

Report on Gender-based Violence Against Women and Girls (VAW/G) Indicators



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Thailand



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

UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, a joint programme of 4 UN agencies namely the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), launched the project “Every Home is Safe: Support to the Implementation of the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act”. The three-year collaboration scheme that started in July 2010 will 1) strengthen coordinating mechanisms, both public and private, 2) empower practitioners by integrating gender issues into knowledge development, 3) increase public awareness of the Act and its benefits. The objective is to help women and girls who face domestic violence to have better access to rights-based and gender-sensitive protection and support.

The project has 4 strategies:

- Strategy 1: *Coordination mechanisms* – review policies, programs, management mechanism and capacity of the agencies concerned and develop an inter-disciplinary coordination module at national and local levels.
- Strategy 2: *Indicators and reporting system* – develop standardized indicators and database on violence against women and prepare assessment reports.
- Strategy 3: *Capacity development* – develop training courses and training manuals to support the implementation of the Act.
- Strategy 4: *Piloting* – pilot the coordination mechanism, campaign, and finalize lessons learned.

The development of indicators on violence against women and girls is part of strategy 2. The project spans over a three-year period. In the first year, the project will develop a set of VAW/G indicators that will be used by all agencies concerned, enhance the capacity of the Office of Women’s Affairs and Family Development (OWFAD) to use the indicators and data, and prepare a statistical report. Database development,

development of campaign media are main activities of the second year. The third and last year will focus on the management of VAW/G data system (VAW/G indicators and database) including the transfer of indicators and data responsibility to responsible agencies. Such responsibility includes collecting data, standardizing definitions, sharing the data by using the ICT Ministry's data exchange standard. It also includes policy advocacy for an integrated VAW data management system, and piloting provincial data system to test the national indicators and data system at the provincial level.

First year's output consists of a set of VAW indicators and data, VAW/G situation analysis, the assessment of the quality of the data, data development plan. This should constitute the first step toward a systemic monitoring and evaluation of domestic violence against women and girls in Thailand.

Executive Summary

Gender-based Violence Against Women and Girls (VAW/G) Indicators and Data for Thailand

The Office of Women's Affairs and Family Development, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (OWAFD/MSDHS), in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme in Thailand (UNDP Thailand), join hands in the development of a set of indicators, the drafting a report and a campaign to support the project "Every Home is Safe: Support to the Implementation of the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007". UNDP Thailand's grant of USD 186,100 for a three-year period (2010–2012) aims to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the management of Thailand's violence against women and girls (VAW/G) data, to foster data ingration and sharing, and to reduce duplication in data collection among public and private organizations concerned. The project also promotes the use of VAW data for situation analysis and development evaluation which should lead to effective policy-making and implementation of programs and projects to eliminate violence against women and girls in Thailand.

Conceptual Framework for the Development of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAW/G) Indicators and Data

The memorandum of understanding on the project "Every Home is Safe: Support to the Implementation of the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007" stipulates that the framework for VAW/G indicators should be based largely on **"Violence Against Women and Girls: The Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators"**. The indicators were selected and modified to fit the context of the Thai society. Other international indices were also considered, such as the Gender-related Development Index (GDI), the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the gender equality indicators (United Nations Statistics Division, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund), Decent and Productive Work (the International Labour Organization), the Global Gender Gap Report, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

(CEDAW), and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPFA) 1995. Other references are key national strategies such as the Women Development Plan during the 10th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007–2011), the Policy and Plan to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Children drafted by the Office of the National Committee on the Promotion and Coordination of Women's Affairs, Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Prime Minister's Office which received endorsement from the Cabinet on May 16, 2000. The OWAFD/MSDHS is the national coordinating agency for the implementation of these plans.

Thailand's VAW/G Indicators

The consultant team and a multi-sectoral Task Force appointed by the OWAFD/MSDHS to spearhead the development of a national DV and VAW database selected a set of indicators and shared them in a consultation meeting with agencies concerned. Four components, 41 indicators made the final list.

Component 1 Magnitude and Characteristics of Different Forms of VAW/G: 3 issues and 9 indicators namely 1) sex ratio at birth, 2) sex ratio 0–1 year old and 0–4 years old, 3) Proportion of married women 15–49 years old who experienced physical or psychological violence, 4) Number of people who experienced a crime in the past year, 5) Number of people who experienced a crime committed by a family member in the past year, 6) Number of people who experienced a crime committed by someone other than a family member or an acquainted in the past year, 7) Number of people who experienced violence from a family member or someone other than a family member, 8) Proportion of women who were under 15 years old at their first marriage, and 9) Birth rate for young women 15–19 years old.

