	873,936	995,098	1,869,034	60.1	71.8	65.8
tertiary level	18-21	1,868,233	1,809,601	3,677,834	1,138,571	1,363,388	2,501,959	60.9	75.3	68.0

## Indicator 2.4 Retention Rate

Retention rate indicates the ability of students to stay in the school system. Some students may have to drop out of school, which represents lost opportunity for both the students and the society. Drop-out students face difficulties in obtaining and qualifying for good positions in the job market.

### Definition

Number of students in the first academic year of the education level as percentage of the last academic year of the same education level for the same class. The retention rate for the primary level is the percentage of students in grade 1, compared with students in grade 6 of the same class five years ago.

### Calculation method

Primary retention rate = Number of students in grade 6/Number of students in grade 1 five years ago X 100

Lower secondary retention rate = Number of students in grade 9/Number of students in grade 7 two years ago X 100

Upper secondary retention rate = Number of students in grade 12/Number of students in grade 10 two years ago X 100

### Data source/dissemination

Thailand Education Statistics, Education Analysis and Forecast Center, Research and Development Bureau, Office of the Education Council, Ministry of Education (MoE).

### Data presented in this report

Retention rates (no gender disaggregation) 1991-2002, 1994-2005

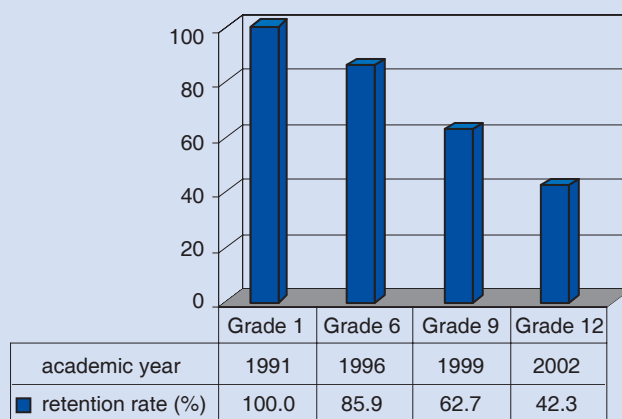
### Data development plan

Office of the Permanent Secretary General, MoE's priority is on the collection of all key education data, after which the Center will attempt to collect gender-disaggregated retention data.

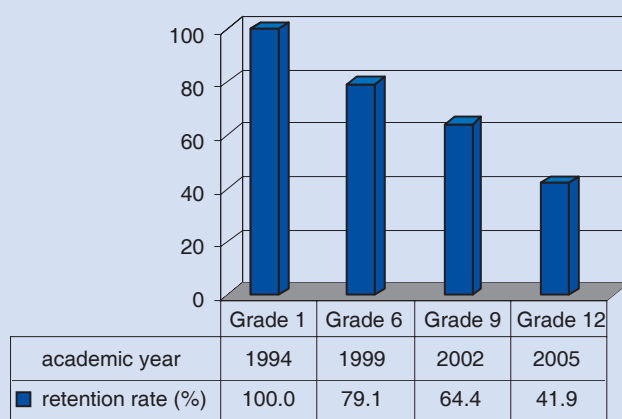
## Student retention

During 1994-2005, retention rate at the primary level was 79.1%, a noticeable decline from 85.9% during 1991-2002. No significant change was observed at the lower and upper secondary levels.

### Retention rate 1991-2002



### Retention rate 1994-2005



### Retention rate by education level

Education level	1991-2002			1992-2003		
	academic year	students (number)	retention rate (%)	academic year	students (number)	retention rate (%)
Grade 1	1991	1,235,292	100.0	1992	1,191,682	100.0
Grade 6	1996	1,061,670	85.9	1997	962,475	80.8
Grade 9	1999	774,625	62.7	2000	764,866	64.2
Grade 12	2002	522,415	42.3	2003	510,807	42.9

Education level	1993-2004			1994-2005		
	academic year	students (number)	retention rate (%)	academic year	students (number)	retention rate (%)
Grade 1	1993	1,211,568	100.0	1994	1,150,902	100.0
Grade 6	1998	927,591	76.6	1999	910,026	79.1
Grade 9	2001	741,816	61.2	2002	740,883	64.4
Grade 12	2003	491,427	40.6	2004	482,730	41.9

## Indicator 2.5 Ratio of Female to Male Students in Selected Subjects of Tertiary Education

Ratio of female to male students in tertiary education indicates the equality of access and opportunity in higher education. The predominance of male or female students in selected subjects may reflect unequal opportunity, preferences, or the influence of social perception on gender roles.

### Definition

Tertiary education includes diploma, bachelor's, graduate, post graduate, and doctoral programmes. Tertiary education is categorized by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) into 10 subjects.

### Calculation method

Ratio of female to male students in selected subjects of tertiary education = Number of female students in selected subjects of tertiary education/Number of male students in the same subjects

### Data source/dissemination

The Higher Education Data and Information, Office of the Commission on Higher Education, Ministry of Education (MoE) collects data on students in tertiary education. There was a data gap during 2003-2005 as some tertiary institutions did not report their data.

In 2006, the Office of the Commission on Higher Education, MoE resumed the data collection. This system is now based on individual records.

Gender disaggregated data are available for only public universities/colleges.

### Data presented in this report

Students in selected subjects of tertiary education by sex 1997-2002.

### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to seek collaboration from the Office of the Commission on Higher Education, MoE, to produce gender-disaggregated data that include private universities/colleges.

## Tertiary education

In tertiary education, women outnumbered men in Humanities, Religion and Theology, Medicine and related subjects, Social Science, Education, and Teaching. Men outnumbered women in Engineering, Law, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Fine and Applied Arts. In recent years, more women chose to study Law while more men were enrolled in Humanities, Religion and Theology, Medicine and related subjects.

Ratio of female to male students in selected subjects in tertiary education

Tertiary education classified by ISCED	1997					1998					1999				
	male (number)	female (number)	total (number)	female/ male ratio	male (number)	female (number)	total (number)	female/ male ratio	male (number)	female (number)	total (number)	female/ male ratio	male (number)	female (number)	total (number)
<b>Total</b>	368,788	380,734	749,522	1.03	391,671	416,429	808,100	1.06	395,471	432,564	828,035	1.09			
1. Teacher training and education science	24,082	32,900	56,982	1.37	25,771	37,481	63,252	1.45	27,608	41,792	69,400	1.51			
2. Humanities, religion and theology	4,672	17,368	22,040	3.72	5,771	20,143	25,914	3.49	6,304	21,887	28,191	3.47			
3. Fine and Applied Arts	1,838	1,481	3,319	0.81	2,785	2,115	4,900	0.76	3,109	2,292	5,401	0.74			
4. Law	85,289	21,520	106,809	0.25	87,484	26,320	113,804	0.30	85,569	29,965	115,534	0.35			
5. Social sciences and business	161,229	224,324	385,553	1.39	168,000	240,117	408,117	1.43	167,101	241,193	408,294	1.44			
Social and behavioural science	83,878	56,540	140,418	0.67	92,155	66,644	158,799	0.72	93,956	72,487	166,443	0.77			
Business and administration	60,722	132,351	193,073	2.18	58,230	135,611	193,841	2.33	55,822	130,678	186,500	2.34			
Journalism and information	16,277	31,336	47,613	1.93	17,226	33,851	51,077	1.97	16,859	33,982	50,841	2.02			
Home economics	352	4,097	4,449	11.64	389	4,011	4,400	10.31	464	4,046	4,510	8.72			
6. Natural sciences	21,878	22,229	44,107	1.02	28,354	26,715	55,069	0.94	27,695	29,094	56,789	1.05			
Natural sciences	10,142	12,055	22,197	1.19	14,763	15,724	30,487	1.07	14,524	17,775	32,299	1.22			
Mathematics, statistics and Computer science	11,736	10,174	21,910	0.87	13,591	10,991	24,582	0.81	13,171	11,319	24,490	0.86			
7. Medicine and related subjects	14,484	40,849	55,333	2.82	16,232	41,761	57,993	2.57	16,945	43,164	60,109	2.55			
8. Engineering	38,376	7,147	45,523	0.19	40,606	8,096	48,702	0.20	44,194	8,525	52,719	0.19			
Engineering	36,606	6,262	42,868	0.17	38,368	7,042	45,410	0.18	41,686	7,401	49,087	0.18			
Architecture and town planning	1,770	885	2,655	0.50	2,238	1,054	3,292	0.47	2,508	1,124	3,632	0.45			
9. Agriculture, forestry and fishery	15,311	11,249	26,560	0.73	16,191	13,037	29,228	0.81	16,367	13,782	30,149	0.84			
10. Not known or unspecified	1,629	1,667	3,296	1.02	477	644	1,121	1.35	579	870	1,449	1.50			

Ratio of female to male students in selected subjects of tertiary education

Tertiary education classified by ISCED	2000				2001				2002			
	male (number)	female (number)	total (number)	female/ male ratio	male (number)	female (number)	total (number)	female/ male ratio	male (number)	female (number)	total (number)	female/ male ratio
<b>Total</b>	416,025	467,048	883,073	1.12	441,586	509,929	951,515	1.15	474,516	546,417	1,020,933	1.15
1. Teacher training and education science	33,227	50,064	83,291	1.51	33,406	56,585	89,991	1.69	33,415	52,341	85,756	1.57
2. Humanities, religion and theology	7,120	24,282	31,402	3.41	7,974	27,161	35,135	3.41	9,269	30,814	40,083	3.32
3. Fine and Applied Arts	3,366	2,537	5,903	0.75	3,487	2,664	6,151	0.76	3,674	3,016	6,690	0.82
4. Law	87,260	34,585	121,845	0.40	92,203	41,157	133,360	0.45	100,535	48,211	148,746	0.48
5. Social sciences and business	173,833	257,108	430,941	1.48	190,071	280,840	470,911	1.48	202,735	299,590	502,325	1.48
Social and behavioural science	100,244	82,900	183,144	0.83	112,420	93,635	206,055	0.83	121,267	117,208	238,475	0.97
Business and administration	56,145	135,584	191,729	2.41	60,210	146,851	207,061	2.44	63,972	156,599	220,571	2.45
Journalism and information	16,958	34,497	51,455	2.03	16,852	35,633	52,485	2.11	17,000	35,474	52,474	2.09
Home economics	486	4,127	4,613	8.49	589	4,721	5,310	8.02	550	4,149	4,699	7.54
6. Natural sciences	29,401	30,751	60,152	1.05	31,304	32,740	64,044	1.05	32,828	35,071	67,899	1.07
Natural sciences	15,838	19,830	35,668	1.25	16,586	20,471	37,057	1.23	16,128	21,685	37,813	1.34
Mathematics, statistics and Computer science	13,563	10,921	24,484	0.81	14,718	12,269	26,987	0.83	16,700	13,386	30,086	0.80
7. Medicine and related subjects	17,070	41,904	58,974	2.45	16,717	40,693	57,410	2.43	16,596	40,474	57,070	2.44
8. Engineering	46,905	9,124	56,029	0.19	47,500	9,634	57,134	0.20	50,958	10,906	61,864	0.21
Engineering	44,036	7,856	51,892	0.18	44,394	8,273	52,667	0.19	47,787	9,459	57,246	0.20
Architecture and town planning	2,869	1,268	4,137	0.44	3,106	1,361	4,467	0.44	3,171	1,447	4,618	0.46
9. Agriculture, forestry and fishery	17,206	15,653	32,859	0.91	18,280	17,433	35,713	0.95	17,917	18,697	36,614	1.04
10. Not known or unspecified	637	1,040	1,677	1.63	644	1,022	1,666	1.59	6,589	7,297	13,886	1.11

## Indicator 2.6 Ratio of Women to Men in ICT Occupations

Ratio of women to men in ICT occupations indicates the degree of access and participation of men and women in ICT sector, which is the fast-growing and significant driving force of the economy.

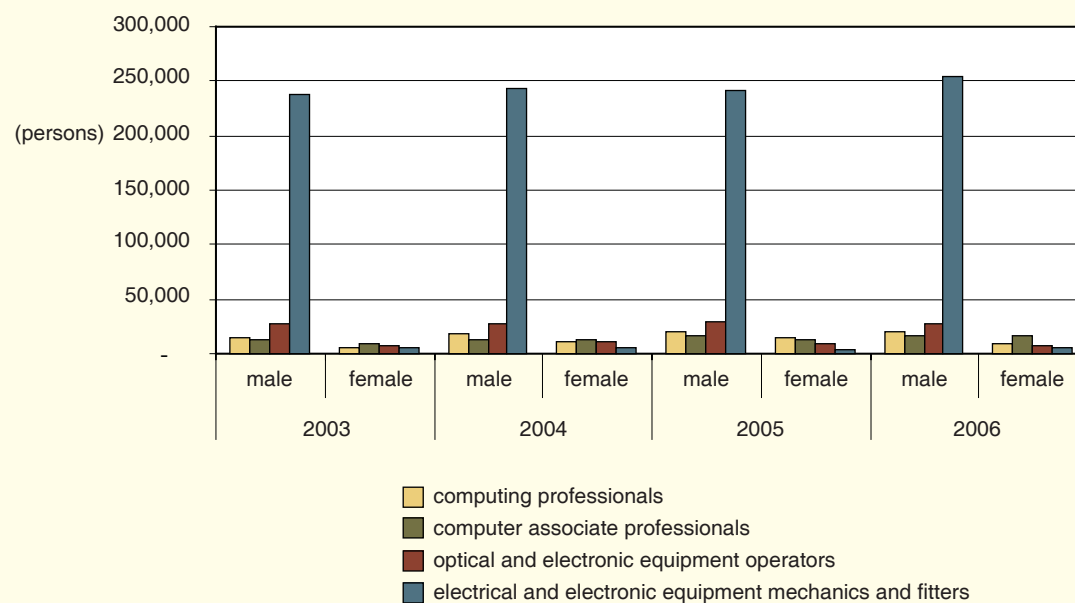
<b>Definition</b>
Women and men 15 years and over in ICT occupations, categorized into high-skilled group and low-skilled group
<b>Calculation method</b>
Number of women in ICT occupations/Number of men in ICT occupations
<b>Data source/dissemination</b>
The National Statistical Office (NSO) collects data on population in ICT occupations by category of work. Data from the Labour Force Survey are used for the preparation of a report on ICT professionals and workers.  Contact Tel 02-281-0333.
<b>Data presented in this report</b>
ICT professionals and workers by sex, and category of work 2003-2006, as per the BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS's request.
<b>Data development plan</b>
BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to seek collaboration from the NSO to process the data by sex, and category of work.

### ICT occupations

In 2006, ratio of women to men in ICT occupations was very low at 0.12. In the high-skilled group, largely those in computer and computer-related works, the ratio was 0.51. In the low-skilled group, largely electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters, the ratio was 0.02.



## Number of ICT professionals and workers



# ICT occupations by sex, and category of work

Category of ICT work	2003				2004			
	total (number)	male (number)	female (number)	female/ male ratio	total (number)	male (number)	female (number)	female/ male ratio
<b>Total</b>	320,048	291,172	28,875	0.10	339,615	300,906	38,709	0.13
<b>1. High skilled ICT - related occupations</b>	77,529	54,153	23,376	0.43	92,102	58,022	34,079	0.59
<b>COMPUTING PROFESSIONALS</b>	20,241	14,057	6,183	0.44	28,996	17,973	11,023	0.61
- Computer systems designers and analysts	4,724	3,089	1,635	0.53	6,419	3,808	2,611	0.69
- Computer programmers	11,093	8,157	2,936	0.36	17,062	10,501	6,561	0.62
- Computing professionals not elsewhere classified	4,424	2,812	1,612	0.57	5,515	3,663	1,851	0.51
<b>COMPUTER ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS</b>	21,795	12,220	9,575	0.78	24,949	12,523	12,426	0.99
- Computer assistants	9,182	4,754	4,428	0.93	9,347	4,433	4,914	1.11
- Computer equipment operators	12,613	7,467	5,146	0.69	15,355	7,868	7,487	0.95
- Industrial robot controllers	-	-	-	-	247	223	25	0.11
<b>OPTICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT OPERATORS</b>	35,493	27,875	7,618	0.27	38,157	27,526	10,630	0.39
- Photographers and image and sound recording equipment operators	17,566	12,207	5,359	0.44	19,755	13,701	6,054	0.44
- Broadcasting and telecommunications equipment operators	15,759	13,887	1,872	0.13	13,859	11,574	2,285	0.20
- Medical equipment operators	2,168	1,781	387	0.22	4,542	2,251	2,291	1.02
- Optical and electronic equipment operators not elsewhere classification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2. Low skilled ICT occupations</b>	242,519	237,019	5,499	0.02	247,513	242,884	4,629	0.02
<b>ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT MECHANICS AND FITTERS</b>	242,519	237,019	5,499	0.02	247,513	242,884	4,629	0.02
- Electrical mechanics and fitters	148,205	145,050	3,155	0.02	160,504	158,148	2,356	0.01
- Electronics fitters	2,938	2,747	191	0.07	3,701	3,538	163	0.05
- Electronics mechanics and servicers	46,978	44,970	2,008	0.04	42,283	40,968	1,315	0.03
- Telegraph and telephone installers and servicers	20,043	19,976	68	0.00	18,810	18,161	649	0.04
- Electrical line installers, repairers and cable jointers	24,355	24,277	78	0.00	22,215	22,069	147	0.66

Category of ICT work	2005				2006			
	total (number)	male (number)	female (number)	female/ male ratio	total (number)	male (number)	female (number)	female/ male ratio
<b>Total</b>	<b>348,081</b>	<b>307,611</b>	<b>40,471</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>359,328</b>	<b>320,635</b>	<b>38,692</b>	<b>0.12</b>
<b>1. High skilled ICT - related occupations</b>	<b>103,222</b>	<b>67,009</b>	<b>36,214</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>99,204</b>	<b>65,916</b>	<b>33,288</b>	<b>0.51</b>
<b>COMPUTING PROFESSIONALS</b>	<b>34,405</b>	<b>19,699</b>	<b>14,706</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>30,055</b>	<b>20,890</b>	<b>9,165</b>	<b>0.44</b>
- Computer systems designers and analysts	7,579	3,717	3,862	1.04	6,965	5,253	1,712	0.33
- Computer programmers	22,647	13,338	9,309	0.70	18,509	12,555	5,954	0.47
- Computing professionals not elsewhere classified	4,179	2,644	1,534	0.58	4,581	3,082	1,499	0.49
<b>COMPUTER ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS</b>	<b>30,364</b>	<b>17,148</b>	<b>13,215</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>33,002</b>	<b>17,058</b>	<b>15,944</b>	<b>0.93</b>
- Computer assistants	9,741	6,934	2,807	0.40	12,050	7,372	4,679	0.63
- Computer equipment operators	20,573	10,215	10,359	1.01	20,864	9,599	11,265	1.17
- Industrial robot controllers	49	-	49	-	87	87	-	-
<b>OPTICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT OPERATORS</b>	<b>38,454</b>	<b>30,162</b>	<b>8,293</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>36,147</b>	<b>27,968</b>	<b>8,180</b>	<b>0.29</b>
- Photographers and image and sound recording equipment operators	17,035	13,395	3,640	0.27	19,005	14,332	4,674	0.33
- Broadcasting and telecommunications equipment operators	13,855	12,027	1,828	0.15	12,771	10,949	1,823	0.17
- Medical equipment operators	7,440	4,615	2,825	0.61	4,371	2,687	1,683	0.63
- Optical and electronic equipment operators not elsewhere classification	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2. Low skilled ICT occupations</b>	<b>244,859</b>	<b>240,602</b>	<b>4,257</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>260,124</b>	<b>254,719</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT MECHANICS AND FITTERS</b>	<b>244,859</b>	<b>240,602</b>	<b>4,257</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>260,124</b>	<b>254,719</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>0.02</b>
- Electrical mechanics and fitters	169,003	166,587	2,416	0.01	172,738	169,378	3,360	0.02
- Electronics fitters	2,655	2,363	292	0.12	2,019	1,873	146	0.08
- Electronics mechanics and servicers	43,366	42,368	997	0.02	48,269	46,741	1,528	0.03
- Telegraph and telephone installers and servicers	10,152	10,097	54	0.01	13,857	13,542	315	0.02
- Electrical line installers, repairers and cable jointers	19,685	19,187	498	0.03	23,241	23,186	56	0.00

## Indicator 2.7 Computer Literacy Rate among Population 6 Years and over

Computer literacy rate shows the level of access to and use of computer by population in various areas of the country. Computer has become a very crucial learning, occupational, and communication tools. Computer illiteracy may be due to the lack of infrastructure (electricity), socio-economic constraints, or the lack of awareness and learning opportunity.

### Definition

Population 6 years and over having used computer.

### Calculation method

Computer literacy rate among population 6 years and over = Population 6 years and over having used computer/Population 6 years and over X 100

### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office conducted the first ICT(Household) Survey in 2001. Starting in 2003, the ICT survey was conducted in parallel with the Labour Force Survey (LFS), except in 2005 when the ICT survey was conducted separately to accommodate additional questions. In 2006, the ICT survey was attached to the LFS, 3rd quarter.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333

### Data presented in the report

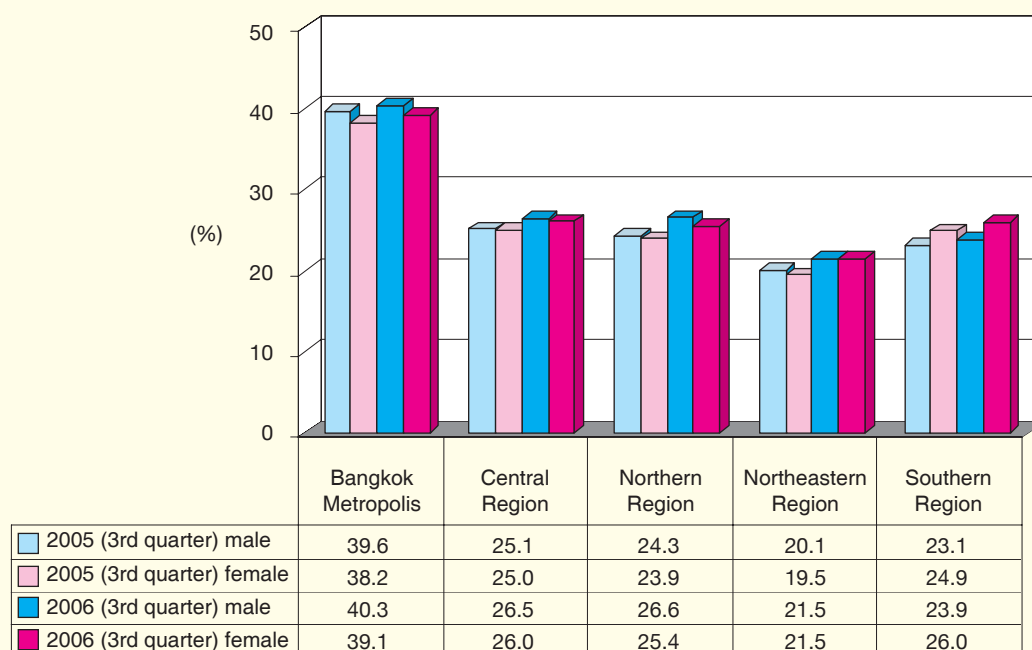
Computer literacy rate among population 6 years and over by sex, administrative area, and region 2005-2006.

### Data development plan -

## Computer literacy rate

Computer literacy rate among population 6 years and over was only 25.9% in 2006. Men and women had equal access to and use of computer in every region, except for the South where women fared better than men. But the urban-rural gap was noticeably large.

## Computer literacy rate among population 6 years and over



Computer literacy rate among population 6 years and over by sex, administrative area, and region

Computer literacy rate	2005 (3rd quarter)									
	population 6 years and over (number)				population 6 years and over having used computer (number)				computer literacy rate (%)	
	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>59,081,233</b>	<b>28,911,988</b>	<b>30,169,245</b>	<b>14,450,070</b>	<b>7,080,247</b>	<b>7,369,823</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>24.4</b>
municipal area	17,931,978	8,547,775	9,384,203	6,359,285	3,089,715	3,269,570	35.5	36.1	34.8	34.8
non-municipal area	41,149,255	20,364,213	20,785,042	8,090,785	3,990,532	4,100,254	19.7	19.6	19.7	19.7
<b>Bangkok Metropolitan</b>	<b>6,297,353</b>	<b>2,947,405</b>	<b>3,349,948</b>	<b>2,446,292</b>	<b>1,166,992</b>	<b>1,279,299</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>38.2</b>
municipal area	6,297,353	2,947,405	3,349,948	2,446,292	1,166,992	1,279,299	38.8	39.6	38.2	38.2
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>14,390,826</b>	<b>7,010,951</b>	<b>7,379,874</b>	<b>3,604,337</b>	<b>1,762,749</b>	<b>1,841,588</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>
municipal area	4,709,773	2,253,338	2,456,435	1,495,961	746,314	749,647	31.8	33.1	30.5	30.5
non-municipal area	9,681,052	4,757,613	4,923,439	2,108,375	1,016,435	1,091,940	21.8	21.4	22.2	22.2
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>10,800,537</b>	<b>5,299,567</b>	<b>5,500,970</b>	<b>2,605,373</b>	<b>1,288,853</b>	<b>1,316,520</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>
municipal area	2,093,328	994,572	1,098,755	758,167	370,665	387,501	36.2	37.3	35.3	35.3
non-municipal area	8,707,209	4,304,994	4,402,214	1,847,207	918,188	929,019	21.2	21.3	21.1	21.1
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>19,742,246</b>	<b>9,785,827</b>	<b>9,956,420</b>	<b>3,907,806</b>	<b>1,966,678</b>	<b>1,941,128</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.5</b>
municipal area	2,976,896	1,451,893	1,525,002	1,001,819	490,513	511,306	33.7	33.8	33.5	33.5
non-municipal area	16,765,351	8,333,933	8,431,417	2,905,987	1,476,165	1,429,822	17.3	17.7	17.0	17.0
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>7,850,271</b>	<b>3,868,238</b>	<b>3,982,033</b>	<b>1,886,263</b>	<b>894,975</b>	<b>991,288</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>
municipal area	1,854,628	900,567	954,062	657,046	315,231	341,815	35.4	35.0	35.8	35.8
non-municipal area	5,995,643	2,967,672	3,027,972	1,229,216	579,744	649,472	20.5	19.5	21.4	21.4

Computer literacy rate among population 6 years and over by sex, administrative area, and region

Computer literacy rate	2006 (3rd quarter)									
	population 6 years and over (number)				population 6 years and over having used computer (number)				computer literacy rate (%)	
	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>59,508,623</b>	<b>29,107,166</b>	<b>30,401,457</b>	<b>15,392,496</b>	<b>7,529,274</b>	<b>7,863,222</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>
municipal area	18,154,653	8,846,597	9,508,056	6,588,789	3,199,547	3,389,242	36.3	36.2	35.6	35.6
non-municipal area	41,353,970	20,460,570	20,893,400	8,803,789	4,329,727	4,473,980	21.3	21.2	21.4	21.4
<b>Bangkok Metropolitan</b>	<b>6,345,725</b>	<b>2,965,940</b>	<b>3,379,785</b>	<b>2,516,848</b>	<b>1,194,350</b>	<b>1,322,498</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>39.1</b>
municipal area	6,345,725	2,965,940	3,379,785	2,516,848	1,194,350	1,322,498	39.7	40.3	39.1	39.1
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>14,587,175</b>	<b>7,105,655</b>	<b>7,481,520</b>	<b>3,827,002</b>	<b>1,879,687</b>	<b>1,947,315</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>
municipal area	4,774,438	2,281,854	2,492,584	1,535,949	760,032	775,917	32.2	33.3	31.1	31.1
non-municipal area	9,812,737	4,823,801	4,988,936	2,291,054	1,119,655	1,171,399	23.3	23.2	23.5	23.5
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>10,789,691</b>	<b>5,290,717</b>	<b>5,498,974</b>	<b>2,804,839</b>	<b>1,405,548</b>	<b>1,399,291</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>25.4</b>
municipal area	2,094,726	993,844	1,100,881	969,038	375,187	391,851	46.3	37.8	35.6	35.6
non-municipal area	8,694,965	4,296,872	4,398,092	2,037,801	1,030,361	1,007,440	23.4	24.0	22.9	22.9
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>19,847,840</b>	<b>9,835,736</b>	<b>10,012,104</b>	<b>4,264,587</b>	<b>2,116,363</b>	<b>2,148,223</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>
municipal area	3,069,135	1,496,275	1,570,860	1,094,468	544,749	549,719	35.7	36.4	35.0	35.0
non-municipal area	16,778,705	8,337,460	8,441,244	3,170,119	1,571,614	1,598,505	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>7,938,192</b>	<b>3,909,119</b>	<b>4,029,073</b>	<b>1,979,220</b>	<b>933,326</b>	<b>1,045,894</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>
municipal area	1,870,629	906,684	963,945	674,486	325,229	349,258	36.1	35.9	36.2	36.2
non-municipal area	6,067,563	3,002,436	3,065,128	1,304,734	608,098	696,636	21.5	20.3	22.7	22.7

## Indicator 2.8 Internet Literacy Rate among Population 6 Years and over

Internet literacy rate shows the level of access to and use of internet by population in various areas of the country. Internet has become a very important learning, occupational, and communication tools. Lack of internet access may be due to the lack of infrastructure (telephone lines), socio-economic constraints, or the lack of awareness and opportunity.

### Definition

Population 6 years and over having used internet.

### Calculation method

Internet literacy rate among population 6 years and over = Population 6 years and over having used internet/Population 6 years and over X 100

### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office conducted the first ICT (Household) Survey in 2001. Starting in 2003, the ICT survey was conducted in parallel with the Labour Force Survey (LFS), except in 2005 when the ICT survey was conducted separately to accommodate additional questions. In 2006, the ICT survey was attached to the LFS, 3rd quarter.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333

### Data presented in this report

Internet literacy rate among population 6 years and over by sex, administrative area, and region 2005-2006.

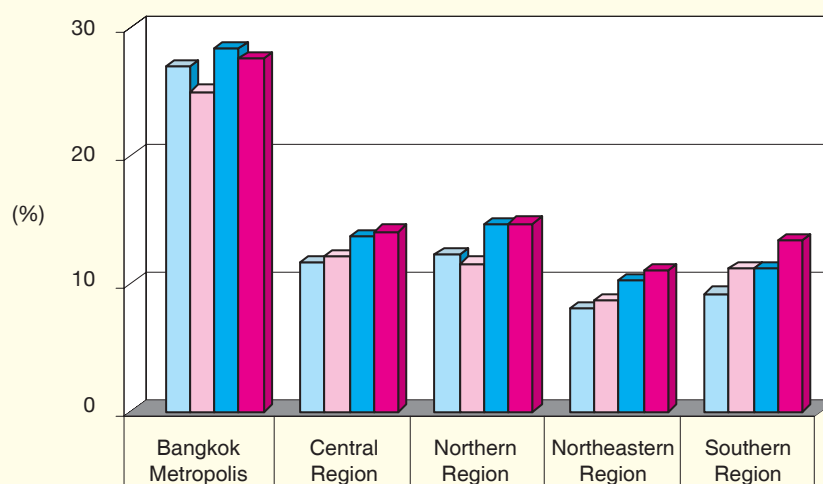
### Data development plan -

## Internet literacy rate

Population 6 years and over having used internet increased from 12% to 14.2% during 2005-2006. Women had higher literacy rate than men in every region except for Bangkok where men's rate was slightly higher. Urban population had higher literacy rate than rural population.



## Internet literacy rate among population 6 years and over



2005 (3rd quarter) male	26.9	11.6	12.3	8.1	9.2
2005 (3rd quarter) female	25.0	12.1	11.6	8.7	11.1
2006 (3rd quarter) male	28.4	13.7	14.6	10.2	11.2
2006 (3rd quarter) female	27.6	14.1	14.7	11.0	13.4

Internet literacy rate among population 6 years and over by sex, administrative area and region

Internet literacy rate	2005 (3rd quarter)								
	population 6 years and over (number)			population 6 years and over having used internet (number)			internet literacy rate (%)		
	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female
Whole Kingdom	59,081,233	28,911,988	30,169,245	7,084,201	3,406,118	3,678,083	12.0	11.8	12.2
	17,931,978	8,547,775	9,384,203	3,807,055	1,862,856	1,944,199	21.2	21.8	20.7
	41,149,255	20,364,213	20,785,042	3,277,146	1,543,262	1,733,884	8.0	7.6	8.3
Bangkok Metropolitan	6,297,353	2,947,405	3,349,948	1,630,752	793,428	837,324	25.9	26.9	25.0
municipal area	6,297,353	2,947,405	3,349,948	1,630,752	793,428	837,324	25.9	26.9	25.0
Central Region	14,390,826	7,010,951	7,379,874	1,706,396	814,471	891,925	11.9	11.6	12.1
municipal area	4,709,773	2,253,338	2,456,435	811,923	412,676	399,248	17.2	18.3	16.3
non-municipal area	9,681,052	4,757,613	4,923,439	894,473	401,796	492,678	9.2	8.4	10.0
Northern Region	10,800,537	5,299,567	5,500,970	1,285,577	650,180	635,397	11.9	12.3	11.6
municipal area	2,093,328	994,572	1,098,755	447,746	222,240	225,506	21.4	22.3	20.5
non-municipal area	8,707,209	4,304,994	4,402,214	837,830	427,940	409,891	9.6	9.9	9.3
Northeastern Region	19,742,246	9,785,827	9,956,420	1,660,707	790,906	869,801	8.4	8.1	8.7
municipal area	2,976,896	1,451,893	1,525,002	569,181	275,776	293,405	19.1	19.0	19.2
non-municipal area	16,765,351	8,333,933	8,431,417	1,091,526	515,129	576,397	6.5	6.2	6.8
Southern Region	7,850,271	3,868,238	3,982,033	800,769	357,133	443,636	10.2	9.2	11.1
municipal area	1,854,628	900,567	954,062	347,453	158,736	188,717	18.7	17.6	19.8
non-municipal area	5,995,643	2,967,672	3,027,972	453,316	198,397	254,919	7.6	6.7	8.4

Internet literacy rate among population 6 years and over by sex, administrative area and region

Internet literacy rate	2006 (3rd quarter)									
	population 6 years and over (number)					population 6 years and over having used internet (number)				
	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	internet literacy rate (%)
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>59,508,623</b>	<b>29,107,166</b>	<b>30,401,457</b>	<b>8,465,823</b>	<b>4,034,162</b>	<b>4,431,661</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	
municipal area	18,154,653	8,846,597	9,508,056	4,242,901	2,046,916	2,195,985	23.4	23.1	23.1	
non-municipal area	41,353,970	20,460,570	20,893,400	4,222,921	1,987,245	2,235,676	10.2	9.7	10.7	
<b>Bangkok Metropolitan</b>	<b>6,345,725</b>	<b>2,965,940</b>	<b>3,379,785</b>	<b>1,774,375</b>	<b>841,332</b>	<b>933,042</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>27.6</b>	
municipal area	6,345,725	2,965,940	3,379,785	1,774,375	841,332	933,042	28.0	28.4	27.6	
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>14,587,175</b>	<b>7,105,655</b>	<b>7,481,520</b>	<b>2,028,575</b>	<b>975,613</b>	<b>1,052,962</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	
municipal area	4,774,438	2,281,854	2,492,584	908,175	446,544	461,631	19.0	19.6	18.5	
non-municipal area	9,812,737	4,823,801	4,988,936	1,120,400	529,069	591,330	11.4	11.0	11.9	
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>10,789,691</b>	<b>5,290,717</b>	<b>5,498,974</b>	<b>1,581,412</b>	<b>773,989</b>	<b>807,423</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	
municipal area	2,094,726	993,844	1,100,881	499,214	242,204	257,010	23.8	24.4	23.3	
non-municipal area	8,694,965	4,296,872	4,398,092	1,082,198	531,785	550,413	12.4	12.4	12.5	
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>19,847,840</b>	<b>9,835,736</b>	<b>10,012,104</b>	<b>2,103,780</b>	<b>1,004,014</b>	<b>1,099,766</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	
municipal area	3,069,135	1,496,275	1,570,860	662,845	327,272	335,573	21.6	21.9	21.4	
non-municipal area	16,778,705	8,337,460	8,441,244	1,440,936	676,743	764,193	8.6	8.1	9.1	
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>7,938,192</b>	<b>3,909,119</b>	<b>4,029,073</b>	<b>977,680</b>	<b>439,213</b>	<b>538,467</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	
municipal area	1,870,629	906,684	963,945	398,292	189,565	208,727	21.3	20.9	21.7	
non-municipal area	6,067,563	3,002,436	3,065,128	579,388	249,648	329,740	9.5	8.3	10.8	

## Indicator 2.9 ICT Literacy Rate among Population 15-25 Years Old

### 1) Computer Literacy Rate among Population 15-25 Years Old

Computer literacy is specially important for the youth as they prepare themselves for higher education or the job market.

#### Definition

Population 15-24 years old having used computer.

#### Calculation method

Computer literacy rate among population 15-24 years old = Population 15-24 years old having used computer/Population 15-24 years old X 100

#### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office conducted the first ICT (Household) Survey in 2001. Starting in 2003, the ICT survey was attached to the Labour Force Survey (LFS), except in 2005 when the ICT survey was conducted separately to accommodate additional questions. In 2006, the ICT survey was attached to the LFS, 3rd quarter.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333

#### Data presented in this report

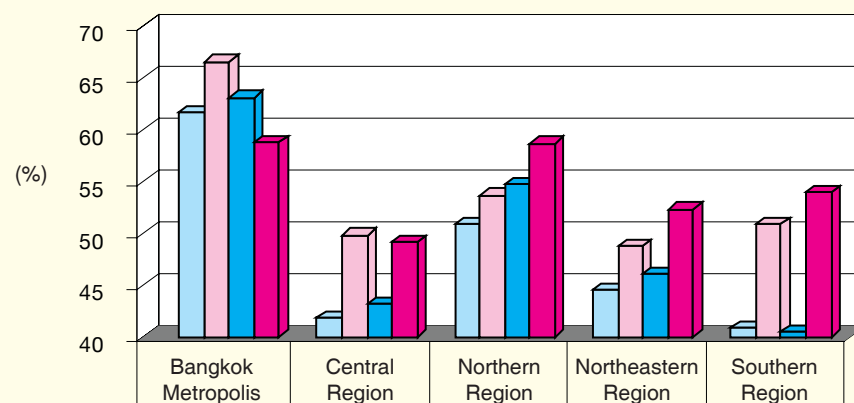
Computer literacy rate among population 15-24 years old by sex, administrative area, and region 2005-2006.

#### Data development plan -

### Youth computer literacy

Population 15-24 years old having computer skills was 48.9% and 50.4% in 2005 and 2006, respectively. Women posed higher computer literacy rate than men throughout the country. The rate was highest among the Bangkok youth. In the South, more women than men used computer. In every region, computer was more extensively used among urban youth, compared with their rural peers.

## Computer literacy rate among population 15-24 years old



2005 (3rd quarter) male	61.7	41.8	50.9	44.4	40.9
2005 (3rd quarter) female	66.5	49.8	53.6	48.7	50.9
2006 (3rd quarter) male	63.1	43.2	54.7	46.0	40.5
2006 (3rd quarter) female	58.8	49.1	58.6	52.3	53.9

1) Computer literacy rate among population 15-24 years old by sex, administrative area, and region

1) Computer literacy rate	2005 (3rd quarter)								
	Population 15-24 years old (number)			Population 15-24 years old having used computer (number)			computer literacy rate (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Whole Kingdom	5,380,611	5,197,142	10,577,753	2,470,733	2,699,023	5,169,756	45.9	51.9	48.9
municipal area	1,543,693	1,584,842	3,128,534	884,983	1,003,031	1,888,014	57.3	63.3	60.3
non-municipal area	3,836,919	3,612,301	7,449,219	1,585,750	1,695,992	3,281,742	41.3	47.0	44.1
Bangkok Metropolitan	484,462	523,943	1,008,405	298,727	348,566	647,293	61.7	66.5	64.2
municipal area	484,462	523,943	1,008,405	298,727	348,566	647,293	61.7	66.5	64.2
Central Region	1,301,257	1,254,258	2,555,514	543,362	624,356	1,167,718	41.8	49.8	45.7
municipal area	421,268	423,853	845,121	213,647	234,836	448,483	50.7	55.4	53.1
non-municipal area	879,989	830,405	1,710,394	329,715	389,520	719,235	37.5	46.9	42.1
Northern Region	920,402	896,185	1,816,587	468,735	480,747	949,481	50.9	53.6	52.3
municipal area	171,204	177,640	348,844	114,651	120,782	235,434	67.0	68.0	67.5
non-municipal area	749,198	718,545	1,467,743	354,084	359,964	714,048	47.3	50.1	48.6
Northeastern Region	1,868,786	1,744,504	3,613,290	830,576	849,420	1,679,996	44.4	48.7	46.5
municipal area	279,251	271,477	550,728	160,957	178,742	339,699	57.6	65.8	61.7
non-municipal area	1,589,535	1,473,027	3,062,562	669,619	670,678	1,340,297	42.1	45.5	43.8
Southern Region	805,705	778,253	1,583,958	329,333	395,935	725,268	40.9	50.9	45.8
municipal area	187,508	187,929	375,437	97,000	120,105	217,105	51.7	63.9	57.8
non-municipal area	618,197	590,324	1,208,521	232,333	275,830	508,163	37.6	46.7	42.0

1) Computer literacy rate among population 15-24 years old by sex, administrative area, and region

1) Computer literacy rate	2006 (3rd quarter)									
	Population 15-24 years old (number)			Population 15-24 years old having used computer (number)			computer literacy rate (%)			
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	
Whole Kingdom	5,373,087	5,182,336	10,555,423	2,549,705	2,772,638	5,322,342	47.5	53.5	50.4	
	1,534,922	1,570,278	3,105,199	901,574	949,414	1,850,989	58.7	60.5	59.6	
	3,838,166	3,612,059	7,450,224	1,648,130	1,823,223	3,471,354	42.9	50.5	46.6	
Bangkok Metropolitan	466,890	500,544	967,434	294,631	294,121	588,752	63.1	58.8	60.9	
municipal area	466,890	500,544	967,434	294,631	294,121	588,752	63.1	58.8	60.9	
Central Region	1,302,145	1,251,714	2,553,858	561,888	615,031	1,176,918	43.2	49.1	46.1	
municipal area	421,676	423,795	845,471	220,239	231,486	451,725	52.2	54.6	53.4	
non-municipal area	880,469	827,919	1,708,388	341,649	383,544	725,193	38.8	46.3	42.4	
Northern Region	919,682	894,969	1,814,651	503,271	524,867	1,028,138	54.7	58.6	56.7	
municipal area	171,139	177,711	348,850	113,038	123,982	237,019	66.1	69.8	67.9	
non-municipal area	748,543	717,258	1,465,801	390,233	400,885	791,119	52.1	55.9	54.0	
Northeastern Region	1,873,627	1,752,837	3,626,464	861,754	917,014	1,778,768	46.0	52.3	49.0	
municipal area	287,256	279,647	566,903	179,205	184,247	363,452	62.4	65.9	64.1	
non-municipal area	1,586,371	1,473,190	3,059,561	682,549	732,768	1,415,316	43.0	49.7	46.3	
Southern Region	810,744	782,273	1,593,017	328,161	421,604	749,765	40.5	53.9	47.1	
municipal area	187,961	188,581	376,542	94,461	115,579	210,040	50.3	61.3	55.8	
non-municipal area	622,783	593,692	1,216,475	233,700	306,026	539,725	37.5	51.5	44.4	

## 2) Internet Literacy Rate among Population 15-24 Years Old

Internet literacy is specially important for the youth as they prepare themselves for higher education or the job market.

### Definition

Population 15-24 years old having used internet.

### Calculation method

Internet literacy rate among population 15-24 years old = Population 15-24 years old having used internet/Population 15-24 years old X 100

### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office conducted the first ICT (Household) Survey in 2001. Starting in 2003, the ICT survey was attached to the Labour Force Survey (LFS), except in 2005 when the ICT survey was conducted separately to accommodate additional questions. In 2006, the ICT survey was attached to the LFS, 3rd quarter.

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### Data presented in this report

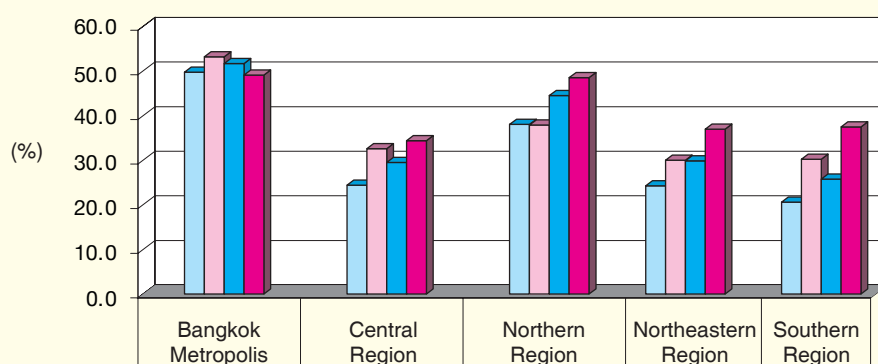
Internet literacy rate among population 15-24 years old by sex, administrative area, and region 2005-2006.

### Data development plan -

## Youth internet literacy

Internet literacy among population 15-24 years old increased from 31.3% to 36.5% during 2005-2006. Women had higher internet literacy rate than men in every region, except for Bangkok. The urban-rural gap cut across the regions.

### Internet literacy rate among population 15-24 years old



	Bangkok Metropolis	Central Region	Northern Region	Northeastern Region	Southern Region
2005 (3rd quarter) male	49.8	24.4	38.0	24.2	20.6
2005 (3rd quarter) female	53.2	32.6	37.9	30.0	30.2
2006 (3rd quarter) male	51.7	29.5	44.5	29.9	25.8
2006 (3rd quarter) female	49.1	34.4	48.5	36.9	37.5



2) Internet literacy rate among population 15-24 years old by sex, administrative area, and region

1) Internet literacy rate	2005 (3rd quarter)									
	Population 15-24 years old (number)				Population 15-24 years old having used internet (number)				internet literacy rate (%)	
	male	female	total		male	female	total		male	female
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>5,380,611</b>	<b>5,197,142</b>	<b>10,577,753</b>		<b>1,527,591</b>	<b>1,786,009</b>	<b>3,313,600</b>		<b>28.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>
municipal area	1,543,693	1,584,842	3,128,534		658,540	758,177	1,416,717		42.7	47.8
non-municipal area	3,836,919	3,612,301	7,449,219		869,051	1,027,832	1,896,883		22.6	28.5
<b>Bangkok Metropolitan area</b>	<b>484,462</b>	<b>523,943</b>	<b>1,008,405</b>		<b>241,134</b>	<b>278,737</b>	<b>519,871</b>		<b>49.8</b>	<b>53.2</b>
municipal area	484,462	523,943	1,008,405		241,134	278,737	519,871		49.8	53.2
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>1,301,257</b>	<b>1,254,258</b>	<b>2,555,514</b>		<b>317,380</b>	<b>409,081</b>	<b>726,461</b>		<b>24.4</b>	<b>32.6</b>
municipal area	421,268	423,853	845,121		145,271	160,661	305,932		34.5	37.9
non-municipal area	879,989	830,405	1,710,394		172,110	248,419	420,529		19.6	29.9
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>920,402</b>	<b>896,185</b>	<b>1,816,587</b>		<b>350,115</b>	<b>339,883</b>	<b>689,998</b>		<b>38.0</b>	<b>37.9</b>
municipal area	171,204	177,640	348,844		94,638	95,637	190,275		55.3	53.8
non-municipal area	749,198	718,545	1,467,743		255,477	244,246	499,723		34.1	34.0
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>1,868,786</b>	<b>1,744,504</b>	<b>3,613,290</b>		<b>452,994</b>	<b>523,075</b>	<b>976,069</b>		<b>24.2</b>	<b>30.0</b>
municipal area	279,251	271,477	550,728		119,751	136,480	256,230		42.9	50.3
non-municipal area	1,589,535	1,473,027	3,062,562		333,244	386,595	719,839		21.0	26.2
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>805,705</b>	<b>778,253</b>	<b>1,583,958</b>		<b>165,967</b>	<b>235,234</b>	<b>401,200</b>		<b>20.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>
municipal area	187,508	187,929	375,437		57,746	86,662	144,408		30.8	46.1
non-municipal area	618,197	590,324	1,208,521		108,221	148,572	256,793		17.5	25.2

2) Internet literacy rate among population 15-24 years old by sex, administrative area, and region

1) Internet literacy rate	2006 (3rd quarter)									
	Population 15-24 years old (number)				Population 15-24 years old having used internet (number)				internet literacy rate (%)	
	male	female	total		male	female	total		male	female
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>5,373,087</b>	<b>5,182,336</b>	<b>10,555,423</b>		<b>1,803,104</b>	<b>2,050,471</b>	<b>3,853,575</b>		<b>33.6</b>	<b>39.6</b>
municipal area	1,534,922	1,570,278	3,105,199		722,687	759,297	1,481,984		47.1	48.4
non-municipal area	3,838,166	3,612,059	7,450,224		1,080,417	1,291,173	2,371,590		28.1	35.7
<b>Bangkok Metropolitan</b>	<b>466,890</b>	<b>500,544</b>	<b>967,434</b>		<b>241,335</b>	<b>245,780</b>	<b>487,114</b>		<b>51.7</b>	<b>49.1</b>
municipal area	466,890	500,544	967,434		241,335	245,780	487,114		51.7	49.1
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>1,302,145</b>	<b>1,251,714</b>	<b>2,553,858</b>		<b>384,215</b>	<b>430,053</b>	<b>814,268</b>		<b>29.5</b>	<b>34.4</b>
municipal area	421,676	423,795	845,471		166,547	173,574	340,121		39.5	41.0
non-municipal area	880,469	827,919	1,708,388		217,668	256,478	474,146		24.7	31.0
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>919,682</b>	<b>894,969</b>	<b>1,814,651</b>		<b>408,996</b>	<b>433,953</b>	<b>842,949</b>		<b>44.5</b>	<b>48.5</b>
municipal area	171,139	177,711	348,850		98,653	107,320	205,973		57.6	60.4
non-municipal area	748,543	717,258	1,465,801		310,343	326,633	636,977		41.5	45.5
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>1,873,627</b>	<b>1,752,837</b>	<b>3,626,464</b>		<b>559,609</b>	<b>647,448</b>	<b>1,207,057</b>		<b>29.9</b>	<b>36.9</b>
municipal area	287,256	279,647	566,903		139,593	144,097	283,690		48.6	51.5
non-municipal area	1,586,371	1,473,190	3,059,561		420,016	503,351	923,368		26.5	34.2
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>810,744</b>	<b>782,273</b>	<b>1,593,017</b>		<b>208,949</b>	<b>293,237</b>	<b>502,186</b>		<b>25.8</b>	<b>37.5</b>
municipal area	187,961	188,581	376,542		76,560	88,527	165,087		40.7	46.9
non-municipal area	622,783	593,692	1,216,475		132,389	204,710	337,100		21.3	34.5

## Indicator 2.10 Literacy Rate among Population 15-24 Years Old

Literacy rate among population 15-24 years old indicates the potential for learning and self-development of the youth as they are becoming an important part of the national workforce.

### Definition

Literacy means the ability to read and write any language, not necessarily Thai.

### Calculation method

Literacy rate among population 15-24 years old =  $\frac{\text{Population 15-24 years old having the ability to read and write any language}}{\text{Population 15-24 years old}} \times 100$

### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office (NSO) conducts the Population and Housing Census every 10 years to collect data on population and their households. The 2000 Census was the 10th population census and the 4th housing census. Data were collected during April 2000.

The NSO conducts the Survey of Population Change (SPC) every 10 years at mid point between the two population censuses to update the data on births, deaths, and changes of population characteristics. The 2005-2006 SPC was conducted between July 2005 and July 2006.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333

### Data presented in this report

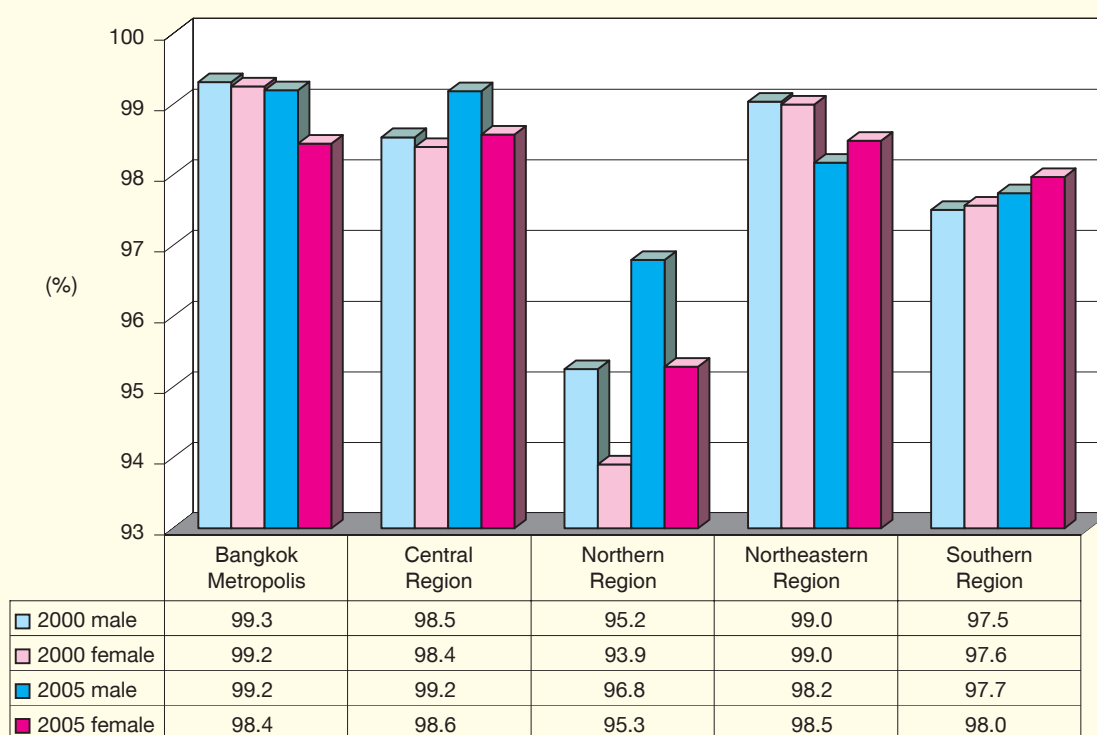
Literacy rate among population 15-24 years old by sex, administrative area, and region 2000 and 2005.

### Data development plan -

## Youth literacy rate

Literacy rate of population 15-24 years old was very high at 98.1%. In general, women's rate was slightly behind men's, but the gap was minuscule. There was no significant difference between urban and rural population. The North was, however, lagging behind other regions, and the gender gap was largest there. On the contrary, Southern women had higher literacy rate than men.

## Literacy rate among population 15-24 years old



Literacy rate among population 15-24 years old by sex, administrative area, and region

Literacy rate	2000				2005													
	total		male		female		total		male		female							
	population 15-24 years old (in thousands)	iterate  number (in thousands) Literacy rate (%)	population 15-24 years old (in thousands)	iterate  number (in thousands) Literacy rate (%)	population 15-24 years old (in thousands)	iterate  number (in thousands) Literacy rate (%)	population 15-24 years old (in thousands)	iterate  number (in thousands) Literacy rate (%)	population 15-24 years old (in thousands)	iterate  number (in thousands) Literacy rate (%)	population 15-24 years old (in thousands)	iterate  number (in thousands) Literacy rate (%)						
Whole Kingdom	10,549.2	10,334.9	98.0	5,336.3	5,234.5	98.1	5,212.9	5,100.4	97.8	10,568.9	10,362.9	98.1	5,379.4	5,283.5	98.2	5,189.5	5,079.4	97.9
	3,539.0	3,496.3	98.8	1,718.9	1,698.6	98.8	1,820.1	1,797.7	98.8	3,129.3	3,084.3	98.6	1,544.5	1,524.5	98.7	1,584.8	1,559.7	98.4
non-municipal area	7,010.2	6,938.5	97.6	3,617.4	3,535.9	97.7	3,392.8	3,302.6	97.3	7,439.6	7,278.6	97.8	3,834.9	3,759.0	98.0	3,604.6	3,519.6	97.6
Bangkok Metropolitan	1,297.3	1,287.9	99.3	615.2	610.9	99.3	682.1	677.0	99.2	1,012.0	1,000.1	98.8	486.0	482.1	99.2	526.0	517.8	98.4
municipal area	1,297.3	1,287.9	99.3	615.2	610.9	99.3	682.1	677.0	99.2	1,012.0	1,000.1	98.8	486.0	482.1	99.2	526.0	517.8	98.4
Central Region	2,519.6	2,480.9	98.5	1,268.9	1,250.3	98.5	1,250.7	1,230.6	98.4	2,555.8	2,527.6	98.9	1,301.3	1,290.7	99.2	1,254.6	1,236.7	98.6
municipal area	917.7	904.5	98.6	444.9	438.6	98.6	472.8	465.9	98.5	844.9	834.0	98.7	421.1	416.6	98.9	423.8	417.5	98.5
non-municipal area	1,601.9	1,576.4	98.4	824.0	811.7	98.5	777.9	764.7	98.3	1,710.9	1,693.6	99.0	880.1	874.2	99.3	830.8	819.3	98.6
Northern Region	1,771.1	1,675.3	94.6	905.3	862.3	95.2	865.9	813.1	93.9	1,805.7	1,734.4	96.1	918.5	889.1	96.8	887.2	845.4	95.3
municipal area	379.3	370.6	97.7	189.9	185.9	97.9	189.4	184.7	97.5	346.7	339.0	97.8	170.9	167.6	98.1	175.9	171.4	97.4
non-municipal area	1,391.8	1,304.7	93.7	715.3	676.3	94.5	676.5	628.4	92.9	1,459.0	1,395.3	95.6	747.7	721.5	96.5	711.3	674.0	94.8
Northeastern Region	3,494.4	3,460.0	99.0	1,805.3	1,787.9	99.0	1,689.1	1,672.1	99.0	3,612.3	3,551.7	98.3	1,868.4	1,834.3	98.2	1,743.9	1,717.4	98.5
municipal area	609.5	604.8	99.2	305.9	303.5	99.2	303.6	301.3	99.2	550.5	544.1	98.8	279.1	274.9	98.5	271.3	269.2	99.2
non-municipal area	2,884.9	2,855.3	99.0	1,499.5	1,484.4	99.0	1,385.4	1,370.9	98.9	3,061.7	3,007.6	98.2	1,589.3	1,559.4	98.1	1,472.6	1,448.2	98.3
Southern Region	1,466.8	1,430.6	97.5	741.6	723.1	97.5	725.2	707.5	97.6	1,583.2	1,549.2	97.9	805.3	787.1	97.7	777.9	762.1	98.0
municipal area	335.2	328.6	98.0	163.0	159.7	97.9	172.1	168.9	98.1	375.3	367.2	97.8	187.4	183.3	97.8	187.9	183.9	97.9
non-municipal area	1,131.6	1,102.1	97.4	578.6	563.4	97.4	553.1	538.6	97.4	1,207.9	1,182.0	97.9	617.9	603.9	97.7	590.2	578.1	97.9

## Indicator 2.11 Literacy Rate among Population 40 Years and over

Thais, especially the youth, have attained high literacy rate, as a result of the expansion of mandatory education and non-formal education to reach out to those who did not attend school during their childhood. Still, some population groups especially those over 40 years old may not be able to overcome the barriers, and have to face formidable challenges in self-improvement, working, taking care of one's family, and entering into contractual agreements.

### Definition

Literacy means the ability to read and write any language, not necessarily Thai.

### Calculation method

Literacy rate among population 40 years and over = Population 40 years and over having the ability to read and write any language/Population 40 years and over X 100

### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office (NSO) conducts the Population and Housing Census every 10 years to collect data on population and their households. The 2000 Census was the 10th population census and the 4th housing census. Data were collected during April 2000.

The NSO conducts the Survey of Population Change (SPC) every 10 years at mid point between the two population censuses to update the data on births, deaths, and changes of population characteristics. The 2005-2006 SPC was conducted between July 2005 and July 2006.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333

### Data presented in this report

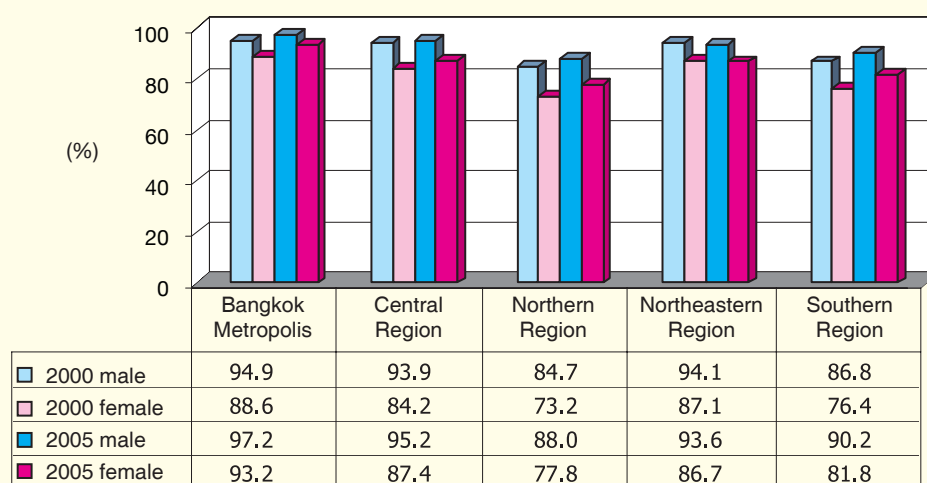
Literacy rate among population 40 years and over by sex, administrative area, and region 2000 and 2005.

### Data development plan -

## Literacy rate among population 40 years and over

Population 40 years and over had 88.7% literacy rate. The rate was relatively low in the North and the South. The gender gap was more prominent than the urban-rural gap, and the largest gap was in the North and the South.

### Literacy rate among population 40 years and over



Literacy rate among population 40 years old and over by sex, administrative area, and region

Literacy rate	2000						2005					
	total			male			female			total		
	population 40 years and over (in thousands)	literacy rate (%)	literacy number (in thousands)	population 40 years and over (in thousands)	literacy number (in thousands)	literacy rate (%)	population 40 years and over (in thousands)	literacy number (in thousands)	literacy rate (%)	population 40 years and over (in thousands)	literacy number (in thousands)	literacy rate (%)
Whole Kingdom	19,330.3	86.6	16,732.5	9,179.8	8,371.8	91.2	10,150.4	8,360.7	82.4	22,943.6	20,360.7	88.7
municipal area	6,051.8	90.5	5,475.5	2,810.3	2,646.0	94.2	3,241.6	2,829.5	87.3	6,837.5	6,368.4	93.1
non-municipal area	13,278.4	84.8	11,257.0	6,369.6	5,725.8	89.9	6,908.9	5,531.2	80.1	16,106.0	13,992.3	86.9
Bangkok Metropolitan area	1,940.2	91.5	1,774.8	889.8	844.2	94.9	1,050.4	930.6	88.6	2,400.0	2,280.2	95.0
municipal area	1,940.2	91.5	1,774.8	889.8	844.2	94.9	1,050.4	930.6	88.6	2,400.0	2,280.2	95.0
Central Region	4,546.0	88.7	4,034.3	2,131.0	2,000.7	93.9	2,415.0	2,033.6	84.2	5,434.6	4,945.2	91.0
municipal area	1,521.9	91.2	1,388.5	703.9	669.4	95.1	818.1	719.0	87.9	1,719.6	1,606.7	93.4
non-municipal area	3,024.1	87.5	2,645.8	1,427.1	1,331.2	93.3	1,597.0	1,314.6	82.3	3,714.9	3,338.7	89.9
Northern Region	4,085.9	78.8	3,218.2	1,972.5	1,671.3	84.7	2,113.4	1,546.9	73.2	4,735.6	3,918.2	82.7
municipal area	906.2	86.2	781.6	421.9	384.1	91.0	484.3	397.5	82.1	927.3	829.1	89.4
non-municipal area	3,179.7	76.6	2,436.6	1,550.6	1,287.2	83.0	1,629.1	1,149.4	70.6	3,808.3	3,089.1	81.1
Northeastern Region	6,408.4	90.4	5,793.5	3,058.8	2,877.1	94.1	3,349.6	2,916.5	87.1	7,584.8	6,825.5	90.0
municipal area	1,117.5	92.9	1,038.4	526.5	504.2	95.8	591.0	534.2	90.4	1,135.0	1,060.7	93.5
non-municipal area	5,290.8	89.9	4,755.1	2,532.3	2,372.9	93.7	2,758.5	2,382.3	86.4	6,449.8	5,764.8	89.4
Southern Region	2,349.8	81.4	1,911.6	1,127.7	978.5	86.8	1,222.1	933.1	76.4	2,788.6	2,391.6	85.8
municipal area	566.0	87.0	492.2	268.1	244.0	91.0	297.8	248.2	83.3	655.7	591.8	90.3
non-municipal area	1,783.8	79.6	1,419.4	859.6	734.5	85.4	924.2	684.9	74.1	2,132.9	1,799.7	84.4



## Indicator 2.12 Literacy Rate among Population 15 years and over

This is commonly referred to as literacy of the workforce – one of the basic indicators of the quality of the workforce.

### Definition

Literacy means the ability to read and write any language, not necessarily Thai.

### Calculation method

Literacy among population 15 years and over = Population 15 years and over having the ability to read and write any language/Population 15 years and over X 100

### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office (NSO) conducts the Population and Housing Census every 10 years to collect data on population and their households. The 2000 Census was the 10th population census and the 4th housing census. Data were collected during April 2000.

The NSO conducts the Survey of Population Change (SPC) every 10 years at mid point between the two population censuses to update the data on births, deaths, and changes of population characteristics. The 2005-2006 SPC was conducted between July 2005 and July 2006.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333

### Data presented in this report

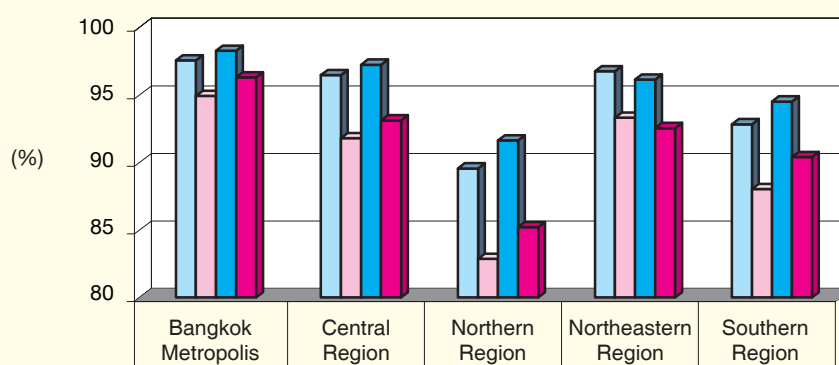
Literacy rate among population 15 years and over by sex, administrative area, and region 2000 and 2005.

### Data development plan -

## Literacy rate of population 15 years and over

Bangkok recorded the highest literacy rate among population 15 years and over, while the North came last. Men fared better than women in all regions. The largest gender gap was observed in the North.

## Literacy rate among population 15 years and over



2000 male	97.6	96.5	89.6	96.7	92.8
2000 female	94.9	91.8	82.9	93.3	88.0
2005 male	98.3	97.2	91.6	96.1	94.5
2005 female	96.3	93.1	85.2	92.5	90.4

**Literacy rate among population 15 years and over by sex, administrative area, and region**

Literacy rate among population 15 years and over	2000				2005				2005									
	total		male		female		total		male		female							
	population 15 years and over (in thousands)	literacy number (in thousands)	Literacy rate (%)	population 15 years and over (in thousands)	literacy number (in thousands)	Literacy rate (%)	population 15 years and over (in thousands)	literacy number (in thousands)	Literacy rate (%)	population 15 years and over (in thousands)	literacy number (in thousands)	Literacy rate (%)						
Whole Kingdom	46,072.5	42,679.7	92.6	22,382.2	21,238.7	94.9	23,690.4	21,440.9	90.5	49,890.7	46,651.1	93.5	24,229.2	23,163.2	95.6	25,661.5	23,487.9	91.5
municipal area	15,099.5	14,371.0	95.2	7,142.7	6,914.6	96.8	7,956.9	7,456.4	93.7	15,494.8	14,895.5	96.1	7,320.9	7,137.9	97.5	8,174.0	7,757.5	94.9
non-municipal area	30,973.0	28,308.7	91.4	15,239.5	14,324.1	94.0	15,733.5	13,984.6	88.9	34,395.9	31,755.6	92.3	16,908.3	16,025.2	94.8	17,488	15,730	90.0
Bangkok Metropolitan	5,242.1	5,040.6	96.2	2,442.6	2,382.9	97.6	2,799.5	2,657.7	94.9	5,630.0	5,473.2	97.2	2,606.0	2,561.0	98.3	3,024.0	2,912	96.3
municipal area	5,242.1	5,040.6	96.2	2,442.6	2,382.9	97.6	2,799.5	2,657.7	94.9	5,630.0	5,473.2	97.2	2,606.0	2,561.0	98.3	3,024.0	2,912	96.3
Central Region	11,057.4	10,399.4	94.0	5,334.1	5,145.7	96.5	5,723.4	5,253.7	91.8	12,425.9	11,817.8	95.1	6,003.6	5,837.6	97.2	6,422.4	5,980.1	93.1
municipal area	3,922.7	3,745.4	95.5	1,861.7	1,809.2	97.2	2,060.9	1,936.3	94.0	4,103.7	3,957.3	96.4	1,948.0	1,907.6	97.9	2,155.6	2,049.8	95.1
non-municipal area	7,134.8	6,654.0	93.3	3,472.4	3,336.6	96.1	3,662.4	3,317.4	90.6	8,322.2	7,860.7	94.5	4,055.5	3,930.1	96.9	4,266.9	3,930.5	92.1
Northern Region	8,754.9	7,541.8	86.1	4,287.2	3,839.7	89.6	4,467.7	3,702.1	82.9	9,082.1	8,024.7	88.4	4,450.5	4,078.4	91.6	4,631.6	3,946.5	85.2
municipal area	1,880.8	1,725.3	91.7	884.3	843.2	94.3	986.5	882.2	89.4	1,765.8	1,644.4	93.1	837.4	797.1	95.2	928.3	847.4	91.3
non-municipal area	6,874.2	5,816.5	84.6	3,392.9	2,996.6	88.3	3,481.2	2,819.9	81.0	7,316.4	6,380.2	87.2	3,613.2	3,281.3	90.8	3,703.1	3,099.0	83.7
Northeastern Region	15,183.7	14,424.7	95.0	7,461.6	7,218.5	96.7	7,722.0	7,206.2	93.3	16,267.0	15,341.9	94.3	8,002.6	7,693.3	96.1	8,264.6	7,648.7	92.5
municipal area	2,652.9	2,554.4	96.3	1,278.1	1,247.3	97.6	1,374.9	1,307.0	95.1	2,457.1	2,364.5	96.2	1,189.2	1,159.6	97.5	1,267.7	1,204.9	95.0
non-municipal area	12,530.8	11,870.3	94.7	6,183.6	5,971.2	96.6	6,347.2	5,899.2	92.9	13,810.0	12,977.5	94.0	6,813.2	6,533.8	95.9	6,997.0	6,443.7	92.1
Southern Region	5,834.4	5,273.1	90.4	2,856.7	2,651.8	92.8	2,977.8	2,621.3	88.0	6,485.7	5,993.5	92.4	3,166.6	2,992.8	94.5	3,319.1	3,000.7	90.4
municipal area	1,401.1	1,305.2	93.2	666.0	632.0	94.9	735.1	673.2	91.6	1,538.5	1,456.2	94.7	740.0	712.7	96.3	798.3	743.6	93.1
non-municipal area	4,433.3	3,967.9	89.5	2,190.6	2,019.8	92.2	2,242.7	1,948.1	86.9	4,947.2	4,537.2	91.7	2,426.6	2,280.1	94.0	2,520.9	2,256.9	89.5

## Indicator 2.13 Ratio of Women to Men in Occupational Training

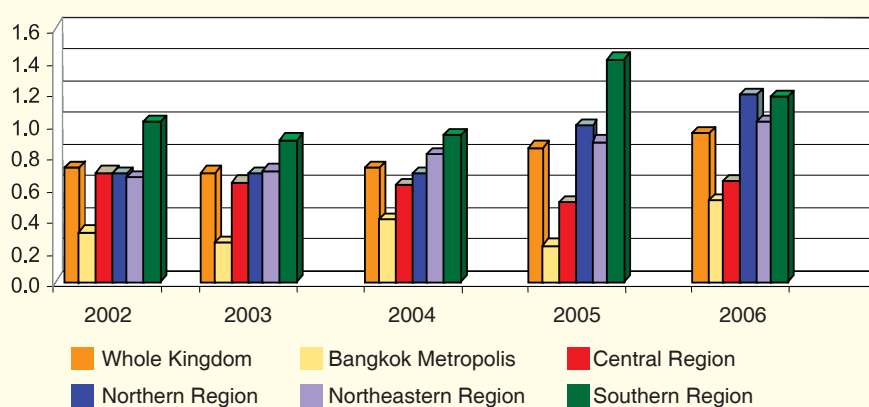
Occupational and ICT training to upgrade the skills of non-skilled or semi-skilled women is an important measure to help women help themselves and their families and become a productive and valuable workforce.

<b>Definition</b>	Women and men who participate in training to upgrade their occupational skills.	
<b>Calculation method</b>	Number of women participating in occupational training/Number of men participating in occupational training	
<b>Data item</b>	Number of women and men participating in training organized by the Ministry of Labour (MoL)	Number of women participating in training organized by the Protection and Occupation Centers Department of Social Development and Welfare,
<b>Data source/ dissemination</b>	<p>Division of Workforce and Entrepreneur Development Promotion, Department of Skills Development, MoL collects data on participants in job training and skills development courses organized by the Provincial Skills Development Centers.</p> <p>Data are based on fiscal year, disaggregated by sex, province, and region. Data are presented in the annual report.</p> <p>Contact Tel. 02-245-1365</p>	<p>Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) collects data on women participating in training organized by the MSDHS's Protection and Occupation Centers.</p> <p>Data are presented in the annual report.</p>
<b>Data presented in this report</b>	Participants in occupational training by sex, and region 2002-2006. Regional classification as per the National Statistical Office's regional classification system. (Bangkok vicinity, the East and the West are included in the Central Region).	Women participating in occupational training organized by the MSDHS's Protection and Occupation Centers 2002-2005.
<b>Data source/ dissemination</b>	Occupational trainings are organized by many organizations. It is not possible to collect all relevant data. BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS should seek collaboration from the National Statistical Office to include this question in the Labour Force Survey.	

## Occupational training

Ratio of women to men in the Ministry of Labour's job training and skills development training increased from 0.72 in 2002 to 0.94 in 2006. The increase was most outstanding in the North and the Northeast. The number of women participating in training organized by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security's Protection and Occupation Centers increased during 2002-2004, but declined in 2005.

Ratio of women to men in occupational training



## Participants in occupational training by sex, and region

Participants in occupational training	2002			female/ male ratio	2003			female/ male ratio	2004			female/ male ratio	2005			female/ male ratio	2006			female/ male ratio
	total	male	female		total	male	female		total	male	female		total	male	female		total	male	female	
Participants in occupational training organized by Ministry of Labour	161,348	93,970	67,378	0.72	188,404	111,362	77,042	0.69	195,501	113,301	82,200	0.73	113,098	61,213	51,885	0.85	103,846	53,635	50,211	0.94
Bangkok Metropolis	1,575	1,199	376	0.31	3,241	2,606	635	0.24	2,119	1,524	595	0.39	1,716	1,395	321	0.23	1,373	906	467	0.52
Central Region	46,643	27,571	19,072	0.69	52,164	31,980	20,184	0.63	57,418	35,612	21,806	0.61	30,921	20,605	10,316	0.50	30,006	18,320	11,686	0.64
Northern Region	41,493	24,658	16,835	0.68	48,963	29,089	19,874	0.68	48,080	28,576	19,504	0.68	29,684	14,918	14,766	0.99	22,929	10,523	12,406	1.18
Northeastern Region	46,956	28,287	18,669	0.66	56,246	33,048	23,198	0.70	57,731	31,957	25,774	0.81	27,708	14,706	13,002	0.88	28,382	14,132	14,250	1.01
Southern Region	24,681	12,255	12,426	1.01	27,790	14,639	13,151	0.90	30,153	15,632	14,521	0.93	23,069	9,589	13,480	1.41	21,156	9,754	11,402	1.17
Participants in occupational training in Ministry of Social Development and Human Security's Protection and Occupation Centers	n.a.	n.a.	7,567	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,936	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,275	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,730	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	n.a.	n.a.	74,945	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82,978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90,475	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	60,615	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

## Indicator 2.14 Proportion of Population 6 Years and over with Reading Habit

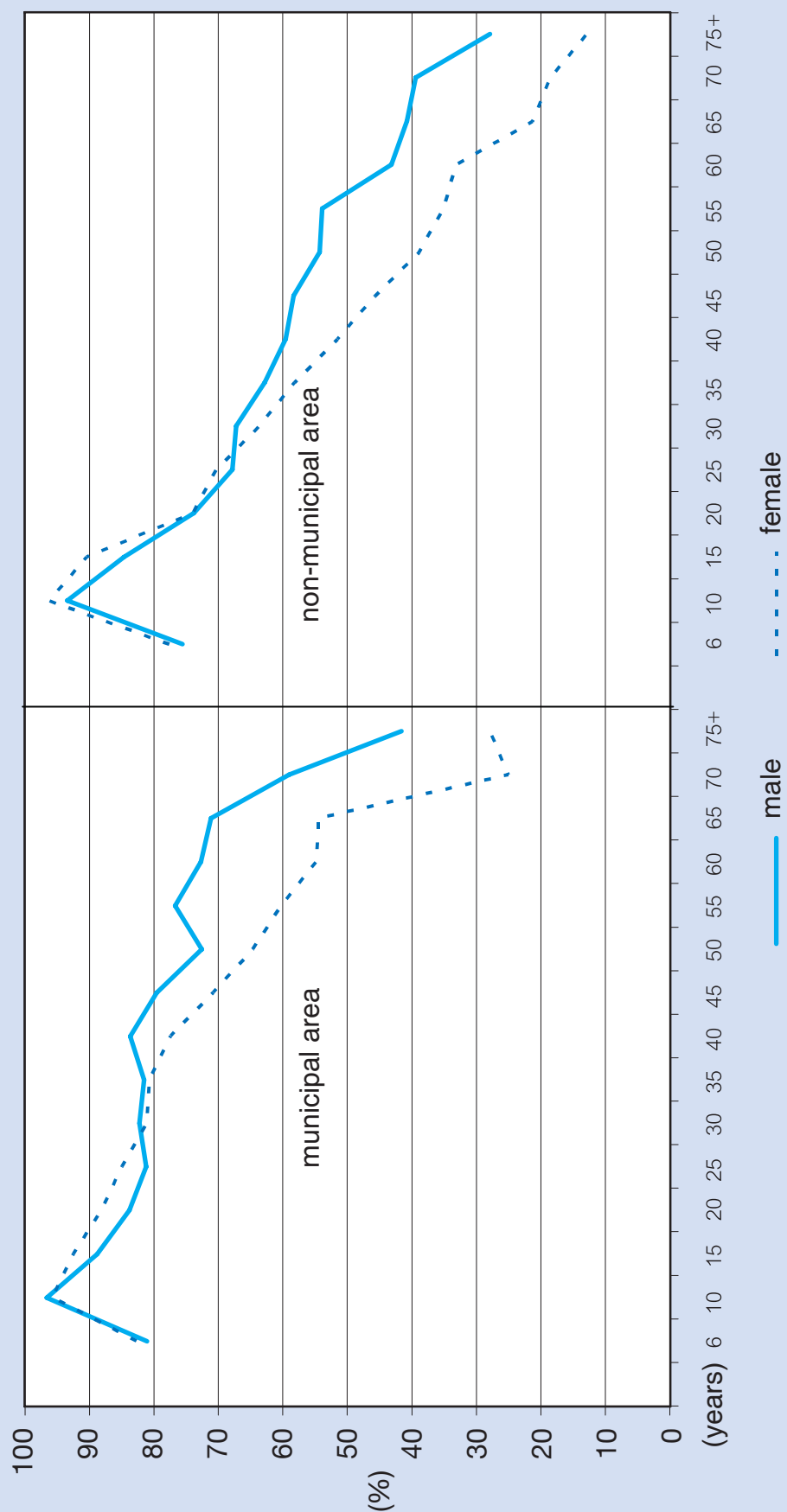
Reading is very important for life-long learning, and is the fundamental basis for self-development for all population groups. Population with reading habit is a prerequisite for a knowledge-based society.

<b>Definition</b>
Reading means all kinds of reading, including text books and on-line reading.
<b>Calculation method</b>
$\text{Proportion of population 6 years and over with reading habit} = \frac{\text{Population 6 years and over with reading habit}}{\text{Population 6 years and over}} \times 100$
<b>Data source/dissemination</b>
The National Statistical Office conducts the first Reading Behaviour of the Population Survey in 2003 in response to the Government's policy to promote reading in all population groups. The second survey was conducted in May 2005 to collect data on readers and non-readers, their reading behaviour, and reason for not reading.  Contact Tel. 02-281-0333
<b>Data presented in this report</b>
Population 6 years and over with reading habit by sex, age group, and administrative area 2005
<b>Data development plan -</b>

### Reading habit among population 6 years and over

Among the 59.2 million population aged 6 years and over, 40.9 millions or 69.1% were readers. 71.6% of men read, compared with 66.7% among women. In the 6-29 years old age group, women read more or as much as men. But after the age of 30, men surpassed women in both urban and rural areas.

Population 6 years and over with reading habit 2005





Population 6 years and over with reading habit by sex, age group, and administrative area, 2005

Age group/administrative area	Population 6 years and over (number)			Population 6 years and over with reading habit (number)			population with reading habit (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
<b>total</b>	<b>29,419.2</b>	<b>29,760.2</b>	<b>59,179.4</b>	<b>21,056.0</b>	<b>19,860.3</b>	<b>40,916.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>69.1</b>
6 - 9	2,122.7	2,070.9	4,193.6	1,636.5	1,638.0	3,274.6	77.1	79.1	78.1
10 - 14	2,729.0	2,667.8	5,396.8	2,573.2	2,562.6	5,135.9	94.3	96.1	95.2
15 - 19	2,802.0	2,731.8	5,533.8	2,406.7	2,490.0	4,896.7	85.9	91.1	88.5
20 - 24	2,927.0	2,842.3	5,769.3	2,255.5	2,243.9	4,499.5	77.1	78.9	78.0
25 - 29	2,957.4	2,855.8	5,813.2	2,138.8	2,161.5	4,300.2	72.3	75.7	74.0
30 - 34	2,846.7	2,742.0	5,588.8	2,060.6	1,925.2	3,985.8	72.4	70.2	71.3
35 - 39	2,607.2	2,578.5	5,185.7	1,806.4	1,713.9	3,520.3	69.3	66.5	67.9
40 - 44	2,348.2	2,402.2	4,750.3	1,591.0	1,457.1	3,048.1	67.8	60.7	64.2
45 - 49	2,108.0	2,160.4	4,268.3	1,378.5	1,173.5	2,552.0	65.4	54.3	59.8
50 - 54	1,726.7	1,813.0	3,539.7	1,039.4	860.7	1,900.1	60.2	47.5	53.7
55 - 59	1,290.4	1,382.6	2,673.1	788.5	597.7	1,386.2	61.1	43.2	51.9
60 - 64	1,032.1	1,157.9	2,189.9	539.1	463.4	1,002.5	52.2	40.0	45.8
65 - 69	827.4	962.6	1,789.9	415.4	306.3	721.7	50.2	31.8	40.3
70 - 74	568.9	686.5	1,255.4	257.0	141.0	398.0	45.2	20.5	31.7
75 and over	525.5	706.0	1,231.5	169.1	125.6	294.7	32.2	17.8	23.9
<b>municipal area</b>	<b>9,456.7</b>	<b>10,089.9</b>	<b>19,546.6</b>	<b>7,690.2</b>	<b>7,799.5</b>	<b>15,489.7</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>79.2</b>
6 - 9	603.4	604.4	1,207.9	489.0	500.0	989.0	81.0	82.7	81.9
10 - 14	783.1	799.0	1,582.1	756.2	764.8	1,520.9	96.6	95.7	96.1
15 - 19	869.3	904.4	1,773.6	771.5	836.4	1,607.9	88.8	92.5	90.7
20 - 24	961.7	1,004.4	1,966.1	805.9	885.3	1,691.1	83.8	88.1	86.0
25 - 29	998.6	1,043.9	2,042.5	810.7	886.4	1,697.1	81.2	84.9	83.1
30 - 34	975.9	1,027.9	2,003.8	802.6	833.7	1,636.3	82.2	81.1	81.7
35 - 39	904.4	946.9	1,851.2	737.2	764.3	1,501.4	81.5	80.7	81.1
40 - 44	798.2	847.3	1,645.5	667.7	656.2	1,324.0	83.7	77.4	80.5
45 - 49	699.9	743.8	1,443.7	556.8	526.7	1,083.5	79.6	70.8	75.0
50 - 54	556.0	606.2	1,162.2	403.3	391.8	795.0	72.5	64.6	68.4
55 - 59	406.4	447.9	854.3	311.8	269.6	581.5	76.7	60.2	68.1
60 - 64	316.6	366.8	683.4	230.0	201.0	431.0	72.7	54.8	63.1
65 - 69	256.3	306.5	562.8	182.3	166.8	349.1	71.1	54.4	62.0
70 - 74	166.6	209.9	376.5	98.3	52.4	150.7	59.0	25.0	40.0
75 and over	160.5	230.3	390.8	66.9	64.1	131.0	41.7	27.8	33.5

Population 6 years and over with reading habit by sex, age group, and administrative area, 2005

Age group/administrative area	Population 6 years and over (number)			Population 6 years and over with reading habit (number)			population with reading habit (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
<b>total</b>	<b>29,419.2</b>	<b>29,760.2</b>	<b>59,179.4</b>	<b>21,056.0</b>	<b>19,860.3</b>	<b>40,916.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>69.1</b>
<b>non-municipal area</b>	<b>19,962.4</b>	<b>19,670.4</b>	<b>39,632.8</b>	<b>13,365.8</b>	<b>12,060.8</b>	<b>25,426.6</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>64.2</b>
6 - 9	1,519.2	1,466.5	2,985.7	1,147.5	1,138.0	2,285.5	75.5	77.6	76.5
10 - 14	1,945.9	1,868.8	3,814.7	1,817.1	1,797.9	3,614.9	93.4	96.2	94.8
15 - 19	1,932.8	1,827.5	3,760.2	1,635.2	1,653.6	3,288.8	84.6	90.5	87.5
20 - 24	1,965.2	1,837.9	3,803.1	1,449.7	1,358.7	2,808.3	73.8	73.9	73.8
25 - 29	1,958.9	1,811.8	3,770.7	1,328.1	1,275.0	2,603.1	67.8	70.4	69.0
30 - 34	1,870.9	1,714.1	3,585.0	1,258.1	1,091.5	2,349.5	67.2	63.7	65.5
35 - 39	1,702.8	1,631.6	3,334.5	1,069.2	949.7	2,018.9	62.8	58.2	60.5
40 - 44	1,550.0	1,554.8	3,104.8	923.3	800.9	1,724.2	59.6	51.5	55.5
45 - 49	1,408.1	1,416.6	2,824.6	821.8	646.8	1,468.5	58.4	45.7	52.0
50 - 54	1,170.7	1,206.8	2,377.6	636.2	468.9	1,105.0	54.3	38.9	46.5
55 - 59	884.0	934.7	1,818.7	476.7	328.0	804.7	53.9	35.1	44.2
60 - 64	715.5	791.0	1,506.6	309.1	262.4	571.4	43.2	33.2	37.9
65 - 69	571.0	656.0	1,227.1	233.2	139.5	372.6	40.8	21.3	30.4
70 - 74	402.3	476.6	878.9	158.7	88.6	247.3	39.4	18.6	28.1
75 and over	365.0	475.7	840.7	102.2	61.5	163.7	28.0	12.9	19.5

## 3 Women and Health

### Indicator 3.1 Life Expectancy at Birth

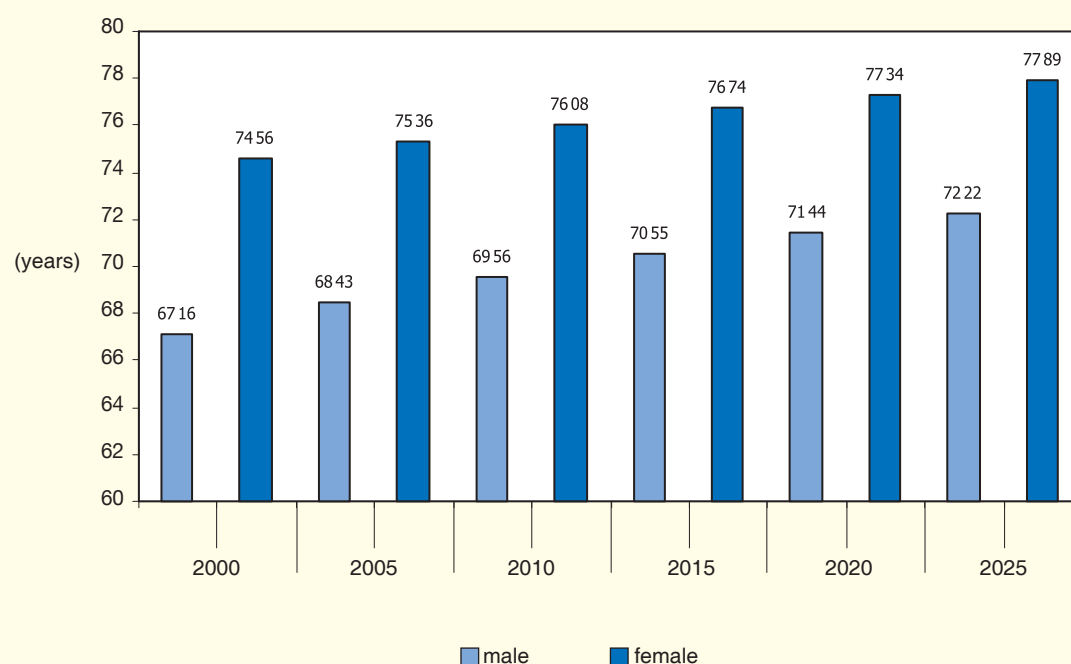
Life expectancy at birth is an overall indicator of health. Progress in medicine and healthcare and the public's awareness about healthy living has extended life expectancy of peoples around the world. Women generally live longer than men who face more health risks during their youth. But longevity also means health problems during old ages for women. Menopause, for example, comes with many health problems. The elderly are also economically and socially vulnerable and need special attention and care.

<b>Definition</b>
Number of years that an average newborn is expected to live.
<b>Calculation method</b>
Adjust death data from the death certificates with missing data from the National Statistical Office (NSO)'s Survey of Population Change (SPC) to calculate the death rate, and the vital statistics.
<b>Data source/dissemination</b>
<p>Institute of Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University produces the estimation based on data from the Population and Housing Census, conducted every 10 years, the latest in 2000, and the SPC conducted every 10 years, the latest in 2005, data from the Bureau of Registration Administration, Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior, health statistics of the Bureau of Policy and Strategy, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health, and other IPSR's data.</p> <p>IPSR produced a 20-25 year estimation, disaggregated by sex, and region. Data are updated and disseminated in the "Population Gazette, Mahidol University" issued every January.</p> <p>Data are available at <a href="http://www.ipsr.mahidol.ac.th/gazetteth.htm">http://www.ipsr.mahidol.ac.th/gazetteth.htm</a>. Contact Tel 02-441-0201, 02-441-9666</p>
<b>Data presented in this report</b>
Life expectancy at birth from Thailand's Population Projection 2000-2025, Health Systems Research Institute and the IPSR (January 2003) by sex and region, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025.
<b>Data development plan -</b>

### Life expectancy at birth

Thai people live longer. The extended life expectancy at birth represents one of Thailand's health-care achievement. Women live longer than men. In 2005, life expectancy at birth for women was 75.4 years, 7 years longer than men's, due to biological factors and life styles. The Southerners live longer than people in other regions. The Northerners had the shortest life span.

## Life expectancy at birth



## Life expectancy at birth by sex, and region

Life expectancy at birth (years)	2000		2005		2010	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
Whole Kingdom	67.16	74.56	68.43	75.36	69.60	76.08
Bangkok Metropolis	66.73	74.54	67.92	75.27	69.00	75.96
Central Region	67.15	75.87	68.45	76.46	69.60	76.99
Northern Region	65.04	72.20	66.73	73.42	68.22	74.51
Northeastern Region	68.14	74.51	69.23	75.32	70.21	76.05
Southern Region	68.39	76.06	69.54	76.72	70.54	77.31

Life expectancy at birth (years)	2015		2020		2025	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
Whole Kingdom	70.55	76.74	71.44	77.34	72.22	77.89
Bangkok Metropolis	69.99	76.60	70.90	77.19	71.73	77.75
Central Region	70.61	77.49	71.50	77.94	72.28	78.36
Northern Region	69.51	75.48	70.64	76.35	71.63	77.13
Northeastern Region	71.08	76.71	71.85	77.32	72.53	77.87
Southern Region	71.42	77.82	72.17	78.27	72.83	78.66

## Indicator 3.2 Proportion of Pregnant Women Receiving Standard Check-ups

Regular pregnancy check-up is an important health promotion measure that reduces pregnancy and birth complications, maternal mortality, as well as enhances the likelihood of a safe delivery and a healthy baby.

### Definition

Standard pregnancy check-ups consist of 4 check-ups during the following periods:

- 1) 1st - 27th week (preferably before the 12th week)
- 2) 28th - 31st week
- 3) 32nd - 35th week
- 4) 36th - 39th week

Technical term for this indicator is "Rate of Completed Antenatal Care".

### Calculation method

Proportion of pregnant women receiving standard check-ups =  $\frac{\text{Number of pregnant women receiving standard check-ups}}{\text{Number of women giving births}} \times 100$

### Data source/dissemination

The Maternal and Child Health Group, Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health (DoH) received reports from the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)'s facilities in 75 provinces.

Data did not include private facilities, but included part of Bangkok facilities, disseminated in the Report on Maternal and Pre-Natal Healthcare. The 3 latest issues cover the 1997-2001, 2001-2003, 2004-2005 periods. (Until 2003, DoH included Ratchaburi, Kanchanaburi, Nakhon Pathom, Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram, Phetchaburi and Prachuab Kiri Khan in the Southern Region. Starting 2004, these provinces are classified as part of the Central Region as per the National Statistical Office (NSO)'s regional classification system)

Starting in 2005, the Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH is responsible for processing data that the Provincial Health Offices send to the MoPH's Health Database System (excluding data on private hospitals). The web-based database system presents the most-up-to-dated data at the national and provincial levels (no regional data) at <http://healthdata.moph.go.th> Contact Tel. 02-590-1495.

Data from both sources are based on fiscal years.

### Data presented in this report

Pregnant women receiving standard check-ups by region 2002-2005 from the Maternal and Child Health Group, Bureau of Health Promotion, DoH, (Regional classification as per the DoH's regional classification system).

Pregnant women receiving standard check-ups by region, and province 2006, processed and calculated from data from the Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH (Regional classification as per the NSO's regional classification system).

### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to download the data from <http://healthdata.moph.go.th> in the last quarter of the calendar year and process the data into indicator at national, regional and provincial levels.

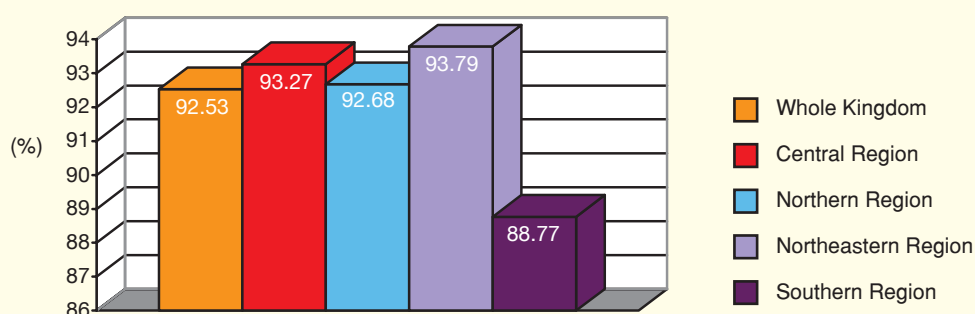
## Standard pregnancy check-ups

Pregnant women receiving standard check-ups increased from 73.2% to 88.7% during 2002-2005, and 92.53% in 2006.<sup>1</sup> The best coverage was in the Northeast. The 2006 data suggests that the Southern Region needs special attention.

In 2006, pregnancy check-ups were most extensive in Chai Nat (99.97), Ang Thong (99.79), Yasothorn (99.54), Samut Prakan (99.30), Singburi (99.14).

Provinces with the smallest coverage were Loei (64.73), Nakhon Si Thammarat (72.40), Mae Hong Son (81.30), Prachuab Khiri Khan (83.68), and Kampaeng Phet (83.87).

### Proportion of pregnant women receiving standard check-ups, 2006



<sup>1</sup> Note that the 2002-2005 and 2006 data come from different sources.

### Pregnant women receiving standard check-ups by region

Pregnant women receiving standard check-ups	2002			2003			2004		
	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (number)	women giving birth (number)	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (%)	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (number)	women giving birth (number)	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (%)	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (number)	women giving birth (number)	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (%)
Whole Kingdom	n.a.	n.a.	73.21	n.a.	n.a.	73.71	n.a.	n.a.	81.81
Bangkok Metropolis	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Central Region	n.a.	n.a.	73.54	n.a.	n.a.	60.10	n.a.	n.a.	67.72
Northern Region	n.a.	n.a.	59.44	n.a.	n.a.	78.54	n.a.	n.a.	81.32
Northeastern Region	n.a.	n.a.	81.59	n.a.	n.a.	82.87	n.a.	n.a.	91.00
Southern Region	n.a.	n.a.	73.58	n.a.	n.a.	73.66	n.a.	n.a.	81.78

Pregnant women receiving standard check-ups	2005			2006		
	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (number)	women giving birth (number)	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (%)	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (number)	women giving birth (number)	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (%)
Whole Kingdom	n.a.	n.a.	88.7	587,230	634,609	92.53
Bangkok Metropolis	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Central Region	n.a.	n.a.	82.69	123,112	131,993	93.27
Northern Region	n.a.	n.a.	85.54	109,510	118,173	92.67
Northeastern Region	n.a.	n.a.	94.35	249,215	265,713	93.79
Southern Region	n.a.	n.a.	88.37	105,393	118,730	88.77

## Pregnant women receiving standard check-ups by province

### Central Region

Pregnant women receiving standard check-ups	2006		
	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (number)	women giving birth (number)	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (%)
Samut Prakan	8,616	8,677	99.30
Nonthaburi	4,313	4,502	95.80
Pathum Thani	4,657	5,156	90.32
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya	5,006	5,299	94.47
Ang Thong	1,901	1,905	99.79
Lop Buri	5,060	5,417	93.41
Sing Buri	1,155	1,165	99.14
Chai Nat	3,005	3,006	99.97
Saraburi	5,757	6,037	95.36
Chon Buri	8,754	9,134	95.84
Rayong	5,856	6,197	94.50
Chanthaburi	4,629	4,898	94.51
Trat	2,124	2,266	93.73
Chachoengsao	5,537	5,848	94.68
Prachin Buri	3,754	4,161	90.22
Nakhon Nayok	1,411	1,446	97.58
Sa Kaeo	5,639	6,266	89.99
Ratchaburi	9,470	10,641	89.00
Kanchanaburi	4,777	5,017	95.22
Suphan Buri	6,424	6,665	96.38
Nakhon Pathom	8,881	9,727	91.30
Samut Sakhon	7,357	8,434	87.23
Samut Songkhram	1,513	1,715	88.22
Phetchaburi	3,323	3,403	97.65
Prachuap Khiri Khan	4,193	5,011	83.68
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>123,112</b>	<b>131,993</b>	<b>93.27</b>



#### Northern Region

Pregnant women receiving standard check-ups	2006		
	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (number)	women giving birth (number)	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (%)
Chiang Mai	10,068	11,269	89.34
Lamphun	5,440	5,959	91.29
Lampang	7,707	7,936	97.11
Uttaradit	5,330	5,450	97.80
Phrae	3,552	3,599	98.69
Nan	3,895	4,042	96.36
Phayao	3,994	4,048	98.67
Chiang Rai	9,286	9,728	95.46
Mae Hong Son	5,504	6,770	81.30
Nakhon Sawan	9,511	10,191	93.33
Uthai Thani	2,132	2,211	96.43
Kamphaeng Phet	9,903	11,808	83.87
Tak	5,058	5,634	89.78
Sukhothai	4,501	4,656	96.67
Phitsanulok	5,999	6,372	94.15
Phichit	6,455	6,573	98.20
Phetchabun	11,175	11,927	93.69
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>109,510</b>	<b>118,173</b>	<b>92.67</b>

#### Northeastern Region

Pregnant women receiving standard check-ups	2006		
	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (number)	women giving birth (number)	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (%)
Nakhon Ratchasima	26,113	24,334	93.19
Buri Ram	22,128	23,355	94.75
Surin	13,539	14,016	96.60
Si Sa Ket	16,994	19,044	89.24
Ubon Ratchathani	26,419	27,033	97.73
Yasothon	5,012	5,035	99.54
Chaiyaphum	11,019	12,710	86.70
Amnat Charoen	5,293	5,374	98.49
Nong Bua Lam Phu	3,956	4,288	92.26
Khon Kaen	23,563	24,716	95.34
Udon Thani	18,174	19,362	93.86
Loei	5,440	8,404	64.73
Nong Khai	10,019	10,304	97.23
Maha Sarakham	7,552	7,923	95.32
Roi Et	14,963	17,519	85.41
Kalasin	12,961	14,205	91.24
Sakon Nakhon	11,749	12,167	96.56
Nakhon Phanom	10,751	12,262	87.68
Mukdahan	3,570	3,662	97.49
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>249,215</b>	<b>265,713</b>	<b>93.79</b>

# Southern Region

Pregnant women receiving standard check-ups	2006		
	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (number)	women giving birth (number)	pregnant women receiving standard check-ups (%)
Nakhon Si Thammarat	14,196	19,607	72.40
Krabi	5,574	5,837	95.49
Phang-nga	3,086	3,151	97.94
Phuket	4,582	4,694	97.61
Surat Thani	10,632	12,018	88.47
Ranong	1,976	2,152	91.82
Chumphon	4,899	5,061	96.80
Songkhla	13,222	14,388	91.90
Satun	3,188	3,375	94.46
Trang	7,369	7,604	96.91
Phatthalung	4,950	5,439	91.01
Pattani	11,657	12,854	90.69
Yala	7,882	8,793	89.64
Narathiwat	12,180	13,757	88.54
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>105,393</b>	<b>118,730</b>	<b>88.77</b>

## Indicator 3.3 Proportion of Births Attended by Health Personnel

Having birth delivery attended by health personnel is an important indicator of maternal and child health situation. In the past, many women died during the delivery.