Component 2 Programs Addressing VAW/G by Sector: 4 issues and 20 indicators namely 1) Number of health units that provide counseling, rehabilitation services to victims of violence, 2) Number of women and children who experienced violence, 3) Number of people who experienced any type of violence, 4) Number of schools that have sexuality education in the curriculum, 5) Proportion of teachers training institutes that have sexuality education in the curriculum, 6) Number of teachers who had sexuality education training, 7) Proportion of medical and nurs-

ing schools that have VAW/G in the curriculum, 8) Number of justice organizations specializing in violence issues, 9) Proportion of legal counselors and trainees who have good understanding of the Prevention of the Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007, 10) Number of crimes against life and person and sexual crimes, 11) Number of domestic violence cases processed by the police, 12) Number of domestic violence cases prosecuted by the attorney, 13) Number of violence cases seeking counseling from legal aid organizations, 14) Number of VAW/G closed cases at the Criminal Court and the Juvenile and Family Court 15) Number of children and youth convicted and sent to probation centers, 16) Number of social service delivery outlets with easy access for DV and VAW/G victims, 17) Number of officials appointed by MSDHS Minister as mandated by the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007, 18) Number of women and children victimized by violence who receive social services 19) Proportion of children 0-17 years old that are orphans or disadvantaged, and 20) Proportion of children 0-59 months who do not receive proper care.

Component 3 Violence against Women and Girls in Emergency

Situation: 3 issues and 9 indicators namely 1) Number of orphans from violence in the Southern provinces, 2) Number of widows from violence in the Southern provinces, 3) Assault death rate in the Southern provinces, 4) Number of Thai women victimized by human trafficking in Thailand, 5) Number of Thai women victimized by human trafficking assisted by humanitarian organizations to return to Thailand, 6) Number of foreign nationals victimized by human trafficking who receive assistance from social service agencies, 7) Number of people injured from physical assault in the past month, 8) Number of homicides and homicide rate, and 9) Suicide rate.

Component 4 Programs Addressing the Prevention of VAW/G:

3 issues and 3 indicators namely 1) Proportion of children and youth programs that address DV issues, 2) Proportion of local administrative organizations that have programs/projects related to the protection or rehabilitation of women and children victimized by violence, and 3) Proportion of programs/projects with an objective to change men's and boys' attitude toward violence.

Next Steps on VAW/G

The OWAFD/MSDHS, as the national focal point for coordinating policies and plans to eliminate VAW/G and for implementing the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007, should undertake the following activities to further develop VAW/G indicators.

1. Coordinate with agencies concerned to improve some aspects of existing surveys, data collection. 1) Add questions to the NSO's health and welfare survey about women 15–49 years old experiencing physical, emotional and sexual violence during the past year. 2) Add questions to make the Royal Thai Police's crime statistics gender-disaggregated. 3) Support periodic surveys on children situation by the NSO, and the collection of data on violence crimes as per the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007 by the Royal Thai Police and the Office of the Attorney-General.
2. Coordinate the production of new data sets from existing databases or data collection systems to support VAW/G indicators. 1) From the Community Violence Statistics 2007 database that contains data from a survey undertaken by the NSO and the Ministry of Justice, calculate the number of people who experienced life, person, or sexual violence committed by family members and by others. 2) Coordinate with data sources to collect and report data that are disaggregated by gender, age, type of violence (physical, psychological, sexual). Offenders should be categorized as family members or others. Individual records based on 13-digit numbers can facilitate data exchange. 3) Coordinate with the One-Stop Service Centers (OSCCs) to ensure that the victims' data are appropriately and comprehensively disaggregated, e.g. by sex, by category of offender, by type of violence, to produce accurate statistics.
3. Coordinate new data collection. 1) Programs to prevent problems related to children and the youth, 2) Local administrative organizations' programs, 3) Programs to promote gender and culture norms related to VAW/G among men and boys. 4) Violence cases that receive counseling and legal aid from NGOs and foundations. 5) Promote the integration of sexuality education in teachers

training institutes, medical and nursing schools, and coordinate systematic data collection.