### Definition

**Health personnel** includes physician, nurse, and obstetrician.

**A live birth** occurs when a fetus, whatever its gestational age, exits the maternal body and subsequently shows any sign of life, such as voluntary movement, heartbeat, or pulsation of the umbilical cord, for however brief a time and regardless of whether the umbilical cord or placenta are intact.

### Calculation method

Proportion of births attended by health personnel = Number of pregnant women giving births attended by health personnel/Number of live births X 100

Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) does not collect data on number of women giving birth, and use number of live births as proxy.

### Data source/dissemination

Maternal and Child Health Group, Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health (DoH), MoPH, received reports from the MoPH's health's facilities in 75 provinces.

Data did not include private facilities, but included some Bangkok facilities, disseminated in the Report on Maternal and Pre-Natal Healthcare. The 3 latest issues cover the 1997-2001, 2001-2003, 2004-2005 periods. (Until 2003, DoH included Ratchaburi, Kanchanaburi, Nakhon Pathom, Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram, Phetchaburi and Prachuab Kiri Khan in the Southern Region. Starting 2004, these provinces are classified as part of the Central Region as per the National Statistical Office's regional classification system).

At present, the Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH is responsible for processing 1) number of births by type of attendant, 2) number of live births from birth certificates, Bureau of Registration Administration, Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior. Data are available at the MoPH's Health Database System, but are not used to calculate this indicator. Contact Tel 02-590-1491

### Data presented in this report

Births attended by health personnel by region 2002-2006, by province 2006 (processed and calculated from data from the Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH)

### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to obtain data from the Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH for processing and calculating national, regional and provincial indicators.

## Birth attendance

During 2002-2006, the number of births attended by health personnel increased from 93.8% to 97.2%. The upward trend was observed in all regions although the North and the South still had lower rates than others at 93.7% and 95.6% respectively. The Department of Health has placed an emphasis on quality improvement by training health personnel to observe and analyze signs of possible complications and to implement appropriate preventive measures.

Provinces with the highest attendance rates were Samut Prakan and Phuket (99.90) Nonthaburi (99.87) Saraburi (99.81) Nakhon Pathom and Ang Thong (99.72) Ayutthaya (99.71).

Provinces with the lowest attendance rate were Tak (65.66), Mae Hong Son (75.38), Narathiwat (84.17), Pattani (85.56) and Yala (88.23).

### Births attended by health personnel by region

Births attended by health personnel	2002			2003		
	births attended by health personnel (number)	live births (number)	births attended by health personnel (%)	births attended by health personnel (number)	live births (number)	births attended by health personnel (%)
Whole Kingdom	734,212	782,911	93.78	703,402	742,183	94.77
Bangkok Metropolis	110,756	114,378	96.83	111,550	113,284	98.47
Central Region	178,453	189,515	94.16	167,523	175,863	95.26
Northern Region	105,279	116,071	90.70	102,094	111,514	91.55
Northeastern Region	226,458	237,273	95.44	209,527	217,904	96.16
Southern Region	113,266	125,674	90.13	112,708	123,618	91.17

Births attended by health personnel	2004			2005		
	births attended by health personnel (number)	live births (number)	births attended by health personnel (%)	births attended by health personnel (number)	live births (number)	births attended by health personnel (%)
Whole Kingdom	781,687	813,069	96.14	783,868	809,485	96.84
Bangkok Metropolis	115,780	117,601	98.45	112,272	113,672	98.77
Central Region	201,444	207,041	97.30	204,382	209,235	97.68
Northern Region	109,876	119,023	92.31	109,925	117,935	93.21
Northeastern Region	230,593	237,052	97.28	229,173	233,624	98.09
Southern Region	123,994	132,352	93.69	128,116	135,019	94.89

Births attended by health personnel	2006		
	births attended by health personnel (number)	live births (number)	births attended by health personnel (%)
Whole Kingdom	771,524	793,623	97.22
Bangkok Metropolis	109,170	110,734	98.59
Central Region	209,222	212,754	98.34
Northern Region	106,921	114,104	93.70
Northeastern Region	218,500	222,445	98.23
Southern Region	127,711	133,586	95.60

## Births attended by health personnel by province

### Bangkok Metropolis

Births attended by health personnel	2006		
	births attended by health personnel (number)	live births (number)	births attended by health personnel (%)
Bangkok Metropolis	109,170	110,734	98.59

### Central Region

Births attended by health personnel	2006		
	births attended by health personnel (number)	live births (number)	births attended by health personnel (%)
Samut Prakan	18,641	18,660	99.90
Nonthaburi	11,499	11,514	99.87
Pathum Thani	13,916	14,962	93.01
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya	9,718	9,746	99.71
Ang Thong	2,842	2,850	99.72
Lop Buri	7,638	7,676	99.50
Sing Buri	2,227	2,237	99.55
Chai Nat	2,782	2,791	99.68
Saraburi	8,724	8,741	99.81
Chon Buri	27,200	27,357	99.43
Rayong	9,546	9,595	99.49
Chanthaburi	6,313	6,341	99.56
Trat	2,521	2,542	99.17
Chachoengsao	8,064	8,124	99.26
Prachin Buri	5,766	5,820	99.07
Nakhon Nayok	2,906	2,919	99.55
Sa Kaeo	5,797	5,883	98.54
Ratchaburi	11,122	11,214	99.18
Kanchanaburi	9,458	9,766	96.85
Suphan Buri	9,011	9,074	99.31
Nakhon Pathom	9,543	9,570	99.72
Samut Sakhon	10,960	12,125	90.39
Samut Songkhram	1,642	1,651	99.45
Phetchaburi	5,319	5,382	98.83
Prachuap Khiri Khan	6,067	6,214	97.63
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>209,222</b>	<b>212,754</b>	<b>98.34</b>

# Northern Region

Birhs attended by health personnel	2006		
	births attended by health personnel (number)	live births (number)	births attended by health personnel (%)
Chiang Mai	16,926	18,922	89.45
Lamphun	3,225	3,290	98.02
Lampang	5,369	5,397	99.48
Uttaradit	4,089	4,120	99.25
Phrae	3,260	3,298	98.85
Nan	4,096	4,327	94.66
Phayao	3,802	3,852	98.70
Chiang Rai	10,584	11,139	95.02
Mae Hong Son	2,774	3,680	75.38
Nakhon Sawan	10,508	10,548	99.62
Uthai Thani	3,363	3,391	99.17
Kamphaeng Phet	6,463	6,541	98.81
Tak	5,305	8,080	65.66
Sukhothai	5,154	5,190	99.31
Phitsanulok	8,413	8,539	98.52
Phichit	4,873	4,902	99.41
Phetchabun	8,717	8,888	98.08
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>106,921</b>	<b>114,104</b>	<b>93.70</b>

# Northeastern Region

Birhs attended by health personnel	2006		
	births attended by health personnel (number)	live births (number)	births attended by health personnel (%)
Nakhon Ratchasima	26,827	27021	99.28
Buri Ram	15,817	16309	96.98
Surin	13,745	14084	97.59
Si Sa Ket	13,843	14060	98.46
Ubon Ratchathani	20,436	20,872	97.91
Yasothon	4,578	4,865	94.10
Chaiyaphum	10,144	10,251	98.96
Amnat Charoen	3,753	3,798	98.82
Nong Bua Lam Phu	5,278	5,358	98.51
Khon Kaen	18,802	19,229	97.78
Udon Thani	16,710	16,873	99.03
Loei	6,548	6,641	98.60
Nong Khai	9,687	9,863	98.22
Maha Sarakham	7,912	7,962	99.37
Roi Et	10,976	11,074	99.12
Kalasin	8,977	9,162	97.98
Sakon Nakhon	13,139	13,414	97.95
Nakhon Phanom	7,617	7,800	97.65
Mukdahan	3,711	3,809	97.43
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>218,500</b>	<b>222,445</b>	<b>98.23</b>

# Southern Region

Births attended by health personnel	2006		
	births attended by health personnel (number)	live births (number)	births attended by health personnel (%)
Nakhon Si Thammarat	17,968	18,055	99.52
Krabi	6,946	7,038	98.69
Phang-nga	3,268	3,299	99.06
Phuket	6,744	6,751	99.90
Surat Thani	14,763	14,842	99.47
Ranong	2,053	2,126	96.57
Chumphon	6,072	6,111	99.36
Songkhla	20,687	21,049	98.28
Satun	4,493	4,596	97.76
Trang	9,137	9,177	99.56
Phatthalung	5,656	5,676	99.65
Pattani	10,068	11,767	85.56
Yala	8,974	10,171	88.23
Narathiwat	10,882	12,928	84.17
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>127,711</b>	<b>133,586</b>	<b>95.60</b>

## Indicator 3.4 Maternal Mortality Rate

Maternal mortality is a very important indicator of women's health. Although maternal mortality has dropped over the years, it is still high in some areas. Responsible agencies are focusing on improving the quality of maternal care by upgrading the capacity of health personnel so that they can detect signs of complication early on.

### Definition

**Maternal mortality** means the death of a pregnant woman or within 42 days after the end of the pregnancy, regardless of the age of pregnancy, from causes relevant to or induced/exacerbated by the pregnancy or birth delivery, excluding accidents and factors pertinent to the conception.

**A live birth** occurs when a fetus, whatever its gestational age, exits the maternal body and subsequently shows any sign of life, such as voluntary movement, heartbeat, or pulsation of the umbilical cord, for however brief a time and regardless of whether the umbilical cord or placenta are intact.

### Calculation method

Maternal mortality rate = Number of maternal deaths/Number of live births in the same year X 100,000

### Data source/dissemination

There were 2 important data sources.

1.) The Maternal and Child Health Group, Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) processed data from the MoPH's health facilities in 75 provinces.

2.) The Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH processes data from death certificates by region, and province. Data from death certificates are under the responsibility of the Bureau of Registration Administration, Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior.

The Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH is now the responsible agency. Data are presented by region, and province in "Maternal Mortality Statistics" at <http://203.157.19.19>. Regional data are also presented in the Annual Report on Health Statistics. Contact Tel. 02-590-1491

### Data presented in this report

Maternal mortality rate by region 2002-2006, by province 2006 (processed and calculated from data from the Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH).

### Data development plan -

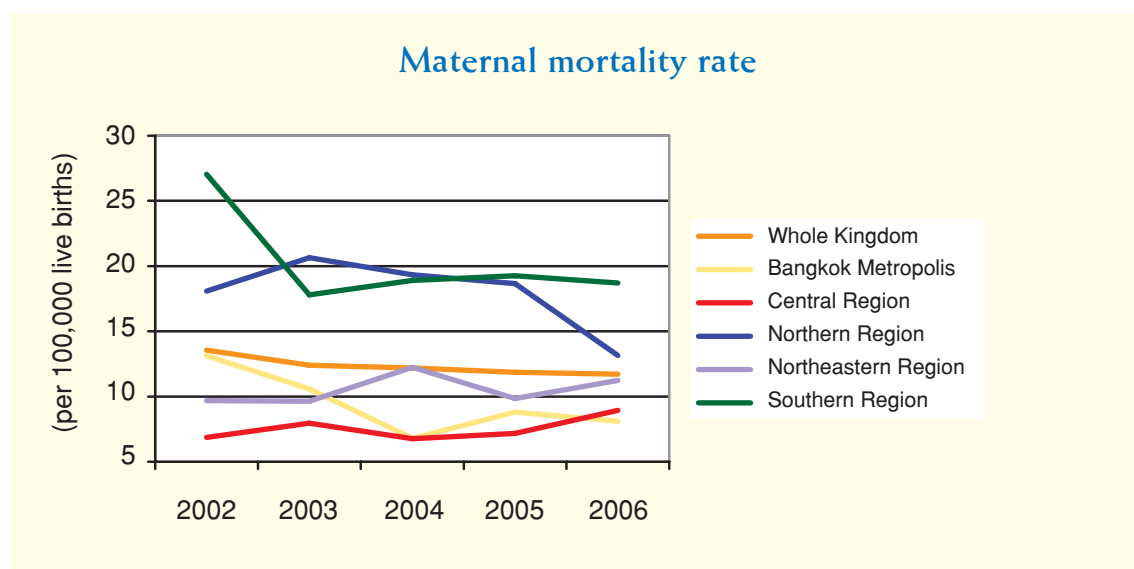


## Maternal mortality

During 2002-2006, maternal mortality dropped from 13.5 to 11.7 per 100,000 live births. The Central Region and the Northeastern Region witnessed an increase, which may be due to an improvement in autopsy and death diagnosis and reporting system. Although the trend showed a positive sign in the South, maternal mortality was noticeably higher there than in other regions; it was 18.7 per 100,000 live births in 2006.

In 2006, provinces with the highest maternal mortality rates were Pattani (50.99), Tak (49.50), Yala (49.16), Satun (43.52), and Ang Thong (35.09).

No maternal death was reported in 12, 10, 8, and 6 provinces in the Central Region, the North, the Northeast, and the South, respectively.



### Maternal mortality rate by region

Maternal mortality rate	2002			2003			2004		
	maternal deaths (number)	live births (number)	maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	maternal deaths (number)	live births (number)	maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	number of maternal deaths	number of live births	maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)
Whole Kingdom	106	782,911	13.54	92	742,183	12.40	99	813,069	12.18
Bangkok Metropolis	15	114,378	13.11	12	113,284	10.59	8	117,601	6.80
Central Region	13	189,515	6.86	14	175,863	7.96	14	207,041	6.76
Northern Region	21	116,071	18.09	23	111,514	20.63	23	119,023	19.32
Northeastern Region	23	237,273	9.69	21	217,904	9.64	29	237,052	12.23
Southern Region	34	125,674	27.05	22	123,618	17.80	25	132,352	18.89

Maternal mortality rate	2005			2006		
	number of maternal deaths	number of live births	maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	number of maternal deaths	number of live births	maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)
Whole Kingdom	96	809,485	11.86	93	793,623	11.72
Bangkok Metropolis	10	113,672	8.80	9	110,734	8.13
Central Region	15	209,235	7.17	19	212,754	8.93
Northern Region	22	117,935	18.65	15	114,104	13.15
Northeastern Region	23	233,624	9.84	25	222,445	11.24
Southern Region	26	135,019	19.26	25	133,586	18.71

## Maternal mortality rate by province

### Bangkok Metropolis

Maternal mortality rate	2006		
	maternal deaths (number)	live births (number)	maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)
Bangkok Metropolis	9	110,734	8.13

### Central Region

Maternal mortality rate	2549		
	maternal deaths (number)	live births (number)	maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)
Samut Prakan	0	18,660	0
Nonthaburi	2	11,514	17.37
Pathum Thani	2	14,962	13.37
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya	1	9,746	10.26
Ang Thong	1	2,850	35.09
Lop Buri	1	7,676	13.03
Sing Buri	0	2,237	0
Chai Nat	0	2,791	0
Saraburi	2	8,741	22.88
Chon Buri	4	27,357	14.62
Rayong	1	9,595	10.42
Chanthaburi	1	6,341	15.77
Trat	0	2,542	0
Chachoengsao	0	8,124	0
Prachin Buri	1	5,820	17.18
Nakhon Nayok	0	2,919	0
Sa Kaeo	0	5,883	0
Ratchaburi	2	11,214	17.83
Kanchanaburi	1	9,766	10.24
Suphan Buri	0	9,074	0
Nakhon Pathom	0	9,570	0
Samut Sakhon	0	12,125	0
Samut Songkhram	0	1,651	0
Phetchaburi	0	5,382	0
Prachuap Khiri Khan	0	6,214	0
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>212,754</b>	<b>8.93</b>

### Northern Region

Maternal mortality rate	2006		
	maternal deaths (number)	live births (number)	maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)
Chiang Mai	3	18,922	15.85
Lamphun	1	3,290	30.40
Lampang	0	5,397	0
Uttaradit	0	4,120	0
Phrae	0	3,298	0
Nan	0	4,327	0
Phayao	0	3,852	0
Chiang Rai	0	11,139	0
Mae Hong Son	1	3,680	27.17
Nakhon Sawan	1	10,548	9.48
Uthai Thani	0	3,391	0
Kamphaeng Phet	0	6,541	0
Tak	4	8,080	49.50
Sukhothai	0	5,190	0
Phitsanulok	2	8,539	23.42
Phichit	0	4,902	0
Phetchabun	3	8,888	33.75
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>114,104</b>	<b>13.15</b>

### Northeastern Region

Maternal mortality rate	2006		
	maternal deaths (number)	live births (number)	maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)
Nakhon Ratchasima	3	27,021	11.10
Buri Ram	3	16,309	18.39
Surin	0	14,084	0
Si Sa Ket	0	14,060	0
Ubon Ratchathani	6	20,872	28.75
Yasothon	0	4,865	0
Chaiyaphum	1	10,251	9.76
Amnat Charoen	1	3,798	26.33
Nong Bua Lam Phu	0	5,358	0
Khon Kaen	0	19,229	0
Udon Thani	1	16,873	5.93
Loei	0	6,641	0
Nong Khai	3	9,863	30.42
Maha Sarakham	0	7,962	0
Roi Et	2	11,074	18.06
Kalasin	2	9,162	21.83
Sakon Nakhon	1	13,414	7.45
Nakhon Phanom	0	7,800	0.00
Mukdahan	0	3,809	0
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>222,445</b>	<b>10.34</b>

Southern Region

Maternal mortality rate	2006		
	maternal deaths (number)	live births (number)	maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)
Nakhon Si Thammarat	2	18,055	11.08
Krabi	2	7,038	28.42
Phang-nga	0	3,299	0
Phuket	0	6,751	0
Surat Thani	1	14,842	6.74
Ranong	0	2,126	0
Chumphon	0	6,111	0
Songkhla	4	21,049	19.00
Satun	2	4,596	43.52
Trang	3	9,177	32.69
Phatthalung	0	5,676	0
Pattani	6	11,767	50.99
Yala	5	10,171	49.16
Narathiwat	0	12,928	0
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>133,586</b>	<b>18.71</b>

## Indicator 3.5 Abortion Rate

Women have an abortion for different reasons, e.g. family, socio-economic problems, birth control failure, etc. In most cases, abortions take place in private clinics and carry a high risk of infection, or even a loss of life. Data collection is extremely difficult. There are no systematic up-to-date data, which makes it difficult to develop appropriate policies and measures.

### Definition

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### Calculation method

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### Data source/dissemination

No government agency is responsible for collecting these data.

In 1999, the Family and Population Planning Division, Department of Health (DoH), Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), with the support of the World Health Organization, conducted a Survey on Abortions in Thailand. Samples included women seeking treatment from complications related to abortion in 787 public hospitals throughout the year. The survey included 45,990 samples, of which 28.5% were abortion cases. The abortion rate was 19.54 per 1,000 live births. 46.8% of the samples were 24 years and under, and 30% were under 20 years of age. Average age of pregnancy at termination was 13.01 weeks, which was a dangerous period. 60.2% aborted their pregnancy due to socio-economic reasons, 39.8% due to medical reasons.

At present, the Reproductive Health Division, DoH, MoPH is not responsible for data collection, and does not have any plan to conduct another survey.

### Data presented in this report

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### Data development plan

It is difficult to collect data from a survey or administrative records. Other alternatives should be considered.

## Indicator 3.6 Birth Control Rate

Birth control plays an important role in improving the quality of life for women and the family. But this responsibility falls largely on women.

### Definition

Married women 15-49 years old practicing birth control by various methods including condom and male sterilization (The National Statistical Office (NSO)'s definition in the Reproductive Health Survey).

Married women 13-50 years old practicing birth control by various methods including condom and male sterilization (The NSO's definition in the Survey of Population Change).

### Calculation method

Proportion of women practicing birth control = Number of married women 15-49 years old practicing birth control/Number of married women 15-49 years old X 100

### Data source/dissemination

There are 3 data sources.

1.) Survey of Population Change, conducted every 10 years by the NSO, presenting data by age group, administrative area, and region. The latest survey was in 2005.

2.) Reproductive Health Survey, conducted every 10 years by the NSO, presenting data by age group, administrative area, and region. The latest survey was in 2006.

In both cases, data are presented in the survey reports and at [www.nso.go.th](http://www.nso.go.th) Contact Tel 02-281-0333.

3.) Reproductive Health Division, Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health, presenting data at national level, with no administrative area, regional or provincial breakdowns. Latest data are from an evaluation project on the reproductive health standards of the Thai people 2006. At present the Reproductive Health Division does not have any plan to collect these data and will use data from research and other surveys.

### Data presented in this report

Women practicing birth control by administrative area, region and contraceptive method 2006. Data are from NSO's Reproductive Health Survey 2006, queried by the NSO programme to show disaggregation by administrative area, region, and contraceptive method.

### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to use the NSO data query programme to disaggregate data from the Reproductive Health Survey by administrative area, region, and contraceptive method.

## Birth control

81.1 of married women in reproductive ages practiced birth control. In most regions, the contraception rate was quite similar in both urban and rural areas. But the South recorded a very low rate of 69.7%; urban women practiced birth control more than rural women.

Most popular contraceptive methods were oral pills, female sterilization, and injection at 45.3%, 32.8%, and 15.2%, respectively. Male sterilization accounted for only 1.1%.

### Married women practicing birth control by administrative area, and region

Married women practicing birth control	2006			
	married women (number)	married women not practicing birth control (number)	married women practicing birth control (number)	married women practicing birth control (%)
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>12,168,344</b>	<b>2,305,101</b>	<b>9,863,243</b>	<b>81.1</b>
municipal area	3,412,675	642,384	2,770,291	81.2
non-municipal area	8,755,669	1,662,717	7,092,952	81.0
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	<b>1,197,916</b>	<b>224,449</b>	<b>973,467</b>	<b>81.3</b>
municipal area	1,197,916	224,449	973,467	81.3
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>3,013,585</b>	<b>476,117</b>	<b>2,537,468</b>	<b>84.2</b>
municipal area	972,121	173,446	798,675	82.2
non-municipal area	2,041,464	302,671	1,738,793	85.2
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>2,207,209</b>	<b>347,606</b>	<b>1,859,603</b>	<b>84.3</b>
municipal area	377,812	61,598	316,215	83.7
non-municipal area	1,829,397	286,008	1,543,389	84.4
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>4,175,051</b>	<b>779,103</b>	<b>3,395,949</b>	<b>81.3</b>
municipal area	542,586	93,466	449,121	82.8
non-municipal area	3,632,465	685,637	2,946,828	81.1
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>1,574,582</b>	<b>477,827</b>	<b>1,096,756</b>	<b>69.7</b>
municipal area	322,239	89,426	232,813	72.2
non-municipal area	1,252,343	388,401	863,943	69.0



**Birth control methods 2006 by administrative area, and region 2006**

Birth control method	oral pills		injection		Norplant		IUD		condom		female sterilization		male sterilization	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>4,463,710</b>	<b>45.26</b>	<b>1,503,474</b>	<b>15.24</b>	<b>93,017</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>141,780</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>151,915</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>3,239,089</b>	<b>32.84</b>	<b>113,361</b>	<b>1.15</b>
municipal area	1,395,936	50.39	267,644	9.66	18,260	0.66	30,369	1.10	73,550	2.65	873,409	31.53	44,751	1.62
non-municipal area	3,067,774	43.25	1,235,830	17.42	74,757	1.05	111,411	1.57	78,365	1.10	2,365,680	33.35	68,610	0.97
<b>Bangkok Metropolitan</b>	<b>583,116</b>	<b>59.90</b>	<b>75,420</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>4,131</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>10,109</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>26,232</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>238,277</b>	<b>24.48</b>	<b>15,181</b>	<b>1.56</b>
municipal area	583,116	59.90	75,420	7.75	4,131	0.42	10,109	1.04	26,232	2.69	238,277	24.48	15,181	1.56
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>1,323,425</b>	<b>52.16</b>	<b>324,800</b>	<b>12.80</b>	<b>22,292</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>15,660</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>45,307</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>733,941</b>	<b>28.92</b>	<b>40,090</b>	<b>1.58</b>
municipal area	431,495	54.03	63,743	7.98	4,901	0.61	4,107	0.51	21,989	2.75	238,405	29.85	17,708	2.22
non-municipal area	891,930	51.30	261,058	15.01	17,391	1.00	11,554	0.66	23,318	1.34	495,537	28.50	22,383	1.29
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>804,127</b>	<b>43.24</b>	<b>414,644</b>	<b>22.30</b>	<b>20,649</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>10,749</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>22,239</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>537,705</b>	<b>28.92</b>	<b>25,869</b>	<b>1.39</b>
municipal area	129,327	40.90	51,110	16.16	3,171	1.00	3,538	1.12	8,427	2.66	109,811	34.73	4,936	1.56
non-municipal area	674,800	43.72	363,534	23.55	17,478	1.13	7,210	0.47	13,812	0.89	427,894	27.72	20,933	1.36
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>1,217,222</b>	<b>35.84</b>	<b>522,995</b>	<b>15.40</b>	<b>33,481</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>83,509</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>28,032</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>1,460,350</b>	<b>43.00</b>	<b>20,632</b>	<b>0.61</b>
municipal area	143,683	31.99	49,707	11.07	4,014	0.89	8,833	1.97	7,733	1.72	223,746	49.82	2,510	0.56
non-municipal area	1,073,539	36.43	473,289	16.06	29,467	1.00	74,676	2.53	20,299	0.69	1,236,604	41.96	18,121	0.61
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>535,820</b>	<b>48.86</b>	<b>165,614</b>	<b>15.10</b>	<b>12,465</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>21,752</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>30,105</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>268,816</b>	<b>24.51</b>	<b>11,588</b>	<b>1.06</b>
municipal area	108,315	46.52	27,664	11.88	2,044	0.88	3,782	1.62	9,169	3.94	63,171	27.13	4,415	1.90
non-municipal area	427,505	49.48	137,950	15.97	10,422	1.21	17,971	2.08	20,936	2.42	205,645	23.80	7,173	0.83

Birth control method	safe period		others		unknown		total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>110,249</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>41,979</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>4,670</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>9,863,243</b>	<b>100</b>
municipal area	47,766	1.72	17,065	0.62	1,542	0.06	2,770,292	100
non-municipal area	62,483	0.88	24,914	0.35	3,128	0.04	7,092,951	100
<b>Bangkok Metropolitan</b>	<b>15,193</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>973,466</b>	<b>100</b>
municipal area	15,193	1.56	5,375	0.55	432	0.04	973,466	100
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>24,565</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>6,764</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>2,537,467</b>	<b>100</b>
municipal area	12,489	1.56	3,375	0.42	465	0.06	798,677	100
non-municipal area	12,076	0.69	3,389	0.19	158	0.01	1,738,794	100
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>15,045</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>8,577</b>	<b>0.46</b>	-	-	<b>1,859,604</b>	<b>100</b>
municipal area	4,965	1.57	931	0.29	-	-	316,216	100
non-municipal area	10,080	0.65	7,646	0.50	-	-	1,543,387	100
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>20,087</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>7,338</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>3,395,948</b>	<b>100</b>
municipal area	5,698	1.27	2,755	0.61	442	0.10	449,121	100
non-municipal area	14,390	0.49	4,583	0.16	1,860	0.06	2,946,828	100
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>35,358</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>13,924</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>1,096,755</b>	<b>100</b>
municipal area	9,422	4.05	4,629	1.99	203	0.09	232,814	100
non-municipal area	25,937	3.00	9,295	1.08	1,110	0.13	863,944	100

## Indicator 3.7 Women's Smoking Rate

Smoking is one of the most significant health risks. Smoking during pregnancy also has negative impacts on the baby. These data are useful for planning and evaluating tobacco-control measures.

### Definition

Female smokers mean women 11 years and over who smoke regularly, or occasionally.

### Calculation method

Women's smoking rate = Number of women 11 years and over who smoke regularly or occasionally/ Number of women 11 years and over X 100

### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office (NSO) has conducted the Health and Welfare Survey since 1974. The survey was initially conducted every year until 1978. During 1981-2001, the survey was conducted every 5 years. To monitor the impact of the universal health programme, Ministry of Public Health asked the NSO to conduct the survey every year during 2003-2007. Data were collected during January-June.

The NSO conducted the Survey on Smoking Behavior of the Thai People for the first time in 1976 by attaching the questionnaire to the Health and Welfare Survey. The Cigarette Smoking and Alcoholic Drinking Behaviour Survey in 2004 was the 11th round. Data were collected in April.

Contact Tel 02-281-0333.

### Data presented in this report

Smoking behavior by sex, administrative area, and region 2004 and 2006.

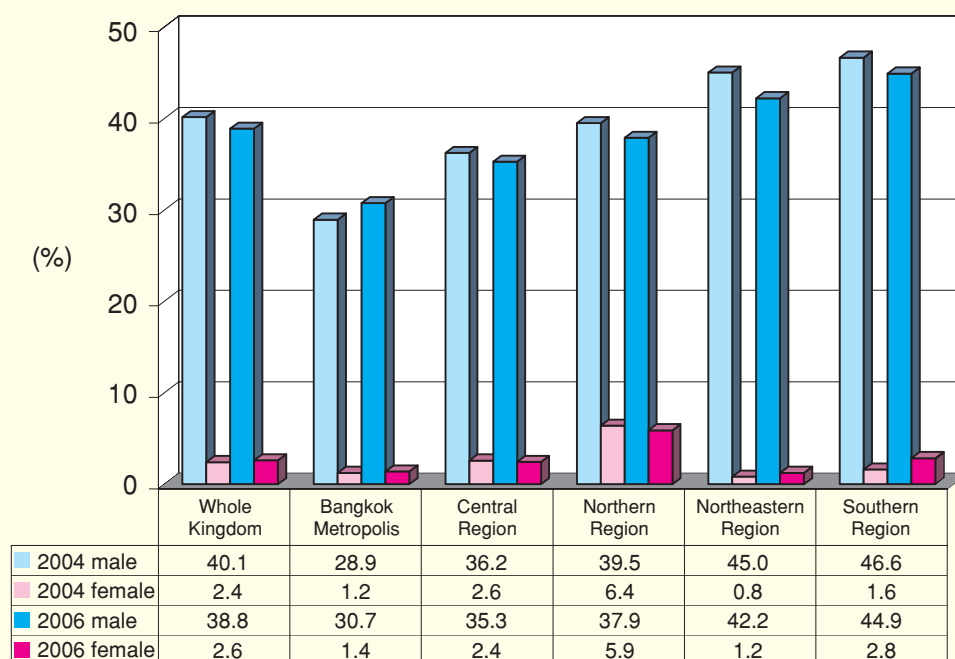
### Data development plan -

## Smoking among women

Smoking among population 11 years and over dropped from 21.1% in 2004 to 20.3% in 2006. But women's smoking rate rose from 2.4% in 2004 to 2.6% in 2006. The increase took place in both urban and rural areas, and in all regions except the Central and Northern Regions. Men's smoking rate dropped from 40.1% in 2004 to 38.8% in 2006. The decline was observed in both urban and rural areas, and in every region except for Bangkok.

In 2006, women started smoking at an average age of 23, compared with men who started at the age of 18.

### Smoking among population 11 years and over



Smoking among women 11 years and over by sex, administrative area, and region

Smoking rate	2004								
	smokers 11 years and over (number)			population 11 years and over (number)			smoking rate (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	10,707,195	654,264	11,361,458	26,687,556	27,091,538	53,779,094	40.1	2.4	21.1
municipal area	2,840,670	168,126	3,008,796	8,678,521	9,307,191	17,985,712	32.7	1.8	16.7
non-municipal area	7,866,524	486,138	8,352,662	18,009,034	17,784,347	35,793,382	43.7	2.7	23.3
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	965,318	46,645	1,011,964	3,337,869	3,742,539	7,080,408	28.9	1.2	14.3
municipal area	965,318	46,645	1,011,964	3,337,869	3,742,539	7,080,408	28.9	1.2	14.3
<b>Central Region</b>	2,242,560	165,756	2,408,317	6,192,659	6,378,347	12,571,005	36.2	2.6	19.2
municipal area	704,959	51,017	755,975	2,121,211	2,250,566	4,371,777	33.2	2.3	17.3
non-municipal area	1,537,602	114,740	1,652,341	4,071,448	4,127,781	8,199,229	37.8	2.8	20.2
<b>Northern Region</b>	1,969,236	314,537	2,283,772	4,990,339	4,920,296	9,910,634	39.5	6.4	23.0
municipal area	337,971	44,750	382,721	1,009,564	1,041,235	2,050,799	33.5	4.3	18.7
non-municipal area	1,631,264	269,787	1,901,051	3,980,775	3,879,061	7,859,836	41.0	7.0	24.2
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	3,951,094	72,625	4,023,719	8,780,696	8,657,900	17,438,595	45.0	0.8	23.1
municipal area	535,122	12,313	547,435	1,451,183	1,475,980	2,927,163	36.9	0.8	18.7
non-municipal area	3,415,972	60,312	3,476,283	7,329,513	7,181,920	14,511,433	46.6	0.8	24.0
<b>Southern Region</b>	1,578,986	54,701	1,633,687	3,385,994	3,392,458	6,778,452	46.6	1.6	24.1
municipal area	297,300	13,401	310,701	758,695	796,872	1,555,567	39.2	1.7	20.0
non-municipal area	1,281,687	41,300	1,322,986	2,627,299	2,595,586	5,222,885	48.8	1.6	25.3

Smoking rate	2006								
	smokers 11 years and over (number)			population 11 years and over (number)			smoking rate (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	10,320,879	729,490	11,050,369	26,567,202	27,968,822	54,536,024	38.8	2.6	20.3
municipal area	2,511,120	186,430	2,697,550	7,943,671	8,812,211	16,755,882	31.6	2.1	16.1
non-municipal area	7,809,759	543,060	8,352,819	18,623,531	19,156,611	37,780,142	41.9	2.8	22.1
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	852,475	44,435	896,910	2,775,345	3,197,145	5,972,490	30.7	1.4	15.0
municipal area	852,475	44,435	896,910	2,775,345	3,197,145	5,972,490	30.7	1.4	15.0
<b>Central Region</b>	2,305,835	168,818	2,474,653	6,540,831	6,942,536	13,483,367	35.3	2.4	18.4
municipal area	645,363	51,723	697,086	2,115,877	2,326,255	4,442,132	30.5	2.2	15.7
non-municipal area	1,660,472	117,096	1,777,568	4,424,954	4,616,281	9,041,235	37.5	2.5	19.7
<b>Northern Region</b>	1,840,311	299,636	2,139,947	4,861,400	5,080,004	9,941,404	37.9	5.9	21.5
municipal area	275,212	39,507	314,719	913,258	1,016,033	1,929,291	30.1	3.9	16.3
non-municipal area	1,565,098	260,129	1,825,227	3,948,142	4,063,971	8,012,113	39.6	6.4	22.8
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	3,742,243	112,648	3,854,891	8,869,628	9,094,513	17,964,141	42.2	1.2	21.5
municipal area	437,951	25,724	463,675	1,317,718	1,394,607	2,712,325	33.2	1.8	17.1
non-municipal area	3,304,292	86,923	3,391,215	7,551,910	7,699,906	15,251,816	43.8	1.1	22.2
<b>Southern Region</b>	1,580,015	103,952	1,683,967	3,519,998	3,654,624	7,174,622	44.9	2.8	23.5
municipal area	300,118	25,041	325,159	821,473	878,171	1,699,644	36.5	2.9	19.1
non-municipal area	1,279,896	78,912	1,358,808	2,698,525	2,776,453	5,474,978	47.4	2.8	24.8

## Indicator 3.8 Women's Alcohol Consumption Rate

Alcohol consumption is another major health risk, and is also responsible for a large part of family, community and social maladies. Data on alcohol consumption among women are important for planning effective control measures.

### Definition

Female alcohol consumers mean women 11 years and over who consume alcohol every day, regularly (3-4 times per week), occasionally (1-2 times per week), 1-2 times per month, or once in a while.

### Calculation method

Women's alcohol consumption rate = Number of women 11 years and over who consume alcohol (regardless of frequency)/ Number of women 11 years and over X 100

### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office (NSO) has conducted the Health and Welfare Survey since 1974. The survey was initially conducted every year until 1978. During 1981-2001, the survey was conducted every 5 years. To monitor the impact of the universal health programme, Ministry of Public Health asked the NSO to conduct the survey every year during 2003-2007. Data were collected during January-June.

The Cigarette Smoking and Alcoholic Drinking Behaviour Survey in 2004 collected data on alcohol drinking behaviour, drunk driving and the public's awareness on related penalties.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333

### Data presented in this report

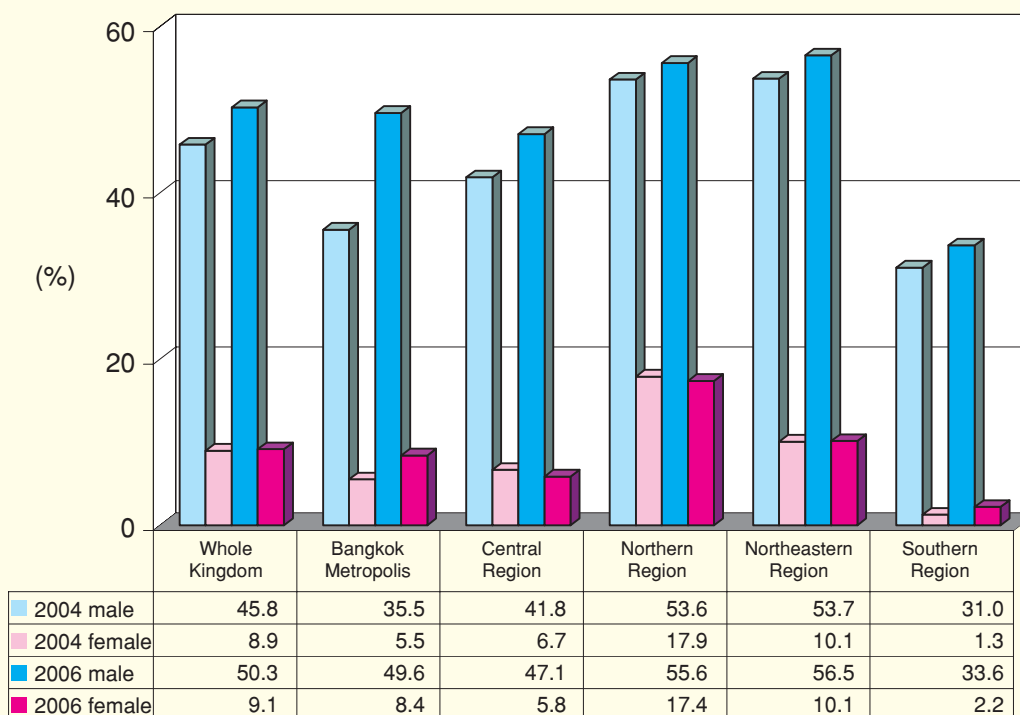
Alcohol consumption behaviours by sex, administrative area, and region 2004 and 2006.

### Data development plan -

## Alcohol consumption among women

During 2004-2006, the proportion of alcohol-drinking population expanded from 27.2% to 29.2%. The increase was 45.8% to 50.5% among men; the increase was observed in every area and region. More women, especially those in the urban areas, became alcohol consumers. Women's alcohol consumption rate increased from 8.9% to 9.1% during 2004-2006. The increase was most prominent among the youth – the 15-24 years old age group.

### Alcohol consumption among population 11 years and over



Alcohol consumption among population 11 years and over by sex, administrative area, and region

Alcohol consumption	2004								
	alcohol consumers 11 years and over (number)			Population 11 years and over (number)			Alcohol consumption rate (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>12,216,252</b>	<b>2,423,516</b>	<b>14,639,767</b>	<b>26,687,556</b>	<b>27,091,538</b>	<b>53,779,094</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>27.2</b>
municipal area	3,651,201	707,874	4,359,075	8,678,521	9,307,191	17,985,712	42.1	7.6	24.2
non-municipal area	8,565,051	1,715,641	10,280,692	18,009,034	17,784,347	35,793,382	47.6	9.6	28.7
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	<b>1,186,496</b>	<b>206,625</b>	<b>1,393,121</b>	<b>3,337,869</b>	<b>3,742,539</b>	<b>7,080,408</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>
municipal area	1,186,496	206,625	1,393,121	3,337,869	3,742,539	7,080,408	35.5	5.5	19.7
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>2,590,629</b>	<b>424,821</b>	<b>3,015,450</b>	<b>6,192,659</b>	<b>6,378,347</b>	<b>12,571,005</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>24.0</b>
municipal area	921,026	143,200	1,064,225	2,121,211	2,250,566	4,371,777	43.4	6.4	24.3
non-municipal area	1,669,604	281,621	1,951,225	4,071,448	4,127,781	8,199,229	41.0	6.8	23.8
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>2,675,212</b>	<b>879,113</b>	<b>3,554,325</b>	<b>4,990,339</b>	<b>4,920,296</b>	<b>9,910,634</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>35.9</b>
municipal area	528,447	181,430	709,877	1,009,564	1,041,235	2,050,799	52.3	17.4	34.6
non-municipal area	2,146,765	697,683	2,844,447	3,980,775	3,879,061	7,859,836	53.9	18.0	36.2
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>4,715,299</b>	<b>870,123</b>	<b>5,585,423</b>	<b>8,780,696</b>	<b>8,657,900</b>	<b>17,438,595</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>32.0</b>
municipal area	754,226	161,364	915,589	1,451,183	1,475,980	2,927,163	52.0	10.9	31.3
non-municipal area	3,961,074	708,760	4,669,833	7,329,513	7,181,920	14,511,433	54.0	9.9	32.2
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>1,048,615</b>	<b>42,833</b>	<b>1,091,449</b>	<b>3,385,994</b>	<b>3,392,458</b>	<b>6,778,452</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>16.1</b>
municipal area	261,007	15,255	276,262	758,695	796,872	1,555,567	34.4	1.9	17.8
non-municipal area	787,608	27,578	815,186	2,627,299	2,595,586	5,222,885	30.0	1.1	15.6

Alcohol consumption	2006								
	alcohol consumers 11 years and over (number)			Population 11 years and over (number)			Alcohol consumption rate (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>13,353,049</b>	<b>2,558,054</b>	<b>15,911,103</b>	<b>26,567,202</b>	<b>27,968,822</b>	<b>54,536,024</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>
municipal area	3,875,033	755,173	4,630,206	7,943,671	8,812,211	16,755,882	48.8	8.6	27.6
non-municipal area	9,478,017	1,802,880	11,280,897	18,623,531	19,156,611	37,780,142	50.9	9.4	29.9
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	<b>1,375,797</b>	<b>268,334</b>	<b>1,644,131</b>	<b>2,775,345</b>	<b>3,197,145</b>	<b>5,972,490</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>27.5</b>
municipal area	1,375,797	268,334	1,644,131	2,775,345	3,197,145	5,972,490	49.6	8.4	27.5
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>3,077,843</b>	<b>405,504</b>	<b>3,483,347</b>	<b>6,540,831</b>	<b>6,942,536</b>	<b>13,483,367</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>25.8</b>
municipal area	993,370	131,514	1,124,884	2,115,877	2,326,255	4,442,132	46.9	5.7	25.3
non-municipal area	2,084,472	273,991	2,358,463	4,424,954	4,616,281	9,041,235	47.1	5.9	26.1
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>2,702,627</b>	<b>881,785</b>	<b>3,584,412</b>	<b>4,861,400</b>	<b>5,080,004</b>	<b>9,941,404</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>36.1</b>
municipal area	489,417	168,622	658,039	913,258	1,016,033	1,929,291	53.6	16.6	34.1
non-municipal area	2,213,210	713,163	2,926,373	3,948,142	4,063,971	8,012,113	56.1	17.5	36.5
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>5,012,440</b>	<b>921,904</b>	<b>5,934,344</b>	<b>8,869,628</b>	<b>9,094,513</b>	<b>17,964,141</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>33.0</b>
municipal area	723,095	150,221	873,316	1,317,718	1,394,607	2,712,325	54.9	10.8	32.2
non-municipal area	4,289,346	771,683	5,061,029	7,551,910	7,699,906	15,251,816	56.8	10.0	33.2
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>1,184,344</b>	<b>80,527</b>	<b>1,264,871</b>	<b>3,519,998</b>	<b>3,654,624</b>	<b>7,174,622</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>
municipal area	293,355	36,483	329,838	821,473	878,171	1,699,644	35.7	4.2	19.4
non-municipal area	890,990	44,044	935,034	2,698,525	2,776,453	5,474,978	33.0	1.6	17.1



## Indicator 3.9 HIV Prevalence among Pregnant Women

When pregnant women are infected by HIV, the impact can be life-threatening for the mother and/or the baby, or it can be long-term, as HIV-infected babies need special care and are likely to face several health and socio-economic problems when they grow up. It is important that women and men are aware of the significance of safe sex and women's reproductive rights, as well as mitigation measures, e.g. preventing the mother-to-child transmission.

### Definition

Pregnant women tested positive for HIV.

### Calculation method

HIV prevalence among pregnant women = Number of pregnant women tested HIV positive/Number of pregnant women tested for HIV X 100

At the national and regional levels, HIV prevalence rate refers to the median value of the regions and the provinces, respectively. At the province level, HIV prevalence rate refers to the average value.

### Data source/dissemination

The AIDS, TB and STIs Epidemiology Group, the Epidemiology Division, Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has conducted HIV surveillance survey among 7 high-risk groups including pregnant women every June since 1989. (Prior to 1995, there were 2 rounds each year, one in June, the other in December). The survey covers pregnant women who visit the MoPH's health facilities.

The AIDS, TB and STIs Epidemiology Group, the Epidemiology Division, Department of Disease Control, MoPH disseminates data by region, and province through printed materials and at <http://203.157.15.12/centeraids/sero-surveillance.php>  
Contact Tel 02-590-1887

### Data presented in this report

HIV prevalence among pregnant women by region 2002-2006, by province 2006.

### Data development plan -

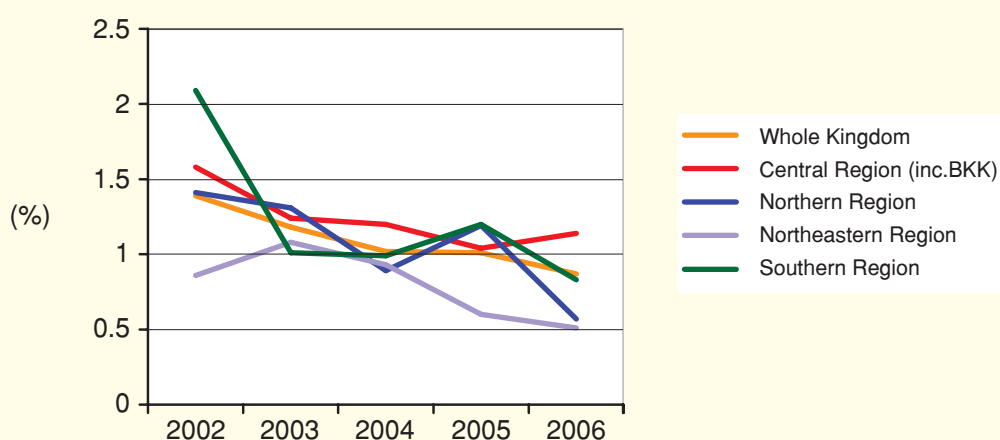
## HIV prevalence among pregnant women

HIV prevalence among pregnant women dropped from 1.39% in 2002 to 0.87% in 2006. The Central Region was the only area where the rate was higher than 1%, followed by the South at 0.83%. Other regions recorded an improvement over the years.

Provinces with the highest prevalence rates were Rayong (2.42), Singburi (2.29), Tak (1.86), Samut Prakan (1.57), Saraburi and Trat (1.53)

Provinces with the lowest prevalence rates were Nakhon Nayok, Lampang, Mukdahan, Amnat Charoen (0.0), Mae Hong Son (0.19), Chai Nat (0.20), Nong Bua Lam Phu (0.26), Yala (0.29).

## HIV prevalence among pregnant women



## HIV prevalence among pregnant women by region

HIV prevalence among pregnant women	2002			2003		
	pregnant women tested (number)	pregnant women tested HIV positive (number)	HIV prevalence rate (%)	pregnant women tested (number)	pregnant women tested HIV positive (number)	HIV prevalence rate (%)
Whole Kingdom	64,958	920	1.39	46,226	599	1.18
Central Region (inc. BKK)	24,861	394	1.52	18,443	251	1.24
Northern Region	11,819	176	1.41	8,019	123	1.31
Northeastern Region	16,858	154	0.86	13,136	155	1.08
Southern Region	11,420	196	2.09	6,628	70	1.01

HIV prevalence among pregnant women	2004			2005		
	pregnant women tested (number)	pregnant women tested HIV positive (number)	HIV prevalence rate (%)	pregnant women tested (number)	pregnant women tested HIV positive (number)	HIV prevalence rate (%)
Whole Kingdom	48,585	523	1.02	59,877	631	1.01
Central Region (inc. BKK)	20,031	247	1.20	23,528	267	1.04
Northern Region	7,192	72	0.89	9,305	98	1.19
Northeastern Region	11,439	109	0.93	16,437	124	0.60
Southern Region	9,923	95	0.99	10,607	142	1.20

HIV prevalence among pregnant women	2006		
	pregnant women tested (number)	pregnant women tested HIV positive (number)	HIV prevalence rate (%)
Whole Kingdom	56,604	505	0.87
Central Region (inc. BKK)	21,576	243	1.14
Northern Region	9,327	79	0.57
Northeastern Region	15,695	98	0.51
Southern Region	10,006	85	0.83

## HIV prevalence among pregnant women by province

Central Region (including Bangkok Metropolis)

HIV prevalence among pregnant women	2006		
	pregnant women tested (number)	pregnant women tested HIV positive (number)	HIV prevalence rate (%)
Bangkok Metropolis	3,327	29	0.87
Samut Prakan	381	6	1.57
Nonthaburi	1,604	17	1.06
Pathum Thani	789	9	1.14
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya	517	7	1.35
Ang Thong	198	3	1.52
Lop Buri	838	9	1.07
Sing Buri	175	4	2.29
Chai Nat	497	1	0.20
Saraburi	1,565	24	1.53
Chon Buri	1,517	21	1.38
Rayong	579	14	2.42
Chanthaburi	509	7	1.38
Trat	262	4	1.53
Chachoengsao	920	10	1.09
Prachin Buri	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Nakhon Nayok	451	0	0.00
Sa Kaeo	258	1	0.39
Ratchaburi	1,146	10	0.87
Kanchanaburi	1,722	19	1.10
Suphan Buri	1,734	20	1.15
Nakhon Pathom	755	9	1.19
Samut Sakhon	578	8	1.38
Samut Songkhram	264	2	0.76
Phetchaburi	551	5	0.91
Prachuap Khiri Khan	439	4	0.91
Central Region (including BKK)	21,576	243	1.13
Median			1.14

#### Northern Region

HIV prevalence among pregnant women	2006		
	pregnant women tested (number)	pregnant women tested HIV positive (number)	HIV prevalence rate (%)
Chiang Mai	587	7	1.19
Lamphun	259	2	0.77
Lampang	451	0	0.00
Uttaradit	309	1	0.32
Phrae	526	3	0.57
Nan	762	8	1.05
Phayao	354	5	1.41
Chiang Rai	1,276	17	1.33
Mae Hong Son	540	1	0.19
Nakhon Sawan	801	3	0.37
Uthai Thani	249	1	0.4
Kamphaeng Phet	394	2	0.51
Tak	429	8	1.86
Sukhothai	764	1	0.13
Phitsanulok	374	5	1.34
Phichit	356	10	2.81
Phetchabun	896	5	0.56
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>9,327</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0.85</b>
<b>Median</b>			<b>0.57</b>

#### Northeastern Region

HIV prevalence among pregnant women	2006		
	pregnant women tested (number)	pregnant women tested HIV positive (number)	HIV prevalence rate (%)
Nakhon Ratchasima	2,300	8	0.35
Buri Ram	1,606	8	0.50
Surin	1,282	6	0.47
Si Sa Ket	871	4	0.46
Ubon Ratchathani	1,095	14	1.28
Yasothon	258	2	0.78
Chaiyaphum	575	3	0.52
Amnat Charoen	166	0	0.00
Nong Bua Lam Phu	382	1	0.26
Khon Kaen	985	5	0.51
Udon Thani	2,007	19	0.95
Loei	431	3	0.70
Nong Khai	343	3	0.87
Maha Sarakham	447	5	1.12
Roi Et	625	5	0.80
Kalasin	510	2	0.39
Sakon Nakhon	1,383	9	0.65
Nakhon Phanom	329	1	0.30
Mukdahan	100	0	0.00
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>15,695</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0.62</b>
<b>Median</b>			<b>0.51</b>

Southern Region

HIV prevalence among pregnant women	2006		
	pregnant women tested (number)	pregnant women tested HIV positive (number)	HIV prevalence rate (%)
Nakhon Si Thammarat	854	10	1.17
Krabi	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Phang-nga	216	1	0.46
Phuket	666	10	1.50
Surat Thani	1,363	7	0.51
Ranong	219	2	0.91
Chumphon	458	4	0.87
Songkhla	2,485	26	1.05
Satun	339	2	0.59
Trang	1,078	9	0.83
Phatthalung	433	5	1.15
Pattani	840	5	0.60
Yala	345	1	0.29
Narathiwat	710	3	0.42
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>10,006</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0.85</b>
<b>Median</b>			<b>0.83</b>

## Indicator 3.10 HIV Prevalence among Women in Reproductive Ages

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HIV infection among women in reproductive ages means unsafe sex. Lack of self-protection may be due to ignorance, and inability to practice safe sex, etc. The underlying issue is the lack of awareness of sexual rights and women's right to self-protection that includes refusing unwanted or unsafe sex.

### Definition

Women in reproductive ages tested positive for HIV.

### Calculation method

HIV prevalence among women in reproductive ages = Number of women in reproductive ages tested HIV positive/Number of women in reproductive ages tested for HIV X 100

### Data source/dissemination

No agency is responsible for producing these data.

### Data presented in this report

-

### Data development plan

No clear development plan as data are difficult to obtain through survey or administrative records.

## Indicator 3.1.1 Illness Rate

Illness rate is an overall indicator of the health situation of the population. It has direct impacts on the quality of life. Illness constitutes an important obstacle for anyone wanting to lead a productive life. To some extent, it has impacts on the individual and household income. At a macro level, it reduces the national purchasing power.

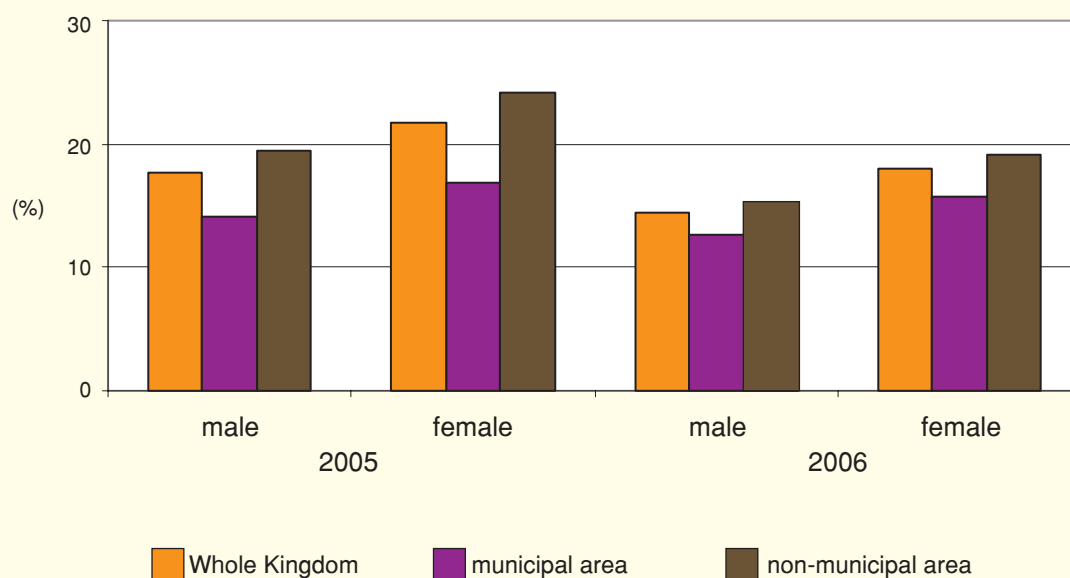
Definition
Population reported ill or not feeling well during a period of one month prior to the interview.
Calculation method
$\text{Illness rate} = \text{Population reported ill or not feeling well} / \text{Population} \times 100$
Data source/dissemination
<p>The National Statistical Office (NSO) has conducted the Health and Welfare Survey since 1974. The survey was initially conducted every year until 1978. During 1981-2001, the survey was conducted every 5 years. To monitor the impact of the universal health programme, Ministry of Public Health asked the NSO to conduct the survey every year during 2003-2007. The 2005 and 2006 surveys were the 13th and 14th rounds. Data were collected during January-June.</p> <p>Contact Tel. 02-281-0333</p>
Data presented in this report
Population reported ill or not feeling well by sex, administrative area, and region 2005 and 2006
Data development plan -

## Illness rate

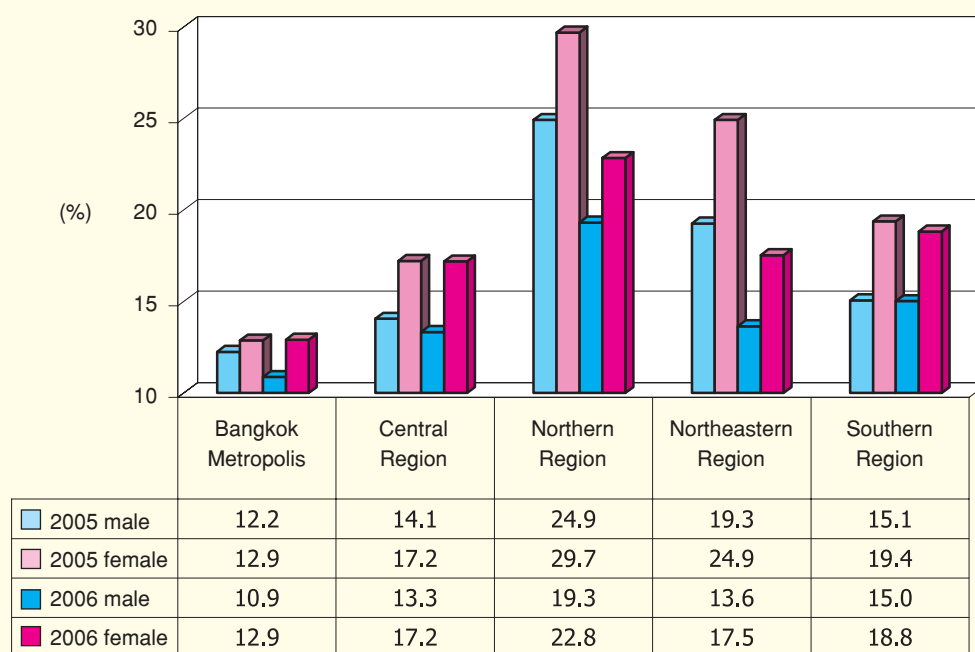
Population reported ill or not feeling well dropped from 19.7% in 2005 to 16.3% in 2006. Women's illness also dropped from 21.7% to 18.1%. In general, women's illness rate was higher than men. Illness also affected rural population more than the urban population. Both women and men in the North had higher rates than other regions.

These data show that men are healthier than women. But women live longer. It should be noted that the illness rate is based on self-report. Different population groups in different areas may have different perceptions on and different inclinations to report an illness.

### Population reported ill or not feeling well by sex, and administrative area



### Population reported ill or not feeling well by sex, and region





Population reported ill or not feeling well by sex, administrative area, and region

Population reported ill or not feeling well	2005									
	population (number)			population reported ill or not feeling well (number)			illness rate (%)			
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	
Whole Kingdom	32,519,588	32,768,159	65,287,747	5,757,148	7,107,826	12,864,974	17.7	21.7	19.7	
	10,364,204	10,989,119	21,353,322	1,460,070	1,852,006	3,312,076	14.1	16.9	15.5	
	22,155,384	21,779,040	43,934,424	4,297,078	5,255,819	9,552,898	19.4	24.1	21.7	
Bangkok Metropolitan	3,859,190	4,253,525	8,112,714	472,482	547,214	1,019,696	12.2	12.9	12.6	
municipal area	3,859,190	4,253,525	8,112,714	472,482	547,214	1,019,696	12.2	12.9	12.6	
Central Region	7,431,684	7,580,359	15,012,044	1,044,708	1,305,003	2,349,711	14.1	17.2	15.7	
municipal area	2,529,213	2,657,033	5,186,245	307,172	438,268	745,440	12.1	16.5	14.4	
non-municipal area	4,902,472	4,923,327	9,825,798	737,536	866,735	1,604,271	15.0	17.6	16.3	
Northern Region	5,929,815	5,843,887	11,773,701	1,477,165	1,735,563	3,212,729	24.9	29.7	27.3	
municipal area	1,195,897	1,233,281	2,429,178	239,706	307,733	547,438	20.0	25.0	22.5	
non-municipal area	4,733,918	4,610,606	9,344,524	1,237,460	1,427,831	2,665,290	26.1	31.0	28.5	
Northeastern Region	10,930,715	10,764,212	21,694,926	2,104,746	2,681,879	4,786,625	19.3	24.9	22.1	
municipal area	1,804,152	1,832,326	3,636,478	307,887	377,419	685,306	17.1	20.6	18.8	
non-municipal area	9,126,563	8,931,886	18,058,449	1,796,859	2,304,460	4,101,319	19.7	25.8	22.7	
Southern Region	4,368,185	4,326,177	8,694,361	658,047	838,167	1,496,214	15.1	19.4	17.2	
municipal area	975,753	1,012,955	1,988,708	132,823	181,373	314,197	13.6	17.9	15.8	
non-municipal area	3,392,432	3,313,222	6,705,654	525,224	656,793	1,182,017	15.5	19.8	17.6	

Population reported ill or not feeling well by sex, administrative area, and region

Population reported ill or not feeling well	2006									
	population (number)			population reported ill or not feeling well (number)			illness rate (%)			
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	
Whole Kingdom	32,004,832	33,178,168	65,183,000	4,638,902	5,994,253	10,633,155	14.5	18.1	16.3	
	9,421,916	10,256,359	19,678,275	1,196,698	1,607,933	2,804,631	12.7	15.7	14.3	
non-municipal area	22,582,916	22,921,810	45,504,726	3,442,205	4,386,320	7,828,525	15.2	19.1	17.2	
Bangkok Metropolitan municipal area	3,225,182	3,616,542	6,841,724	350,595	466,699	817,294	10.9	12.9	11.9	
Central Region	7,717,224	8,070,420	15,787,644	1,028,268	1,386,702	2,414,970	13.3	17.2	15.3	
municipal area	2,480,080	2,688,307	5,168,387	293,497	411,593	705,090	11.8	15.3	13.6	
non-municipal area	5,237,144	5,382,113	10,619,257	734,770	975,109	1,709,879	14.0	18.1	16.1	
Northern Region	5,760,748	5,954,289	11,715,037	1,112,335	1,359,432	2,471,767	19.3	22.8	21.1	
municipal area	1,078,783	1,186,754	2,265,537	196,837	260,264	457,101	18.2	21.9	20.2	
non-municipal area	4,681,965	4,767,535	9,449,500	915,498	1,099,167	2,014,665	19.6	23.1	21.3	
Northeastern Region	10,922,511	11,057,694	21,980,205	1,490,095	1,938,309	3,428,404	13.6	17.5	15.6	
municipal area	1,618,866	1,692,365	3,311,231	197,572	280,415	477,987	12.2	16.6	14.4	
non-municipal area	9,303,645	9,365,329	18,668,974	1,292,523	1,657,895	2,950,418	13.9	17.7	15.8	
Southern Region	4,379,167	4,479,224	8,858,391	657,611	843,111	1,500,722	15.0	18.8	16.9	
municipal area	1,019,005	1,072,391	2,091,396	158,197	188,962	347,159	15.5	17.6	16.6	
non-municipal area	3,360,162	3,406,833	6,766,995	499,414	654,149	1,153,563	14.9	19.2	17.0	

## Indicator 3.12 Proportion of the Elderly and Elderly Living Alone

Thailand is becoming an ageing society. Women constitute a larger share of the elderly as they outlive men. The Thai society is also shifting toward a nucleus household. Rural people have to migrate for work in the city, leaving their elderly to live by themselves. Data on the elderly, their way of life, their needs are important for planning and implementing appropriate social programmes.

### Definition

**Elderly** means man or woman 60 years and over.

**Elderly living alone** means man or woman who is the only member of the household.

### Calculation method

Proportion of elderly women (or elderly men) = Number of women 60 years and over (or men 60 years and over)/Population 60 years and over X 100

Proportion of elderly women (or elderly men) living alone = Number of women 60 years and over (or men 60 years and over) living alone /Population 60 years and over living alone X 100

### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office conducted the first Survey of the Elderly in 1994, the second in 2002. Data collection was during April-June. (The survey covers population 50 years and over, but elderly refers to population 60 years and over).

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333

### Data presented in this report

Elderly and elderly living alone by sex, administrative area, and region 2002

### Data development plan -

## The elderly and elderly living alone

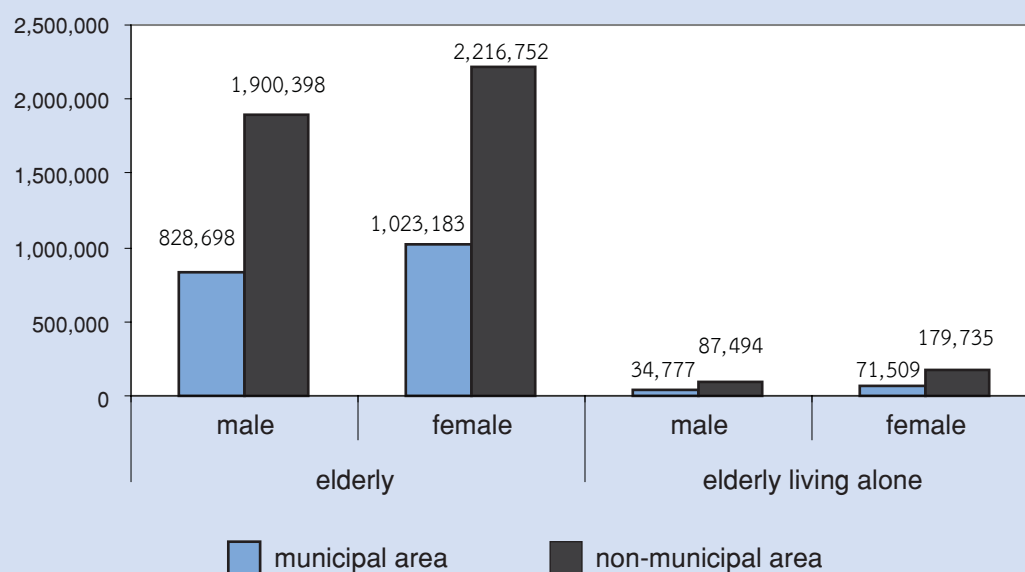
Thailand is famous for its success in family planning. Birth rate has steadily dropped. Medical technology also extends lives, curtails the death rate. As a consequence, Thai people live longer and the proportion of elderly in the population has steadily increased, paving a way for an ageing society in which ageing population accounts for 10% or more of the total population.

In 2002, out of 63.39 millions, the elderly accounted for 9.4% or 5.97 millions, 2.73 million men and 3.24 million women. Elderly women outnumbered men in all areas and regions, and a larger number lived alone.

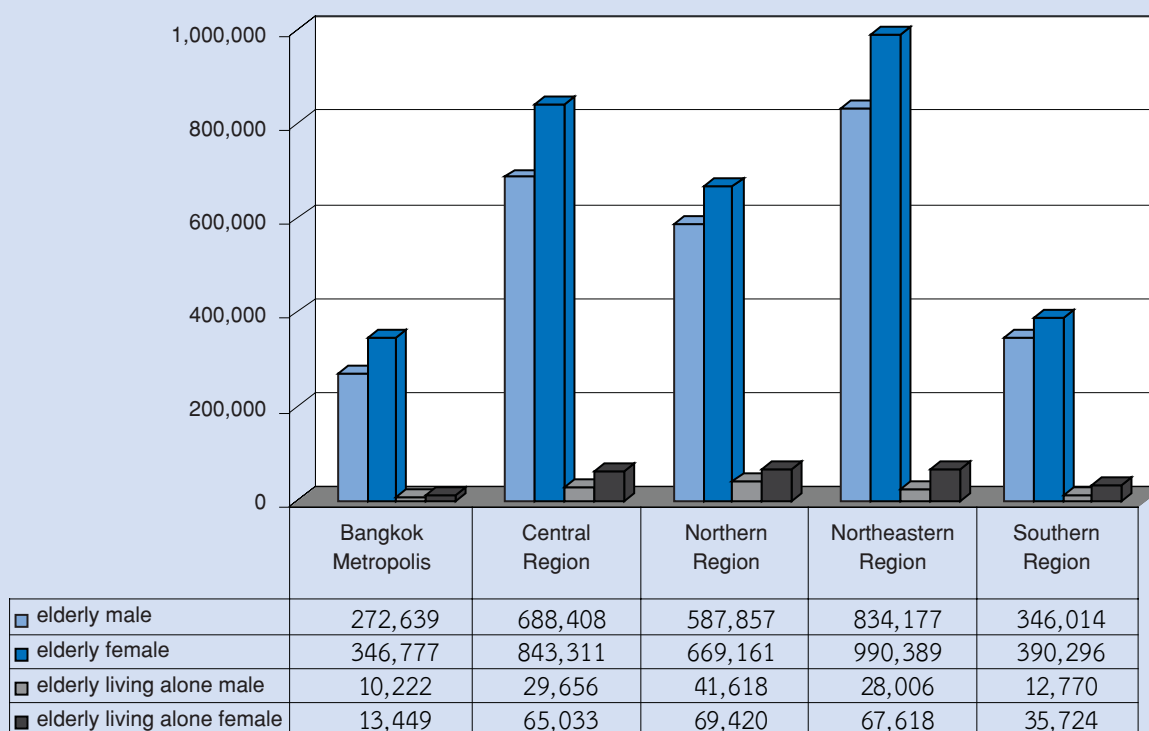
During 2003-2006, elderly women increased from 10.8% to 11.6% of the female population, while men's proportion rose from 9.1% to 9.6%. Health problems and the ability to take care for themselves are becoming a problem for elderly women.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of Registration Administration, Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior (excluding population with unknown ages), citing "The Health of Thai Women", National Statistical Office, on the occasion of the Thai Women's Day, 1 August 2007.

### Elderly and elderly living alone by sex, and administrative area 2002



### Elderly and elderly living alone by sex, and region 2002



Elderly and elderly living alone by sex, administrative area, and region

Elderly and elderly living alone	2002									
	population 60 years and over (number)					elderly (%)		elderly living alone (number)		
	male	female	total	male	female	male	female	male	female	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>2,729,095</b>	<b>3,239,935</b>	<b>5,969,030</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>122,271</b>	<b>251,244</b>	<b>373,515</b>		
municipal area	828,698	1,023,183	1,851,880	44.7	55.3	34,777	71,509	106,286		
non-municipal area	1,900,398	2,216,752	4,117,150	46.2	53.8	87,494	179,735	267,229		
<b>Bangkok Metropolitan</b>	<b>272,639</b>	<b>346,777</b>	<b>619,416</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>10,222</b>	<b>13,449</b>	<b>23,671</b>		
municipal area	272,639	346,777	619,416	44.0	56.0	10,222	13,449	23,671		
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>688,408</b>	<b>843,311</b>	<b>1,531,719</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>29,656</b>	<b>65,033</b>	<b>94,689</b>		
municipal area	221,664	275,942	497,606	44.5	55.5	8,835	19,641	28,476		
non-municipal area	466,744	567,369	1,034,114	45.1	54.9	20,821	45,392	66,213		
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>587,857</b>	<b>669,161</b>	<b>1,257,018</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>41,618</b>	<b>69,420</b>	<b>111,038</b>		
municipal area	120,847	143,480	264,326	45.7	54.3	7,341	17,238	24,579		
non-municipal area	467,010	525,681	992,692	47.0	53.0	34,277	52,182	86,458		
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>834,177</b>	<b>990,389</b>	<b>1,824,566</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>28,006</b>	<b>67,618</b>	<b>95,624</b>		
municipal area	136,199	166,033	302,231	45.1	54.9	5,756	12,736	18,492		
non-municipal area	697,978	824,356	1,522,334	45.8	54.2	22,250	54,882	77,132		
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>346,014</b>	<b>390,296</b>	<b>736,311</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>12,770</b>	<b>35,724</b>	<b>48,494</b>		
municipal area	77,350	90,951	168,301	46.0	54.0	2,623	8,444	11,067		
non-municipal area	268,665	299,346	568,010	47.3	52.7	10,146	27,280	37,426		

## Indicator 3.13 Population with Disability

Disability has a profound impact on one's health and socio-economic conditions. People with disability have difficulty doing their daily routine. Most find it an uphill battle making a living. They need support from the community and the society.

### Definition

**Disability** is classified into 5 groups (including 31 deficiencies)

1. Visual impairment
2. Hearing impairment or inability to communicate with other people
3. Physical impairment
4. Psychological impairment
5. Mental impairment

**Chronic illness** refers to health problem that cannot be cured during a period of 6 months. Despite some improvement, the problem may recur periodically.

**Handicap or immobility** means conditions of constraints or inability to perform normal daily routine due to health problem or chronic illness that spans over 6 months or disability.

### Calculation method

Population (or women or men) with disability = Number of population (or women or men) with disability/Population (or female population or male population) X 100

### Data source/ dissemination

The National Statistical Office (NSO) included questions on disability as part of the Health and Welfare Survey in 1984. After the 10th round in 2001, the NSO conducted the first Disability and Handicap Survey in 2002, and the second in 2007. In 2007, the survey was changed to Disabled Person Survey. Data were collected in January, February and March.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333

### Data presented in this report

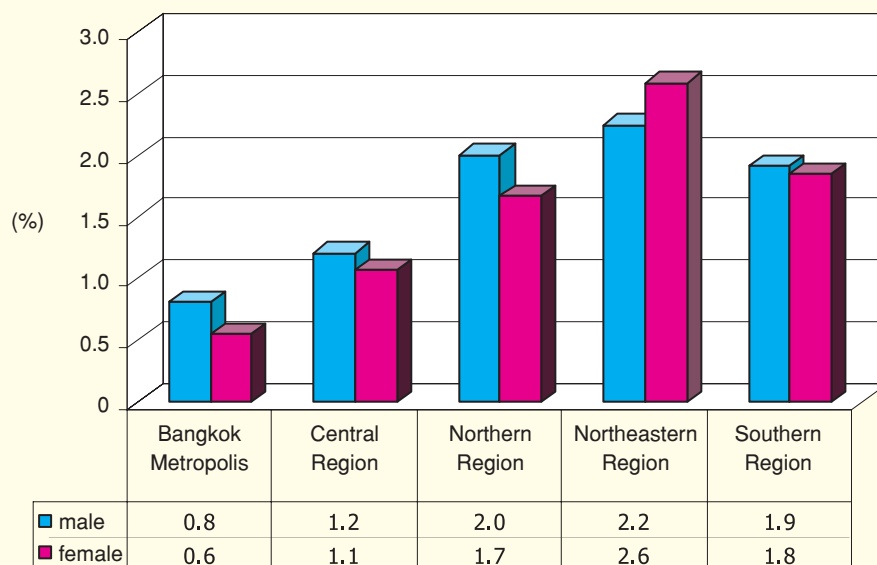
Population with disability by sex, administrative area, and region 2002

### Data development plan -

## Population with disability

In 2002, out of the total population of 63.3 million, 1.098 million or 1.7% had some disabilities. Men outnumbered women. There were 0.553 million men (50.4%) with disability, compared with 0.545 million women (49.6%). The disability rate was 1.8% for men and 1.7% for women, 2.1% for rural population, 1.0% for urban population. The rate was highest in the Northeast at 2.4%, followed by the South and the North at 1.9% and 1.8%, respectively.

### Population with disability 2002



**Population with disability by sex, administrative area, and region**

Population with disability	2545									
	population (number)			population with disability (number)			disability rate (%)			
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	
Whole Kingdom	31,536,928	31,766,329	63,303,257	552,527	545,355	1,097,882	1.8	1.7	1.7	
	10,040,075	10,592,429	20,632,504	111,699	103,486	215,185	1.1	1.0	1.0	
	21,496,853	21,173,900	42,670,753	440,828	441,869	882,697	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Bangkok Metropolis	3,756,040	4,112,583	7,868,623	30,310	22,673	52,983	0.8	0.6	0.7	
municipal area	3,756,040	4,112,583	7,868,623	30,310	22,673	52,983	0.8	0.6	0.7	
Central Region	7,102,848	7,252,591	14,355,439	85,789	77,280	163,069	1.2	1.1	1.1	
municipal area	2,416,566	2,520,606	4,937,172	23,269	20,895	44,164	1.0	0.8	0.9	
non-municipal area	4,686,282	4,731,985	9,418,267	62,519	56,385	118,904	1.3	1.2	1.3	
Northern Region	5,698,469	5,616,305	11,314,774	114,096	93,958	208,054	2.0	1.7	1.8	
municipal area	1,147,669	1,181,151	2,328,820	19,680	18,404	38,084	1.7	1.6	1.6	
non-municipal area	4,550,800	4,435,154	8,985,954	94,416	75,553	169,969	2.1	1.7	1.9	
Northeastern Region	10,719,941	10,564,223	21,284,164	240,758	273,477	514,235	2.2	2.6	2.4	
municipal area	1,765,628	1,790,425	3,556,053	26,701	30,329	57,030	1.5	1.7	1.6	
non-municipal area	8,954,313	8,773,798	17,728,111	214,057	243,148	457,205	2.4	2.8	2.6	
Southern Region	4,259,630	4,220,626	8,480,257	81,574	77,967	159,541	1.9	1.8	1.9	
municipal area	954,173	987,664	1,941,836	11,738	11,185	22,923	1.2	1.1	1.2	
non-municipal area	3,305,458	3,232,963	6,538,420	69,836	66,782	136,618	2.1	2.1	2.1	



## 4. Violence Against Women

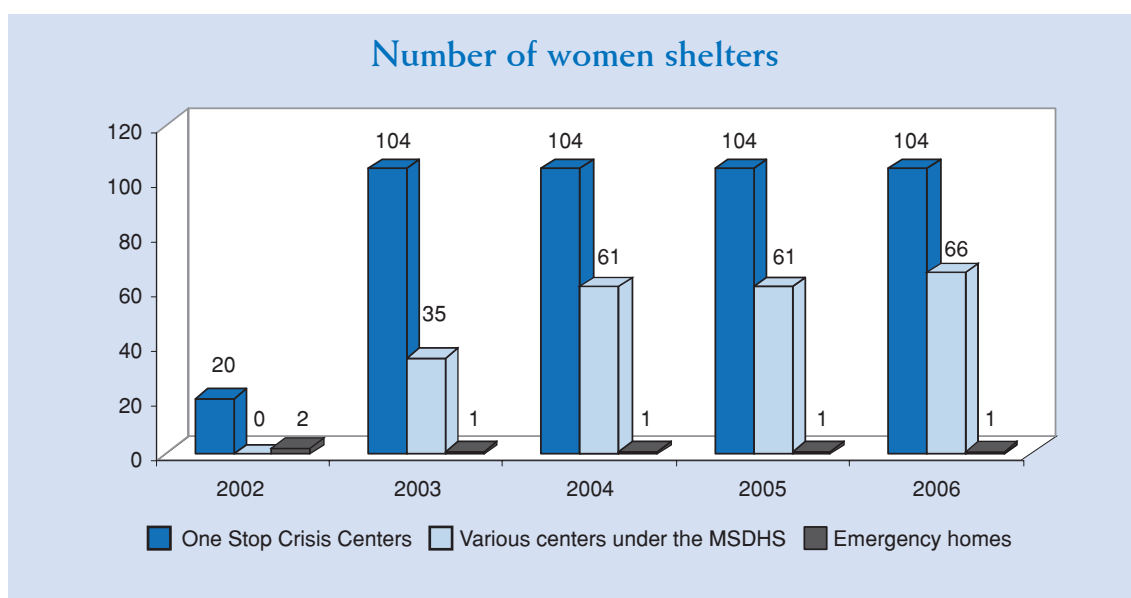
### Indicator 4.1 Number of Women Shelters

Women and children who are victims of assaults and abuses need counseling, temporary accommodation, physical and emotional assistance, and legal help. Women shelters in the provinces have multi-disciplinary teams to provide a range of assistance. They are also responsible for taking reports, collecting data and coordinate with relevant agencies.

<b>Definition</b>	<p><b>Women shelters</b> mean temporary shelters for women and children who are subject to domestic violence.</p> <p>The One Stop Crisis Centers – OSCCs are set up in health facilities under the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and other agencies including the Bangkok Metropolitan Authority. Each OSCC has a multi-disciplinary team to provide assistance to women and children who are victims of violence.</p>		
<b>Data item</b>	Number of OSCCs	Number of women shelters/Homes for babies	Number of emergency homes
<b>Data source/ dissemination</b>	Bureau of Health Service System Development, Department of Health Service Support, MoPH collects data from the OSCCs and present them in the annual report.	Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security collects data on Women Shelters, Homes for Babies, Protection and Occupation Centers, Shelters for the Children in the provinces under its jurisdiction. Data are presented in the annual report and at <a href="http://www.dsdw.go.th">www.dsdw.go.th</a> Contact Tel. 02-659-6282	There is only one emergency home in Bangkok operated by the Association for the Promotion of the Status of Women. Contact Tel 02-566-2707
<b>Data presented in this report</b>	Number of OSCCs 2002-2006	Number of the centers 2003-2006	Number of emergency homes, 2002-2006
<b>Data development plan</b>	BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to update and collect additional data from other sources, especially NGOs.		

## Women shelters

Twenty One Stop Crisis Centers – OSCCs were established in 2002. The number increased to 171 in 2006. Various types of shelter under the MSDHS expanded from 35 to 66 during 2003-2006.



### Women shelters

Women shelters operated by public and private sectors	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>171</b>
One Stop Crisis Centers	20	104	104	104	104
Various centers under the MSDHS	n.a.	35	61	61	66
Emergency homes	2	1	1	1	1

## Indicator 4.2 Number of Women and Children Victimized by Domestic Violence

Domestic violence, husband abusing wife, parent abusing children, is a manifestation of social problems especially gender relations. An underlying cause is the misperception about the control of men over women, the stronger over the weak. These data should indicate the severity of this problem, stimulate the awareness and lead to reasonable solutions. The Protection Against Family Violence Act 2007 went into force on 12 November 2007. It aims to prevent and protect victims of domestic violence and penalize the offenders.

Definition	Women and children victimized by domestic violence who seek assistance at the OSCCs, NGOs, the Emergency Home, and other women shelters.				
Data item	Number of women and children seeking assistance at the OSCCs	Number of women and children seeking assistance from various NGOs	Number of women seeking assistance at the Emergency Home, the Association for the Promotion of the Status of Women  Number of domestic violence incidences reported in 5 major newspapers	Number of married women 15-49 years old having been physically or emotionally abused	Number of abused women and children that receive assistance from the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS)
Data source/ dissemination	Bureau of Health Service System Development, Department of Health Service Support, Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) collects data from hospital reports. Data are classified by victim, cause, type of abuse (physical, emotional,	Foundation for Women, Friends of Women Foundation and The Gender and Development Research Institute (GDRI), The Association for the Promotion of the Status of Women collect data on women seeking counseling by phone, in person, and other types of assistance.	GDRI, Association for the Promotion of the Status of Women collects data on women seeking temporary shelter by age, residence, month, year. Friends of Women Foundation collects data	The National Statistical Office conducts a	Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children, Department of Social Development and Welfare, MSDHS collects and processes data from various centers under its jurisdiction. Data are

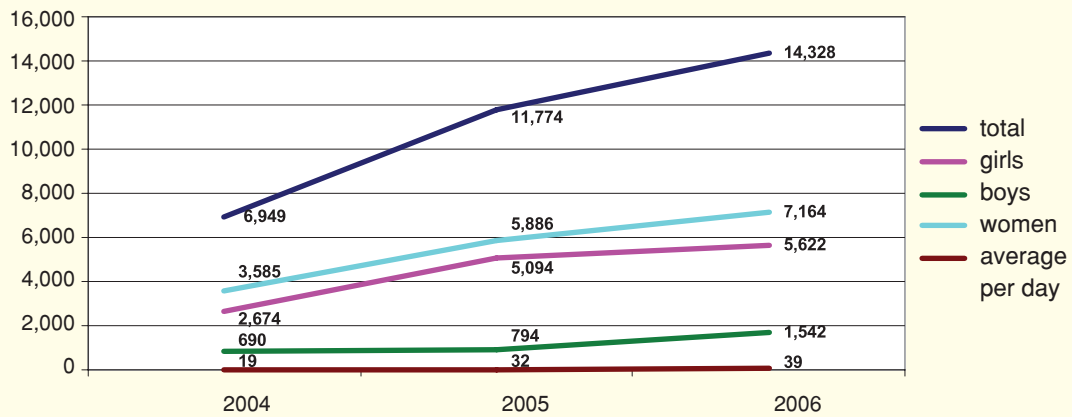
	sexual). Not all hospitals submit the report. Data are processed annually and submitted to the MSDHS.	Data are kept as individual records, classified by age and cause.  Foundation for Women Tel. 02-433-5149 Friends of Women F. Tel. 02-513-1001, GDRI Tel. 02-566-2707	on domestic violence incidences reported in 5 major newspaper, classified by cause, month, year.	Reproductive Health Survey every 5 years. Data are classified by administrative area and region.	presented in the annual report. Contact Tel. 02-659-6282-3
<b>Data presented in this report</b>	2004-2006 data	2002-2006 data	2002-2006 data.	2006 data by region	2004-2006 data
<b>Data development plan</b>	BGEP/OWAFD/ MSDHS to collaborate with the Bureau of Health Service System Development, Department of Health Service Support, MoPH to expand the reporting system to all OSCCs.	-	-	-	-

## Women and children victimized by domestic violence

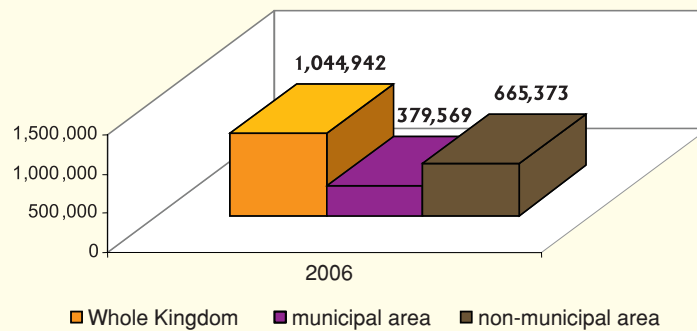
In 2006, more women and children fell victims to domestic violence. The requests for assistance at the One-Stop-Crisis Centers (OSCCs) doubled from 2004 (an average of 39 requests compared with 19 requests per day). Number of women and children seeking assistance at the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security's shelters and assistance centers also increased from 469 in 2004 to 837 in 2006, largely due to cases of sexual violence.

At present, it is difficult to assess the situation from the number of women and children seeking assistance from NGOs. Women seeking temporary shelter at the Emergency Home has dropped. Meanwhile, the Reproductive Health Survey 2006 reported that over one million married women had been physically or emotionally abused over a period of one month.

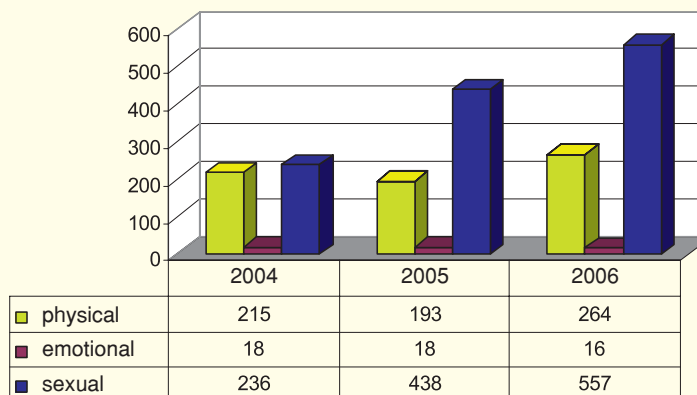
### Number of women and children seeking assistance from the OSCCs



### Number of married women 15-49 years old having been physically or emotionally abused



### Number of women and children victimized by physical, emotional and sexual abuse seeking assistance from women shelters



Women and children victimized by domestic violence

Women and children victimized by domestic violence (number)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Women and children seeking assistance from the OSCCs</b>			<b>6,949</b>	<b>11,774</b>	<b>14,328</b>
girls	n.a.	n.a.	2,674	5,094	5,622
boys	n.a.	n.a.	690	794	1,542
women	n.a.	n.a.	3,585	5,886	7,164
average per day	n.a.	n.a.	19	32	39
<b>Women seeking counseling and assistance from NGOs</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>2,179</b>
Foundation for Women	n.a.	154	99	114	108
Friends of Women Foundation	127	327	507	484	439
Association for the Promotion of the Status of Women	2,225	3,680	1,566	2,039	1,632
<b>Women seeking temporary shelter at the Emergency Home</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>490</b>
<b>Married women 15-49 years old having been physically and emotionally abused</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>1,044,942</b>
municipal area	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	379,569
non-municipal area	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	665,373
<b>Children victimized by physical, emotional, sexual abuses</b>	n.a.	n.a.	<b>469</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>837</b>
physical	n.a.	n.a.	215	193	837
emotional	n.a.	n.a.	18	18	16
sexual	n.a.	n.a.	236	438	557
<b>Domestic violence incidences reported in 5 major newspapers</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>561</b>

## Indicator 4.3 Incidence of Sexual Violence against Women

Most cases of sexual violence against women are committed by acquaints. In many cases, women do not report the incidences. They may not seek medical treatment. It is therefore difficult to collect data to reflect the real situation. A systematic data collection is important for policy planning to protect and rehabilitate the victims and pursue legal actions against the offenders.

### Definition

Number of women victimized by sexual violence seeking treatment at the emergency room of large-scale hospitals that are members of the Violence-related Injury Surveillance network (VIS).

### Data source/dissemination

28 large-scale hospitals in the regions and Bangkok Metropolis that are members of the VIS collect data on patients seeking treatment at the emergency room. Data are centrally processed and are not classified by type of violence. It is therefore not possible to identify cases of sexual violence.

### Data presented in this report

-

### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to seek collaboration from the Epidemiology Division, Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health to classify the data by type of violence.

## Indicator 4.4 Number of Court Cases Related to Sexual Violence against Women

Cases related to rape as per Sections 276, 277, 277/bis., 277/ter., 278-285 of the Criminal Codes indicate the level of violence against women and the inequality between women and men – the issue that needs to be urgently addressed.

### Definition

Number of closed court cases related to rape and other violations as per Sections 276, 277, 277bis., 277ter., 278-285. The courts involved are the Criminal Courts and the Juvenile and Family Courts all over the country.

### Data source/dissemination

Data System and Statistics Section, Office of the Planning and Budget, the Judiciary of Thailand collects data from various courts throughout the country.

Data are centrally processed and are available at [www.judiciary.go.th](http://www.judiciary.go.th) and in the Report on Statistics on Court Cases in Thailand, 2001-2006.

Contact Tel. 02-541-2284-91

### Data presented in this report

Number of closed court cases related to rape and other violations as per Sections 276, 277, 277bis., 277ter., 278-285, 2002-2006.

### Data development plan

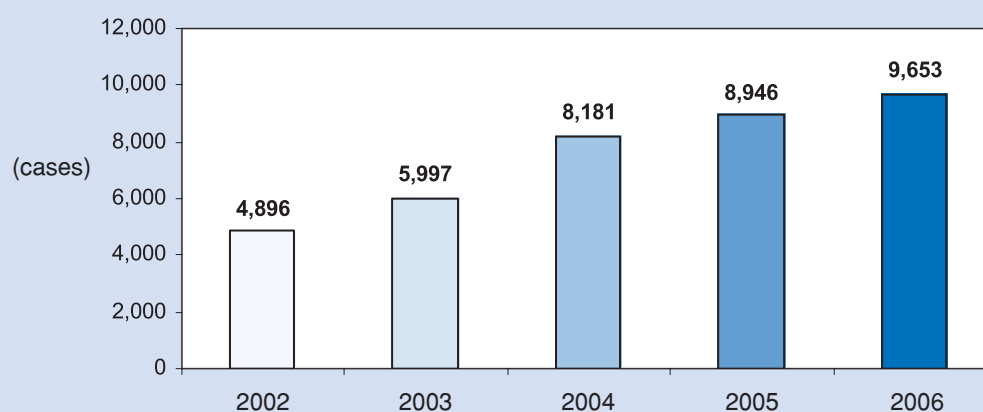
BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to ask the Royal Thai Police for statistics on sexual violence reported and sexual violence arrested, to compare with closed court cases related to sexual violence against women.

## Rape and other sexual violence against women

Closed cases related to rape and other sexual violence against women rose steadily from 4,896 to 9,653 during 2002-2006.



### Closed court cases related to sexual violence against women



#### Closed court cases related to sexual violence against women

Closed court cases related to sexual violence against women (number)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Closed court cases as per Sections 276, 277, 277bis., 277ter., 278-285 of the Criminal Codes	4,896	5,997	8,181	8,946	9,653

## Indicator 4.5 Number of Court Cases Related to Prostitution

Closed court cases as per the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act 1996 constitute a fraction of the cases reported to the police or cases filed at the court. A systematic database that links all these data is needed to support an improvement of the legal and judicial system.

### Definition

Number of closed court cases as per the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act 1996. The courts involved are the Criminal Courts, the Juvenile and Family Courts all over the country.

### Data source/dissemination

Data System and Statistics Section, Office of the Planning and Budget, the Judiciary of Thailand collects the data. The 2002 data system did not distinguish prostitution from other sexual offenses. It was in 2003 that data on "prostitution" cases were separated from other sexual offenses.

Data are available at [www.judiciary.go.th](http://www.judiciary.go.th) and in the Report on Statistics on Court Cases in Thailand as per the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act 1996, 2003-2006

Contact Tel. 02-541-2284-91

### Data presented in this report

Number of closed court cases as per the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act 1996, 2003-2006

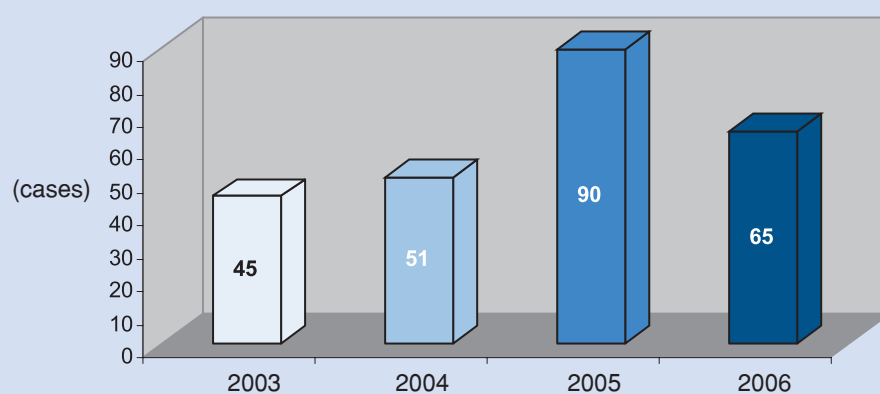
### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to ask the Royal Thai Police for statistics on prostitution cases reported and prostitution cases arrested, to compare with closed court cases related to prostitution.

## Prostitution

Number of closed court cases as per the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act 1996 increased from 45 in 2003 to 90 in 2005, but dropped to 65 in 2006.

### Closed court cases related to prostitution



### Closed court cases related to prostitution

Closed court cases related to prostitution (number)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Closed court cases related to prostitution as per the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act 1996	n.a.	45	51	90	65

## Indicator 4.6 Number of Court Cases on Human Trafficking

Prosecution plays an important role in the prevention of human trafficking. But the Draft Bill on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking that aims to expand and improve the effectiveness of the Prevention and Suppression of Women and Children Trafficking Act 1997 to include human trafficking, e.g. labour trafficking has not been enacted. Therefore there has not been any court case.

Definition
Number of closed court cases related to human trafficking
Data source/dissemination
-
Data presented in this report
-
Data development plan
BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to seek collaboration on the data from the Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children, Department of Social Development and Welfare, The Royal Thai Police to monitor the progress of the draft bill and its implementation upon enactment.

## Indicator 4.7 Number of Women and Children Seeking Assistance from Women Shelters

Women and children who have been exploited by prostitution and human trafficking need various types of assistance for their physical and emotional rehabilitation, Welfare support, occupational training, legal counseling are among important measure to help the women and children return to normal and productive lives.

### Definition

Number of women and children seeking assistance from the women shelters and other types of support center to escape from prostitution as per the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act 1996 and those facing other problems.

### Data source/dissemination

Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children, Department of Social Development and Welfare, MSDHS collects and processes data from various centers under its jurisdiction. Data for 2004-2006 are available by month and year, with no sex, age group disaggregation. They are presented in the annual report.

Contact Tel. 02-659-6282

### Data presented in this report

Number of women and children seeking assistance from the women shelters and other types of support center, 2004-2006.

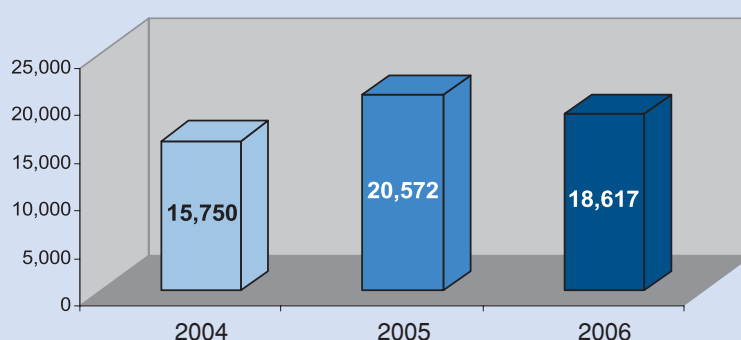
### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to collaborate with various centers under the MSDHS's jurisdiction to collect and process data by sex and age group.

## Women and children seeking assistance from women shelters

Number of women and children seeking assistance from the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security's women shelters rose from 15,750 in 2004 to 18,617 in 2006.

Number of women and children seeking assistance from MSDHS's women centers



### Women and children seeking assistance from women shelters

Women and children seeking assistance from women shelters (number)	2004	2005	2006
Women and children seeking assistance from MSDHS's women shelters	15,750	20,572	18,617

## 5. Women and Armed Conflict

### Indicator 5.1 Proportion of Women in Peaceful Conflict Resolution

Armed conflicts affect human rights and the livelihood of men, women, and every family member. It is important that women participate in peaceful conflict resolution to provide a women's perspective needed for a balanced decision-making.

#### Definition

Women's participation in national committees related to armed conflict, i.e. the National Reconciliation Committee.

#### Calculation method

Number of women in the National Reconciliation Committee/Number of NRC committee members X 100

#### Data source/dissemination

The cabinet's appointment of the NRC 2005 as per the Cabinet's decision 10/2005.

Contact the Research Center for Peace Building, Mahidol University or website: [www.nrc.or.th](http://www.nrc.or.th)

#### Data presented in this report

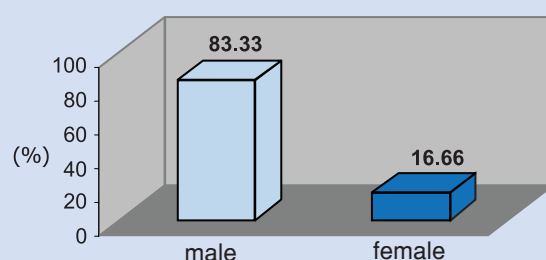
Number of NRC members by sex, 2005

#### Data development plan -

### Women in peaceful conflict resolution

The National Reconciliation Committee, appointed by the Cabinet to provide advice on peaceful solution to the violence in the Southernmost provinces, had 48 members; 8 or 16.7% were women. They were experts in children, women, youth from academic, development worker, politician, civil servant backgrounds.

#### Members of the National Reconciliation Committee 2005



#### Participants in peaceful conflict resolution by sex

Participants in peaceful conflict resolution (number)	2005			%	
	total	male	female	male	female
Members of the National Reconciliation Committee	48	40	8	83.33	16.66

## 6. Women and the Economy

### Indicator 6.1 Proportion of Women Receiving Skills Training for Income Generation

When women receive skills training for income generation, they have a better chance for promotion and additional income. Poor and disadvantaged women have good skills can earn better living and become economically self-reliant.

#### Definition

Women that receive skills training organized by the Department of Skills Development, Ministry of Labour (MoL)

#### Calculation method

Number of female trainees/Number of trainees X 100

#### Data source/dissemination

Division of Workforce and Entrepreneur Development Promotion, Department of Skills Development, MoL collects data on participants in job training and skills development training by sex, training center, region. The 2002-2004 data feature number of trainees. The 2005-2006 data include numbers of trainees and trainees that complete the training.