The MSDHS should coordinate with producers and users of the data to jointly determine appropriate definitions for VAW/G related terminologies. This would enable implementing agencies to develop a standardized data collection system.

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Acronyms

BMA	Bangkok Metropolitan Administration
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
DSDW	Department of Social Development and Welfare
DV	Domestic violence
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MSDHS	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
NSO	National Statistical Office
OSCC	One-Stop Crisis Center
OWAFD	Office of Women Affairs and Family Development
VAW/G	Violence against women and girls

Conceptual Framework for the Development of VAW/G Indicators and Data

1.1 International Targets and Indicators

The VAW/G indicators and data framework is based on international indices on women empowerment and gender equality developed by various agencies and international forums such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Economic Forum, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPFA) 1995, and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DeVAW).

1.1.1 The United Nations consistently urges member states to set key development targets, and at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000), the **UN Millennium Declaration** and the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** were endorsed by 189 member states. The pledge, to be realized by 2015, consists of 8 goals.

Goal 1: Halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

For goal 3 “Promote gender equality and empower women”, the target is “Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015”. There are 6 indicators:

- (1) Ratio of girls to boys in primary,
- (2) Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education
- (3) Ratio of women to men in tertiary education
- (4) Ratio of female to male literacy rate among the 15–24 year-old age group,
- (5) Share of women in waged non-agricultural employment,
- (6) Share of women in the National Parliament.

1.1.2 The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) developed the Gender-related Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM).

The UNDP introduced the Gender-related Development Index (GDI) in 1995 to assess women's development relative to men's to highlight the gender gap within the member states and to rank countries according to the level of women's development relative to men's. GDI consists of 4 indicators:

- (1) Average life expectancy at birth: female, male,
- (2) Literacy rate: female, male,
- (3) Gross enrolment rate: female, male,
- (4) Proportion of female's and male's earned income.

Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) indicates the capacity of women and men to participate in economic and political decision-making, and their control of economic resources. GEM consists of 4 indicators:

- (1) Proportion of women and men in the Parliament,
- (2) Proportion of female and male legal counselors, high-level administrators, executives in the private sector,
- (3) Proportion of female and male professionals and technicians,
- (4) Proportion of female's and male's earned income.

1.1.3 United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in cooperation with the **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)** and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) developed Gender Equality Index as a situational analysis tool. The index has 6 components:

- (1) Education: 5 sub-groups, 61 indicators, e.g. number of girls and boys enrolled in primary education, male and female literacy rates.
- (2) Family: 2 sub-groups, 61 indicators, e.g. proportion of women giving birth at 15–19 years old, minimum legal age for abortion, minimum legal age for marriage without consent from the parent.
- (3) Health and nutrition: 5 sub-components, 42 indicators, HIV/AIDS infection rate among population 15–24 years old, life expectancy at birth.
- (4) Population: 2 sub-groups, 25 indicators, e.g. ratio of women to men in urban area, sex ratio at birth.
- (5) Decision-making: 1 sub-group, 6 indicators, e.g. proportion of women and men in the Senate, proportion of women and men in the House of Representatives.
- (6) Employment: 5 sub-groups, 54 indicators, e.g. labour participation of women and men 15 years and over, number of women and men who work over 40 hours per week, number of women and men who work part-time.

1.1.4 Bureau for Gender Equality, International Labour Organization (ILO) advocates decent and productive work for men and women. Important concerns in accordance with the ILO convention are:

- (1) Non-discrimination,
- (2) Equal employment opportunity for women and men,
- (3) Protection of female workers' maternity,
- (4) Equal responsibility between female and male workers in family and child care.

1.1.5 World Economic Forum (WEF) prepared the Global Gender Gap Report for the first time in 2005. In 2009, the first assessment by the Global Gender Gap Index covered 134 countries or over 90% of the world population. GGGI focuses on:

- (1) Economic Participation and opportunities: 5 indicators, namely 1) Ratio: Female labour force participation over male value, 2) Wage equality between women and men for similar work, 3) Ratio: Estimated female earned income over male value, 4) Ratio: Female legislators, senior officials

and managers over male value, 5) Ratio: Femal professional and technical workers over male value.