Data are based on fiscal years and are presented in the annual report. Contact Tel. 02-245-5785

#### Data presented in this report

Number of trainees by sex, and region 2002-2006. (This set of data is a subset of indicator 2.13)

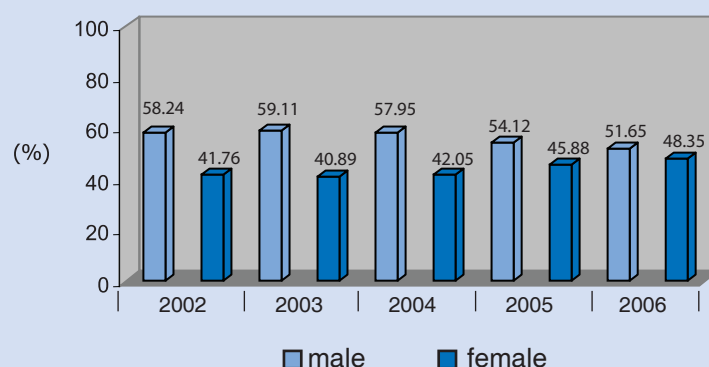
Data are recalculated as per the National Statistical Office's regional classification system (Bangkok vicinity, the West and the East are included in the Central Region)

#### Data development plan -

### Women's skills development training for income generation

The number of trainees in the courses organized by the Department of Skills Development declined by 35% from 161,348 to 103,846 during 2002-2006. But the proportion of women steadily increased. In 2006, women constituted 48.3% of the trainees, an increase from 41.8% in 2002. The increase took place in every region, except for the Central Region.

## Women and men in skills development training for income generation



Trainees in skills development training for income generation by sex, and region

Trainees in skills development training for income generation	2002			%		2003			%	
	total	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	male	female
Whole Kingdom	161,348	93,970	67,378	58.24	41.76	188,404	111,362	77,042	59.11	40.89
Bangkok Metropolis	1,575	1,199	376	76.13	23.87	3,241	2,606	635	80.41	19.59
Central Region	46,643	27,571	19,072	59.11	40.89	52,164	31,980	20,184	61.31	38.69
Northern Region	41,493	24,658	16,835	59.43	40.57	48,963	29,089	19,874	59.41	40.59
Northeastern Region	46,956	28,287	18,669	60.24	39.76	56,246	33,048	23,198	58.76	41.24
Southern Region	24,681	12,255	12,426	49.65	50.35	27,790	14,639	13,151	52.68	47.32

Trainees in skills development training for income generation	2004			%		2005			%	
	total	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	male	female
Whole Kingdom	195,501	113,301	82,200	57.95	42.05	113,098	61,213	51,885	54.12	45.88
Bangkok Metropolis	2,119	1,524	595	71.92	28.08	1,716	1,395	321	81.29	18.71
Central Region	57,418	35,612	21,806	62.02	37.98	30,921	20,605	10,316	66.64	33.36
Northern Region	48,080	28,576	19,504	59.43	40.57	29,684	14,918	14,766	50.26	49.74
Northeastern Region	57,731	31,957	25,774	55.36	44.64	27,708	14,706	13,002	53.07	46.93
Southern Region	30,153	15,632	14,521	51.84	48.16	23,069	9,589	13,480	41.57	58.43

Trainees in skills development training for income generation	2006			%	
	total	male	female	male	female
Whole Kingdom	103,846	53,635	50,211	51.65	48.35
Bangkok Metropolis	1,373	906	467	65.99	34.01
Central Region	30,006	18,320	11,686	61.05	38.95
Northern Region	22,929	10,523	12,406	45.89	54.11
Northeastern Region	28,382	14,132	14,250	49.79	50.21
Southern Region	21,156	9,754	11,402	46.11	53.89



## Indicator 6.2 Proportion of Job Placement and Job Placement Success Rate for Women in Thailand and Abroad

Women and men should have equal access to assistance in employment counseling, job registration and job placement. In some societies, women are regarded as inferior workforce, or they face more barriers, lack access to labour market information and other institutional support.

### Definition

Women receiving employment counseling, job registration and job placement in Thailand and abroad.

### Calculation method

Proportion of women having successful job placement in Thailand = Number of women having successful job placement in Thailand/Number of people having successful job placement in Thailand X 100

Proportion of women having successful job placement abroad = Number of women departing for work overseas/Number of people departing for work overseas X 100

### Data source/dissemination

Planning and Information Division, Department of Employment, Ministry of Labour (MoL)'s Yearbook of Employment Statistics. The report presents number of people registered for employment, and number of job placement by sex and region.

Contact Tel.02-245-1365

### Data presented in this report

Workers registered for work, and successful placement by sex, and region 2002-2006. Data are reclassified as per the National Statistical Office's regional classification system.

Workers departing for work overseas by sex 2003-2006.

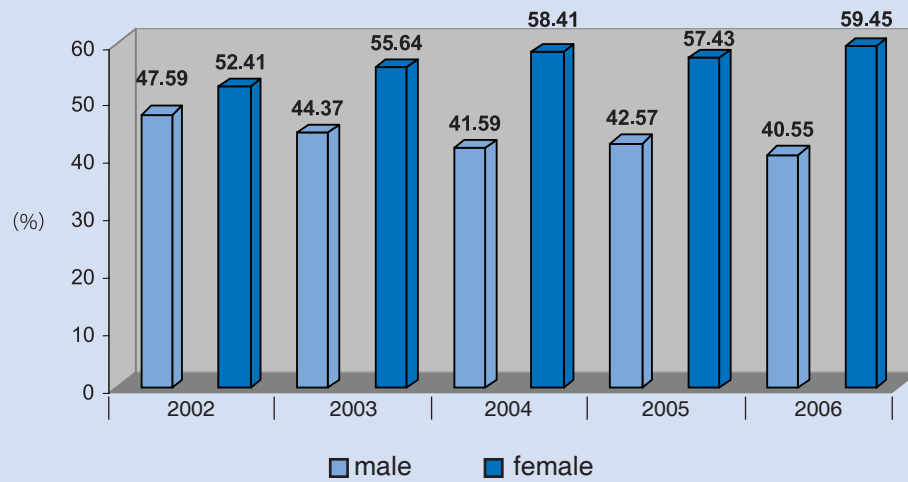
### Data development plan -

## Job placement in Thailand and overseas

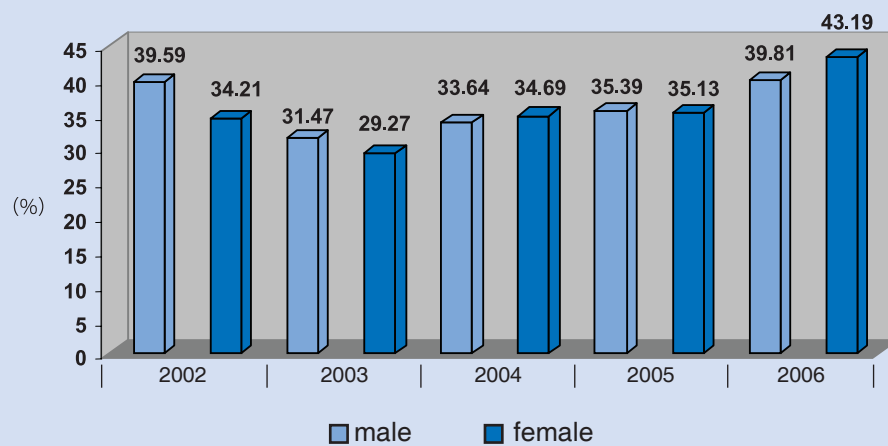
Women accounted for a larger share of job placement, and women's share increase from 52.4% in 2002 to 59.4% in 2006, with the highest percentage in the South. The rate of successful job placement for women was, however, lower than men's in 2002-2003. Since then, women were more successful. In 2006, women's placement success rate was 43.2% compared with men's 39.8%. The same pattern was observed in every region except for Bangkok.

Proportion of women departing for work abroad during 2002-2006 was approximately 15%.

### Job placement by sex



### Job placement success rate by sex



## Job registration and job placement in Thailand and abroad by sex and region

Job registration and job placement	2002			job placement (%)		job placement success rate (%)		2003			job placement (%)		job placement success rate (%)		2004			job placement (%)		job placement success rate (%)	
	total	male	female	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	male	female	male	female
Whole Kingdom job registration	223,563	97,406	124,157	43.57	55.54	n.a.	n.a.	344,804	146,862	197,942	42.59	57.41	n.a.	n.a.	444,021	188,022	255,999	42.35	57.65	n.a.	n.a.
Bangkok Metropolis	45,997	20,072	23,925	43.64	52.01	n.a.	n.a.	79,654	33,165	46,489	41.64	58.36	n.a.	n.a.	96,587	38,618	57,969	39.98	60.02	n.a.	n.a.
Central Region	64,789	29,090	35,699	44.90	55.10	n.a.	n.a.	92,179	39,314	52,865	42.65	57.35	n.a.	n.a.	129,178	57,248	71,930	44.32	55.68	n.a.	n.a.
Northern Region	41,430	17,700	23,730	42.72	57.28	n.a.	n.a.	62,894	28,772	34,122	45.75	54.25	n.a.	n.a.	76,146	34,875	41,271	45.80	54.20	n.a.	n.a.
Northeastern Region	35,967	16,920	19,047	47.04	52.96	n.a.	n.a.	57,868	24,736	33,132	42.75	57.25	n.a.	n.a.	78,826	33,125	45,701	42.02	57.98	n.a.	n.a.
Southern Region	35,380	13,624	21,756	38.51	61.49	n.a.	n.a.	52,209	20,875	31,334	39.98	60.02	n.a.	n.a.	63,284	24,156	39,128	38.17	61.83	n.a.	n.a.
Whole Kingdom job placement	81,042	38,564	42,478	47.59	52.41	39.59	34.21	104,145	46,213	57,944	44.37	55.64	31.47	29.27	152,060	63,243	88,817	41.59	58.41	33.64	34.69
Bangkok Metropolis	18,683	11,554	7,129	61.84	38.16	57.56	29.80	19,587	10,661	8,926	54.43	45.57	32.15	19.20	25,151	12,442	12,709	49.47	50.53	32.22	21.92
Central Region	25,714	11,835	13,879	46.03	53.97	40.68	38.88	32,658	14,077	18,581	43.10	56.90	35.81	35.15	50,515	20,605	29,910	40.79	59.21	35.99	41.58
Northern Region	15,296	6,220	9,076	40.66	59.34	35.14	38.25	21,050	9,070	11,992	43.09	56.97	31.52	35.14	26,713	12,120	14,593	45.37	54.63	34.75	35.36
Northeastern Region	11,080	4,996	6,084	45.09	54.91	29.53	31.94	14,788	6,010	8,778	40.64	59.36	24.30	26.49	19,120	7,245	11,875	37.89	62.11	21.87	25.98
Southern Region	10,269	3,959	6,310	38.55	61.45	29.06	29.00	16,062	6,395	9,667	39.81	60.19	30.63	30.85	30,561	10,831	19,730	35.44	64.56	44.84	50.42
Overseas job placement	157,624	133,918	23,706	84.96	15.04	n.a.	n.a.	147,769	122,697	25,072	83.03	16.97	n.a.	n.a.	153,194	125,542	27,652	81.95	18.05	n.a.	n.a.

Job registration and job placement	2005			job placement (%)		job placement success rate (%)		2006			job placement (%)		job placement success rate (%)	
	total	male	female	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	male	female	male	female
Whole Kingdom job registration	413,389	175,231	238,158	42.39	57.61	n.a.	n.a.	391,962	166,691	225,271	42.53	57.47	n.a.	n.a.
Bangkok Metropolis	87,321	34,933	52,388	40.01	59.99	n.a.	n.a.	84,335	33,922	50,413	40.22	59.78	n.a.	n.a.
Central Region	117,858	52,445	65,413	44.50	55.50	n.a.	n.a.	130,305	56,428	73,877	43.30	56.70	n.a.	n.a.
Northern Region	73,766	31,535	42,231	42.75	57.25	n.a.	n.a.	62,602	27,798	34,804	44.40	55.60	n.a.	n.a.
Northeastern Region	68,725	29,621	39,104	43.10	56.90	n.a.	n.a.	67,005	30,046	36,959	44.84	55.16	n.a.	n.a.
Southern Region	65,719	26,697	39,022	40.62	59.38	n.a.	n.a.	47,715	18,497	29,218	38.77	61.23	n.a.	n.a.
Whole Kingdom job placement	145,677	62,015	83,662	42.57	57.43	35.39	35.13	163,657	66,360	97,297	40.55	59.45	39.81	43.19
Bangkok Metropolis	18,220	8,610	9,610	47.26	52.74	24.65	18.34	18,285	8,041	10,244	43.98	56.02	23.70	20.32
Central Region	48,691	22,627	26,064	46.47	53.53	43.14	39.85	58,560	24,225	34,335	41.37	58.63	42.93	46.48
Northern Region	31,387	12,687	18,700	40.42	59.58	40.23	44.28	35,593	14,776	20,817	41.51	58.49	53.15	59.81
Northeastern Region	21,029	8,530	12,499	40.56	59.44	28.80	31.96	22,064	9,501	12,563	43.06	56.94	31.62	33.99
Southern Region	26,350	9,561	16,789	36.28	63.72	35.81	43.02	29,155	9,817	19,338	33.67	66.33	53.07	66.19
Overseas job placement	139,667	115,267	24,400	82.53	17.47	n.a.	n.a.	160,846	135,752	25,094	84.40	15.60	n.a.	n.a.

## Indicator 6.3 Labour Participation Rate

The workforce is an important production input. Women participation in the workforce has significant impacts on their quality of life and national socio-economic development.

### Definition

The workforce means population 15 years and over (employed, unemployed, seasonally unemployed) during the survey week.

### Calculation method

Labour participation rate = population 15 years and over who are employed, unemployed or seasonally unemployed/total population X 100

Women's labour participation rate = female population 15 years and over who are employed, unemployed or seasonally unemployed/female population X 100

### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office (NSO) started conducting the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in 1963. The NSO conducted the survey twice a year during 1971-1983, three times a year during 1984-1997. Starting in 1994, the sample size was expanded and the NSO began to report the result at the provincial level. During 1998-2000, the LFS was conducted quarterly.

Starting in 2001, data are collected every month, and the monthly results are averaged for a quarterly report. The 13-less than 15 years old age group dropped in accordance with the ban on child labour. Administrative areas were redefined as per changes in the local administration system in 1999.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333

### Data presented in this report

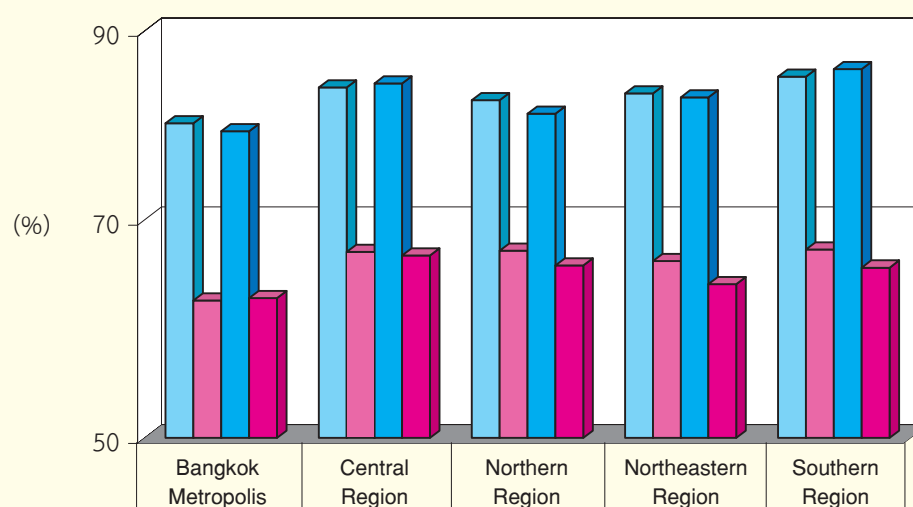
Labour participation rate by sex, administrative area, and region 2005-2006 (3rd quarter)

### Data development plan -

## Labour participation rate

In 2006, total labour participation rate was 73%, 74% in the rural areas and 70.7% in the urban area. The South had the highest labour participation rate. Women lagged behind men in every area.

Labour participation rate (3rd quarter)



2005 male	78.8	82.1	81.0	81.6	83.1
2005 female	62.6	67.1	67.1	66.2	67.3
2006 male	78.1	82.5	79.7	81.2	83.8
2006 female	62.8	66.7	65.8	64.1	65.6

Labour participation rate by sex, administrative area, and region

Labour participation rate (%)	2005			2006		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	81.5	66.3	73.7	81.3	65.1	73.0
municipal area	78.8	64.4	71.2	78.4	63.8	70.7
non-municipal area	82.7	67.2	74.8	82.5	65.7	74.0
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	78.8	62.6	70.1	78.1	62.8	69.9
municipal area	78.8	62.6	70.1	78.1	62.8	69.9
<b>Central Region</b>	82.1	67.1	74.3	82.5	66.7	74.4
municipal area	80.3	66.6	73.1	80.7	66.0	73.0
non-municipal area	83.0	67.3	75.0	83.4	67.1	75.1
<b>Northern Region</b>	81.0	67.1	73.9	79.7	65.8	72.6
municipal area	76.5	66.8	71.4	75.6	64.5	69.8
non-municipal area	82.0	67.2	74.5	80.6	66.2	73.3
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	81.6	66.2	73.8	81.2	64.1	72.5
municipal area	77.3	63.9	70.4	77.0	62.1	69.3
non-municipal area	82.3	66.6	74.4	82.0	64.4	73.1
<b>Southern Region</b>	83.1	67.3	75.0	83.8	65.6	74.5
municipal area	79.7	63.6	71.3	79.0	63.1	70.8
non-municipal area	84.1	68.4	76.1	85.2	66.4	75.8

## Indicator 6.4 Unemployment Rate

Unemployment is one of key indicators of the state of the economy and the well-being of the people.

### Definition

**An unemployed** means anyone 15 years and over who, during the survey week, has the following characteristics:

- 1) Does not work and does not have a regular job, but has looked for work or waited for job placement during the past 30 days,
- 2) Does not work and does not have a regular job, has not looked for work during the past 30 days, but is available for work.

### Calculation method

Unemployment rate = Population 15 years and over/The workforce 15 years and over X 100

### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office (NSO) started conducting the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in 1963. The NSO conducted the survey twice a year during 1971-1983, three times a year during 1984-1997. Starting in 1994, the sample size was expanded and the NSO began to report the result at the provincial level. During 1998-2000, the LFS was conducted quarterly.

Starting in 2001, data are collected every month, and the monthly results are averaged for a quarterly report. The 13-less than 15 years old age group was dropped in accordance with the ban on child labour. Administrative areas were redefined as per changes in the local administration system in 1999.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333

### Data presented in this report

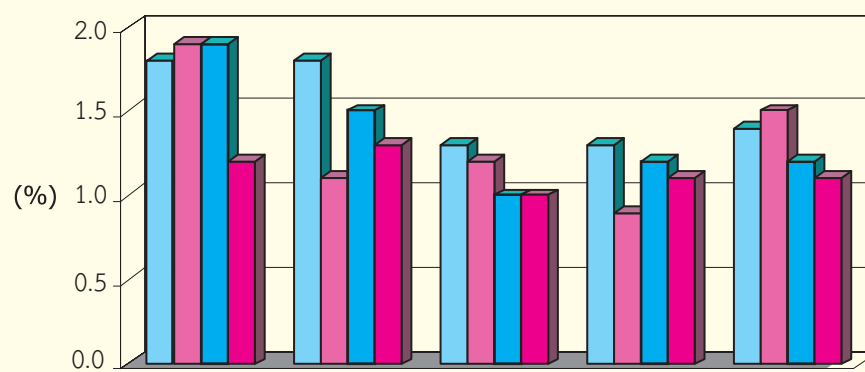
Unemployment rate by sex, administrative area, and region, 2005-2006 (3rd quarter)

### Data development plan -

## Unemployment rate

In 2006, unemployment rate was 1.2%. The rate was higher in the urban area than the rural area. Bangkok had the highest unemployment rate. Unemployment rate was lower among women especially in the urban area.

### Unemployment rate (3rd quarter)



	Bangkok Metropolis	Central Region	Northern Region	Northeastern Region	Southern Region
2005 male	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.4
2005 female	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.5
2006 male	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2
2006 female	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1

### Unemployment rate by sex, administrative area, and region

Unemployment rate (%)	2005			2006		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
municipal area	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.5
non-municipal area	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
municipal area	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.6
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
municipal area	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3
non-municipal area	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
municipal area	2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.4
non-municipal area	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
municipal area	1.6	1	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.7
non-municipal area	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
municipal area	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7
non-municipal area	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0

## Indicator 6.5 Ratio of Women's to Men's Income from Waged Employment in Non-Agricultural Sector

In the agricultural sector, work is often shared among family members and it is difficult to distinguish between men's and women's earnings. But professionals and workers in the non-agricultural sector are individually employed and compensated. This indicator highlights the difference between women's and men's income. By law, men and women are entitled to the same pay for the same work, but women may be disadvantaged in other aspects that have an impact on the income level. For example, they may have fewer opportunities to work overtime, less chance in career advancement, etc.

### Definition

**Workers in waged employment in non-agricultural sector** are government, state enterprise or private sector employees.

**Income** includes salary, bonus, overtime, other monetary and non-monetary benefits

### Calculation method

Income of women who work as government, state enterprise and private sector employees/income of men who work as government, state enterprise and private sector employees

### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office (NSO) started conducting the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in 1963. The NSO conducted the survey twice a year during 1971-1983, three times a year during 1984-1997. Starting in 1994, the sample size was expanded and the NSO began to report the result at the provincial level. During 1998-2000, the LFS was conducted quarterly.

Starting in 2001, data are collected every month, and the monthly results are averaged for a quarterly report. The 13-less than 15 years old age group was dropped in accordance with the ban on child labour. Administrative areas were redefined as per changes in the local administration system in 1999.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333

### Data presented in this report

Ratio of women's to men's income from waged employment in non-agricultural sector by administrative area, and region, 2005-2006 (3rd quarter)

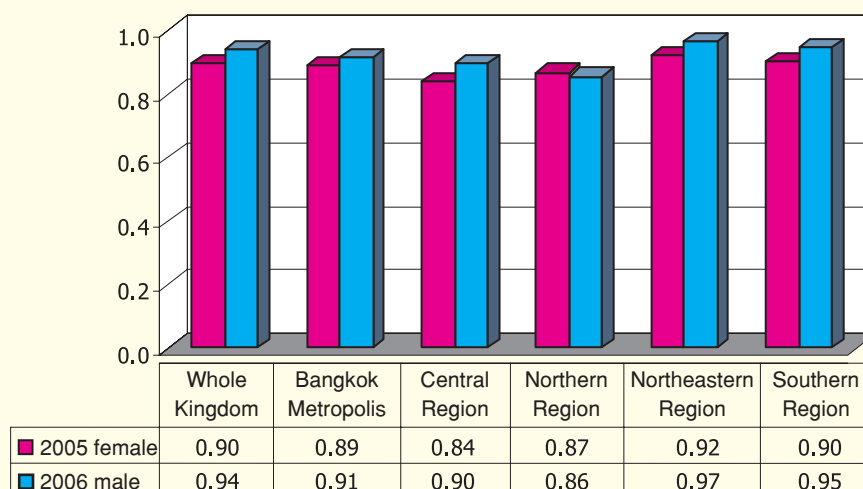
### Data development plan -

## Women's income from waged employment in non-agricultural sector

Ratio of women's to men's income from waged employment in non-agricultural sector in 2006 was 0.94, an increase from 0.90 in 2005. The increase took place in every region except the North. Nonetheless, women's income level was still lower than men's in every part of the country.



### Ratio of women's to men's income from waged employment in non-agricultural sector



### Ratio of women's to men's income from waged employment in non-agricultural sector by administrative area, and region

Ratio of women's to men's income from waged employment in non-agricultural sector	2005	2006
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	0.90	0.94
municipal area	0.92	0.92
non-municipal area	0.83	0.91
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	0.89	0.91
municipal area	0.89	0.91
<b>Central Region</b>	0.84	0.90
municipal area	0.92	0.86
non-municipal area	0.76	0.92
<b>Northern Region</b>	0.87	0.86
municipal area	0.83	0.89
non-municipal area	0.87	0.82
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	0.92	0.97
municipal area	0.96	1.02
non-municipal area	0.88	0.92
<b>Southern Region</b>	0.90	0.95
municipal area	0.96	0.97
non-municipal area	0.86	0.92

## Indicator 6.6 Ratio of Women to Men in Waged Employment in Non-Agricultural Sector

This indicator shows the level of participation in waged employment in non-agricultural sector by women and men.

### Definition

**Workers in waged employment in non-agricultural sector** are government, state enterprise or private sector employees.

### Calculation method

Number of women who work as government, state enterprise and private sector employees / Men who work as government, state enterprise and private sector employees

### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office (NSO) started conducting the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in 1963. The NSO conducted the survey twice a year during 1971-1983, three times a year during 1984-1997. Starting in 1994, the sample size was expanded and the NSO began to report the result at the provincial level. During 1998-2000, the LFS was conducted quarterly.

Starting in 2001, data are collected every month, and the monthly results are averaged for a quarterly report. The 13-less than 15 years old age group was dropped in accordance with the ban on child labour. Administrative areas were redefined as per changes in the local administration system in 1999.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333

### Data presented in this report

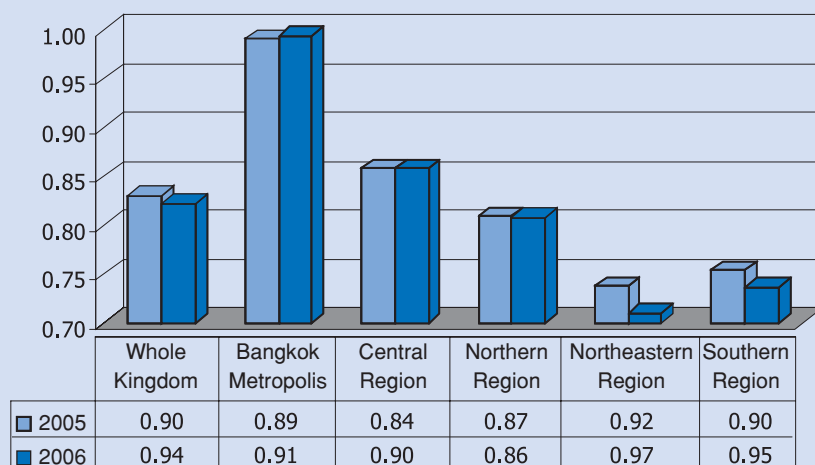
Ratio of women to men in waged employment in non-agricultural sector by administrative area and region, 2005-2006 (3rd quarter)

### Data development plan -

## Women's participation in waged employment in non-agricultural sector

Ratio of women to men in waged employment in non-agricultural sector in 2006 was 0.82, a slight drop from 0.83 in 2005. This trend was observed in every region except for Bangkok.

## Ratio of women to men in waged employment in non-agricultural sector



**Workers in waged employment in non-agricultural sector (3rd quarter) by sex, administrative area, and region  
(including only government, state enterprise and private sector employees)**

Workers in waged employment in non-agricultural sector (number)	government, state enterprise and private sector employees (3rd quarter) 2005												
	male				female				total				female/ male ratio
	government	state enterprise	private sector	total	government	state enterprise	private sector	total	government	state enterprise	private sector	total	
Whole Kingdom	1,430,811	239,269	6,985,818	8,655,897	1,281,303	112,149	5,797,475	7,190,926	2,712,113	351,417	12,783,293	15,846,823	0.83
municipal area	616,923	150,525	2,666,739	3,434,187	641,250	75,916	2,399,658	3,116,824	1,258,173	226,441	5,066,397	6,551,011	0.91
non-municipal area	813,888	88,743	4,319,079	5,221,710	640,053	36,233	3,397,816	4,074,102	1,453,941	124,976	7,716,895	9,295,812	0.78
Bangkok Metropolitan	135,206	55,954	1,160,340	1,351,500	175,716	41,277	1,122,451	1,339,445	310,922	97,231	2,282,791	2,690,945	0.99
municipal area	135,206	55,954	1,160,340	1,351,500	175,716	41,277	1,122,451	1,339,445	310,922	97,231	2,282,791	2,690,945	0.99
Central Region	318,491	77,867	2,413,527	2,809,886	314,171	34,128	2,064,025	2,412,323	632,663	111,995	4,477,552	5,222,209	0.86
municipal area	137,995	41,617	825,707	1,005,319	141,031	18,202	737,378	896,612	279,026	59,820	1,563,085	1,901,930	0.89
non-municipal area	180,497	36,250	1,587,820	1,804,567	173,140	15,925	1,326,646	1,515,712	353,637	52,175	2,914,467	3,320,279	0.84
Northern Region	269,916	37,836	1,121,298	1,429,050	232,610	8,715	914,321	1,155,646	502,526	46,551	2,035,619	2,584,695	0.81
municipal area	96,194	16,530	212,594	325,317	87,648	5,335	194,008	286,991	183,842	21,865	406,602	612,309	0.88
non-municipal area	173,722	21,306	908,704	1,103,732	144,962	3,380	720,313	868,654	318,684	24,686	1,629,017	1,972,387	0.79
Northeastern Region	492,936	33,660	1,296,420	1,823,017	358,461	11,769	975,974	1,346,204	851,397	45,430	2,272,394	3,169,221	0.74
municipal area	163,285	19,844	236,598	419,728	146,269	7,482	187,144	340,895	309,554	27,327	423,742	760,622	0.81
non-municipal area	329,651	13,816	1,059,822	1,403,290	212,192	4,287	788,830	1,005,309	541,843	18,103	1,848,652	2,408,599	0.72
Southern Region	214,261	33,951	994,232	1,242,444	200,345	16,259	720,704	937,308	414,606	50,210	1,714,937	2,179,753	0.75
municipal area	84,243	16,580	231,500	332,323	90,586	3,619	158,677	252,882	174,829	20,199	390,177	585,205	0.76
non-municipal area	130,018	17,371	762,732	910,121	109,759	12,640	562,027	684,427	239,776	30,012	1,324,760	1,594,548	0.75

**Workers in waged employment in non-agricultural sector (3rd quarter) by sex, administrative area, and region  
(including only government, state enterprise and private sector employees)**

Workers in waged employment in non-agricultural sector (number)	government, state enterprise and private sector employees (3rd quarter) 2006												
	male				female				total				female/ male ratio
	government	state enterprise	private sector	total	government	state enterprise	private sector	total	government	state enterprise	private sector	total	
Whole Kingdom	1,490,892	229,592	6,987,952	8,708,436	1,304,192	101,552	5,755,385	7,161,128	2,795,084	331,144	12,743,337	15,869,564	0.82
	633,840	146,651	2,670,932	3,451,423	600,553	71,441	2,435,398	3,107,392	1,234,393	218,092	5,106,330	6,558,816	0.90
non-municipal area	857,052	82,941	4,317,020	5,257,013	703,638	30,110	3,319,987	4,053,736	1,560,690	113,052	7,637,007	9,310,749	0.77
Bangkok Metropolis	128,837	66,119	1,152,886	1,347,843	140,281	38,561	1,160,621	1,339,463	269,118	104,680	2,313,507	2,687,306	0.99
	128,837	66,119	1,152,886	1,347,843	140,281	38,561	1,160,621	1,339,463	269,118	104,680	2,313,507	2,687,306	0.99
Central Region	321,750	79,000	2,470,383	2,871,133	316,662	34,517	2,113,260	2,464,439	638,412	113,517	4,583,643	5,335,571	0.86
	142,250	36,534	855,713	1,034,497	134,094	18,605	757,294	909,993	276,344	55,139	1,613,007	1,944,490	0.88
non-municipal area	179,500	42,466	1,614,670	1,836,635	182,568	15,912	1,355,966	1,554,446	362,068	58,378	2,970,636	3,391,082	0.85
Northern Region	281,710	31,923	1,057,244	1,370,878	236,023	10,620	861,125	1,107,769	517,733	42,543	1,918,370	2,478,646	0.81
	95,579	14,956	199,740	310,275	87,666	6,966	174,336	268,968	183,245	21,922	374,076	579,243	0.87
non-municipal area	186,131	16,968	857,504	1,060,603	148,357	3,654	686,789	838,801	334,488	20,622	1,544,294	1,899,404	0.79
Northeastern Region	541,296	34,667	1,285,704	1,861,668	412,331	12,106	898,580	1,323,017	953,626	46,773	2,184,285	3,184,685	0.71
	180,414	19,280	236,715	436,409	160,836	4,593	169,116	334,546	341,250	23,873	405,831	770,954	0.77
non-municipal area	360,882	15,388	1,048,990	1,425,259	251,494	7,512	729,464	988,471	612,376	22,900	1,778,454	2,413,730	0.69
Southern Region	217,299	17,883	1,021,734	1,256,916	198,894	5,747	721,798	926,440	416,193	23,630	1,743,533	2,183,356	0.74
	86,760	9,762	225,878	322,400	77,676	2,716	174,031	254,423	164,436	12,478	399,909	576,823	0.79
non-municipal area	130,539	8,120	795,856	934,516	121,218	3,032	547,767	672,017	251,758	11,152	1,343,623	1,606,533	0.72

## Indicator 6.7 Proportion of Women in the Labour Unions

A labour union represents workers' collective strength in protecting and advancing their rights and interests. Women's participation as members or executives of the labour union helps strengthen the bargaining power of the labour union as well as promote gender equality in the workplace.

### Definition

Women who are executives (members of the labour union committee) or members of the labour unions in private companies and state enterprises.

### Calculation method

Proportion of female labour union executives = Number of female labour union executives/Number of labour union executives X 100

### Data source/dissemination

The Central Register Section, Labour Relations Bureau, Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, Ministry of Labour (MoL) collects data on executives and members of labour unions in private companies and state enterprises through the Provincial Labour Offices.

Data are periodically updated and are kept as individual records; they are not aggregated or disaggregated by any criteria, and are not disseminated to the public. Contact Tel. 02-246-8993

### Data presented in this report

Number of labour unions and labour union members 2005

Number of labour union executives 2005 (gender disaggregated data 2005 was available as per the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security's request).

### Data development plan

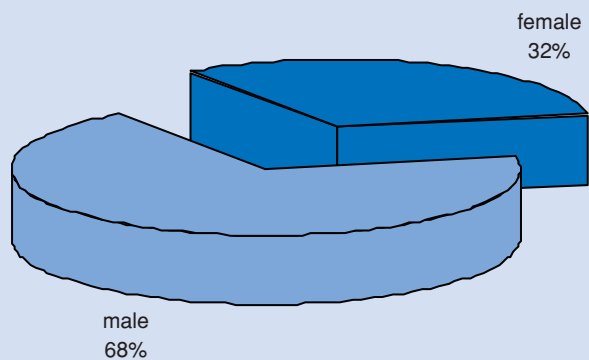
BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS has sought collaboration from the Central Register Section, Labour Relations Bureau, Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, MoL for more updated data on the labour union executives. But the MoL is unable to comply due to inadequate staff, and the database system which does not support gender disaggregation.

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to pursue further collaboration on this matter in the future.

## Women's participation in the labour unions

In 2005, 4,645 women were executives of the 1,399 labour unions. This represented 32% of total labour union executives. Total members of the labour unions were 311,344, but there are no gender disaggregated data.

### Labour union executives 2005



### Participation in the labour unions by sex

Participation in the labour union	2005				
	number			%	
	total	male	female	male	female
labour unions in private companies, state enterprises	1,399	-	-	-	-
labour union members	311,344	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
labour union executives	14,524	9,879	4,645	68.02	31.98

## Indicator 6.8 Proportion of Female Executives in the Private Sector

A large number of female executives in the private sector are testimony of the abilities of women as well as the economic and social opportunities that women have to develop to their full potentials.

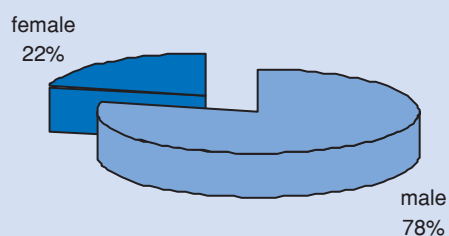
<b>Definition</b>	Female directors (members of the board) of the companies registered at the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) and the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce (MoC)	
<b>Data item</b>	Female directors of the companies registered at SET	Female directors of the companies (juristic persons) registered at the Department of Business Development, MoC
<b>Calculation method</b>	Proportion of female directors of the companies registered at SET or companies registered at the Department of Business Development/Number of executives of these companies X 100	
<b>Data source/ dissemination</b>	SET disseminates the most up-to-date data at <a href="http://www.set.or.th">www.set.or.th</a>	Department of Business Development, MoC stores data on board members and shareholders of approximately 540,000 companies in the ORACLE database. Data are not disaggregated by any criteria and are not publicly disseminated, but are available upon request. Contact Tel 02-547-4376, 02-547-4374
<b>Data presented in this report</b>	Directors of the companies registered at SET by sex 2006.  (Gender disaggregation by reviewing 218 individual records at the company website).	Directors of the companies registered at the Department of Business Development, MoC by sex 2006.  (Department of Business Development, MoC disaggregated the 2006 data by sex as per the request of the BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS).
<b>Data development plan</b>	BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to collaborate with SET for annual data.	BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to discuss with the Department of Business Development, MoC about a possibility of data storage in a gender-disaggregated manner.

### Female executives in the private sector

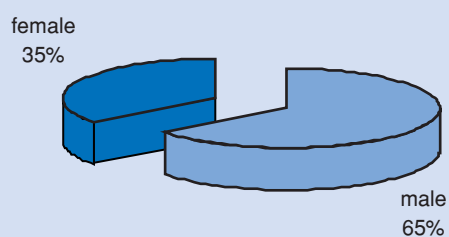
In 2006, there were 139 female directors of the 218 companies registered at the Stock Exchange of Thailand. They accounted for 21.6% of a total of 642 directors. The share of female directors of the companies registered at the Ministry of Commerce was higher – at 35%.



### Directors of the companies registered at the Stock Exchange of Thailand 2006



### Directors of the companies registered at the Department of Business Development 2006



#### Executives in the private sector by sex

Executives in the private sector	2006				
	number			%	
	total	male	female	male	female
Directors of the companies registered at the Stock Exchange of Thailand	642	503	139	78.35	21.65
Directors of the companies registered at the Department of Business Development	1,168,131	754,878	413,253	64.62	35.37

## Indicator 6.9 Provision of Unpaid Domestic Services

### (1) Hours on unpaid household maintenance by population 10 years and over

In the Thai society, women are responsible for household maintenance. Having to spend several hours on unpaid household work, women do not have enough time for self-development.

#### Definition

Household maintenance includes (1) meal preparation and house cleaning (2) cleaning and routine maintenance around the house (3) home decoration, minor repair and maintenance (4) laundry and ironing, shoe shining (5) other house works (6) taking care of pets (7) grocery shopping and related activities (8) procurement of relevant services (9) transport related to these activities (10) household management.

Hours are averaged only from those providing the service.

#### Calculation method

Data calculated from the Time Use Survey conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO).

#### Data source/dissemination

The NSO conducted the first Time Use Survey in August 2001. The 2004 survey was the 2nd round, conducted in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in August.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333.

#### Data presented in this report

Hours on unpaid household maintenance by sex, administrative area, and region 2004.

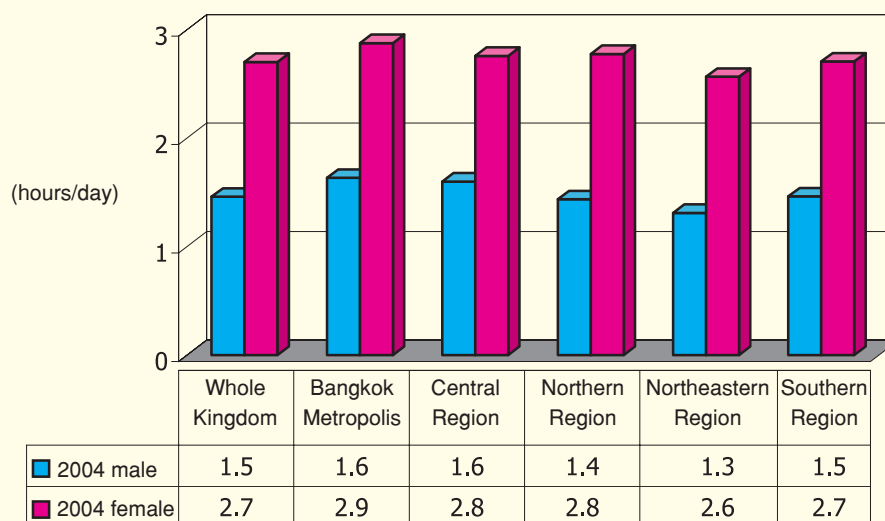
#### Data development plan -

## Women and household maintenance

Thai people spent an average of 2.3 hours per day on unpaid household maintenance. Urban people spent slightly more time than the rural people. Bangkokians spent 2.6 hours per day, which was more than people in other regions. The Northeasterners spent the least time – 2.2 hours.

On average, women spent 2.7 hours per day compared with 1.5 hours by men. The largest gender gap was in the rural North where women spent 2.8 hours per day compared with 1.4 hours per day by men.

### Hours on unpaid household maintenance by population 10 years and over



#### 1) Hours on unpaid household maintenance by population 10 years and over by sex, administrative area, and region

Hours on household work per day	2004		
	male	female	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
municipal area	1.6	2.8	2.4
non-municipal area	1.4	2.7	2.3
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
municipal area	1.6	2.9	2.6
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
municipal area	1.7	2.8	2.4
non-municipal area	1.6	2.8	2.4
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>
municipal area	1.6	2.7	2.3
non-municipal area	1.4	2.8	2.3
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
municipal area	1.5	2.6	2.2
non-municipal area	1.3	2.6	2.2
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
municipal area	1.6	2.7	2.4
non-municipal area	1.4	2.7	2.4

## 2) Hours on unpaid care for own household members

Besides household maintenance, Thai women are also the main care givers in the family. They take care of children and the elderly. This responsibility is time-consuming and most women find it difficult to balance between taking care of others and taking care of themselves.

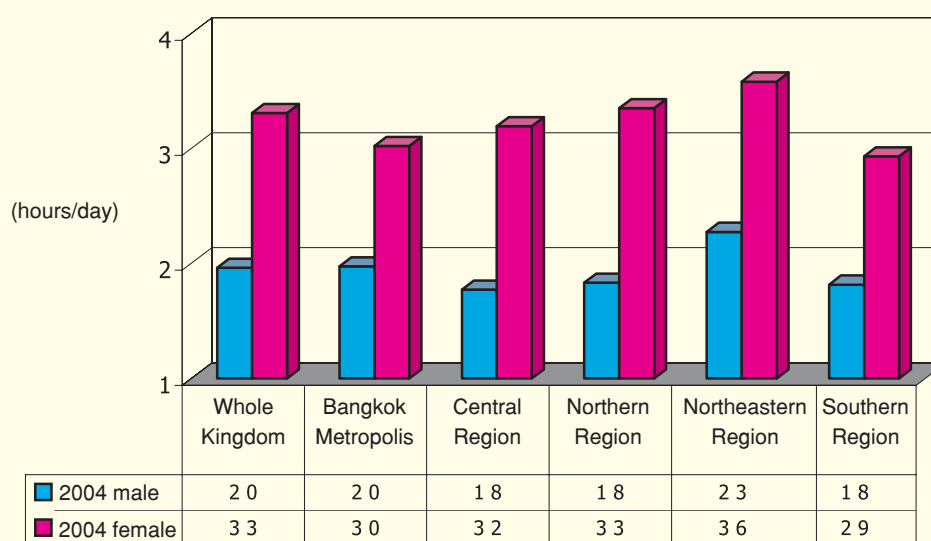
<b>Definition</b>
Care for own household members includes taking care of children and the elderly, transport related to these activities, and other activities.
Hours are averaged only from those providing the services.
<b>Calculation method</b>
Data calculated from the Time Use Survey conducted by the NSO.
<b>Data source/dissemination</b>
The NSO conducted the first Time Use Survey in August 2001. The 2004 survey was the 2nd round, conducted in conjunction with the LFS in August.
Contact Tel. 02-281-0333
<b>Data presented in this report</b>
Hours on unpaid care for own household members by sex, administrative area, and region 2004.
<b>Data development plan -</b>

## Women and care-giving

Thai people spent 2.9 hours per day taking care of family members, i.e. children and the elderly, without pay. Rural people spent 3 hours per day while urban people spent 2.6 hours per day. The Northerners spent the most time - 3.2 hours per day, while the Southerners spent the least time - 2.6 hours per day.

Women spent 3.3 hours per day compared with 2 hours per day by men. The largest gender gap was in the rural North where women spent 3.5 hours per day compared with 1.8 hours by men. The smallest gender gap was in Bangkok and the South.

### Hours on unpaid care for own household members by population 10 years and over



### 2) Hours on unpaid care for own household members by population 10 years and over by sex, administrative area, and region

Hours on care-giving to family members per day	2004		
	male	female	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
municipal area	1.8	3.1	2.6
non-municipal area	2.0	3.4	3.0
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>
municipal area	2.0	3.0	2.7
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
municipal area	1.6	3.0	2.5
non-municipal area	1.9	3.3	2.8
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>
municipal area	1.8	2.9	2.4
non-municipal area	1.8	3.5	2.9
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
municipal area	1.9	3.4	2.8
non-municipal area	2.4	3.6	3.3
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
municipal area	2.0	2.8	2.5
non-municipal area	1.8	3.0	2.6

## Indicator 6.10 Proportion of Non-Formal Workers

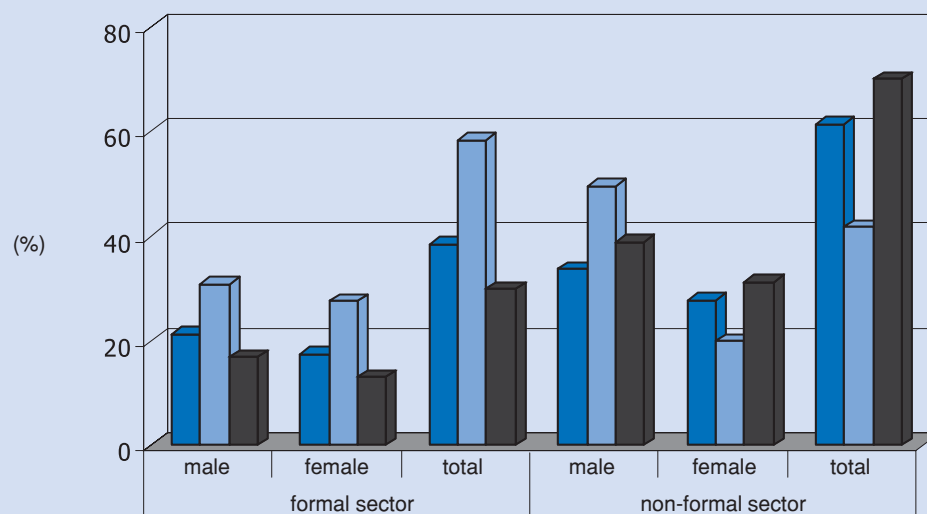
Non-formal workers are part of the productive workforce that make considerable contribution to the economy, but lack legal protection and social security. About three-fifths of the employed belong to this category. These data are therefore valuable for planning an adequate and appropriate protection and security to the Thai workforce.

<b>Definition</b>
Non-formal workers or workers in non-formal sector are employed workforce that do not have social security.
<b>Calculation method</b>
Proportion of non-formal workers = Number of non-formal workers/Number of the employed X 100
<b>Data source/dissemination</b>
The National Statistical Office conducted the first Informal Employed Survey in 2005, in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey (LFS), 3rd quarter. The 2nd round was conducted in 2006, in conjunction with the LFS, 2nd quarter.  Contact Tel. 02-281-0333
<b>Data presented in this report</b>
Non-formal workers by sex, administrative area, and region 2006
<b>Data development plan -</b>

### Non-formal workers

In 2006, workers in the non-formal sector accounted for 61.5% (33.6% male and 27.8% female) of the employed workforce. The largest proportion was in the Northeast. The majority of men in non-formal sector were in the urban area, while the majority of women in non-formal sector were in the rural area.

### Formal and non-formal workers 2006



	male	female	total	male	female	total
formal sector						
non-formal sector						
Whole Kingdom	21.1	17.4	38.5	33.6	27.8	61.5
Municipal area	30.8	27.5	58.3	49.5	19.9	41.7
Non-municipal area	16.9	13.0	29.9	38.8	31.3	70.1

Workers in non-formal sector by sex, administrative area, and region

1) Workers in non-formal sector (in thousands)	2006									
	workers in formal sector			workers in non-formal sector			employed workforce			
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	
Whole Kingdom	7,490.7	6,193.4	13,684.1	11,942.8	9,875.4	21,818.2	19,433.5	16,068.8	35,502.3	
	3,328.3	2,975.2	6,303.5	5,356.3	2,152.1	4,508.4	5,684.6	5,127.3	10,811.8	
	4,162.5	3,218.2	7,380.7	9,586.5	7,723.3	17,309.8	13,748.9	10,941.5	24,690.4	
Bangkok Metropolitan municipal area	1,375.2	1,296.4	2,671.6	641.3	541.2	1,182.5	2,016.5	1,837.6	3,854.1	
	1,375.2	1,296.4	2,671.6	641.3	541.2	1,182.5	2,016.5	1,837.6	3,854.1	
Central Region municipal area	2,535.4	2,249.8	4,785.2	2,355.9	2,033.4	4,389.3	4,891.2	4,283.3	9,174.5	
	999.7	878.7	1,878.4	556.3	543.9	1,100.1	1,555.9	1,422.6	2,978.5	
non-municipal area	1,535.7	1,371.1	2,906.8	1,799.6	1,489.6	3,289.2	3,335.3	2,860.7	6,196.0	
Northern Region municipal area	961.5	773.4	1,734.9	2,549.6	2,150.9	4,700.5	3,511.1	2,924.3	6,435.4	
	263.9	233.7	497.6	359.2	349.5	708.7	623.2	583.2	1,206.4	
non-municipal area	697.6	539.7	1,237.3	2,190.3	1,801.4	3,991.7	2,887.9	2,341.1	5,229.0	
Northeastern Region municipal area	1,466.7	1,018.3	2,485.0	4,904.8	3,845.9	8,750.6	6,371.5	4,864.1	11,235.6	
	378.4	313.2	691.6	524.4	462.7	987.1	902.7	775.9	1,678.7	
non-municipal area	1,088.4	705.1	1,793.4	4,380.4	3,383.2	7,763.5	5,468.7	4,088.2	9,556.9	
Southern Region municipal area	1,151.9	855.4	2,007.4	1,491.2	1,304.0	2,795.2	2,643.2	2,159.4	4,802.6	
	311.1	253.2	564.3	275.1	254.8	529.9	586.2	508.0	1,094.2	
non-municipal area	840.8	602.3	1,443.1	1,216.2	1,049.2	2,265.3	2,057.0	1,651.5	3,708.4	



Workers in non-formal sector by sex, administrative area, and region

2) Proportion of workers in non-formal sector (%)	2006									
	workers in formal sector (%)			workers in non-formal sector (%)			employed workforce (%)			total
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	21.1	17.4	38.5	33.6	27.8	61.5	54.7	45.3	100.0	
municipal area	30.8	27.5	58.3	49.5	19.9	41.7	52.6	47.4	100.0	
non-municipal area	16.9	13.0	29.9	38.8	31.3	70.1	55.7	44.3	100.0	
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	35.7	33.6	69.3	16.6	14.0	30.7	52.3	47.7	100.0	
municipal area	35.7	33.6	69.3	16.6	14.0	30.7	52.3	47.7	100.0	
<b>Central Region</b>	27.6	24.5	52.2	25.7	22.2	47.8	53.3	46.7	100.0	
municipal area	33.6	29.5	63.1	18.7	18.3	36.9	52.2	47.8	100.0	
non-municipal area	24.8	22.1	46.9	29.0	24.0	53.1	53.8	46.2	100.0	
<b>Northern Region</b>	14.9	12.0	27.0	39.6	33.4	73.0	54.6	45.4	100.0	
municipal area	21.9	19.4	41.2	29.8	29.0	58.7	51.7	48.3	100.0	
non-municipal area	13.3	10.3	23.7	41.9	34.5	76.3	55.2	44.8	100.0	
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	13.1	9.1	22.1	43.7	34.2	77.9	56.7	43.3	100.0	
municipal area	22.5	18.7	41.2	31.2	27.6	58.8	53.8	46.2	100.0	
non-municipal area	11.4	7.4	18.8	45.8	35.4	81.2	57.2	42.8	100.0	
<b>Southern Region</b>	24.0	17.8	41.8	31.0	27.2	58.2	55.0	45.0	100.0	
municipal area	28.4	23.1	51.6	25.1	23.3	48.4	53.6	46.4	100.0	
non-municipal area	22.7	16.2	38.9	32.8	28.3	61.1	55.5	44.5	100.0	

## Indicator 6.11 Proportion of Population Desiring Skills/Capacity Development

These data are useful for planning skills development, capacity development programmes.

### Definition

Skills/capacity development refers to occupational or skills development training and other trainings, excluding the followings

- 1) national security training, village defense training, village head training, etc.
- 2) health training, e.g. maternal and child training, health volunteer training, family planning training, etc.
- 3) other trainings, e.g. literacy campaign, ethics and civic citizen training, natural resource and environmental training, drug prevention and suppression training.

Training includes human resource training courses, seminars and workshops organized by government, state enterprise and private sector organizations.

Skills development training means training that aims to develop the workers' attitude, skills, knowledge and capacity so as to enhance the efficiency and quality of work.

### Calculation method

Proportion of population desiring skills/capacity development = Population 15 years and over desiring skills or capacity development/Population 15 years and over X 100

### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office (NSO) conducted the Survey on Skills Development Survey as per the request by the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board by including the questions in the Labour Force Survey (LFS), 1st quarter in 1995, LFS 1st quarter and 2nd quarter in 1999, LFS 1st quarter in 2001. During 2002-2006, the survey was conducted annually during January-March. The 2007 round was conducted as part of the LFS, 1st quarter.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333.

### Data presented in this report

Proportion of population desiring skills/capacity development by administrative area, and region 2005-2007.

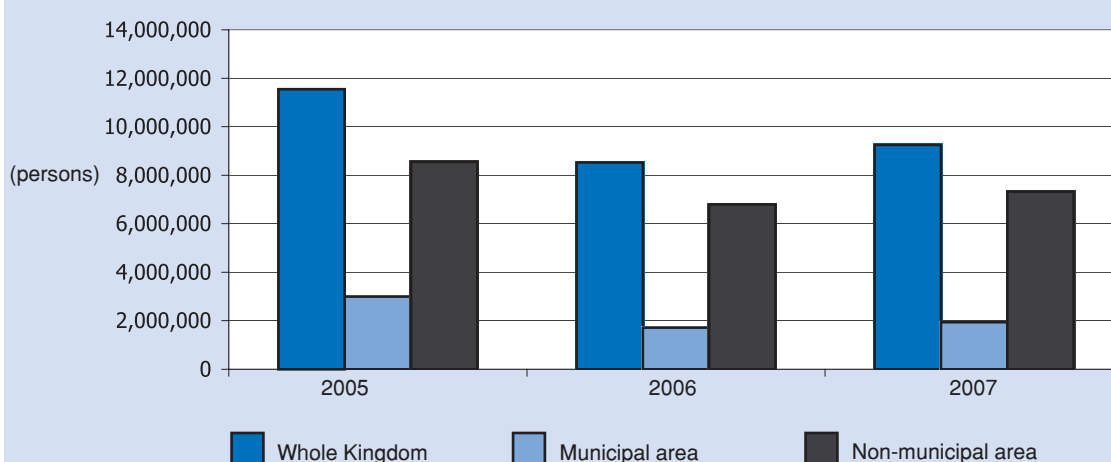
### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to collaborate with the NSO to process the data by sex, administrative area, and region.

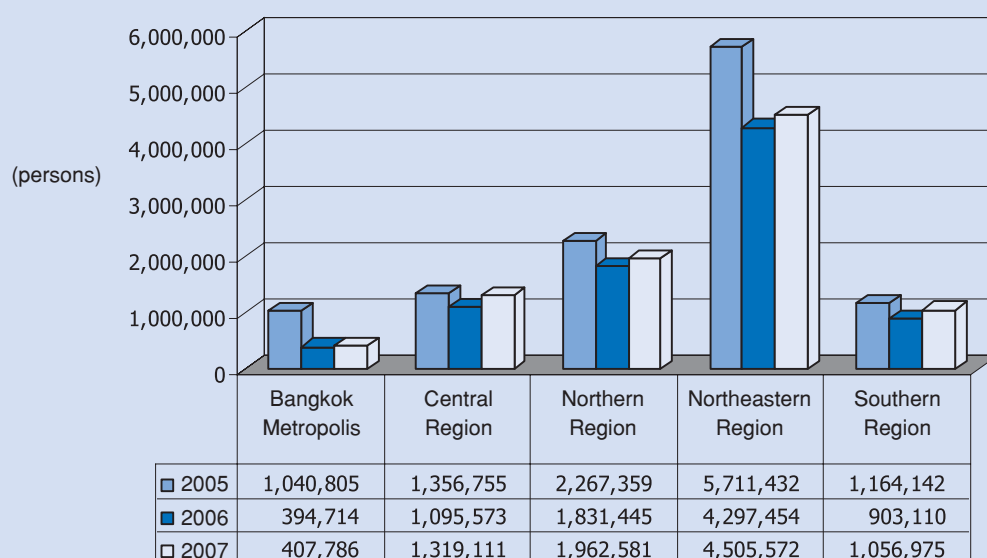
## Population desiring skills/capacity development

In 2007, population 15 years and over was estimated to be 50.8 million, 24.6 male and 26.2 female. Out of this total, 9.2 millions or 18.2% wanted skills/capacity development. This included 4.5 million men and 4.7 women. The proportion of population desiring the training was 18.4% among men and 18% among women. 20.9% of rural population wanted skills/capacity development, compared with 12.2% among urban population. The proportion was highest among the Northeasterners at 27.3%, followed by the Northerners at 21.3%, the Southerners 15.9%, those in the Central Region 10.3% and the Bangkokians 7.1%.

Population 15 years and over desiring skills/  
capacity development by administrative area



Population 15 years and over desiring skills/  
capacity development by region



Population 15 years and over desiring skills/capacity development by administrative area, and region

Population 15 years and over desiring skills/capacity development	2005			2006			2007		
	Population 15 years and over desiring skills/capacity development (number)	Population 15 years and over desiring skills/capacity development (%)	Population 15 years and over desiring skills/capacity development (number)	Population 15 years and over desiring skills/capacity development (%)	Population 15 years and over desiring skills/capacity development (number)	Population 15 years and over desiring skills/capacity development (%)	Population 15 years and over desiring skills/capacity development (number)	Population 15 years and over desiring skills/capacity development (%)	Population 15 years and over desiring skills/capacity development (%)
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>11,540,493</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>8,522,296</b>	<b>50,261,630</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>9,252,025</b>	<b>50,824,206</b>	<b>18.2</b>	
municipal area	2,991,251	17.9	1,721,003	15,611,793	11.0	1,934,248	15,852,730	12.2	
non-municipal area	8,549,242	26.1	6,801,293	34,649,837	19.6	7,317,778	34,971,476	20.9	
<b>Bangkok Metropolitan</b>	<b>1,040,805</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>394,714</b>	<b>5,657,039</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>407,786</b>	<b>5,710,185</b>	<b>7.1</b>	
municipal area	1,040,805	15.5	394,714	5,657,039	7.0	407,786	5,710,185	7.1	
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>1,356,755</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>1,095,573</b>	<b>12,545,594</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1,319,111</b>	<b>12,765,858</b>	<b>10.3</b>	
municipal area	400,720	9.8	323,236	4,150,480	7.8	389,836	4,222,855	9.2	
non-municipal area	956,035	12.6	772,336	8,395,114	9.2	929,275	8,543,003	10.9	
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>2,267,359</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>1,831,445</b>	<b>9,169,402</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>1,962,581</b>	<b>9,200,379</b>	<b>21.3</b>	
municipal area	444,748	23.3	296,933	1,782,450	16.7	343,990	1,791,309	19.2	
non-municipal area	1,822,612	25.0	1,534,512	7,386,952	20.8	1,618,592	7,409,070	21.8	
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>5,711,432</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>4,297,454</b>	<b>16,355,728</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>4,505,572</b>	<b>16,512,163</b>	<b>27.3</b>	
municipal area	846,124	31.8	481,121	2,470,830	19.5	549,779	2,557,543	21.5	
non-municipal area	4,865,308	36.9	3,816,334	13,884,898	27.5	3,955,793	13,954,620	28.3	
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>1,164,142</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>903,110</b>	<b>6,533,867</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>1,056,975</b>	<b>6,635,621</b>	<b>15.9</b>	
municipal area	258,854	18.5	224,999	1,550,993	14.5	242,857	1,570,838	15.5	
non-municipal area	905,287	19.3	678,111	4,982,873	13.6	814,118	5,064,783	16.1	

Population 15 years and over desiring skills/capacity development by sex, administrative area, and region

Population 15 years and over desiring skills/capacity development	2006									
	Population 15 years and over (in thousands)					Population 15 years and over desiring skills/capacity development				
	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	% of population
Whole Kingdom	50,261.6	24,386.8	25,874.8	8,522.3	4,172.9	4,349.4	17.0	16.9	17.0	17
municipal area	15,611.8	7,369.4	8,242.3	1,721.0	764.5	956.5	11.0	10.4	11.0	11.6
non-municipal area	34,649.8	17,017.4	17,632.5	6,801.3	3,363.4	3,437.9	19.6	19.8	19.6	19.5
Bangkok Metropolitan	5,657.0	2,616.1	3,040.9	394.7	145.9	248.8	7.0	5.6	7.0	8.2
Central Region	12,545.6	6,061.6	6,484.0	1,095.6	518.4	577.2	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.9
Northern Region	9,169.4	4,469.5	4,699.9	1,831.4	873.8	957.2	20.0	19.6	20.0	20.4
Northeastern Region	16,355.7	8,045.7	8,310.1	4,297.5	2,159.4	2,138.1	26.3	26.8	26.3	25.7
Southern Region	6,533.9	3,194.0	3,339.9	903.1	430.4	472.7	13.6	13.5	13.6	14.2

Population 15 years and over desiring skills/capacity development	2007									
	Population 15 years and over (in thousands)					Population 15 years and over desiring skills/capacity development				
	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	% of population
Whole Kingdom	50,824.2	24,650.7	26,173.5	9,252.0	4,537.0	4,715.0	18.2	18.4	18.0	18.0
municipal area	15,852.7	7,477.4	8,375.4	1,934.2	854.9	1,079.3	12.2	11.4	12.2	12.9
non-municipal area	34,971.5	17,173.4	17,798.1	7,317.8	3,682.1	3,635.7	20.9	21.4	20.9	20.4
Bangkok Metropolitan	5,710.2	2,636.4	3,073.8	407.8	164.8	242.9	7.1	6.3	7.1	7.9
Central Region	12,765.9	6,168.6	6,597.3	1,319.1	618.2	701.0	10.3	10.0	10.3	10.6
Northern Region	9,200.4	4,482.2	4,718.2	1,962.6	954.7	1,007.8	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.4
Northeastern Region	16,512.2	8,121.6	8,390.5	4,505.6	2,336.4	2,169.2	27.3	28.8	27.3	25.9
Southern Region	6,635.6	3,242.0	3,393.6	1,057.0	462.9	594.1	15.9	14.3	15.9	17.5

## Indicator 6.12 Migration Rate

Migration has significant socio-economic impacts on the family, community and national development. Migration data are therefore very useful for planning and monitoring various aspects of development.

### Definition

Migration means the change of residence from one village, one city to another, or from overseas to the present residence within one year prior to the survey.

### Calculation method

Migration rate = Number of migrants/Population X 100

Migration rate of the workforce = Migrants 15 years and over/Population 15 years and over X 100

### Data source/dissemination

The National Statistical Office (NSO) conducted the first Migration Survey in 1974. The survey covered only migration to Bangkok. Since then, the Migration Survey was conducted every year and during 1983-1990 the survey was extended to Bangkok vicinity and large cities in each region. The first nation-wide survey was conducted in 1992. Since then, the survey was conducted every two years until 1997. After a brief interval, the survey resumed in 2002 and 2004. Data were collected during the 2nd and 4th quarters.

Starting in 2005, the NSO conducted the survey annually. The 2006 round was in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey, 4th quarter.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333

### Data presented in this report

Migrants by sex, administrative area, and region, 2005-2006.

### Data development plan -

## Migration situation

During 2005-2006, migration rates dropped from 4.9% to 3.6% for men and 3.8% to 3.1% for women. In 2006, out of 65.45 million population, 2.18 million or 3.3% were migrants. Among the 2.18 million migrants, 1.15 million were men, 1.03 million women.

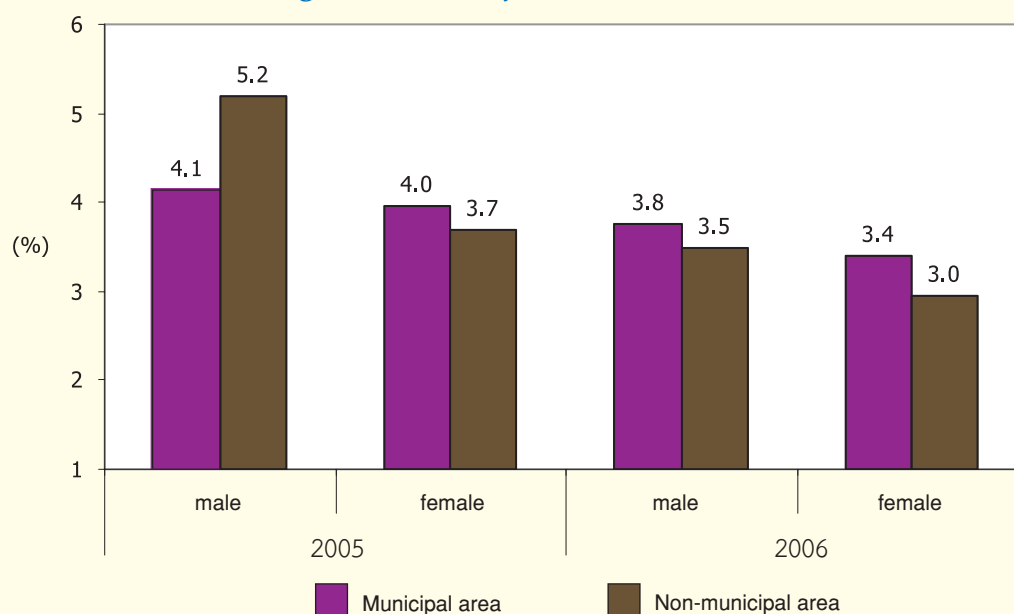
Migration rate was highest in the Central Region at 4.1%, followed by the North and the South at 3.5%, the Northeast at 3.2% and Bangkok at 1.4%, respectively. The Northeast had the largest number of migrants – approximately 715,000, followed by 650,000 in the Central Region, 410,000 in the North, 310,000 in the South, and 93,000 in Bangkok.

Most male migrants were in the workforce. 83.6% of male migrants were employed, compared with 63.2% female migrants. 11.1% of male migrants were not in the workforce, compared with 32.9%

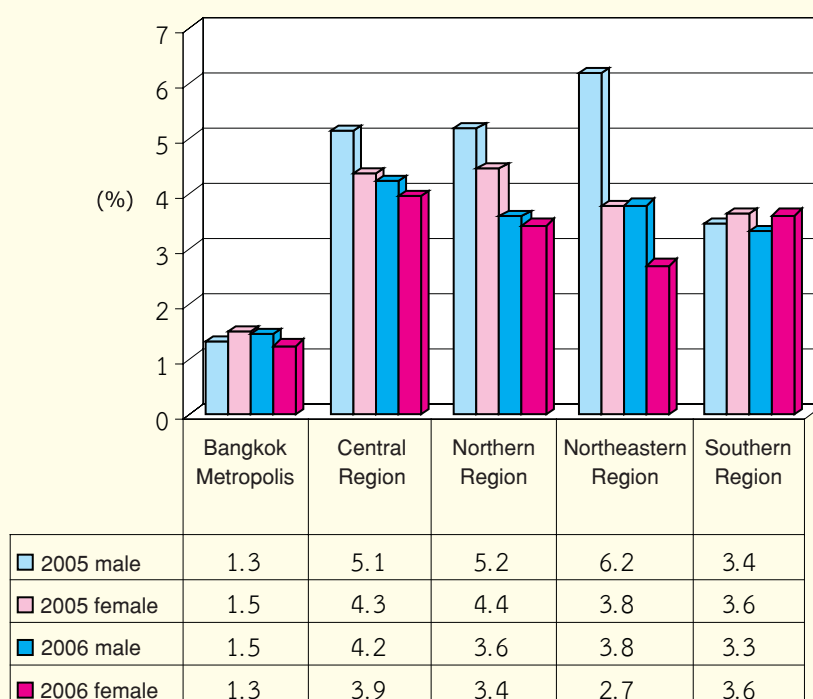
female migrants. A large number of female migrants were involved in unpaid domestic services.

Most male migrants were in the workforce. 83.6% of male migrants were employed, compared with 63.2% female migrants. 11.1% of male migrants were not in the workforce, compared with 21.31% female migrants. A large number of female migrants were involved in unpaid domestic services.

Migration rate by administrative area



Migration rate by region



# Migrants by sex administrative area, and region

Migration rate	2005							
	male				female			
	migrants (numbers)	population (numbers)	migration rate (%)	total	migrants (numbers)	population (numbers)	migration rate (%)	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>1,557,199</b>	<b>31,916,361</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2,803,841</b>	<b>33,076,901</b>	<b>1,246,642</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>64,993,262</b>
municipal area	387,511	9,387,249	4.1	792,549	10,213,073	405,038	4.0	19,600,322
non-municipal area	1,169,688	22,529,112	5.2	2,011,292	22,863,828	841,604	3.7	45,392,940
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	<b>42,774</b>	<b>3,214,296</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>96,378</b>	<b>3,601,450</b>	<b>53,604</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6,815,746</b>
municipal area	42,774	3,214,296	1.3	96,378	3,601,450	53,604	1.5	6,815,746
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>393,090</b>	<b>7,674,813</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>741,996</b>	<b>8,024,115</b>	<b>348,906</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>15,698,928</b>
municipal area	160,877	2,463,571	6.5	316,911	2,668,427	156,034	5.8	5,131,998
non-municipal area	232,213	5,211,242	4.5	425,085	5,355,688	192,872	3.6	10,566,930
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>298,909</b>	<b>5,766,505</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>563,393</b>	<b>5,956,898</b>	<b>264,484</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>11,723,403</b>
municipal area	56,915	1,080,093	5.3	113,740	1,187,448	56,825	4.8	2,267,541
non-municipal area	241,994	4,686,412	5.2	449,653	4,769,450	207,659	4.4	9,455,862
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>672,128</b>	<b>10,902,685</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1,088,944</b>	<b>11,033,002</b>	<b>416,816</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>21,935,687</b>
municipal area	79,281	1,615,663	4.9	160,628	1,688,356	81,347	4.8	3,304,019
non-municipal area	592,847	9,287,022	6.4	928,316	9,344,646	335,469	3.6	18,631,668
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>150,297</b>	<b>4,358,061</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>313,130</b>	<b>4,461,436</b>	<b>162,833</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>8,819,497</b>
municipal area	47,664	1,013,625	4.7	104,893	1,067,392	57,229	5.4	2,081,017
non-municipal area	102,633	3,344,436	3.1	208,237	3,394,044	105,604	3.1	6,738,480



# Migrants by sex administrative area, and region

Migration rate	2006								
	male			female			total		
	migrants (number)	population (number)	migration rate (%)	migrants (number)	population (number)	migration rate (%)	migrants (number)	population (number)	migration rate (%)
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>1,144,552</b>	<b>32,127,055</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1,032,912</b>	<b>33,325,285</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2,177,464</b>	<b>65,452,340</b>	<b>3.3</b>
municipal area	357,140	9,500,843	3.8	352,929	10,351,243	3.4	710,069	19,852,086	3.6
non-municipal area	787,412	22,626,212	3.5	679,983	22,974,042	3.0	1,467,395	45,600,254	3.2
<b>Bangkok Metropolitan</b>	<b>47,511</b>	<b>3,239,229</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>45,730</b>	<b>3,637,087</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>93,241</b>	<b>6,876,316</b>	<b>1.4</b>
municipal area	47,511	3,239,229	1.5	45,730	3,637,087	1.3	93,241	6,876,316	1.4
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>329,740</b>	<b>7,777,785</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>320,557</b>	<b>8,135,706</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>650,297</b>	<b>15,913,491</b>	<b>4.1</b>
municipal area	151,056	2,495,971	6.1	145,197	2,708,895	5.4	296,253	5,204,866	5.7
non-municipal area	178,684	5,281,814	3.4	175,360	5,426,811	3.2	354,044	10,708,625	3.3
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>205,798</b>	<b>5,752,812</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>204,053</b>	<b>5,950,341</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>409,851</b>	<b>11,703,153</b>	<b>3.5</b>
municipal area	45,087	1,078,532	4.2	52,067	1,188,842	4.4	97,154	2,267,374	4.3
non-municipal area	160,711	4,674,280	3.4	151,986	4,761,499	3.2	312,697	9,435,779	3.3
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>415,341</b>	<b>10,948,701</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>299,700</b>	<b>11,089,870</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>715,041</b>	<b>22,038,571</b>	<b>3.2</b>
municipal area	70,739	1,665,727	4.2	62,186	1,738,402	3.6	132,925	3,404,129	3.9
non-municipal area	344,602	9,282,974	3.7	237,514	9,351,468	2.5	582,116	18,634,442	3.1
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>146,163</b>	<b>4,408,530</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>162,871</b>	<b>4,512,279</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>309,034</b>	<b>8,920,809</b>	<b>3.5</b>
municipal area	42,747	1,021,385	4.2	47,747	1,078,015	4.4	90,494	2,099,400	4.3
non-municipal area	103,416	3,387,145	3.1	115,124	3,434,264	3.4	218,540	6,821,409	3.2

### Migrants aged 15 years and over by sex and employment status 2006

Employment status	number			%		
	total	male	female	total	male	female
<b>total</b>	<b>1,911,826</b>	<b>1,017,830</b>	<b>893,996</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>workforce</b>	<b>1,504,353</b>	<b>904,509</b>	<b>599,849</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>67.1</b>
employed	1,415,675	850,315	565,361	74	83.6	63.2
unemployed	85,535	53,226	32,309	4.5	5.2	3.6
seasonally unemployed	3,143	968	2,176	0.2	0.1	0.3
<b>non workforce</b>	<b>407,472</b>	<b>113,321</b>	<b>294,151</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>32.9</b>
provider of unpaid domestic services	160,835	7,438	153,397	8.4	0.7	17.2
students	141,451	56,061	85,389	7.4	5.5	9.5
others	105,185	49,822	55,364	5.5	4.9	6.2

## Indicator 6.13 Average Time of Population 10 Years and over by Activity

Women and men spend time on the daily routine differently. In part, this is determined by the society's gender perception of the appropriate role and responsibility of women and men, which has an impact on the women's self-development opportunities.

### Definition

Average time of population 10 years and over by activity means the average time of a day (24 hours) that population spend on each category of activities.

Activities are categorized into 4 groups:

- 1) Necessary time: sleep & related activities, eating & drinking, receiving medical & personal care.
- 2) Contracted time: working (excluding travel), travel related working, learning (excluding travel), travel related learning.
- 3) Committed time: household maintenance, care for own household members, community service
- 4) Free time: social, cultural & recreational activities, mass media use

### Calculation method

Data calculated from the Time Use Survey conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO).

### Data source/dissemination

The NSO conducted the first Time Use Survey in August 2001. The 2004 survey was the 2nd round, conducted in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey in August.

Contact Tel. 02-281-0333.

### Data presented in this report

Average time of population 10 years and over by activity by sex, administrative area, and region 2004

### Data development plan -

## Average time by activity

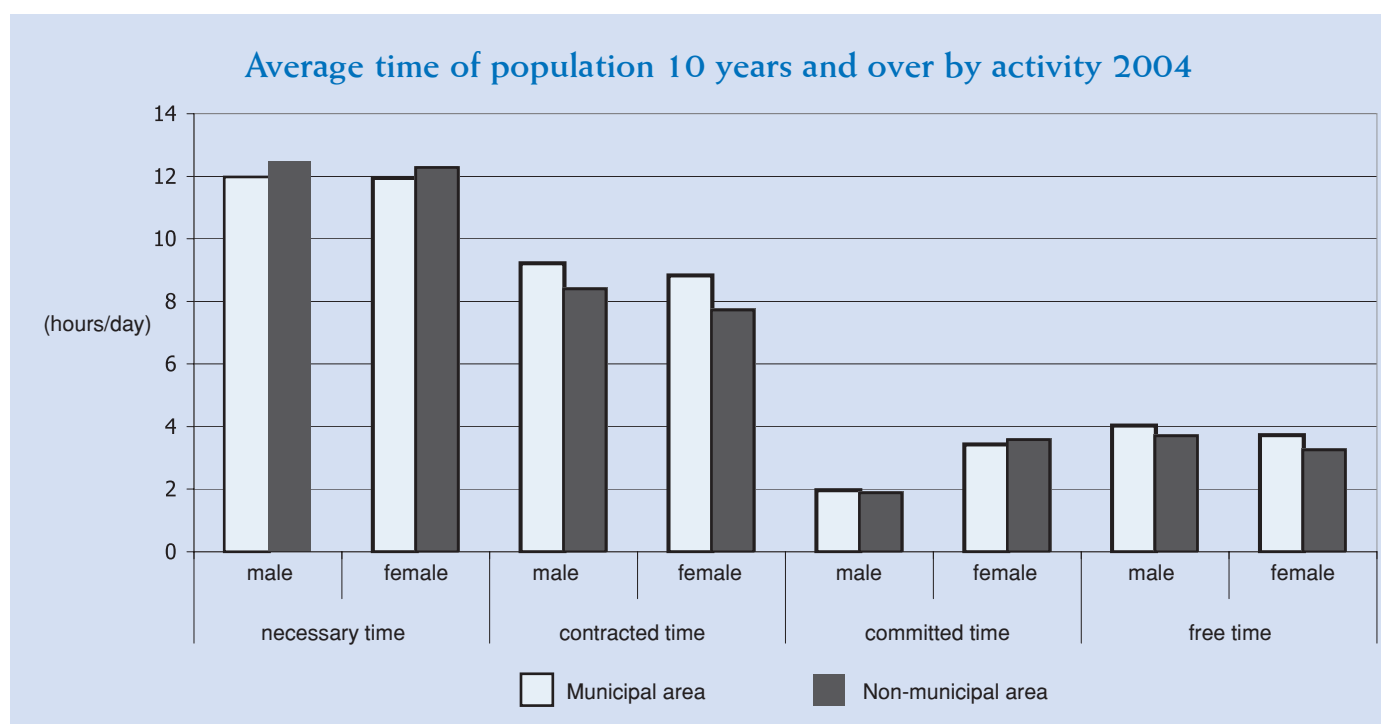
In 2004, population 10 years and over spent a day (24 hours) as follow:

- Necessary time for sleeping & related activities, eating & drinking, receiving medical & personal care (12.1 hours)
- Contracted time for working (excluding travel), travel related working, learning (excluding travel), travel related learning (8.4 hours)
- Committed time for household maintenance, care for own household members, community service (3 hours)
- Free time for social, cultural & recreational activities, mass media use (3.6 hours)

Men had more time on necessary time, contracted time, and free time, while women spent 3.5 hours a day, almost twice as much as men, on committed time.

People in the Northeast and the South had more necessary time – 12.4 hours a day. The Bangkokians spent 9.6 hours a day on contracted time, followed by people in the Central Region, the Northeasterners, the Northerners and the Southerners.

People in every region spent about 3 hours on household work, caring for household members and community services. But the Bangkokians had the most free time, about 4 hours a day.



**Average time of population 10 years and over by activity, by sex, administrative area, and region**

Average time of population 10 years and over by activity (hours/day)	2004											
	necessary time			contracted time			committeed time			free time		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>
municipal area	11.9	11.9	11.9	9.2	8.8	9.0	1.9	3.4	2.9	4.0	3.7	3.9
non-municipal area	12.5	12.3	12.4	8.4	7.7	8.1	1.9	3.6	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.5
<b>Bangkok Metropolis</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
municipal area	11.6	11.8	11.7	9.9	9.4	9.6	1.9	3.4	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>
municipal area	12.0	11.9	11.9	9.3	8.9	9.1	1.9	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.6	3.8
non-municipal area	12.3	12.2	12.2	8.7	8.4	8.6	1.9	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.5	3.6
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
municipal area	12.1	12.0	12.1	8.5	8.1	8.3	2.0	3.4	2.9	3.9	3.4	3.7
non-municipal area	12.5	12.2	12.4	8.3	7.6	8.0	1.8	3.8	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.5
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>
municipal area	12.2	12.0	12.1	8.5	8.3	8.4	1.9	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.4	3.7
non-municipal area	12.6	12.4	12.5	8.5	7.6	8.1	1.9	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.3
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
municipal area	12.5	12.2	12.3	8.3	8.1	8.2	2.1	3.4	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.6
non-municipal area	12.6	12.3	12.5	7.7	7.4	7.6	2.0	3.6	3.1	4.0	3.4	3.7

## 7. Women in Power and Decision-Making

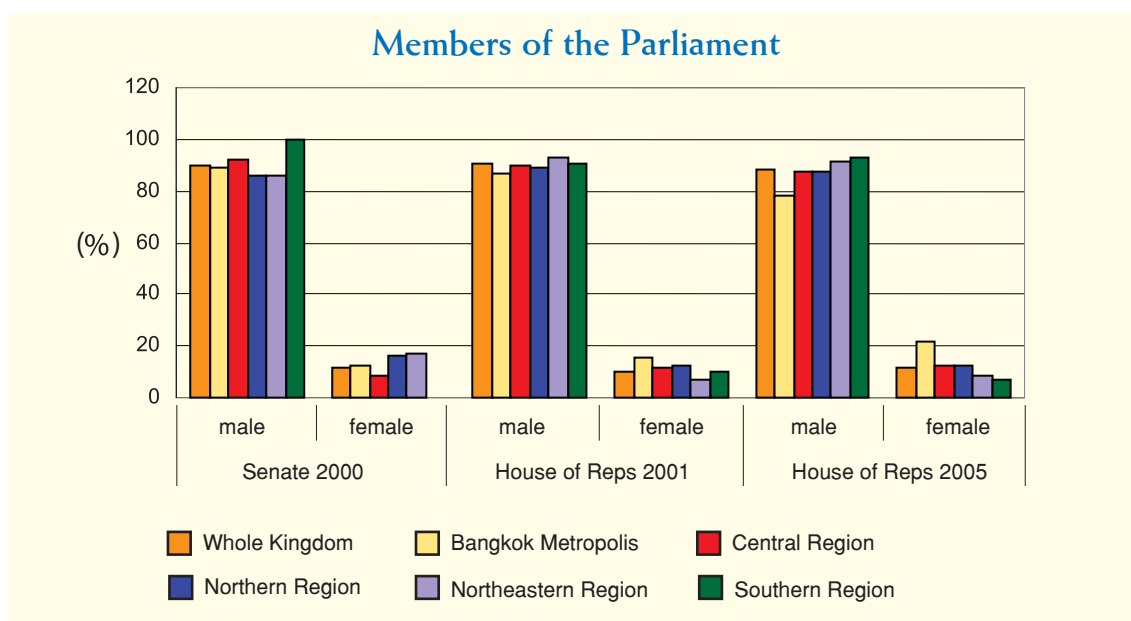
### Indicator 7.1 Proportion of Women in the Parliament

Women's participation in politics and public policy constitutes an important social dynamic. Women in decision-making positions can advance policy agendas, implement measures, propose or amend legislations toward gender equality. Increasing women's parliamentary representation is therefore one of the key international targets.

<b>Definition</b>	Number of women in the Senate and the House of Representatives.		
<b>Data item</b>	Number of women elected to the House of Representatives	Number of women elected to the Senate	Number of women appointed to the National Legislative Assembly (NLA)
<b>Calculation method</b>	Proportion of women in the Parliament = Number of women elected or appointed to the House of Representatives, the Senate, the NLA/Members of the House of Representatives, the Senate, the NLA X 100		
<b>Data source/ dissemination</b>	<p>Personal Records Section, Office of the Secretariat of the House of Representatives compiles data on each member in alphabetical order. Regional classification is based on the Election Commission of Thailand (ECT)'s system. (Bangkok is included in the Central Region).</p> <p>Records of the Members elected in 2001 and 2005, by individual, province, region, political party are available at <a href="http://www.parliament.go.th">www.parliament.go.th</a> Contact Tel.02-357-3100 ext. 3113-4</p>	<p>Personal Records and Statistics Group, Bureau of Central Administration, Office of the Secretariat of the Senate compiles data on each senator in alphabetical order. Regional classification is based on the ECT's system. (Bangkok is included in the Central Region).</p> <p>Records of the Senators elected in 2000 are available at <a href="http://www.senate.go.th">www.senate.go.th</a> Contact Tel. 02-831-9269</p>	<p>Office of the Secretariat of the National Legislative Assembly compiles data on each member in alphabetical order.</p> <p>The Royal Command appointing the Members of the NLA is available in print for dissemination.</p>
<b>Data presented in this report</b>	Number of the Members of the House of Representatives 2001 and 2005 by sex, and region, based on the National Statistical Office (NSO)'s regional classification system.	Number of the Senators 2000 by sex, and region, based on the NSO's regional classification system.	Number of the Members of the NLA 2006 by sex.
<b>Data development plan</b>	BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to seek collaboration for processing gender-disaggregated data.	BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to seek collaboration for processing gender-disaggregated data by province.	

## Women in the Parliament

Women accounted for 10.4% of the Senate elected in 2000 for a six-year term. Women representation was highest in the North and the Northeast at 13.9% and 14.3%, respectively. No woman was elected to the Senate from the South. In the 2005 general election, women made up 11.4% of the House of Representatives, an increase from 9.3% in the 2001 general election. In both elections, women representation was lowest in the South and the Northeast. In the 2005 election, women made a stride in Bangkok with 21.6% MPs. But they accounted for only 8.7% or 21 of the 242 Members of the National Legislative Assembly appointed as temporary legislative body after the coup in September 2006.



# Members of the Parliament by sex, and region

Members of the Parliament	2000						2001						2005						2006					
	elected Senators			%			elected Members of the House of Representatives			%			elected Members of the House of Representatives			%			appointed Members of the National Legislative Assembly			%		
	total	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	male	female	
Whole Kingdom	222	199	23	89.64	10.36	418	379	39	90.67	9.33	405	359	46	88.64	11.36	242	221	21	91.32	8.68				
Bangkok Metropolis	18	16	2	88.89	11.11	38	33	5	86.84	13.16	37	29	8	78.38	21.62	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Central Region	53	49	4	92.45	7.55	96	86	10	89.58	10.42	96	84	12	87.50	12.50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Northern Region	43	37	6	86.05	13.95	81	72	9	88.89	11.11	80	70	10	87.50	12.50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Northeastern Region	77	66	11	85.71	14.29	148	138	10	93.24	6.76	137	125	12	91.24	8.76	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Southern Region	31	31	0	100.00	0.00	55	50	5	90.91	9.09	55	51	4	92.73	7.27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		



## Indicator 7.2 Proportion of Women in the Cabinet

Women's voices and viewpoints in politics are needed for a more thorough and balanced deliberation of national issues. The proportion of women in the Cabinet is an ultimate indicator of the Government's seriousness and sincerity in women empowerment and the promotion of gender equality

### Definition

Number of women appointed to the Cabinet

### Calculation method

Proportion of women in the Cabinet = Number of women appointed to the Cabinet/Number of the Cabinet members X 100

### Data source/dissemination

Bureau of Central Administration, Office of the Secretariat of the Cabinet disseminates the Royal Commands appointing the Cabinets at [www.cabinet.thaigov.go.th](http://www.cabinet.thaigov.go.th) and the Information Center, Office of the Secretariat of the Cabinet.

Contact Tel. 02-280-9000

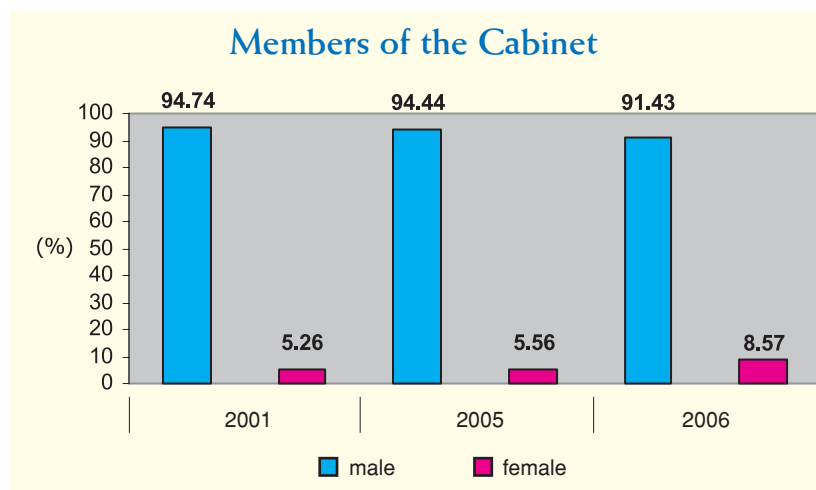
### Data presented in this report

Cabinet members appointed by the Royal Commands on 26th February 2001, 23rd March 2005, and 8th October 2006, by sex.

### Data development plan -

## Women in the Cabinet

During 2001-2006, Thailand had 3 Cabinets, with a very low but rising women representation; 5.3% in 2001, 5.6% in 2005 and 8.6% in 2006.



### Members of the Cabinet by sex

Members of the Cabinet	2001					2005					2006				
	number			%		number			%		number			%	
	total	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	male	female
Members of the Cabinet	38	36	2	94.74	5.26	36	34	2	94.44	5.56	35	32	3	91.43	8.57

## Indicator 7.3 Proportion of Women in Political Party Executive Committees

All major political parties have a policy to promote an open dialogue and more participation in policy-making, without mentioning any particular target group. In so far as women are concerned, political parties largely emphasize women protection rather than women empowerment. It is therefore important that women actively participate in political parties and the formulation of political party policy platforms.

### Definition

Women in political party executive committees (major parties, namely Thai Rak Thai, People Power, Democrat, Chart Thai, Mahachon, and Puea Pandin)

### Calculation method

Proportion of women in political party executive committees = Number of women in the executive committees of these political parties/Number of members of the executive committees of these political parties. X 100

### Data source/dissemination

Political parties' websites on election years.

2005 data are from Thai Rak Thai, Democrat, Chart Thai, Mahachon parties. These parties posed the list of their party executives on the web, with no gender disaggregation.

2007 data are from People Power, Democrat, Chart Thai, Mahachon, and Puea Pandin. These parties posed the list of their party executives on the web, with no gender disaggregation.

### Data presented in this report

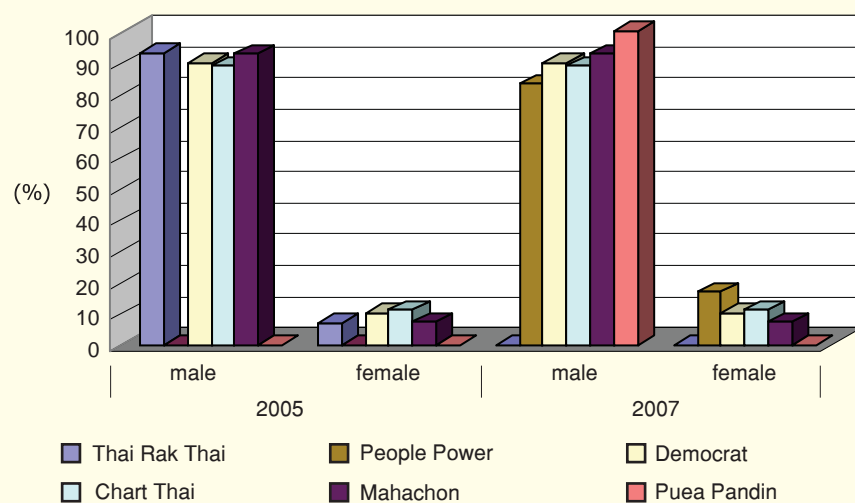
Members of the political party executive committees by sex, 2005 and 2007

### Data development plan -

## Women as political party executives

In 2007, women accounted for 11.3% of the executive committees of major political parties, an increase from 8.4% in 2005. The Thai RakThai Party was dissolved in 2006. The new party – People Power had a large women representation in the executive committee – 16.7%, compared with another new party – Puea Pandin that had none.

## Political party executives



## Political party executives by sex

Political party executives	2005					2007				
	number			%		number			%	
	total	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	male	female
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>91.56</b>	<b>8.44</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>88.68</b>	<b>11.32</b>
Thai Rak Thai	119	111	8	93.28	6.72	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
People Power	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36	30	6	83.33	16.67
Democrat	49	44	5	89.80	10.20	49	44	5	89.80	10.20
Chart Thai	55	49	6	89.09	10.91	55	49	6	89.09	10.91
Mahachon	14	13	1	92.86	7.14	14	13	1	92.86	7.14
Puea Pandin	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	5	0	100.00	0.00

## Indicator 7.4 Proportion of Women in Executive Positions in the Civil Service

Balancing between family obligations and career is a challenge for most women, and if they have to choose, many would choose family over their career. Besides, male superiors are often skeptical about women's leadership skills. Not having opportunities to work and socialize closely with their male superiors also places women at a disadvantage. Although Thai women have scored impressive successes in many fields, they are still way behind men at the high end of the civil service.

### Definition

Executive positions mean deputy director of a department and higher (C9-11), excluding the Office of His Majesty's Principal Private Secretary, and the Bureau of the Royal Household

### Calculation method

Proportion of women in executive positions in the civil service = Number of female executives in the civil service/ Number of executives in the civil service X 100

### Data source/dissemination

Committee of the Workforce Management and Policy Secretariat Group, Bureau of Classification and Compensation Development, Office of the Civil Service Commission (OCSC) collects data from government agencies.

The 2002-2003 data are classified by sex, The 2004-2005 data are classified by sex, and level. Data are disseminated in the Annual Report on Civil Service Manpower, 2004, 2005, 2006.

Contact Tel. 02-280-3332

### Data presented in this report

Proportion of women in executive positions in the civil service by sex, and level, 2002-2005.

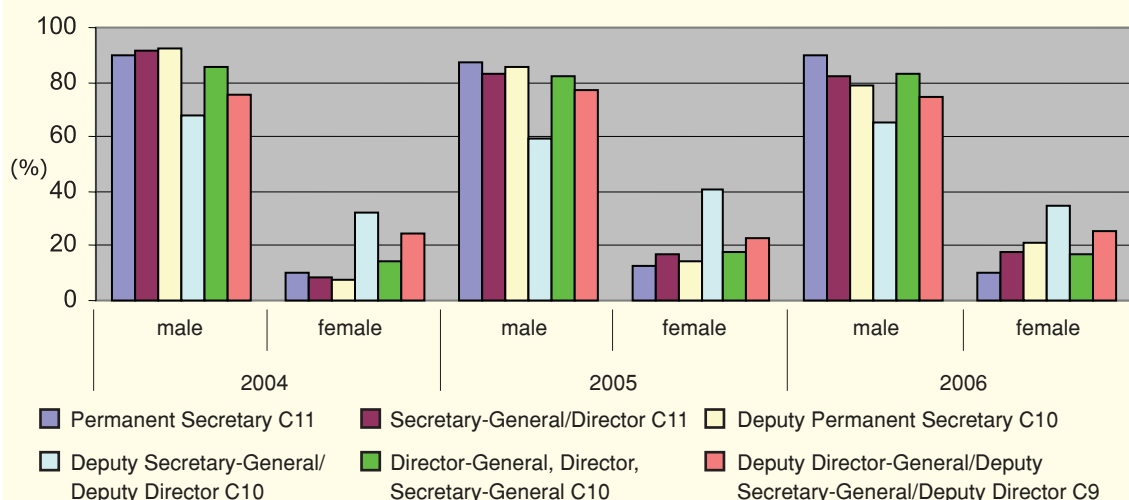
### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to contact the OCSC for data during April-May every year.

## Women in executive positions in the civil service

During 2002-2005, the proportion of female executives increased from 17.8% to 23.1%. The 2004-2006 data show that the increase took place at all levels, except at the highest level - C 11.

## Executives in the Civil Service



### Executives in the civil service by sex, and level

Executives in the civil service	2002					2003				
	number			%		number			%	
	total	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	male	female
Total	455	374	81	82.19	17.80	487	385	102	79.05	20.94
Permanent Secretary C 11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Secretary-General/Director C11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Deputy Permanent Secretary C 10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Deputy Secretary-General/Deputy Director C 10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Director-General, Director, Secretary-General C10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Deputy Director-General/Deputy Secretary-General/Deputy Director C 9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Executives in the civil service	2004					2005				
	number			%		number			%	
	total	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	male	female
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>79.84</b>	<b>20.16</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>78.15</b>	<b>21.85</b>
Permanent Secretary C 11	19	17	2	89.47	10.53	31	27	4	87.10	12.90
Secretary-General/Director C11	12	11	1	91.67	8.33	12	10	2	83.33	16.67
Deputy Permanent Secretary C 10	53	49	4	92.45	7.55	56	48	8	85.71	14.29
Deputy Secretary-General/Deputy Director C 10	44	30	14	68.18	31.82	42	25	17	59.52	40.48
Director-General, Director, Secretary-General C10	110	94	16	85.45	14.55	112	92	20	82.14	17.86
Deputy Director-General/Deputy Secretary-General/Deputy Director C 9	258	195	63	75.58	24.42	267	205	62	76.78	23.22

Executives in the civil service	2006				
	number			%	
	total	male	female	male	female
<b>Total</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>76.86</b>	<b>23.14</b>
Permanent Secretary C 11	19	17	2	89.47	10.53
Secretary-General/Director C11	12	10	2	81.82	18.18
Deputy Permanent Secretary C 10	56	44	12	78.57	21.43
Deputy Secretary-General/Deputy Director C 10	43	28	15	65.12	34.88
Director-General, Director, Secretary-General C10	111	92	19	82.88	17.12
Deputy Director-General/Deputy Secretary-General/Deputy Director C 9	269	201	68	74.72	25.28

## Indicator 7.5 Proportion of Women in Local, Village, and Sub-district Administration

Women's participation in local, village and sub-district (tambon) administration adds different perspectives and experiences especially in human, family and community development. It is hoped that as women participate more actively in local, village and sub-district administration, quality of life and other social issues will receive more attention and resources, compared with infrastructure development which has always been a priority agenda among male-dominated executives.

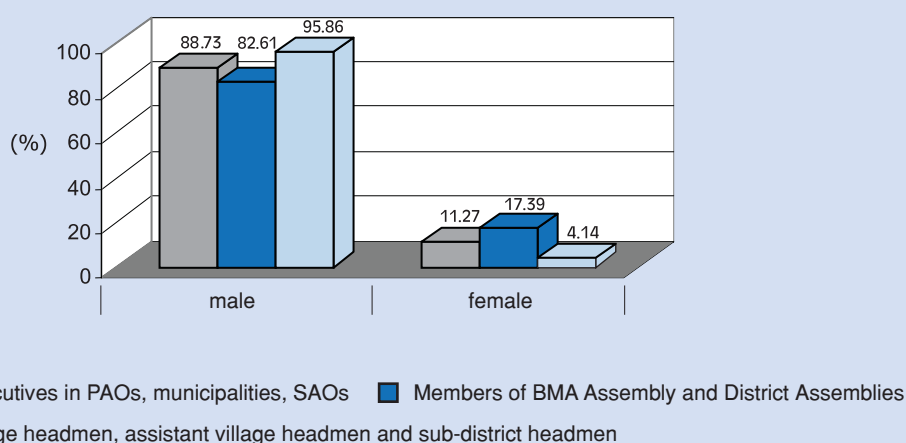
<b>Definition</b>	Women in executive or legislative positions in the local administration (Provincial Administrative Organization – PAO, Municipality, Sub-district (Tambon) Administrative Organization - SAO, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration - BMA), and the village and tambon (as part of the provincial administration).		
<b>Data item</b>	For the PAO - Members of the PAO Council, CEO of the PAO For the Municipality - Members of the Municipal Council, the Mayor For the SAO - Members of the SAO Council, CEO of the SAO	For the BMA - Members of the Bangkok Metropolitan Assembly and Members of the Bangkok Metropolitan District Assemblies	For the sub-district - the Sub-district Headman  For the village - the Village Headman and the Assistant Village Headman.
<b>Calculation method</b>	Proportion of women in local, village and sub-district administration = Number of women in the above-mentioned positions/Number of executives in the above-mentioned positions X 100		
<b>Data source/ dissemination</b>	Bureau of System and Organizational Structure Development, Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior (MoI) processes the data that local administrative bodies provide on-line.  Data are classified by sex, province, but not by position. Data classified by position will be available in early 2008.  Only the most updated data are available at <a href="http://www.thailocaladmin.go.th">www.thailocaladmin.go.th</a> Contact Tel.02-241-9000 ext. 2352-53	Administration and Election Division, Office of the Administration and Registration, BMA collects data on those elected to the BMA Assembly and District Assemblies. Data include the names classified by political party or political group, and constituency.  Data are available at <a href="http://www.bma.go.th">www.bma.go.th</a> Contact Tel. 02-224-3044	Information System Development for Administration Group, Department of Provincial Administration, MoI processes the data that are provided on-line by the District Administration Office (reviewed by the Provincial Administration Office). Data are updated monthly.  Only the most updated data are available by sex, position, and province at <a href="http://www.dopa.go.th">www.dopa.go.th</a> Contact Tel. 02-629- 8303

<b>Data presented in this report</b>	2006 data by sex	2002 and 2006 data by sex	2006 data by sex
<b>Data development plan</b>	BGEP/OWAFD/MSDH to obtain data from the Bureau of System and Organizational Structure Development, Department of Local Administration, Mol at the beginning of the year.	BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to consult the Administration and Election Division, Office of the Administration and Registration, BMA on the possibility maintaining the data in a database by sex.	BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to obtain data from the Information System Development for Administration Group, Department of Provincial Administration, Mol at the beginning of the year.

## Women in local, village and sub-district administration

In 2006, proportion of women in local, village and sub-district administration was only 9%. Women made up 17.4% of the BMA Assembly and District Assemblies, but they accounted for only 2.9% sub-district headmen, 4.3% village headmen and assistant village headmen. Local administration had only 11.3% female representation.