- (2) Educational Attainment: 4 indicators. 1) Ratio: Female literacy rate over male value, 2) Ratio: Female net primary level enrolment over male value 3) Ratio: Female net secondary level enrolment over male value, 4) Ratio: Female gross tertiary level enrolment over male value.
- (3) Political Empowerment: 3 indicators. 1) Ratio: Women with seat in parliament over male value, 2) Ratio: Women at ministerial level over male value, 3) Ratio: Number of years with a female head of state or government (last 50 years) over male value.
- (4) Health and Survival: 2 indicators. 1) Ratio: Female healthy life expectancy over male value, 2) Sex ratio at birth.

1.1.6 The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) was sponsored by the United Nations in response to an appeal from women's organizations all over the world. The United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM), founded in 1966, represents the endeavor of all women's organizations to advocate for their space and platform within the UN system. In 1969, CEDAW was endorsed at the UN Assembly Session 34th. By 2008, 185 countries became parties to the Convention. CEDAW provides a framework for actions which party states should implement to further the protection of women's rights in their countries. CEDAW consists of 30 articles that focus on guaranteeing women's equal rights from birth to death, child's citizenship rights, equal rights to education and employment, equal rights in contractual and other legal instruments, in marriage and family matters, as well as political rights.

Thailand became member to the CEDAW in 1985 and has since developed legal and regulatory measures to support the implementation of CEDAW and was able to withdraw 5 reservations. The reservation on equality in marriage and family matters is currently in an internal withdrawal process.

1.1.7 The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DeVAW). The United Nations declared the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in December 1986. This universal declaration defines violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. Violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of equality, development and peace. Violence against women also constitutes a violation of the rights and fundamental freedoms of women and impairs or nullifies their enjoyment of those rights and freedoms.

On 30th June 2004, ASEAN foreign ministers signed the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the ASEAN Region during the 37th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia. This represents an important step for ASEAN in protecting women's rights. The declaration pledges regional collaboration to eliminate all types of violence against women in the ASEAN countries, collaboration in the collection and analysis of data concerning violence against women, promotion of G-to-G as well as public and private sector collaboration, promotion of basic human rights, support to enhance women's economic situation, assistance and rehabilitation of victims of violence, and implementation of legal measures to penalize offenders.

1.1.8 The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPFA)At the 4th World Conference on Women at Beijing in 1995, the Beijing Declaration was endorsed by 189 member states. The Platform for Action is the global master plan that urges member states to accelerate the implementation of the Nairobi Strategies to eliminate barriers to equal participation in all aspects of life, namely economic, social and political, and to embrace the principle of gender equality in sharing power and responsibility within a family, at the work place, and in the national and international community.

The BPFA proposes that gender equality is fundamentally human rights and social justice issue as women constitute half of the world population and are present in every sector of the society. Therefore the BPFA calls for the member states to adopt the gender mainstreaming strategy, which means that gender equality should be regarded as a core value in national development. All policies, plans, projects, laws and regulations and their implementation should be based on the basis of gender equality.

Violence against women is an important concern in the Platform for Action which explicitly stipulates that the implementation of preventive and corrective measures with regard to violence against women is the responsibility of national governments, local governments, community organizations, non-government organizations, education institutes, the private sector, and the media. Women should be protected from all forms of violence and be free from any prejudices, customary and all other practices that restrict women's enjoyment of their fundamental rights. It also calls for the governments to denounce violence against women, to refrain from using any tradition, custom or religion as an excuse, and to adhere to the commitment to eliminate violence against women as outlined by the DeVAW.

Thailand ratified the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action at the 4th World Conference on Women in 1995. The declaration highlights 12 most discerning issues, i.e. women in poverty, education and training of women, women and health, violence against women, women and armed conflict, women and the economy, women in power and decision-making, institutional mechanism for the advancement of women, human rights of women, women and the media, women and the environment, and the girl-child.

1.1.9 The Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators: Violence against Women and Girls is a set of indicators for monitoring and assessing progress in women development and women empowerment. It is developed by an expert team with support from USAID East Africa Regional Mission in the wake of a conference at Washington D.C. during

5th-7th September 2007. The indicators were expected to be used as a tool for government agencies responsible for making and implementing policies concerning violence against women and girls. The 84 indicators are classified into 4 components as follow:

- (1) **Magnitude and Characteristics of Different Forms of VAW/G:** 5 issues (18 indicators) namely skewed sex ratio, intimate partner violence, violence from someone other than an intimate partner, female genital cutting/mutilation, child marriage.
- (2) **Programs Addressing VAW/G by Sector:** 4 issues (27 indicators) namely health, education, justice and security, and social welfare.
- (3) **VAW/G in Emerging Areas:** 3 issues (15 indicators) namely, humanitarian emergencies, trafficking in persons, femicide.
- (4) **Programs Addressing the Prevention of VAW/G:** 3 issues (24 indicators) namely youth, community mobilization and behavior change, working with men and boys.

1.2 The Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women in Thailand

Thailand's endeavor to prevent and eliminate VAW/G dated back several decades since the ratification of several international conventions on slavery and human trafficking, e.g. the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children 1921, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of the Full Age 1933, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1977), etc.

The national policy framework includes the Policy and Action Plan to Prevent and Address Problems Related to Sex Industry 2006, the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act 1996, the Measures in Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act 1997.

On 29th June 1999, the Cabinet endorsed a proposal to designate November as the campaign period to end violence against women and children, as well as the White Ribbin Project that aimed to mobilize men and other target groups to participate in the campaign.

On 16th May 2000, the Cabinet endorsed the Policy and Plan for the Elimination of Violence against Women and Children. The Child Protection Act was promulgated in 2003.

Thailand fully supported the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the ASEAN Region endorsed on 30th June 2004. The declaration would supplement and support the national policy and implementation.

Starting in 2004, the One Stop Crisis Centers (OSCCs) have been set up as a nation-wide hospital-based network to assist women and children in distress situation.

The Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007 and the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2008 are now in force.

1.2.1 Policy and Plan for the Elimination of Violence against Women and Children. On 16th May 2000, the Cabinet endorsed the Policy and Plan for the Elimination of Violence against Women and designated the OWAFD/MSDHS as the national focal point to coordinate government agencies, private organizations, and experts on VAW/G for the implementation of the multi-disciplinary action plan, as well as to develop a procedure for the prevention and mitigation of problems related to violence as per the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007.

Objectives of the Plan:

- 1) To develop policy and mechanism at all levels to prevent and address problems related to violence against women and children to ensure that women and children do not become victims of violence.
- 2) To enhance the capacity, knowledge and skills of responsible officials and to increase the efficiency of public and private agencies concerned.

- 3) To promote the public's especially children and the youth's awareness and understanding of child's rights and women's rights and to help them develop appropriate attitudes and skills in conflict management so that they do not become either victims or offenders.
- 4) To support individuals, families, communities, and local organizations to participate in the monitoring and surveillance to prevent and address problems from violence against women, children, older persons, and the disadvantaged.
- 5) To develop multi-disciplinary networks at policy and operation levels in the public, private, local organization and people sectors.

Strategies:

- 1) The State should launch a national policy and program on violence against women and children to serve as a framework for effective collaboration and action among government agencies and private organizations concerned.
- 2) The State should launch a public education campaign on violence against women and children, domestic violence, human rights, women's rights and child's right.
- 3) The State should finance activities by public and private organizations that address problems related to violence against women and children.
- 4) The State should support women, men, community organizations to participate in the prevention and elimination of violence in all kinds of relations, e.g. spousal relations, opposite-sex relations, parent-child relations, sibling relations, friendship, teacher-student relations.
- 5) The State and media professional associations should adopt measures to curb and control all kinds of violence in all types of media. The media should accept their responsibility in ensuring that they do not become promoter of violence and should refrain from promoting a gender stereotype bias.

- 6) Two-way communications and constructive engagement should be encouraged.
- 7) Amend family laws and regulations, invest in effective enforcement, and disseminate relevant laws and regulations to the public. Provide legal aid to families in need. The public should also help enforce existing laws to end the violence.
- 8) Establish a public organization with a mandate to assist victims of violence, as well as support private organizations to assume this role.
- 9) Empower officials of the justice system to understand the nature of VAW/G problems as well as their impacts, and develop appropriate prosecution procedures that take into account emotional sensitivity and needs of the victims.
- 10) The State should support study/research on the VAW/G problem, determining factors, impacts, and the assessment of policy implementation.