**Executives in local, village and sub-district administration 2006**



**Executives in local, village and tambon administration by sex, and position**

Executives in local, village and tambon administration	2002						2006					
	number			%			number			%		
	male	female	total	male	female		male	female	total	male	female	
<b>Local administration (except BMA)</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		143,928	18,273	162,201	88.73	11.27	
Member of the Provincial Council	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
CEO of the Provincial Administrative Organization	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Member of the Municipal Council	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Mayor	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Members of the Sub-district Administrative Organization	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
CEO of the Sub-district Administrative Organization	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>Bangkok Metropolitan Administration</b>	358	61	419	85.44	14.56		342	72	414	82.61	17.39	
Members of the Bangkok Metropolitan Assembly	52	9	61	85.25	14.75		49	8	57	85.96	14.04	
Members of the Bangkok District Assemblies	306	52	358	85.47	14.53		293	64	357	82.07	17.93	
<b>Village and sub-district as part of the provincial administration</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		69,553	3,001	72,554	95.86	4.14	
Sub-district Headman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		7,577	228	7,805	97.08	2.92	
Village Headman, Assistant Village Headman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		61,976	2,773	64,749	95.72	4.28	
<b>Total</b>	358	61	419	85.44	14.56		213,823	21,346	235,169	90.92	9.08	



## Indicator 7.6 Proportion of Women's Votes and Women's Vote Turnout

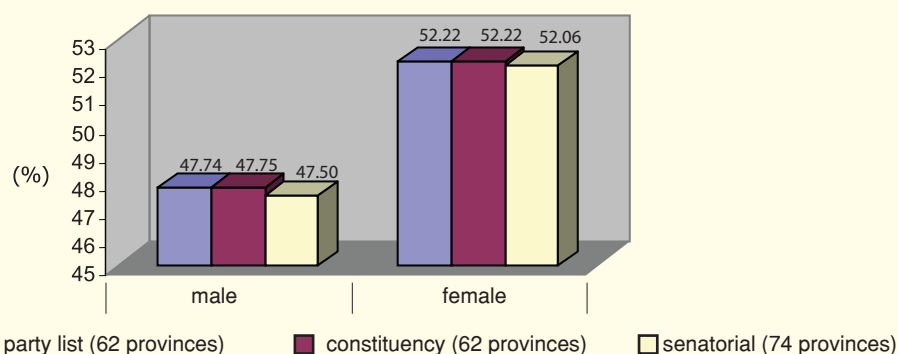
Voting is an exercise of a fundamental political right in a democratic society. It is also a sign of self-respect. These data should stimulate women to play a more active role in promoting participatory politics.

<b>Definition</b>	Women's votes means women's votes compared with men's in senatorial and general elections.	
	Women's vote turnout means the proportion of eligible female voters who cast their votes in senatorial and general elections.	
<b>Data item</b>	Eligible voters	Eligible voters who vote
<b>Calculation method</b>	Proportion of women's vote = Number of female voters/Number of voters X 100	
	Women's vote turnout = Number of female voters/Number of eligible female voters X 100	
<b>Data source/ dissemination</b>	Registration Section, Technology Development on Registration Group, Bureau of Registration Administration, Department of Provincial Administration (DoPA), Ministry of Interior (Mol) processes data from household registration for the Election Commission of Thailand (ECT).  Data are available at <a href="http://www.dopa.go.th">www.dopa.go.th</a> Contact Tel. 02-791-7443	Information Subdivision, Election Support Bureau, ECT processes data on the 2006 senatorial and general elections. Data are disaggregated by sex, but are incomplete as they cover only 62 provinces and not all constituencies in these provinces reported the data.  Contact Tel. 02-613-7333 ext. 2233-34
<b>Data presented in this report</b>	Eligible voters by sex 2006	Votes by sex 2006 Vote turnout rate by sex 2006
<b>Data development plan</b>	-	At the time of the election on the 23rd December 2007, the ECT and the DoPA agree on a gender-disaggregated data collection and processing system. Data on that election will be sent to the BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS in early 2008.

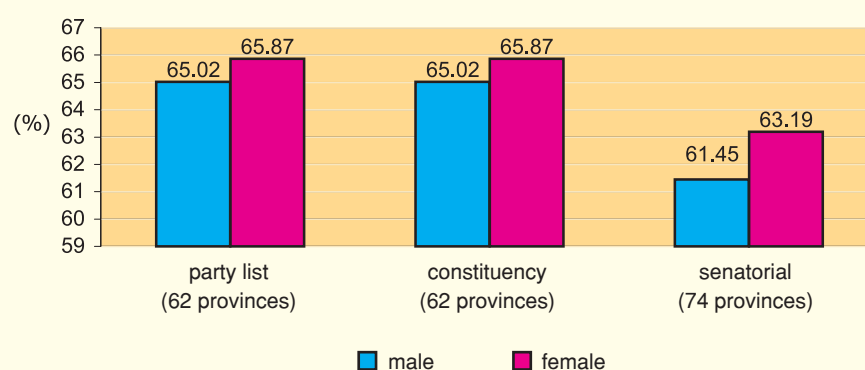
### Women's votes and vote turnout

In 2006, women outnumbered men as eligible voters, and there were more women's votes than men's in both the senatorial and general elections. Women's and men's vote turnout rates were very close, at 65.9% and 65% respectively. Women's vote turnout was slightly higher than men's at the senatorial election at 63.2% and 61.4%, respectively.

## Votes 2006



## Vote turnouts 2006



### Voters and vote turnouts by sex

Voters and vote turnouts	2006						
	number			%		vote turnout (%)	
	total	male	female	male	female	male	female
<b>1. Eligible voters</b>	<b>44,064,373</b>	<b>21,372,206</b>	<b>22,692,167</b>	<b>48.50</b>	<b>51.50</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>
eligible voters (party list/constituency) in 62 provinces in the general election	35,100,446	16,875,030	18,219,401	48.08	51.91	n.a.	n.a.
eligible voters in 74 provinces in the senatorial election	43,688,764	21,146,025	22,535,578	48.40	51.58	n.a.	n.a.
<b>2. Vote turnouts</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>
party list (62 provinces)	22,981,483	10,972,470	12,000,338	47.74	52.22	65.02	65.87
constituency (62 provinces)	22,981,464	10,972,706	12,000,327	47.75	52.22	65.02	65.87
senatorial (74 provinces)	27,354,685	12,993,772	14,240,485	47.50	52.06	61.45	63.19

## Indicator 7.7 Proportion of Female Government Officials in Leadership Training

Female executives in the civil service still lack the confidence and trust of their superiors. Leadership training helps enhance the management skills of both men and women. It has become an important capacity development tool to spearhead the change management outlined by the public sector reform plan.

<b>Definition</b>	Leadership training for the purpose of enhancing the capacity and performance of government officials under the new public sector management.		
<b>Data item</b>	Trainees in the high-level executive programme organized by the Office of the Civil Service Commission (OCSC)	Trainees in the executive programme organized by the King Prajadhipok's Institute (KPI)	Trainees in the executive programme organized by the National Defense College (NDC)
<b>Calculation method</b>	Proportion of female government officials in leadership training = Number of female government officials in the OCSC's, KPI's, NDC's executive programmes/Number of government officials in the OCSC's, KPI's, NDC's executive programmes X 100		
<b>Data source/ dissemination</b>	Civil Service Training Institute, the OCSC collects data on trainees by sex.  Data are available at <a href="http://www.ocsc.go.th">www.ocsc.go.th</a> Contact Tel. 02-547-1818	KPI collects data on the trainees by sex, and programme.  Data are not publicly disseminated.  Contact Tel. 02-527-7830-9 ext. 1510	Education Development Division, the NDC collects data on the trainees by sex, and programme.  Data are available at <a href="http://www.thaindc.org">www.thaindc.org</a> Contact Tel. 02-691-9393-4
<b>Data presented in this report</b>	Trainees by sex, 2002-2006	Trainees by sex, 2002-2006	Trainees in the programme for government officials, 2002-2007. (Other programmes include non-government officials).
<b>Data development plan</b>	-		

## Female government officials in leadership training

Although more female government officials have made their way to the high-level executive level, the proportion of female government officials in the leadership training was very low especially during 2004-2005. The share of female trainees dropped almost by half from the 2002-2003 period. The situation improved markedly in 2006. But the share of female trainees was still less than 10% in the NDC executive programme.



### Government officials in leadership training by sex

Government officials in leadership training	2002						2003						2004					
	number			%			number			%			number			%		
	total	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	male	female	total	male	female
trainees in OCSC high-level executive programme	57	38	19	66.67	33.33	192	134	58	69.79	30.21	186	138	48	74.19	25.81			
	370	179	191	48.38	51.62	460	176	284	38.26	61.74	435	315	120	72.41	27.59			
trainees in NDC executive programme	99	90	9	90.91	9.09	99	93	6	93.94	6.06	99	95	4	95.96	4.04			
Total	526	307	219	58.37	41.63	751	403	348	53.66	46.34	720	548	172	76.11	23.89			

Government officials in leadership training	2005			2006			2007								
	number		%	number		%	number		%						
	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female						
trainees in OCSC high-level executive programme	250	167	83	66.80	33.20	248	160	88	64.52	35.48	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	410	286	124	69.76	30.24	446	191	255	42.83	57.17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
trainees in KPI executive programme	101	92	9	91.09	8.91	102	92	10	90.20	9.80	107	99	8	92.52	7.48
Total	761	545	216	71.62	28.38	796	443	353	55.65	44.35	107	99	8	92.52	7.48

## 8. Institutional Mechanism for the Advancement of Women

### Indicator 8.1 Proportion of Women in Parliamentary Committees on Women Affairs

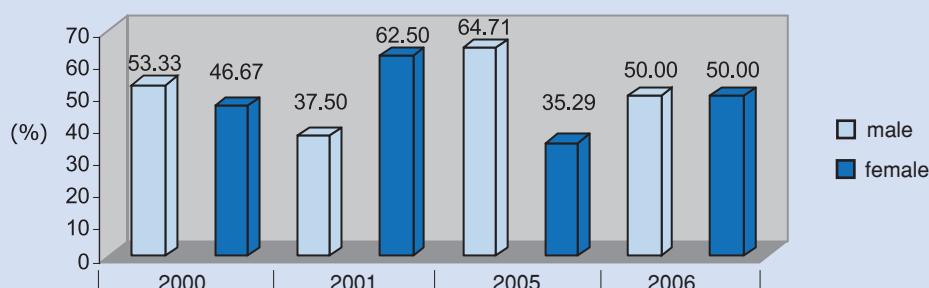
Parliamentary committees play a key role in reviewing draft legislations and monitoring the performance of the Government and other organizations as well as proposing recommendations, including advices on gender issues.

<b>Definition</b>	Women appointed to the committees related to women affairs by the House of Representatives and the Senate		
<b>Data item</b>	Standing Committee on Children, Women, the Youth and the Elderly, the House of Representatives.	Standing Committee on Children, Women, Youth and the Elderly Affairs, the Senate.	Standing Committee on Children and the Youth, Women, the Elderly, People with Disabilities, and Human Security Affairs, the National Legislative Assembly (NLA).
<b>Calculation method</b>	Proportion of women in parliamentary committees on women affairs = Number of women in the above-mentioned standing committees/Number of members of the above-mentioned committees X 100		
<b>Data source/ dissemination</b>	Office of the Secretariat of the House of Representatives keeps the appointment documents (2001-2005, 2005-2006). The appointment specifies the name and sex of each member.  Data are available at <a href="http://www.parliament.go.th">www.parliament.go.th</a> Contact Tel. 089-484-1586	Office of the Secretariat of the Senate collects data on committee members (2000-2006). The appointment specifies the names.  Data are available at <a href="http://www.senate.go.th">www.senate.go.th</a> Contact Tel. 089-484-1586	Office of the Secretariat of the NLA collects data on the committee members appointed in 2006. The appointment document specifies the names.  Contact Tel. 089-484-1586
<b>Data presented in this report</b>	Members of the above-mentioned committee by sex, 2001 and 2005.	Member of the above-mentioned committee by sex 2000.	Member of the above-mentioned committee by sex 2006.
<b>Data development plan</b>	-	-	-

## Women in parliamentary committees on women affairs

Women generally had a sizable representation in parliamentary committees on women affairs. But the Committee on Children, Women, the Youth and the Elderly appointed by the House of Representatives in 2005 had only 35.3% women representation.

Members of the parliamentary committees on women affairs



Members of the parliamentary committees on women affairs by sex

Parliamentary committees on women affairs	2000					2001				
	number			%		number			%	
	total	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	male	female
Standing Committee on Children, Women, the Youth and the Elderly, the House of Representatives	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	6	10	37.50	62.50
Standing Committee on Children, Women, Youth and the Elderly Affairs, the Senate	15	8	7	53.33	46.67	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Standing Committee on Children and the Youth, Women, the Elderly, People with Disabilities, and Human Security Affairs, the National Legislative Assembly	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>53.33</b>	<b>46.67</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>37.50</b>	<b>62.50</b>

Parliamentary committees on women affairs	2005					2006				
	number			%		number			%	
	total	male	female	male	female	total	male	female	male	female
Standing Committee on Children, Women, the Youth and the Elderly, the House of Representatives	17	11	6	64.71	35.29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Standing Committee on Children, Women, Youth and the Elderly Affairs, the Senate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Standing Committee on Children and the Youth, Women, the Elderly, People with Disabilities, and Human Security Affairs, the National Legislative Assembly	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	6	6	50.00	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>64.71</b>	<b>35.29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>

## Indicator 8.2 Ratio of Gender Focal Points to Government Agencies

Gender Focal Point and Chief Gender Equality Officer – CGEO, established at each government agency, are expected to serve as change agent toward gender equality. This mechanism is responsible for facilitating gender mainstreaming within the agency and into its policies and programmes.

### Definition

In 2001, the Cabinet decided to endorse the establishment of a Gender Focal Point in all government agencies at the department level and higher. The deputy director-general or the deputy permanent secretary is to be appointed as the Chief Gender Equality Officer (CGEO).

### Calculation method

Ratio of Gender Focal Points to government agencies = Number of Gender Focal Points established at the government agencies at the department level and higher/Number of government agencies at the department-level and higher

### Data source/dissemination

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS collects and disseminated these data at [www.gender.go.th](http://www.gender.go.th)  
Contact Tel. 02-306-8767

### Data presented in this report

Ratio of Gender Focal Points to government agencies 2006

### Data development plan -

## Gender Focal Points

In 2006, there were 129 Gender Focal Points in 152 government agencies at department level and higher. The ratio of Gender Focal Points to government agencies at department level and higher was 0.84

### Gender Focal Points

Gender focal points	2006	
	number	ratio of GFP to government agencies at department level and higher
gender focal points established	129	0.84



## Indicator 8.3 Proportion of Female Government Officials Participating in Gender Training

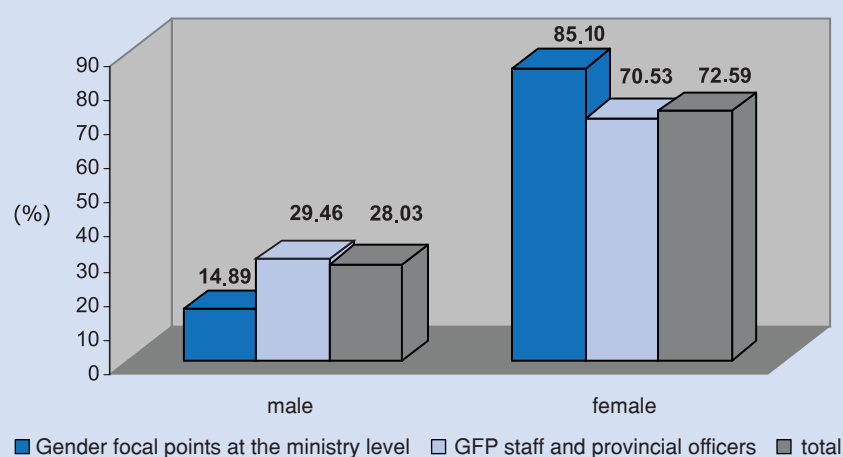
Gender training is an important capacity development measure to raise the awareness and enhance the knowledge and skills of the Chief Gender Equality Officer (CGEO) and staff of the Gender Focal Point (GFP) who will spearhead changes for gender equality within the agency and in the society.

<b>Definition</b>
Female government officials participating in gender training organized by the BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS
<b>Calculation method</b>
Proportion of female government officials participating in gender training = Number of female government officials participating in gender training/Number of government officials participating in gender training X 100
<b>Data source/dissemination</b>
BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS organizes gender training and workshop for government officials and keeps the record on the trainees. Data can be disaggregated by sex. 2005 data are available.
Data are not publicly disseminated. Contact Tel. 02-306-8767
<b>Data presented in this report</b>
Government officials participating in gender training by sex 2005.
<b>Data development plan</b>
BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to collect and store the data by sex in the database.

### Gender training for government officials

In 2005, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security organized 10 gender workshops. 478 government officials, 347 women and 134 men or 72.6% and 28% respectively, participated in these workshops. The first group was high-level Gender Focal Points - 47 participants, 40 women and 7 men, from 17 ministries,. The other group consisted of 431 GFP staff and provincial officers, 307 women and 124 men.

## Government officials participating in gender training 2005



### Government officials participating in gender training

Government officials participating in gender training	2005				
	number			%	
	total	male	female	male	female
Gender focal points at the ministry level	47	7	40	14.89	85.10
GFP staff and provincial officials	431	127	307	29.46	70.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>28.03</b>	<b>72.59</b>

## 9. Human rights of Women

### Indicator 9.1 Proportion of Women in the National Committees on Human Rights

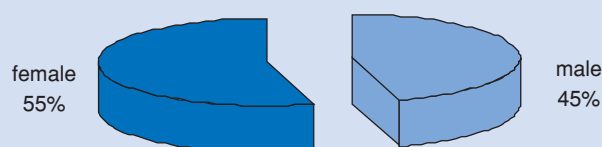
The establishment of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand to protect and promote human rights reaffirms the respect for human rights and represents a commendable progress. An equal representation of women and men in this prestigious body reflects a fundamental human rights principle.

<b>Definition</b>
Women appointed to the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (NHRC).
<b>Calculation method</b>
Proportion of women in the National Committees on Human Rights = Number of women appointed to the NHRC/Number of members of the NHRC X 100
<b>Data source/dissemination</b>
Office of the NHRC. The NHRC has a six-year term. The first NHRC was appointed in 2001. The selection of the second NHRC was delayed due to the coup in 2006. Data by sex are from the appointment document.
<b>Data presented in this report</b>
Member of the first NHRC by sex.
<b>Data development plan -</b>

### Human rights mechanism in Thailand

The National Human Rights Commission Act 1999 stipulates that the selection process must take into account gender representation. The first National Human Rights Commission of Thailand consisted of 11 commissioners, 5 men and 6 women. The commissioners came from diverse backgrounds, e.g. ex-government officials, academics, development workers, NGOs.

#### National Human Rights Commission of Thailand 2001-2007



#### National committees on human rights by sex

National committees on human rights	2001-2007				
	number			%	
	total	male	female	male	female
The National Human Rights Commission of Thailand	11	5	6	45.45	54.55

# 10. Women and the Media

## Indicator 10.1 Proportion of Women in the Media

The media plays an important role in raising the public's awareness and understanding of gender issues. On the other hand, the media could weaken the gender progress by projecting women's image as second-class citizen or sexual objects. A sizable representation of women in the media is expected to lead to an appropriate and fair gender perspective.

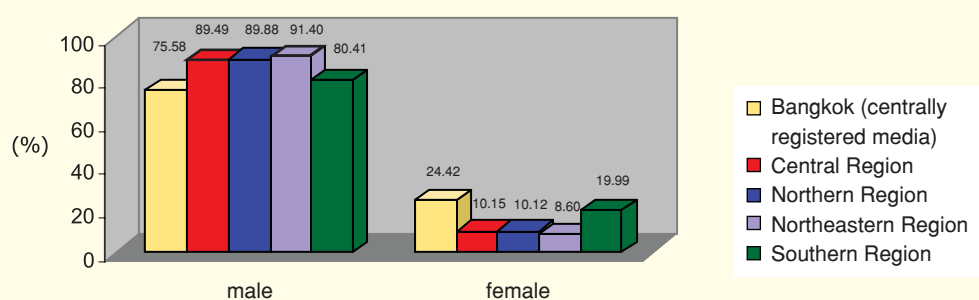
<b>Definition</b>	Women who work in the media and have the press IDs issued by the Government Public Relations Department (PRD).	
<b>Data item</b>	Number of the press who have the IDs issued by the PRD	Number of accountable persons in the media
<b>Calculation method</b>	<p>Proportion of women in the media = Number of women who work in the media and have their IDs issued by the PRD/Number of people who work in the media and have their IDs issued by the PRD X 100</p> <p>Proportion of women as accountable persons in the media = Number of women who are accountable persons of the media organizations/Number of accountable persons of the media organizations X 100</p>	
<b>Data source/ dissemination</b>	<p>Public Relations Section (Press IDs) Public Relations Technical Development Office, PRD maintains records of the Thai press that the PRD has issued the press ID. Each record specifies age, sex, position. But data from these records are not processed.</p> <p>Data are on files. There are 3,000-4,000 records during 1992-2006. Contact Tel. 02-618-2323</p>	<p>Public Relations Section, Public Relations Technical Development Office, PRD maintains records of the accountable persons of each media organization. Each record specifies the editor, publisher, managing director, chairman of the association, by sex, region, and type of media that includes newspaper, magazine, radio and television, press bureau, press association, cable TV.</p> <p>2005 data are available for dissemination. Contact Tel. 02-618-2323</p>
<b>Data presented in this report</b>	2002-2006 data by sex, and type of media	2005 data by sex, region as per the National Statistical Office's regional classification system.
<b>Data development plan</b>	BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to consult the PRD on the possibility of collecting and storing the data in a database that supports convenient gender disaggregation and data processing.	

## Women in the media

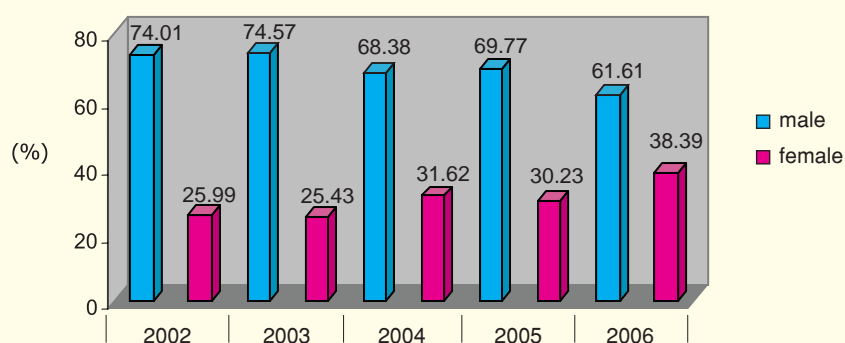
More women have joined the media. In 2002, women constituted 26% of the media. This proportion rose sharply to 38.4% in 2006. In general, women were slightly more active in the broadcast media than the print media.

In 2005, only 12.1% of those in accountable positions, e.g. editor, publisher, managing director, chairman of the association, were women. The proportion was highest in Bangkok at 24.4%, followed by the South, the Central Region, and the North. The Northeast came last with only 8.6%

Accountable persons in the media 2005



Press IDs issued by Department of Public Relations



**The media and accountable persons by sex and region**

The media	2002			2003			2004		
	number		%	number		%	number		%
	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female
Accountable persons in the media	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bangkok (centrally registered media)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Central Region	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Northern Region	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Northeastern Region	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Southern Region	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Press IDs issued by the Department of Public Relations	881	652	229	74.01	25.99	163	74.57	25.43	31.62
print media	526	399	127	75.86	24.14	433	73.90	26.10	28.57
broadcast media	355	253	102	71.27	28.73	208	75.96	24.04	37.39

The media	2005			2006		
	number		%	number		%
	total	male	female	total	male	female
Accountable persons in the media	2,682	2,355	324	87.81	12.08	n.a.
Bangkok (centrally registered media)	172	130	42	75.58	24.42	n.a.
Central Region	847	758	86	89.49	10.15	n.a.
Northern Region	682	613	69	89.88	10.12	n.a.
Northeastern Region	593	542	51	91.40	8.60	n.a.
Southern Region	388	312	76	80.41	19.59	n.a.
Press IDs issued by the Department of Public Relations	473	330	143	69.77	30.23	38.39
print media	473	330	143	69.77	30.23	36.44
broadcast media	116	78	38	67.24	32.76	41.04

# 11. Women and the Environment

## Indicator 11.1 Proportion of Women in the National Committees on the Environment

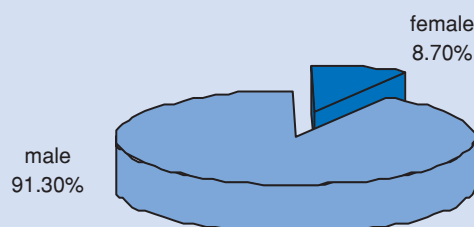
It is important that women, especially rural women, participate in environmental management as their family's livelihood depends on natural resources and the environment. The participation of women at the policy level is another way to harness the potential of women as guardians of the environment.

<b>Definition</b>	Women appointed to the National Environment Board (NEB)
<b>Calculation method</b>	Proportion of women in the national committees on the environment = Number of women appointed to the NEB/Number of NEB members X 100
<b>Data item</b>	Members of the National Environment Board
<b>Data source/dissemination</b>	Appointment of the NEB Members 2006. The appointment was disseminated by the Office of the Natural Resources and the Environment Policy and Planning at <a href="http://www.onep.go.th">www.onep.go.th</a>
<b>Data presented in this report</b>	Members of the National Environment Board by sex 2006
<b>Data development plan -</b>	

### Women in the National Environment Board

The 23-member National Environment Board, chaired by the Prime Minister, largely consists of ex-officios. In 2006, only 2 members or 8.7% were women.

Members of the National Environment Board 2006



Members of the National Environment Board by sex

National committees on the environment	2006				
	number			%	
	total	male	female	male	female
The National Environment Board	23	21	2	91.30	8.70

## Indicator 11.2 Proportion of women in natural resources and environment training

Natural resources and environment training provides necessary knowledge and skills needed for the participation in natural resources and environmental management. The training helps enhance the role and effectiveness of women in the environment.

### Definition

Women in the natural resources and environmental management programmes organized by the Environment Research and Training Center, Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP), Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MoNRE)

### Calculation method

Proportion of women in natural resources and environmental management training =  $\frac{\text{Number of female trainees in the above-mentioned programmes}}{\text{Number of trainees in the above-mentioned programmes}} \times 100$

### Data source/dissemination

The Gender Focal Point, DEQP, MoNRE collects data on the beneficiaries of the Department's plans and projects. The 2004-2006 data are disaggregated by sex and are submitted to the Office of the Civil Service Commission on 31st January every year.

Data are available at [www.deqp.go.th](http://www.deqp.go.th) Contact Tel. 02-298-5620

### Data presented in this report

Trainees in the natural resources and environmental management training by sex 2004-2006.

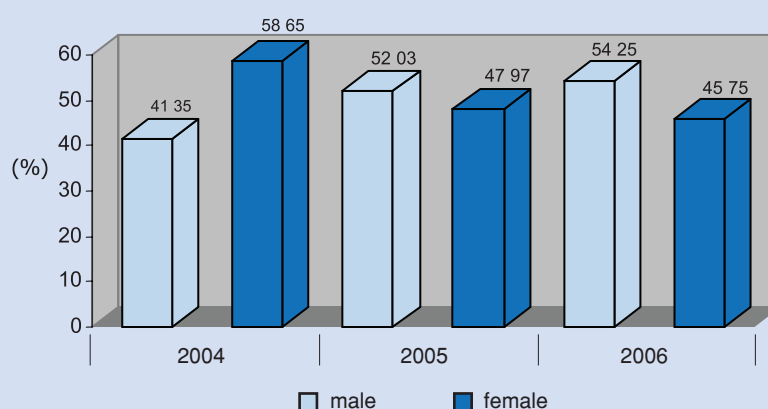
### Data development plan -

## Natural resources and environmental training

The proportion of women attending the natural resources and environmental management training organized by the Environment Research and Training Center, Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment dropped from 58.6% in 2002 to 48% in 2005 and 45.7% in 2006.



## Trainees in natural resources and environmental management training



### Trainees in natural resources and environmental management training by sex

Trainees in natural resources and environmental management training	2004				
	number			%	
	total	male	female	male	female
Trainees in natural resources and environmental management training	1,035	428	607	41.35	58.65

Trainees in natural resources and environmental management training	2005				
	number			%	
	total	male	female	male	female
Trainees in natural resources and environmental management training	1,330	692	638	52.03	47.97

Trainees in natural resources and environmental management training	2006				
	number			%	
	total	male	female	male	female
Trainees in natural resources and environmental management training	1,281	695	586	54.25	45.75

## Indicator 11.3 Proportion of Women as Leaders in Natural Resources and Environmental Management

When women use their knowledge and skills in natural resources and environmental management, they make valuable contribution as well as enhance the role of women in the society. When women and men work side by side to protect the environment, the society has a better chance for sustainable development.

### Definition

Women as leaders in natural resources and environmental management

### Calculation method

Number of women as leaders in natural resources and environmental management/Number of leaders in natural resources and environmental management X 100

### Data source/dissemination

Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment coordinated data collection by sex for the first time in 2007. Data processing is scheduled in early 2008.

### Data presented in this report -

### Data development plan -

# 12 The Girl-Child

## Indicator 12.1 Sex Ratio at Birth

Some societies have a sexual bias, which leads parents to determine the sex of their babies, resulting in an imbalance in the population structure.

### Definition

A live birth occurs when a fetus, whatever its gestational age, exits the maternal body and subsequently shows any sign of life, such as voluntary movement, heartbeat, or pulsation of the umbilical cord, for however brief a time and regardless of whether the umbilical cord or placenta are intact.

### Calculation method

Sex ratio at birth = Number of female live births/Number male live births

### Data source/dissemination

Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Planning, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), processes data from birth certificates in collaboration with the Bureau of Registration Administration, Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior.

"Birth statistics" are available by sex, region, and province at [http://203.157.19.191/index1\\_info.html](http://203.157.19.191/index1_info.html).

The Annual Report on Health Statistics presents number of live births by sex, and region, but the provincial data are not presented with gender disaggregation.

Contact Tel. 02-590-1491

### Data presented in this report

Sex ratio at birth by region 2002-2006, by province 2006.

### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to obtain data from the Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH for processing and calculating national, regional and provincial indicators.

## Sex ratio at birth

Males outnumbered females at birth. Sex ratio at birth was approximately 0.94 in every part of the country. Some provinces showed drastic fluctuations between years, but the ratio was always in favour of males. No provinces exhibit an usually high or low ratio for a continued period of time.

# Sex ratio by region

Sex ratio at birth	2002				2003				2004			
	live births (number)			female/ male ratio	live births (number)			female/ male ratio	live births (number)			female/ male ratio
	male	female	total		male	female	total		male	female	total	
Whole Kingdom	403,398	379,513	782,911	0.94	382,621	359,562	742,183	0.94	418,361	394,708	813,069	94.35
Bangkok Metropolis	58,955	55,423	114,378	0.94	58,734	54,550	113,284	0.93	60,764	56,837	117,601	93.54
Central Region	97,869	91,646	189,515	0.94	90,640	85,223	175,863	0.94	106,695	100,346	207,041	94.05
Northern Region	59,593	56,478	116,071	0.95	57,520	53,994	111,514	0.94	61,327	57,696	119,023	94.08
Northeastern Region	121,996	115,277	237,273	0.94	111,897	106,007	217,904	0.95	121,569	115,483	237,052	94.99
Southern Region	64,985	60,689	125,674	0.93	63,830	59,788	123,618	0.94	68,006	64,346	132,352	94.62

Sex ratio at birth	2005				2006			
	live births (number)			female/ male ratio	live births (number)			female/ male ratio
	male	female	total		male	female	total	
Whole Kingdom	416,474	393,011	809,485	0.94	409,231	384,392	793,623	0.94
Bangkok Metropolis	58,760	54,912	113,672	0.93	57,282	53,452	110,734	0.93
Central Region	107,615	101,620	209,235	0.94	109,752	103,002	212,754	0.94
Northern Region	60,725	57,210	117,935	0.94	58,792	55,312	114,104	0.94
Northeastern Region	119,858	113,766	233,624	0.95	114,726	107,719	222,445	0.94
Southern Region	69,516	65,503	135,019	0.94	68,679	64,907	133,586	0.95

## Sex ratio at birth by province

### Bangkok Metropolis

Sex ratio at birth	2006			
	live births (number)			female/male ratio
	male	female	total	
Bangkok Metropolis	57,282	53,452	110,734	0.93

### Central Region

Sex ratio at birth	2006			
	live births (number)			female/male ratio
	male	female	total	
Samut Prakan	9,690	8,970	18,660	0.93
Nonthaburi	5,895	5,619	11,514	0.95
Pathum Thani	7,783	7,179	14,962	0.92
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya	4,932	4,814	9,746	0.98
Ang Thong	1,461	1,389	2,850	0.95
Lop Buri	3,897	3,779	7,676	0.97
Sing Buri	1,159	1,078	2,237	0.93
Chai Nat	1,429	1,362	2,791	0.95
Saraburi	4,516	4,225	8,741	0.94
Chon Buri	14,108	13,249	27,357	0.94
Rayong	4,914	4,681	9,595	0.95
Chanthaburi	3,244	3,097	6,341	0.95
Trat	1,322	1,220	2,542	0.92
Chachoengsao	4,115	4,009	8,124	0.97
Prachin Buri	3,026	2,794	5,820	0.92
Nakhon Nayok	1,516	1,403	2,919	0.93
Sa Kaeo	3,018	2,865	5,883	0.95
Ratchaburi	5,811	5,403	11,214	0.93
Kanchanaburi	5,117	4,649	9,766	0.91
Suphan Buri	4,636	4,438	9,074	0.96
Nakhon Pathom	4,865	4,705	9,570	0.97
Samut Sakhon	6,285	5,840	12,125	0.93
Samut Songkhram	902	749	1,651	0.83
Phetchaburi	2,825	2,557	5,382	0.91
Prachuap Khiri Khan	3,286	2,928	6,214	0.89
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>109,752</b>	<b>103,002</b>	<b>212,754</b>	<b>0.94</b>

# Northern Region

Sex ratio at birth	2006			
	live births (number)			female/male ratio
	male	female	total	
Chiang Mai	9,878	9,044	18,922	0.92
Lamphun	1,724	1,566	3,290	0.91
Lampang	2,782	2,615	5,397	0.94
Uttaradit	2,161	1,959	4,120	0.91
Phrae	1,649	1,649	3,298	1.00
Nan	2,212	2,115	4,327	0.96
Phayao	1,958	1,894	3,852	0.97
Chiang Rai	5,674	5,465	11,139	0.96
Mae Hong Son	1,905	1,775	3,680	0.93
Nakhon Sawan	5,396	5,152	10,548	0.95
Uthai Thani	1,753	1,638	3,391	0.93
Kamphaeng Phet	3,317	3,224	6,541	0.97
Tak	4,134	3,946	8,080	0.95
Sukhothai	2,723	2,467	5,190	0.91
Phitsanulok	4,404	4,135	8,539	0.94
Phichit	2,482	2,420	4,902	0.98
Phetchabun	4,640	4,248	8,888	0.92
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>58,792</b>	<b>55,312</b>	<b>114,104</b>	<b>0.94</b>

# Northeastern Region

Sex ratio at birth	2006			
	live births (number)			female/male ratio
	male	female	total	
Nakhon Ratchasima	13,955	13,066	27,021	0.94
Buri Ram	8,533	7,776	16,309	0.91
Surin	7,262	6,822	14,084	0.94
Si Sa Ket	7,293	6,767	14,060	0.93
Ubon Ratchathani	10,713	10,159	20,872	0.95
Yasothon	2,488	2,377	4,865	0.96
Chaiyaphum	5,296	4,955	10,251	0.94
Amnat Charoen	1,988	1,810	3,798	0.91
Nong Bua Lam Phu	2,750	2,608	5,358	0.95
Khon Kaen	9,892	9,337	19,229	0.94
Udon Thani	8,633	8,240	16,873	0.95
Loei	3,427	3,214	6,641	0.94
Nong Khai	5,032	4,831	9,863	0.96
Maha Sarakham	4,104	3,858	7,962	0.94
Roi Et	5,731	5,343	11,074	0.93
Kalasin	4,711	4,451	9,162	0.94
Sakon Nakhon	6,978	6,436	13,414	0.92
Nakhon Phanom	3,970	3,830	7,800	0.96
Mukdahan	1,970	1,839	3,809	0.93
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>114,726</b>	<b>107,719</b>	<b>222,445</b>	<b>0.94</b>

Southern Region

Sex ratio at birth	2006			
	live births (number)			female/male ratio
	male	female	total	
Nakhon Si Thammarat	9,230	8,825	18,055	0.96
Krabi	3,679	3,359	7,038	0.91
Phang-nga	1,697	1,602	3,299	0.94
Phuket	3,555	3,196	6,751	0.90
Surat Thani	7,568	7,274	14,842	0.96
Ranong	1,074	1,052	2,126	0.98
Chumphon	3,137	2,974	6,111	0.95
Songkhla	10,874	10,175	21,049	0.94
Satun	2,361	2,235	4,596	0.95
Trang	4,727	4,450	9,177	0.94
Phatthalung	2,880	2,796	5,676	0.97
Pattani	6,055	5,712	11,767	0.94
Yala	5,238	4,933	10,171	0.94
Narathiwat	6,604	6,324	12,928	0.96
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>68,679</b>	<b>64,907</b>	<b>133,586</b>	<b>0.95</b>

## Indicator 12.2 Infant Mortality Rate

About 70% of children who die before reaching the age of five die during their first year. Taking care of infants during this crucial period is therefore very important. The family's socio-economic conditions especially those concerning the mother's health have immense impacts on the infant's life and health. Healthy nutrition, knowledge about and access to pre-natal, maternal and child healthcare, immunization are some key factors to mother and child's health.

### Definition

Number of newborns who die before completing his/her first year per 1,000 live births.

A live birth occurs when a fetus, whatever its gestational age, exits the maternal body and subsequently shows any sign of life, such as voluntary movement, heartbeat, or pulsation of the umbilical cord, for however brief a time and regardless of whether the umbilical cord or placenta are intact.

### Calculation method

Number of newborns who die before completing the first year/Number of live births X 1,000

### Data source/dissemination

There are 2 important data sources.

- 1.) Institute of Population and Social Research (IRSR), Mahidol University, in collaboration with the National Statistical Office, calculates the data from the Survey of Population Change (SPC). Data are presented in survey report and at [www.nso.go.th](http://www.nso.go.th) Contact Tel. 02-281-0333
- 2.) Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) processes the data from death certificates in collaboration with the Bureau of Registration Administration, Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior. Data by sex and region are available at [http://203.157.19.191/index1\\_info.html](http://203.157.19.191/index1_info.html) and the Annual Report on Health Statistics. Contact Tel. 02-590-1491

### Data presented in this report

Data from the Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH are used to calculate the indicator by sex and region 2002-2006, by sex and province 2006.

### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to obtain data from the Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH for processing and calculating national, regional and provincial indicators.

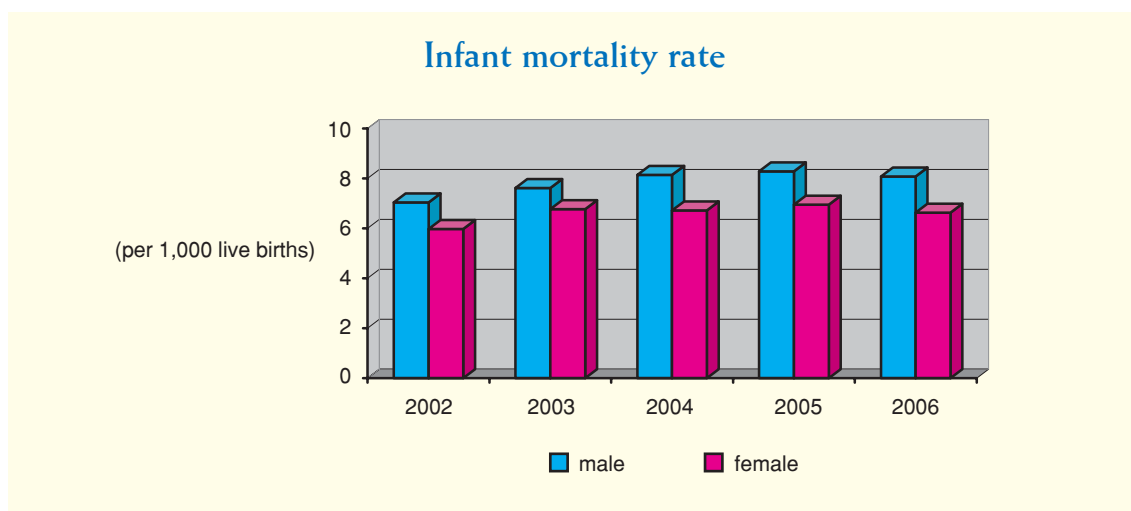


## Infant mortality

Infant mortality rate during 2002-2006 remained largely the same. In 2006, the national infant mortality rate was 7.4 per 1,000 live births. The South consistently recorded the highest rate. The rate was noticeably higher among male infants throughout the country.

In 2006, provinces with the highest infant mortality rates were Narathiwat (13), Phitsanulok (12.41), Khon Kaen (12.38), Ubon Ratchathani (12.03), and Yala (11.11)

Provinces with the lowest infant mortality rates were Mukdahan (3.68), Phatthalung (3.88), Amnat Charoen (3.95), Maha Sarakham (4.14), Singburi (4.47).



# Infant mortality rate by sex, and region

Infant mortality rate	2002						2003					
	Infant deaths (number)			live births (number)			Infant deaths (number)			live births (number)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Whole Kingdom	2,838	2,267	5,105	403,398	379,513	782,911	2,914	2,434	5,348	382,621	359,562	742,183
Bangkok Metropolitan Region	437	363	800	58,955	55,423	114,378	465	387	852	58,734	54,550	113,284
Central Region	676	539	1,215	97,869	91,646	189,515	621	528	1,149	90,640	85,223	175,863
Northern Region	430	340	770	59,593	56,478	116,071	477	391	868	57,520	53,994	111,514
Northeastern Region	781	618	1,399	121,996	115,277	237,273	822	682	1,504	111,897	106,007	217,904
Southern Region	514	407	921	64,985	60,689	125,674	529	446	975	63,830	59,788	123,618

Infant mortality rate	2004						2005					
	Infant deaths (number)			live births (number)			Infant deaths (number)			live births (number)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Whole Kingdom	3,407	2,654	6,061	418,361	394,708	813,069	3,450	2,733	6,183	416,474	393,011	809,485
Bangkok Metropolitan Region	468	414	882	60,764	56,837	117,601	487	406	893	58,760	54,912	113,672
Central Region	831	642	1,473	108,695	100,346	207,041	838	583	1,421	107,615	101,620	209,235
Northern Region	474	401	875	61,327	57,696	119,023	491	391	882	60,725	57,210	117,935
Northeastern Region	1,032	739	1,771	121,569	115,483	237,052	1,015	847	1,862	119,858	113,766	233,624
Southern Region	602	458	1,060	68,006	64,346	132,352	619	506	1,125	69,516	65,503	135,019

Infant mortality rate	2006						2007					
	Infant deaths (number)			live births (number)			Infant deaths (number)			live births (number)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Whole Kingdom	3,308	2,547	5,855	409,231	384,392	793,623	8,08	6,63	14,71	409,231	384,392	793,623
Bangkok Metropolitan Region	488	391	879	57,282	53,452	110,734	8,52	7,31	15,83	57,282	53,452	110,734
Central Region	791	571	1,362	109,752	103,002	212,754	7,21	5,54	12,75	109,752	103,002	212,754
Northern Region	482	370	852	58,792	55,312	114,104	8,20	6,69	14,89	58,792	55,312	114,104
Northeastern Region	944	737	1,681	114,726	107,719	222,445	8,23	6,84	15,07	114,726	107,719	222,445
Southern Region	603	478	1,081	68,679	64,907	133,586	8,78	7,36	16,14	68,679	64,907	133,586

## Infant mortality rate by sex, and province

### Bangkok Metropolis

Infant mortality rate	2006								
	Infant deaths (number)			live births (number)			infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Bangkok Metropolis	488	391	879	57,282	53,452	110,734	8.52	7.31	7.94

### Central Region

Infant mortality rate	2006								
	Infant deaths (number)			live births (number)			infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Samut Prakan	57	48	105	9,690	8,970	18,660	5.88	5.35	5.63
Nonthaburi	49	39	88	5,895	5,619	11,514	8.31	6.94	7.64
Pathum Thani	46	32	78	7,783	7,179	14,962	5.91	4.46	5.21
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya	34	24	58	4,932	4,814	9,746	6.89	4.99	5.95
Ang Thong	14	12	26	1,461	1,389	2,850	9.58	8.64	9.12
Lop Buri	22	21	43	3,897	3,779	7,676	5.65	5.56	5.60
Sing Buri	2	8	10	1,159	1,078	2,237	1.73	7.42	4.47
Chai Nat	11	9	20	1,429	1,362	2,791	7.70	6.61	7.17
Saraburi	32	28	60	4,516	4,225	8,741	7.09	6.63	6.86
Chon Buri	89	57	146	14,108	13,249	27,357	6.31	4.30	5.34
Rayong	24	30	54	4,914	4,681	9,595	4.88	6.41	5.63
Chanthaburi	31	16	47	3,244	3,097	6,341	9.56	5.17	7.41
Trat	6	8	14	1,322	1,220	2,542	4.54	6.56	5.51
Chachoengsao	33	27	60	4,115	4,009	8,124	8.02	6.73	7.39
Prachin Buri	28	13	41	3,026	2,794	5,820	9.25	4.65	7.04
Nakhon Nayok	19	11	30	1,516	1,403	2,919	12.53	7.84	10.28
Sa Kaeo	21	20	41	3,018	2,865	5,883	6.96	6.98	6.97
Ratchaburi	50	30	80	5,811	5,403	11,214	8.60	5.55	7.13
Kanchanaburi	32	31	63	5,117	4,649	9,766	6.25	6.67	6.45
Suphan Buri	45	19	64	4,636	4,438	9,074	9.71	4.28	7.05
Nakhon Pathom	43	29	72	4,865	4,705	9,570	8.84	6.16	7.52
Samut Sakhon	49	25	74	6,285	5,840	12,125	7.80	4.28	6.10
Samut Songkhram	9	4	13	902	749	1,651	9.98	5.34	7.87
Phetchaburi	22	15	37	2,825	2,557	5,382	7.79	5.87	6.87
Prachuap Khiri Khan	23	15	38	3,286	2,928	6,214	7.00	5.12	6.12
Central Region	791	571	1,362	109,752	103,002	212,754	7.21	5.54	6.40

# Northern Region

Infant mortality rate	2006								
	Infant deaths (number)			live births (number)			infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Chiang Mai	83	74	157	9,878	9,044	18,922	8.40	8.18	8.30
Lamphun	19	9	28	1,724	1,566	3,290	11.02	5.75	8.51
Lampang	21	14	35	2,782	2,615	5,397	7.55	5.35	6.49
Uttaradit	15	9	24	2,161	1,959	4,120	6.94	4.59	5.83
Phrae	15	11	26	1,649	1,649	3,298	9.10	6.67	7.88
Nan	23	11	34	2,212	2,115	4,327	10.40	5.20	7.86
Phayao	14	14	28	1,958	1,894	3,852	7.15	7.39	7.27
Chiang Rai	41	30	71	5,674	5,465	11,139	7.23	5.49	6.37
Mae Hong Son	23	9	32	1,905	1,775	3,680	12.07	5.07	8.70
Nakhon Sawan	54	45	99	5,396	5,152	10,548	10.01	8.73	9.39
Uthai Thani	12	6	18	1,753	1,638	3,391	6.85	3.66	5.31
Kamphaeng Phet	22	12	34	3,317	3,224	6,541	6.63	3.72	5.20
Tak	29	26	55	4,134	3,946	8,080	7.01	6.59	6.81
Sukhothai	22	17	39	2,723	2,467	5,190	8.08	6.89	7.51
Phitsanulok	51	55	106	4,404	4,135	8,539	11.58	13.30	12.41
Phichit	13	11	24	2,482	2,420	4,902	5.24	4.55	4.90
Phetchabun	25	17	42	4,640	4,248	8,888	5.39	4.00	4.73
Northern Region	482	370	852	58,792	55,312	114,104	8.20	6.69	7.47

# Northeastern Region

Infant mortality rate	2006								
	Infant deaths (number)			live births (number)			infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Nakhon Ratchasima	94	83	177	13,955	13,066	27,021	6.74	6.35	6.55
Buri Ram	61	39	100	8,533	7,776	16,309	7.15	5.02	6.13
Surin	43	31	74	7,262	6,822	14,084	5.92	4.54	5.25
Si Sa Ket	49	36	85	7,293	6,767	14,060	6.72	5.32	6.05
Ubon Ratchathani	142	109	251	10,713	10,159	20,872	13.25	10.73	12.03
Yasothon	9	20	29	2,488	2,377	4,865	3.62	8.41	5.96
Chaiyaphum	46	36	82	5,296	4,955	10,251	8.69	7.27	8.00
Amnat Charoen	9	6	15	1,988	1,810	3,798	4.53	3.31	3.95
Nong Bua Lam Phu	22	19	41	2,750	2,608	5,358	8.00	7.29	7.65
Khon Kaen	136	102	238	9,892	9,337	19,229	13.75	10.92	12.38
Udon Thani	67	52	119	8,633	8,240	16,873	7.76	6.31	7.05
Loei	23	11	34	3,427	3,214	6,641	6.71	3.42	5.12
Nong Khai	35	30	65	5,032	4,831	9,863	6.96	6.21	6.59
Maha Sarakham	17	16	33	4,104	3,858	7,962	4.14	4.15	4.14
Roi Et	60	40	100	5,731	5,343	11,074	10.47	7.49	9.03
Kalasin	52	45	97	4,711	4,451	9,162	11.04	10.11	10.59
Sakon Nakhon	51	33	84	6,978	6,436	13,414	7.31	5.13	6.26
Nakhon Phanom	21	22	43	3,970	3,830	7,800	5.29	5.74	5.51
Mukdahan	7	7	14	1,970	1,839	3,809	3.55	3.81	3.68
Northeastern Region	944	737	1,681	114,726	107,719	222,445	8.23	6.84	7.56

Southern Region

Infant mortality rate	2006								
	Infant deaths (number)			live births (number)			infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Nakhon Si Thammarat	57	27	84	9,230	8,825	18,055	6.18	3.06	4.65
Krabi	27	26	53	3,679	3,359	7,038	7.34	7.74	7.53
Phang-nga	7	11	18	1,697	1,602	3,299	4.12	6.87	5.46
Phuket	32	33	65	3,555	3,196	6,751	9.00	10.33	9.63
Surat Thani	61	49	110	7,568	7,274	14,842	8.06	6.74	7.41
Ranong	8	3	11	1,074	1,052	2,126	7.45	2.85	5.17
Chumphon	18	17	35	3,137	2,974	6,111	5.74	5.72	5.73
Songkhla	102	87	189	10,874	10,175	21,049	9.38	8.55	8.98
Satun	19	8	27	2,361	2,235	4,596	8.05	3.58	5.87
Trang	23	36	59	4,727	4,450	9,177	4.87	8.09	6.43
Phatthalung	9	13	22	2,880	2,796	5,676	3.13	4.65	3.88
Pattani	73	54	127	6,055	5,712	11,767	12.06	9.45	10.79
Yala	65	48	113	5,238	4,933	10,171	12.41	9.73	11.11
Narathiwat	102	66	168	6,604	6,324	12,928	15.45	10.44	13.00
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>68,679</b>	<b>64,907</b>	<b>133,586</b>	<b>8.78</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>8.09</b>

## Indicator 12.3 Under 5 Mortality Rate

Although Thailand's U5M rate has continued to drop, it is still high compared with less than 6 per 1,000 live births in developed countries. This means a need for an improvement in maternal and child health to ensure that the mother, the family and the community have adequate knowledge and skills about child rearing. Most significant causes of death among children under five years of age are drowning, accident, injury/assault. Other causes are AIDS, dengue fever, respiratory infection, other infections, birth defect.

### Definition

Number of children who die before reaching the age of five per 1,000 live births.

A live birth occurs when a fetus, whatever its gestational age, exits the maternal body and subsequently shows any sign of life, such as voluntary movement, heartbeat, or pulsation of the umbilical cord, for however brief a time and regardless of whether the umbilical cord or placenta are intact.

### Calculation method

Under five mortality rate =  $\frac{\text{Number of children who die before reaching the age of five}}{\text{Number of live births}} \times 1,000$

### Data source/dissemination

There are 2 important data sources.

- 1.) Institute of Population and Social Research (IRSR), Mahidol University, in collaboration with the National Statistical Office calculates the data from the Survey of Population Change (SPC). Data are presented in the survey report and at [www.nso.go.th](http://www.nso.go.th) Contact Tel. 02-281-0333
- 2.) Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) processes death data on all age groups from death certificates in collaboration with the Bureau of Registration Administration, Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior. Number of deaths by age and sex are presented in the Annual Report on Health Statistics, and at [http://203.157.19.191/index1\\_info.html](http://203.157.19.191/index1_info.html) Contact Tel. 02-590-1491

### Data presented in this report

Data from the Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH are used to calculate the indicator by sex and region 2002-2006, by sex and province 2006.

### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to obtain data from the Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH for processing and calculating national, regional and provincial indicators.

## Under five mortality

Under five mortality rate dropped slightly from 11.73 per 1,000 live births in 2002 to 10.45 per 1,000 live births in 2006. The improvement took place in every area except for Bangkok. The South lagged behind other regions, and boys had higher mortality rate all over the country.

In 2006, provinces with the highest U5M were Narathiwat (18.41), Khon Kaen (16.75), Phitsanulok (16.28), Yala (15.63), and Ubon Ratchathani (15.57).

Provinces with the lowest U5M were Amnat Charoen (5.27), Mukdahan (5.78), Singburi (5.81), Pattani (6.34) and Ranong (6.59).



### Under five mortality rate by sex, and region

Under five mortality rate	2002						2003					
	under five deaths (number)			live births (number)			under five deaths (number)			live births (number)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Whole Kingdom	5,049	4,132	9,181	403,398	379,513	782,911	4,905	3,971	8,876	382,621	359,562	742,183
Bangkok Metropolis	614	497	1,111	58,955	55,423	114,378	623	513	1,136	58,734	54,550	113,284
Central Region	1,274	1,045	2,319	97,869	91,646	189,515	1,179	944	2,123	90,640	85,223	175,863
Northern Region	821	723	1,544	59,593	56,478	116,071	770	645	1,415	57,520	53,994	111,514
Northeastern Region	1,459	1,131	2,590	121,996	115,277	237,273	1,445	1,143	2,588	111,897	106,007	217,904
Southern Region	881	736	1,617	64,985	60,689	125,674	888	726	1,614	63,830	59,788	123,618

Under five mortality rate	2004						2005					
	under five deaths (number)			live births (number)			under five deaths (number)			live births (number)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Whole Kingdom	5,150	4,002	9,152	418,361	394,708	813,069	4,903	3,816	8,719	416,474	393,011	809,485
Bangkok Metropolis	628	512	1,140	60,764	56,837	117,601	633	509	1,142	58,760	54,912	113,672
Central Region	1,278	988	2,266	106,695	100,346	207,041	1,263	854	2,117	107,615	101,620	209,235
Northern Region	729	634	1,363	61,327	57,696	119,023	715	556	1,271	60,725	57,210	117,935
Northeastern Region	1,594	1,136	2,730	121,569	115,483	237,052	1,435	1,194	2,629	119,858	113,766	233,624
Southern Region	921	732	1,653	68,006	64,346	132,352	857	703	1,560	69,516	65,503	135,019

Under five mortality rate	2006						under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)					
	under five deaths (number)			live births (number)			under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)			under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Whole Kingdom	4,795	3,497	8,292	409,231	384,392	793,623	11.72	9.10	10.45	11.77	9.71	10.77
Bangkok Metropolis	639	484	1,123	57,282	53,452	110,734	11.16	9.05	10.14	10.77	9.27	10.05
Central Region	1,172	819	1,991	109,752	103,002	212,754	10.68	7.95	9.36	11.74	8.40	10.12
Northern Region	708	522	1,230	58,792	55,312	114,104	12.04	9.44	10.78	11.77	9.72	10.78
Northeastern Region	1,410	1,001	2,411	114,726	107,719	222,445	12.29	9.29	10.84	11.97	10.50	11.25
Southern Region	866	671	1,537	68,679	64,907	133,586	12.61	10.34	11.51	12.33	10.73	11.55



## Bangkok Metropolis

Under five mortality rate	2006								
	under five deaths (number)			live births (number)			under five mortality rate (per1,000 live births)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Bangkok Metropolis	639	484	1,123	57,282	53,452	110,734	11.16	9.05	10.14

## Central Region

Under five mortality rate	2006								
	under five deaths (number)			live births (number)			under five mortality rate (per1,000 live births)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Samut Prakan	81	65	146	9,690	8,970	18,660	8.36	7.25	7.82
Nonthaburi	81	69	150	5,895	5,619	11,514	13.74	12.28	13.03
Pathum Thani	65	52	117	7,783	7,179	14,962	8.35	7.24	7.82
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya	51	30	81	4,932	4,814	9,746	10.34	6.23	8.31
Ang Thong	19	15	34	1,461	1,389	2,850	13.00	10.80	11.93
Lop Buri	34	26	60	3,897	3,779	7,676	8.72	6.88	7.82
Sing Buri	4	9	13	1,159	1,078	2,237	3.45	8.35	5.81
Chai Nat	15	11	26	1,429	1,362	2,791	10.50	8.08	9.32
Saraburi	50	38	88	4,516	4,225	8,741	11.07	8.99	10.07
Chon Buri	123	78	201	14,108	13,249	27,357	8.72	5.89	7.35
Rayong	37	42	79	4,914	4,681	9,595	7.53	8.97	8.23
Chanthaburi	45	23	68	3,244	3,097	6,341	13.87	7.43	10.72
Trat	7	10	17	1,322	1,220	2,542	5.30	8.20	6.69
Chachoengsao	56	40	96	4,115	4,009	8,124	13.61	9.98	11.82
Prachin Buri	38	24	62	3,026	2,794	5,820	12.56	8.59	10.65
Nakhon Nayok	29	14	43	1,516	1,403	2,919	19.13	9.98	14.73
Sa Kaeo	32	26	58	3,018	2,865	5,883	10.60	9.08	9.86
Ratchaburi	72	39	111	5,811	5,403	11,214	12.39	7.22	9.90
Kanchanaburi	52	49	101	5,117	4,649	9,766	10.16	10.54	10.34
Suphan Buri	68	35	103	4,636	4,438	9,074	14.67	7.89	11.35
Nakhon Pathom	67	44	111	4,865	4,705	9,570	13.77	9.35	11.60
Samut Sakhon	62	32	94	6,285	5,840	12,125	9.86	5.48	7.75
Samut Songkhram	15	6	21	902	749	1,651	16.63	8.01	12.72
Phetchaburi	32	22	54	2,825	2,557	5,382	11.33	8.60	10.03
Prachuap Khiri Khan	37	20	57	3,286	2,928	6,214	11.26	6.83	9.17
Central Region	1,172	819	1,991	109,752	103,002	212,754	10.68	7.95	9.36

Northern Region

Under five mortality rate	2006								
	under five deaths (number)			live births (number)			under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Chiang Mai	137	104	241	9,878	9,044	18,922	13.87	11.50	12.74
Lamphun	20	10	30	1,724	1,566	3,290	11.60	6.39	9.12
Lampang	26	15	41	2,782	2,615	5,397	9.35	5.74	7.60
Uttaradit	24	16	40	2,161	1,959	4,120	11.11	8.17	9.71
Phrae	15	11	26	1,649	1,649	3,298	9.10	6.67	7.88
Nan	28	20	48	2,212	2,115	4,327	12.66	9.46	11.09
Phayao	23	16	39	1,958	1,894	3,852	11.75	8.45	10.12
Chiang Rai	64	47	111	5,674	5,465	11,139	11.28	8.60	9.96
Mae Hong Son	33	20	53	1,905	1,775	3,680	17.32	11.27	14.40
Nakhon Sawan	74	62	136	5,396	5,152	10,548	13.71	12.03	12.89
Uthai Thani	15	9	24	1,753	1,638	3,391	8.56	5.49	7.08
Kamphaeng Phet	37	23	60	3,317	3,224	6,541	11.15	7.13	9.17
Tak	45	33	78	4,134	3,946	8,080	10.89	8.36	9.65
Sukhothai	31	23	54	2,723	2,467	5,190	11.38	9.32	10.40
Phitsanulok	70	69	139	4,404	4,135	8,539	15.89	16.69	16.28
Phichit	22	17	39	2,482	2,420	4,902	8.86	7.02	7.96
Phetchabun	44	27	71	4,640	4,248	8,888	9.48	6.36	7.99
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>58,792</b>	<b>55,312</b>	<b>114,104</b>	<b>12.04</b>	<b>9.44</b>	<b>10.78</b>

# Northeastern Region

Under five mortality rate	2006								
	under five deaths (number)			live births (number)			under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Nakhon Ratchasima	157	118	275	13,955	13,066	27,021	11.25	9.03	10.18
Buri Ram	104	61	165	8,533	7,776	16,309	12.19	7.84	10.12
Surin	81	51	132	7,262	6,822	14,084	11.15	7.48	9.37
Si Sa Ket	77	47	124	7,293	6,767	14,060	10.56	6.95	8.82
Ubon Ratchathani	188	137	325	10,713	10,159	20,872	17.55	13.49	15.57
Yasothon	15	24	39	2,488	2,377	4,865	6.03	10.10	8.02
Chaiyaphum	63	46	109	5,296	4,955	10,251	11.90	9.28	10.63
Amnat Charoen	12	8	20	1,988	1,810	3,798	6.04	4.42	5.27
Nong Bua Lam Phu	28	25	53	2,750	2,608	5,358	10.18	9.59	9.89
Khon Kaen	189	133	322	9,892	9,337	19,229	19.11	14.24	16.75
Udon Thani	99	69	168	8,633	8,240	16,873	11.47	8.37	9.96
Loei	32	25	57	3,427	3,214	6,641	9.34	7.78	8.58
Nong Khai	53	43	96	5,032	4,831	9,863	10.53	8.90	9.73
Maha Sarakham	30	24	54	4,104	3,858	7,962	7.31	6.22	6.78
Roi Et	85	53	138	5,731	5,343	11,074	14.83	9.92	12.46
Kalasin	70	55	125	4,711	4,451	9,162	14.86	12.36	13.64
Sakon Nakhon	77	41	118	6,978	6,436	13,414	11.03	6.37	8.80
Nakhon Phanom	38	31	69	3,970	3,830	7,800	9.57	8.09	8.85
Mukdahan	12	10	22	1,970	1,839	3,809	6.09	5.44	5.78
Northeastern Region	1,410	1,001	2,411	114,726	107,719	222,445	12.29	9.29	10.84

# Southern Region

Under five mortality rate	2006								
	under five deaths (number)			live births (number)			under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Nakhon Si Thammarat	84	56	140	9,230	8,825	18,055	9.10	6.35	7.75
Krabi	39	38	77	3,679	3,359	7,038	10.60	11.31	10.94
Phang-nga	14	12	26	1,697	1,602	3,299	8.25	7.49	7.88
Phuket	38	38	76	3,555	3,196	6,751	10.69	11.89	11.26
Surat Thani	87	71	158	7,568	7,274	14,842	11.50	9.76	10.65
Ranong	8	6	14	1,074	1,052	2,126	7.45	5.70	6.59
Chumphon	29	29	58	3,137	2,974	6,111	9.24	9.75	9.49
Songkhla	147	113	260	10,874	10,175	21,049	13.52	11.11	12.35
Satun	28	13	41	2,361	2,235	4,596	11.86	5.82	8.92
Trang	39	40	79	4,727	4,450	9,177	8.25	8.99	8.61
Phatthalung	19	17	36	2,880	2,796	5,676	6.60	6.08	6.34
Pattani	101	74	175	6,055	5,712	11,767	16.68	12.96	14.87
Yala	89	70	159	5,238	4,933	10,171	16.99	14.19	15.63
Narathiwat	144	94	238	6,604	6,324	12,928	21.80	14.86	18.41
Southern Region	866	671	1,537	68,679	64,907	133,586	12.61	10.34	11.51

## Indicator 12.4 Low Birth Weight (less than 2,500 grammes)

Any newborn weighed less than 2,500 grammes is considered to be a case of low birth weight. Newborns with low birth weight are more vulnerable than normal newborns; 75% of newborn deaths are from the low birth weight group. If survive, they may also develop other health problems later on, e.g. limited learning ability, limited visual ability, problems with the respiratory system or digestion system. It is therefore important that health personnel provide nutritional advice to pregnant women and their family members, especially the husband who should play an important role in taking care of their pregnant wife.

### Definition

Low birth weight means a new born weighed less than 2,500 grammes, regardless of the age of the pregnancy.

A live birth occurs when a fetus, whatever its gestational age, exits the maternal body and subsequently shows any sign of life, such as voluntary movement, heartbeat, or pulsation of the umbilical cord, for however brief a time and regardless of whether the umbilical cord or placenta are intact.

### Calculation method

Low birth weight birth rate =  $\frac{\text{Number of live births weighed less than 2,500 grammes}}{\text{Number of live births weighed}} \times 100$

### Data source/dissemination

There were 2 data sources.

- 1.) The Maternal and Child Health Group, Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health (DoH), Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) processed data from the MoPH's health facilities in 75 provinces. Data did not include private facilities, but included some Bangkok facilities, disseminated in the "Report on Maternal and Pre-Natal Healthcare". The 3 latest issues cover the 1997-2001, 2001-2003, 2004-2005 periods. (Until 2003, DoH included Ratchaburi, Kanchanaburi, Nakhon Pathom, Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram, Phetchaburi and Prachuab Kiri Khan in the Southern Region. Starting in 2004, these provinces are classified as part of the Central Region as per the National Statistical Office's classification system).
- 2.) Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH processes data from birth certificates in collaboration with the Bureau of Registration Administration, Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior.

At present, the Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH is responsible for presenting number and percentage of live births by weight.

Data are disseminated in the Annual Report on Health Statistics and "Birth Statistics" at [http://203.157.19.191/index1\\_info.html](http://203.157.19.191/index1_info.html) Contact Tel. 02-590-1491

### Data presented in this report

Data from the Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH are used to calculate the indicator by sex and region 2002-2006, by sex and province 2006.

### Data development plan

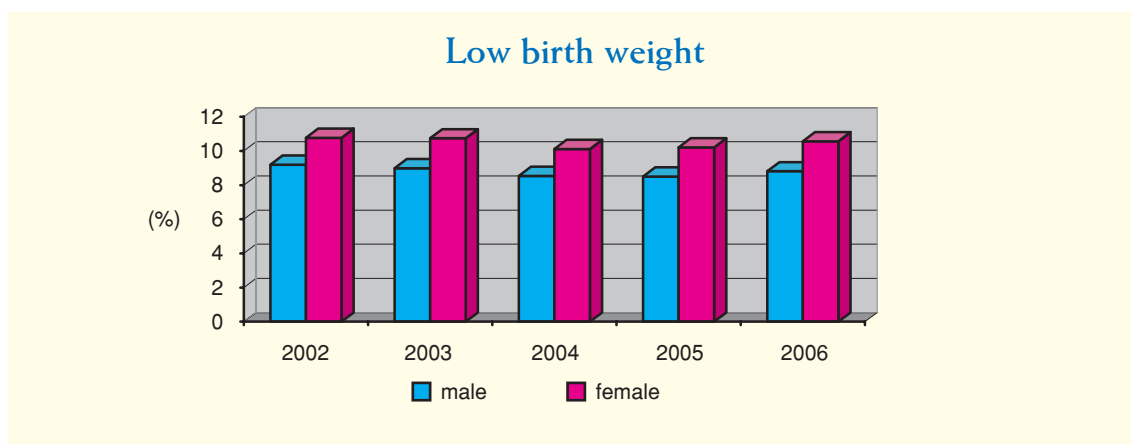
BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to obtain data from the Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH for data processing and calculating national, regional and provincial indicators.

## Low birth weight

During 2002-2006, the low birth weight rate hardly changed and stayed at 9.66% in 2006. The North lagged behind other regions while the situation was best in the South. Low birth weight was more common among female than male newborns in every part of the country.

In 2006, provinces with the highest low birth weight rates were Tak (20.36), Mae Hon Son (16.20), Lamphun (12.37), Chiang Mai (11.54), Chiang Rai and Ubon Ratchathani (11.25).

Provinces with the lowest low birth weight rates were Ranong (7.76), Nong Khai (7.98), Nong Bua Lam Phu (7.99), Phatthalung (8.00), and Phayao (8.02).



# Low birth weight by sex, and region

Low birth weight	2002						2003					
	live births less than 2,500 gm. (number)			live births (number)			live births less than 2,500 gm. (number)			live births (number)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Whole Kingdom	37,090	40,876	77,966	403,398	379,513	782,911	34,413	38,604	73,017	382,621	359,562	742,183
Bangkok Metropolis	5,030	5,738	10,768	58,955	55,423	114,378	8,53	10,35	20,883	58,734	54,550	113,284
Central Region	8,554	9,326	17,880	97,869	91,646	189,515	8,74	10,18	18,923	90,640	85,223	175,863
Northern Region	7,379	7,851	15,230	59,593	56,478	116,071	12,38	13,90	26,283	57,520	53,994	111,514
Northeastern Region	10,845	12,249	23,094	121,996	115,277	237,273	8,89	10,63	19,522	111,897	106,007	217,904
Southern Region	5,282	5,712	10,994	64,985	60,689	125,674	8,13	9,41	17,544	63,830	59,788	123,618

Low birth weight	2004						2005					
	live births less than 2,500 gm. (number)			live births (number)			live births less than 2,500 gm. (number)			live births (number)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Whole Kingdom	35,733	39,897	75,630	418,361	394,708	813,069	35,404	40,109	75,513	416,474	393,011	809,485
Bangkok Metropolis	5,092	5,766	10,858	60,764	56,837	117,601	8,38	10,14	18,523	58,760	54,912	113,672
Central Region	9,030	9,946	18,976	106,695	100,346	207,041	8,46	9,91	18,369	107,615	101,620	209,235
Northern Region	6,304	7,072	13,376	61,327	57,696	119,023	10,28	12,26	22,544	60,725	57,210	117,935
Northeastern Region	9,953	11,111	21,064	121,569	115,483	237,052	8,19	9,62	17,811	119,858	113,766	233,624
Southern Region	5,354	6,002	11,356	68,006	64,346	132,352	7,87	9,33	17,200	69,516	65,503	135,019

Low birth weight	2006						2007					
	live births less than 2,500 gm. (number)			live births (number)			live births less than 2,500 gm. (number)			live births (number)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Whole Kingdom	36,056	40,633	76,689	409,231	384,392	793,623	36,056	40,633	76,689	409,231	384,392	793,623
Bangkok Metropolis	5,197	5,713	10,910	57,282	53,452	110,734	5,197	5,713	10,910	57,282	53,452	110,734
Central Region	9,446	10,617	20,063	109,752	103,002	212,754	9,446	10,617	20,063	109,752	103,002	212,754
Northern Region	6,113	6,699	12,812	58,792	55,312	114,104	6,113	6,699	12,812	58,792	55,312	114,104
Northeastern Region	9,703	11,220	20,923	114,726	107,719	222,445	9,703	11,220	20,923	114,726	107,719	222,445
Southern Region	5,597	6,384	11,981	68,679	64,907	133,586	5,597	6,384	11,981	68,679	64,907	133,586

## Low birth weight by sex, and province

### Bangkok Metropolis

Low birth weight	2006								
	live births less than 2,500 gm. (number)			live births (number)			low birth weight rate (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Bangkok Metropolis	5,197	5,713	10,910	57,282	53,452	110,734	9.07	10.69	9.85

### Central Region

Low birth weight	2006								
	live births less than 2,500 gm. (number)			live births (number)			low birth weight rate (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Samut Prakan	878	900	1,778	9,690	8,970	18,660	9.06	10.03	9.53
Nonthaburi	500	575	1,075	5,895	5,619	11,514	8.48	10.23	9.34
Pathum Thani	673	720	1,393	7,783	7,179	14,962	8.65	10.03	9.31
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya	406	434	840	4,932	4,814	9,746	8.23	9.02	8.62
Ang Thong	135	155	290	1,461	1,389	2,850	9.24	11.16	10.18
Lop Buri	327	393	720	3,897	3,779	7,676	8.39	10.40	9.38
Sing Buri	95	113	208	1,159	1,078	2,237	8.20	10.48	9.30
Chai Nat	120	137	257	1,429	1,362	2,791	8.40	10.06	9.21
Saraburi	364	433	797	4,516	4,225	8,741	8.06	10.25	9.12
Chon Buri	1,208	1,450	2,658	14,108	13,249	27,357	8.56	10.94	9.72
Rayong	460	486	946	4,914	4,681	9,595	9.36	10.38	9.86
Chanthaburi	327	341	668	3,244	3,097	6,341	10.08	11.01	10.53
Trat	108	117	225	1,322	1,220	2,542	8.17	9.59	8.85
Chachoengsao	358	380	738	4,115	4,009	8,124	8.70	9.48	9.08
Prachin Buri	219	320	539	3,026	2,794	5,820	7.24	11.45	9.26
Nakhon Nayok	123	132	255	1,516	1,403	2,919	8.11	9.41	8.74
Sa Kaeo	235	285	520	3,018	2,865	5,883	7.79	9.95	8.84
Ratchaburi	454	568	1,022	5,811	5,403	11,214	7.81	10.51	9.11
Kanchanaburi	451	487	938	5,117	4,649	9,766	8.81	10.48	9.60
Suphan Buri	419	412	831	4,636	4,438	9,074	9.04	9.28	9.16
Nakhon Pathom	424	510	934	4,865	4,705	9,570	8.72	10.84	9.76
Samut Sakhon	592	643	1,235	6,285	5,840	12,125	9.42	11.01	10.19
Samut Songkhram	72	68	140	902	749	1,651	7.98	9.08	8.48
Phetchaburi	247	273	520	2,825	2,557	5,382	8.74	10.68	9.66
Prachuap Khiri Khan	251	285	536	3,286	2,928	6,214	7.64	9.73	8.63
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>9,446</b>	<b>10,617</b>	<b>20,063</b>	<b>109,752</b>	<b>103,002</b>	<b>212,754</b>	<b>8.61</b>	<b>10.31</b>	<b>9.43</b>

# Northern Region

Low birth weight	2006								
	live births less than 2,500 gm. (number)			live births (number)			low birth weight rate (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Chiang Mai	1,037	1,147	2,184	9,878	9,044	18,922	10.50	12.68	11.54
Lamphun	201	206	407	1,724	1,566	3,290	11.66	13.15	12.37
Lampang	286	317	603	2,782	2,615	5,397	10.28	12.12	11.17
Uttaradit	205	249	454	2,161	1,959	4,120	9.49	12.71	11.02
Phrae	160	184	344	1,649	1,649	3,298	9.70	11.16	10.43
Nan	194	237	431	2,212	2,115	4,327	8.77	11.21	9.96
Phayao	146	163	309	1,958	1,894	3,852	7.46	8.61	8.02
Chiang Rai	570	683	1,253	5,674	5,465	11,139	10.05	12.50	11.25
Mae Hong Son	318	278	596	1,905	1,775	3,680	16.69	15.66	16.20
Nakhon Sawan	472	488	960	5,396	5,152	10,548	8.75	9.47	9.10
Uthai Thani	151	152	303	1,753	1,638	3,391	8.61	9.28	8.94
Kamphaeng Phet	309	347	656	3,317	3,224	6,541	9.32	10.76	10.03
Tak	797	848	1,645	4,134	3,946	8,080	19.28	21.49	20.36
Sukhothai	221	251	472	2,723	2,467	5,190	8.12	10.17	9.09
Phitsanulok	426	476	902	4,404	4,135	8,539	9.67	11.51	10.56
Phichit	191	216	407	2,482	2,420	4,902	7.70	8.93	8.30
Phetchabun	429	457	886	4,640	4,248	8,888	9.25	10.76	9.97
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>6,113</b>	<b>6,699</b>	<b>12,812</b>	<b>58,792</b>	<b>55,312</b>	<b>114,104</b>	<b>10.40</b>	<b>12.11</b>	<b>11.23</b>



# Northeastern Region

Low birth weight	2006								
	live births less than 2,500 gm. (number)			live births (number)			low birth weight rate (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Nakhon Ratchasima	1,095	1,255	2,350	13,955	13,066	27,021	7.85	9.61	8.70
Buri Ram	657	745	1,402	8,533	7,776	16,309	7.70	9.58	8.60
Surin	673	805	1,478	7,262	6,822	14,084	9.27	11.80	10.49
Si Sa Ket	687	770	1,457	7,293	6,767	14,060	9.42	11.38	10.36
Ubon Ratchathani	1,080	1,268	2,348	10,713	10,159	20,872	10.08	12.48	11.25
Yasothon	224	284	508	2,488	2,377	4,865	9.00	11.95	10.44
Chaiyaphum	447	541	988	5,296	4,955	10,251	8.44	10.92	9.64
Amnat Charoen	161	184	345	1,988	1,810	3,798	8.10	10.17	9.08
Nong Bua Lam Phu	191	237	428	2,750	2,608	5,358	6.95	9.09	7.99
Khon Kaen	781	891	1,672	9,892	9,337	19,229	7.90	9.54	8.70
Udon Thani	727	831	1,558	8,633	8,240	16,873	8.42	10.08	9.23
Loei	289	293	582	3,427	3,214	6,641	8.43	9.12	8.76
Nong Khai	355	432	787	5,032	4,831	9,863	7.05	8.94	7.98
Maha Sarakham	319	355	674	4,104	3,858	7,962	7.77	9.20	8.47
Roi Et	464	537	1,001	5,731	5,343	11,074	8.10	10.05	9.04
Kalasin	355	417	772	4,711	4,451	9,162	7.54	9.37	8.43
Sakon Nakhon	654	737	1,391	6,978	6,436	13,414	9.37	11.45	10.37
Nakhon Phanom	352	421	773	3,970	3,830	7,800	8.87	10.99	9.91
Mukdahan	192	217	409	1,970	1,839	3,809	9.75	11.80	10.74
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>9,703</b>	<b>11,220</b>	<b>20,923</b>	<b>114,726</b>	<b>107,719</b>	<b>222,445</b>	<b>8.46</b>	<b>10.42</b>	<b>9.41</b>

# Southern Region

Low birth weight	2006								
	live births less than 2,500 gm. (number)			live births (number)			low birth weight rate (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Nakhon Si Thammarat	735	804	1,539	9,230	8,825	18,055	7.96	9.11	8.52
Krabi	322	372	694	3,679	3,359	7,038	8.75	11.07	9.86
Phang-nga	120	150	270	1,697	1,602	3,299	7.07	9.36	8.18
Phuket	243	307	550	3,555	3,196	6,751	6.84	9.61	8.15
Surat Thani	613	710	1,323	7,568	7,274	14,842	8.10	9.76	8.91
Ranong	80	85	165	1,074	1,052	2,126	7.45	8.08	7.76
Chumphon	286	263	549	3,137	2,974	6,111	9.12	8.84	8.98
Songkhla	902	1,062	1,964	10,874	10,175	21,049	8.30	10.44	9.33
Satun	169	206	375	2,361	2,235	4,596	7.16	9.22	8.16
Trang	402	476	878	4,727	4,450	9,177	8.50	10.70	9.57
Phatthalung	199	255	454	2,880	2,796	5,676	6.91	9.12	8.00
Pattani	457	536	993	6,055	5,712	11,767	7.55	9.38	8.44
Yala	463	514	977	5,238	4,933	10,171	8.84	10.42	9.61
Narathiwat	606	644	1,250	6,604	6,324	12,928	9.18	10.18	9.67
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>5,597</b>	<b>6,384</b>	<b>11,981</b>	<b>68,679</b>	<b>64,907</b>	<b>133,586</b>	<b>8.15</b>	<b>9.84</b>	<b>8.97</b>

## Indicator 12.5 Proportion of Underweight Children 5/6 Years and under

Underweight, a basic indicator for malnutrition, is attributed to family's income, knowledge about good nutrition practice. Underweight children lag behind other children in their physical, mental and emotional development. As a result of changing nutritional pattern and life style, Thai children are facing another kind of problem – overweight.

### Definition

Children aged 4 years 11 months 29 days and under that weigh below the new growth standard (definition used by the Division of Nutrition, Department of Health)

Children aged 5 years 11 months 29 days and under that weigh below the new growth standard (definition used by the Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health)

The new growth standard is a revision of the old standard based on the result of the Nutrition Survey in 1995. Reference group is urban children with medium to good socio-economic background who have a potential to grow to their full potential. Classification is based on the Z-scores system.

Both the Division of Nutrition and the Bureau of Health Promotion use the new growth standard as their reference.

Weight by age indicates an overall nutrition situation. Height by age indicates a state of chronic malnutrition. Weight by height indicates a state of short-term malnutrition.

### Calculation method

Proportion of underweight children 5/6 years and under = Number of children aged 5/6 years and under who weigh below the new growth standard/Number of children aged 5/6 years and under weighed X 100

### Data source/dissemination

There are 2 data sources.

1. Thailand Diet and Nutrition Survey. During 1960-2003, the Division of Nutrition, Department of Health (DoH), Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has conducted 5 rounds. The latest round took place in 2003, 8 years after the previous one, covering 10 provinces. The report issued in 2006 shows the state of nutrition of the Thai population by sex, age group, administrative area, and region. The report is disseminated in print and is available at <http://nutrition.anamai.moph.go.th>  
Contact Tel. 02-590-4327
- 2.) Quarterly Report on the Nutrition Surveillance of Children Aged 0-72 Months. Evaluation and Information System, Technical Support Group, Bureau of Health Promotion processes data from the MoPH's health facilities in 75 provinces (not including Bangkok). Data are not disaggregated by sex. The 2003 data represents the percentage of protein and calorie deficiency. The new growth standard applies to the 2004 data onwards. Data years are fiscal years and data used to calculate the indicator are from the first quarter of the fiscal year. In 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007, data are from 59, 63, 54, 63, 56 provinces, respectively.

Data are disseminated by region and province in the report and at <http://hp.anamai.moph.go.th/doc.php> Contact Tel.02-590-4566-7

These two sets of data serve different purposes. The first source reports a considerable higher underweight rate than the second source.

#### Data presented in this report

Proportion of underweight children 5 years and under by sex and region 2006 from the Division of Nutrition DoH, MoPH.

Proportion of underweight children 6 years and under by region 2003-2007, by province 2007, from the Bureau of Health Promotion, DoH, MoPH.

#### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to consult the Bureau of Health Promotion, DoH, MoPH on the possibility of collecting the data by sex.

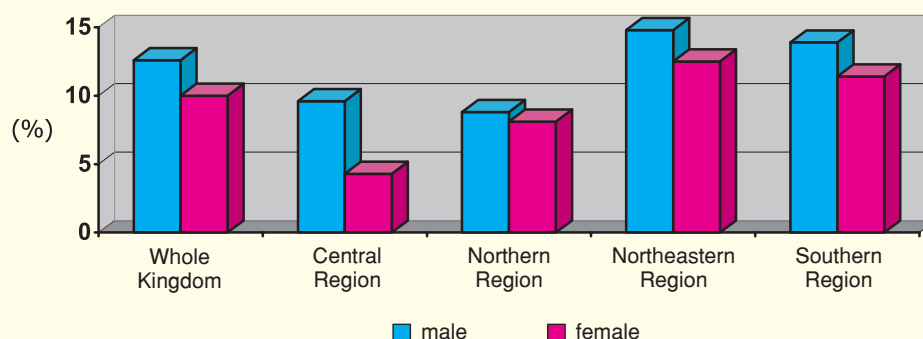
## Under weight children 5/6 years and under

According to Thailand Diet and Nutrition Survey 2003, 11.3% of children aged 5 years and under were underweight. The underweight rate was higher among boys in both urban and rural areas in all regions. The Northeast had the highest percentage of underweighted children, followed by the South. Underweight was more prevalent among rural than urban children.

According to the Bureau of Health's surveillance report in 2007, provinces with the highest percentage of underweight children 6 years and under were Chonburi (7.22), Mukdahan (6.10), Pattani (5.70), Tak (5.49), and Yala (5.33)

Provinces with the lowest percentage of underweighted children 6 years and under were Samut Sakhon (0.59), Pathum Thani (0.61), Nonthaburi (0.79), Ayutthaya (1.02), and Ang Thong (1.07)

### Underweight children 5 years and under 2003



**Underweight children 5 years and under by sex and region, sex and administrative area 2003**  
(Division of Nutrition, Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health)

Underweight children 5 years and under	children weighed (number)			overweight (%)			nearly overweight (%)			normal (%)			nearly underweight (%)			underweight (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Whole Kingdom	1,279	1,215	2,494	4.8	5.1	5	2.3	1.6	2	66.6	71.4	68.9	13.6	11.9	12.8	12.6	10	11.3
Bangkok Metropolitan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Central Region	218	208	426	8.7	6.7	6.5	3.2	1.4	2.3	67	78.4	72.5	11.5	9.1	10.3	9.6	4.3	7
Northern Region	249	247	496	6	6.9	6.5	3.2	2.4	2.8	69.9	73.7	71.8	12	8.9	10.5	8.8	8.1	8.5
Northeastern Region	582	558	1,140	3.4	4.3	3.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	65.1	67.9	66.5	14.9	13.8	14.4	14.8	12.5	13.7
Southern Region	230	202	432	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.2	1.5	1.9	66.5	70.8	68.5	13.9	12.9	13.4	13.9	11.4	12.7
<i>municipal areas</i>	289	281	570	6.2	4.6	5.4	2.4	2.8	2.6	70.2	75.4	72.8	12.8	9.6	11.2	8.3	7.5	7.9
<i>non-municipal areas</i>	990	934	1,924	4.4	5.2	4.8	2.3	1.3	1.8	65.6	70.1	67.8	13.8	12.5	13.2	13.8	10.8	12.4

Underweight children 6 years by region  
(Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health)

Underweight children 6 years and under	2003			2004			2005		
	underweight children (number)	children weighed (number)	underweight children (%)	underweight children (number)	children weighed (number)	underweight children (%)	underweight children (number)	children weighed (number)	underweight children (%)
Whole Kingdom	19,248	2,626,208	0.73	57,031	2,250,812	2.53	74,341	2,628,929	2.83
Bangkok Metropolis	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Central Region	1,023	505,976	0.20	7,304	542,953	1.35	12,779	668,813	1.91
Northern Region	2,459	340,961	0.72	9,725	363,866	2.67	15,330	452,373	3.39
Northeastern Region	12,640	1,329,674	0.95	30,149	993,551	3.03	34,306	1,063,127	3.23
Southern Region	3,126	449,597	0.70	9,853	350,442	2.81	11,926	444,616	2.68

Underweight children 6 years and under	2006			2007		
	underweight children (number)	children weighed (number)	underweight children (%)	underweight children (number)	children weighed (number)	underweight children (%)
Whole Kingdom	77,359	2,627,338	2.94	84,917	2,905,342	2.92
Bangkok Metropolis	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Central Region	14,538	516,612	2.81	13,582	702,921	1.93
Northern Region	10,969	403,905	2.72	14,824	432,209	3.43
Northeastern Region	40,031	1,345,106	2.98	41,285	1,267,051	3.26
Southern Region	11,821	361,715	3.27	15,226	503,161	3.03

**Underweight children 6 years by province**  
**(Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health)**

**Central Region**

Underweight children 6 years and under	2007		
	underweight children (number)	children weighed (number)	underweight children (%)
Samut Prakan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Nonthaburi	328	41,640	0.79
Pathum Thani	236	38,917	0.61
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya	396	38,771	1.02
Ang Thong	181	16,909	1.07
Lop Buri	767	42,037	1.82
Sing Buri	162	11,823	1.37
Chai Nat	519	18,676	2.78
Saraburi	808	33,993	2.38
Chon Buri	943	13,066	7.22
Rayong	983	23,454	4.19
Chanthaburi	567	30,337	1.87
Trat	311	12,832	2.42
Chachoengsao	529	39,570	1.34
Prachin Buri	941	30,884	3.05
Nakhon Nayok	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sa Kaeo	1,290	37,719	3.42
Ratchaburi	909	42,517	2.14
Kanchanaburi	1,062	47,918	2.22
Suphan Buri	948	44,769	2.12
Nakhon Pathom	578	48,868	1.18
Samut Sakhon	181	30,738	0.59
Samut Songkhram	148	8,839	1.67
Phetchaburi	348	25,735	1.35
Prachuap Khiri Khan	447	22,909	1.95
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>13,582</b>	<b>702,921</b>	<b>1.93</b>

# Northern Region

Underweight children 6 years and under	2007		
	underweight children (number)	children weighed (number)	underweight children (%)
Chiang Mai	2,957	77,320	3.82
Lamphun	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lampang	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Uttaradit	812	26,121	3.11
Phrae	657	20,094	3.27
Nan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Phayao	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chiang Rai	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mae Hong Son	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Nakhon Sawan	1,207	49,747	2.43
Uthai Thani	438	18,368	2.38
Kamphaeng Phet	1,129	45,390	2.49
Tak	2,197	39,987	5.49
Sukhothai	1,066	31,325	3.40
Phitsanulok	1,390	39,337	3.53
Phichit	821	19,424	4.23
Phetchabun	2,150	65,096	3.30
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>14,824</b>	<b>432,209</b>	<b>3.43</b>

# Northeastern Region

Underweight children 6 years and under	2007		
	underweight children (number)	children weighed (number)	underweight children (%)
Nakhon Ratchasima	4,417	139,315	3.17
Buri Ram	4,182	112,012	3.73
Surin	3,828	93,770	4.08
Si Sa Ket	4,922	99,740	4.93
Ubon Ratchathani	6,311	142,303	4.43
Yasothon	981	35,014	2.80
Chaiyaphum	1,208	68,186	1.77
Amnat Charoen	873	26,162	3.34
Nong Bua Lam Phu	593	34,998	1.69
Khon Kaen	810	69,754	1.16
Udon Thani	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Loei	1,335	41,452	3.22
Nong Khai	1,002	60,754	1.65
Maha Sarakham	1,673	56,884	2.94
Roi Et	2,509	79,894	3.14
Kalasin	1,415	59,245	2.39
Sakon Nakhon	2,359	70,731	3.34
Nakhon Phanom	1,405	52,882	2.66
Mukdahan	1,462	23,955	6.10
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>41,285</b>	<b>1,267,051</b>	<b>3.26</b>

# **Southern Region**

Underweight children 6 years and under	2007		
	underweight children (number)	children weighed (number)	underweight children (%)
Nakhon Si Thammarat	1,318	56,875	2.32
Krabi	474	36,091	1.31
Phang-nga	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Phuket	218	15093	1.44
Surat Thani	792	63536	1.25
Ranong	420	12137	3.46
Chumphon	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Songkhla	1923	74091	2.60
Satun	929	25,745	3.61
Trang	899	39,419	2.28
Phatthalung	1,237	30,398	4.07
Pattani	3,033	53,249	5.70
Yala	2,211	41,464	5.33
Narathiwat	1,772	55,063	3.22
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>15,226</b>	<b>503,161</b>	<b>3.03</b>



## Indicator 12.6 Proportion of Births by Women Under 20 Years Old

Most pregnancies among young women are unplanned. Young women are generally not prepared for pregnancy or motherhood; they do not have adequate knowledge on pregnancy, child rearing, which may result in toxemia of pregnancy, infectious delivery, infant mortality or disability. In addition, young mothers are often deprived of education, career and social opportunities to improve the quality of life for themselves and their children.

### Definition

Women who give birth when they are under 20 years old are considered under-aged mothers.

### Calculation method

Proportion of births by women under 20 years old = Number of mothers under 20 years old/Number of live births X 100

(Live births are proxy for the number of women who give births).

### Data source/dissemination

There were 2 data sources.

1.) The Maternal and Child Health Group, Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health (DoH), Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) processed data from the Safe Motherhood project reports filed by MoPH's health facilities in 75 provinces. Data did not include private facilities, but included some Bangkok facilities, disseminated in the "Report on Maternal and Pre-Natal Healthcare". The 3 latest issues cover the 1997-2001, 2001-2003, 2004-2005 periods. (Until 2003, DoH included Ratchaburi, Kanchanaburi, Nakhon Pathom, Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram, Phetchaburi and Prachuab Kiri Khan in the Southern Region. Starting in 2004, these provinces are classified as part of the Central Region as per the National Statistical Office's classification system).

2.) Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH processes data from birth certificates in collaboration with the Bureau of Registration Administration, Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior.

At present, the Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH is responsible for presenting live birth data by sex, weight, mother's age group. But the data are not calculated to present this indicator.

Data are disseminated in the Annual Report on Health Statistics and "Birth Statistics" at [http://203.157.19.191/index1\\_info.html](http://203.157.19.191/index1_info.html) Contact Tel. 02-590-1491

### Data presented in this report

Data from the Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH are used to calculate the indicator by region 2002-2006, by province 2006.

### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to obtain data from the Health Information Center, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH for processing and calculating national, regional and provincial indicators.

## Under-aged mothers

Under-aged mothers accounted for 13.9% of all live births in 2002. In 2006, the percentage rose to 14.7%. The North and the Central Region posed the highest rates at 17% and 16.6%, respectively. Bangkok had the lowest rate at 10.9%, and was the only area that reported a decline.

In 2006, provinces with the highest percentage of under-aged mothers were Kanchanaburi (22.88), Prachuap Khiri Khan (22.67), Chai Nat (21.43), Kamphaeng Phet (21.14), Suphan Buri (20.64).

Provinces with the lowest percentage of under-aged mothers were Pattani (9.44), Yala (10.74), Bangkok (10.88), Phuket (10.92), Narathiwat (11.05).

### Births by women under 20 years old by region

Births by women under 20 years old	2002			2003			2004		
	mothers under 20 years old (number)	live births (number)	births by women under 20 years old (%)	mothers under 20 years old (number)	live births (number)	births by women under 20 years old (%)	mothers under 20 years old (number)	live births (number)	births by women under 20 years old (%)
Whole Kingdom	109,077	782,911	13.93	100,469	742,183	13.54	116,018	813,069	14.27
Bangkok Metropolis	20,348	114,378	17.79	12,655	113,284	11.17	13,132	117,601	11.17
Central Region	27,521	189,515	14.52	27,780	175,863	15.80	34,538	207,041	16.68
Northern Region	17,234	116,071	14.85	16,783	111,514	15.05	19,060	119,023	16.01
Northeastern Region	30,553	237,273	12.88	29,130	217,904	13.37	33,036	237,052	13.94
Southern Region	13,421	125,674	10.68	14,121	123,618	11.42	16,252	132,352	12.28

Births by women under 20 years old	2005			2006		
	mothers under 20 years old (number)	live births (number)	births by women under 20 years old (%)	mothers under 20 years old (number)	live births (number)	births by women under 20 years old (%)
Whole Kingdom	117,732	809,485	14.54	117,049	793,623	14.75
Bangkok Metropolis	12,424	113,672	10.93	12,044	110,734	10.88
Central Region	35,382	209,235	16.91	35,411	212,754	16.64
Northern Region	19,352	117,935	16.41	19,391	114,104	16.99
Northeastern Region	33,159	233,624	14.19	32,917	222,445	14.80
Southern Region	17,415	135,019	12.90	17,289	133,586	12.94

## Births by women under 20 years old by province

### Bangkok Metropolis

Births by women under 20 years old	2006		
	mothers under 20 years old (number)	live births (number)	births by women under 20 years old (%)
Bangkok Metropolis	12,044	110,734	10.88

### Central Region

Births by women under 20 years old	2006		
	mothers under 20 years old (number)	live births (number)	births by women under 20 years old (%)
Samut Prakan	2,398	18,660	12.85
Nonthaburi	1,628	11,514	14.14
Pathum Thani	1,793	14,962	11.98
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya	1,574	9,746	16.15
Ang Thong	547	2,850	19.19
Lop Buri	1,511	7,676	19.68
Sing Buri	440	2,237	19.67
Chai Nat	598	2,791	21.43
Saraburi	1,490	8,741	17.05
Chon Buri	3,852	27,357	14.08
Rayong	1,774	9,595	18.49
Chanthaburi	1,226	6,341	19.33
Trat	495	2,542	19.47
Chachoengsao	1,489	8,124	18.33
Prachin Buri	953	5,820	16.37
Nakhon Nayok	557	2,919	19.08
Sa Kaeo	1,119	5,883	19.02
Ratchaburi	1,878	11,214	16.75
Kanchanaburi	2,234	9,766	22.88
Suphan Buri	1,873	9,074	20.64
Nakhon Pathom	1,771	9,570	18.51
Samut Sakhon	1,479	12,125	12.20
Samut Songkhram	307	1,651	18.59
Phetchaburi	1,016	5,382	18.88
Prachuap Khiri Khan	1,409	6,214	22.67
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>35,411</b>	<b>212,754</b>	<b>16.64</b>

# Northern Region

Births by women under 20 years old	2006		
	mothers under 20 years old (number)	live births (number)	births by women under 20 years old (%)
Chiang Mai	2,922	18,922	15.44
Lamphun	473	3,290	14.38
Lampang	759	5,397	14.06
Uttaradit	604	4,120	14.66
Phrae	421	3,298	12.77
Nan	621	4,327	14.35
Phayao	528	3,852	13.71
Chiang Rai	1,742	11,139	15.64
Mae Hong Son	756	3,680	20.54
Nakhon Sawan	2,164	10,548	20.52
Uthai Thani	632	3,391	18.64
Kamphaeng Phet	1,383	6,541	21.14
Tak	1,537	8,080	19.02
Sukhothai	986	5,190	19.00
Phitsanulok	1,443	8,539	16.90
Phichit	952	4,902	19.42
Phetchabun	1,468	8,888	16.52
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>19,391</b>	<b>114,104</b>	<b>16.99</b>

# Northeastern Region

Births by women under 20 years old	2006		
	mothers under 20 years old (number)	live births (number)	births by women under 20 years old (%)
Nakhon Ratchasima	3,995	27,021	14.78
Buri Ram	2,435	16,309	14.93
Surin	1,764	14,084	12.52
Si Sa Ket	1,892	14,060	13.46
Ubon Ratchathani	3,044	20,872	14.58
Yasothon	703	4,865	14.45
Chaiyaphum	1,738	10,251	16.95
Amnat Charoen	489	3,798	12.88
Nong Bua Lam Phu	878	5,358	16.39
Khon Kaen	2,881	19,229	14.98
Udon Thani	2,895	16,873	17.16
Loei	1,053	6,641	15.86
Nong Khai	1,436	9,863	14.56
Maha Sarakham	1,153	7,962	14.48
Roi Et	1,599	11,074	14.44
Kalasin	1,552	9,162	16.94
Sakon Nakhon	1,833	13,414	13.66
Nakhon Phanom	1,074	7,800	13.77
Mukdahan	503	3,809	13.21
<b>Northeastern Region</b>	<b>32,917</b>	<b>222,445</b>	<b>14.80</b>

# **Southern Region**

Births by women under 20 years old	2006		
	mothers under 20 years old (number)	live births (number)	births by women under 20 years old (%)
Nakhon Si Thammarat	2,513	18,055	13.92
Krabi	1,145	7,038	16.27
Phang-nga	532	3,299	16.13
Phuket	737	6,751	10.92
Surat Thani	2,231	14,842	15.03
Ranong	391	2,126	18.39
Chumphon	957	6,111	15.66
Songkhla	2,488	21,049	11.82
Satun	659	4,596	14.34
Trang	1,257	9,177	13.70
Phatthalung	744	5,676	13.11
Pattani	1,111	11,767	9.44
Yala	1,092	10,171	10.74
Narathiwat	1,429	12,928	11.05
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>17,289</b>	<b>133,586</b>	<b>12.94</b>

## Indicator 12.7 Number of Child/Minor Abuse Cases

Thai society should recognize the severity of the problem of child abuses, especially young girls who are the most vulnerable group. A more organized and comprehensive support system is needed, including an integrated reporting system to generate reliable data that can be used for planning and evaluating relevant policies and programmes.

### Definition

Number of closed court cases at the Criminal Courts and the Juvenile and Family Courts on sex related crimes, i.e. rape and related crimes as per Sections 277, 277bis.-277ter., 278-285 of the Criminal Codes.

A child or minor refers to anyone under 18 years old.

### Data source/dissemination

Data System and Statistics Section, Office of the Planning and Budget, the Judiciary of Thailand collects data on these cases.

As the data do not specify the age of the victims, it is not possible to distinguish children/minors from other victims. Data on this indicator is therefore a subset of indicator 4.4.

Data are available at [www.judiciary.go.th](http://www.judiciary.go.th) and the Annual Report on Statistics on Court Cases in the Kingdom 2001-2006. Contact Tel. 02-541-2284-91

### Data presented in this report -

### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to consult the Data System and Statistics Section, Office of the Planning and Budget, the Judiciary of Thailand on the possibility of data collection and processing by age group.

## Indicator 12.8 Number of Abused Children/Minors

Increase in child/minor abuses reflects growing family and social maladies. Lack of correct understanding about the role and responsibility of women and men is an underlying root cause of this problem. At present, there is no macro-level data on this indicator, which makes it difficult to assess the level and severity of the problem, and to determine appropriate measures.

### Definition

Children rescued from physical, emotion, sexual abuses admitted to the Homes for babies, Shelters for Children, Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children, Department of Social Development and Welfare (DSDW), Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS).

### Data source/dissemination

Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children, Department of Social Development and Welfare, DSDW, MSDHS collects and processes data from 25 shelters.

Data are presented in the annual report. But the data are not classified by age group. Hence it is not possible to distinguish between children/minors and women. These data are therefore a subset of indicators 4.2 and 4.7. A new system is being developed to rectify this problem. Contact Tel. 02-659-6282-3

The Foundation for Women collects data on the number of women and children that received assistance from the Foundation by age and cause of violence during 2003-2006. On average, this involves 4-5 children per year.

### Data presented in this report -

### Data development plan

BGEP/OWAFD/MSDHS to consult relevant agencies on the possibility of collecting data based on the 13 digit ID to allow for gender and age classification and to avoid the duplication of data from various sources.



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