1.2.2 Women Development Plan during the 10th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007-2011)

- (1) Goal: Thailand is a society of gender equality. People's way of life reflects respect for human dignity. Their attitude is conducive to active engagement of women and men in national development. Women and men receive fair treatment and live peaceful lives. Women have ample opportunities for capacity development and empowerment and participate fully and actively in social, cultural, economic, political and administrative affairs.
- (2) Objectives:
 - To empower women and men to have the knowledge and understanding of human dignity and gender equality.
 - To promote women to participate in development to the fullest of their potential.
 - To ensure that women and their human rights are protected.

- (3) Targets to be achieved at the end of the 10th Plan in 2011:
- Children, youth, women and men of all ages respect human dignity and gender equality.
 - Share of women in politics and administration increases.
 - Women have better access to health services especially reproductive health services.
 - Violence against women drops. Victims have better access to services.
 - Women participation expands and women receive larger share of economic benefits.
- (4) Key strategic issue is to change the society's attitude. To achieve this, the Plan outlines 5 strategies.
1. Promote gender equality attitude. Such attitude will result in close family ties, strong communities, and national development. This calls for collaboration among families, education institutes, religious institutes, and the media, to promote and nurture appropriate values and attitude. Media personnel should have the knowledge and understanding about gender equality, and they should jointly develop necessary guidelines for media monitoring and surveillance.
 2. Expand women's participation in political and public decision-making by empowering women to have necessary knowledge and understanding as well as democratic values and ethics, mobilizing voters' support for female candidates, enhancing the capacity of organizations specializing in women's leadership development, providing advices, developing women participation mechanisms including drafting and amending new and existing laws, introducing special ad hoc measures, and political campaigning.
 3. Improve women's health including reproductive rights to ensure that women have good physical and mental health so that they can participate actively in national

development. Improve women's health services within the regular health service system. Provide appropriate reproductive health services. Promote preventive care and cure to control HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections. Improve health services for the elderly and vulnerable women groups.

4. Strengthen women's personal security to ensure that women can live without fear of violence. Women's rights in life and person should be protected. Public officials and the public should have the awareness and understanding of relevant issues to reduce gender bias. More women should be recruited to the justice system. Procedures concerning the rights of the victims of all types of VAW/G should be reviewed. More collaboration schemes, mechanisms, and research on VAW/G are needed.
5. Promote women's participation in the economy. Every woman should have an opportunity to participate and benefit from the economy, and by law should receive a fair and equal treatment. This will help all women to have economic security. This can be achieved by empowering women in leadership development, and by expanding their access to formal and informal education, supporting the training of new skills, as well as enhancing access to information. Mechanisms and instruments for economic participation include investment credit, flexible working hours, plus some revisions of existing legislations and regulations.

1.2.3 Strategy to protect women's rights and the families. The OWAFD/MSDHS's four-year action plan aims to protect the women's rights so that women and their families are protected. An important measure is to advocate for the review of policies, measures, legislations to establish enabling mechanisms for the protection of women's rights.

1.2.4 The Protection of the Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007. Domestic violence is a sensitive issue. Unlike other violence, DV offenders are close to the victims. The Criminal Code and

criminal prosecution procedure are therefore not appropriate or such cases as they aim largely at penalizing the offenders, not rehabilitating them or protecting the victims. The new Act provides incentives to the offenders to change their behavior and to avoid repeating the offense. This helps reduce an undesirable impact of undermining family relationship. Children, the youth, and family members also receive state protection from violence and unfair treatment.

1.2.5 Thailand's data on violence. A number of public and private agencies have collected data concerning violence as part of their routine work.

- (1) Surveillance data are collected by Ministry of Education, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA), the OWAFD /MSDHS, Department of Social Development and Welfare (DSDW/MSDHS), Department of Local Administration, the National Statistical Office (NSO), and foundations.
- (2) Justic system data are collected by the Royal Thai Police, Ministry of Justice, BMA, Department of Local Administration, Office of the Permanent Secretary/ MSDHS, DSDW/MSDHS.
- (3) Service and rehabilitation data are collected by MoPH, BMA, DSDW/MSDHS, and foundations.
- (4) Monitoring and evaluation data are collected for the purpose of designing appropriate policies and policy instruments by the OWAFD/MSDHS, BMA, etc.

1.3 Framework for Thailand's VAW/G Indicators and Data

The framework for Thailand's VAW/G indicators and data is based largely on the "Violence against Women and Girls: The Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators". The indicators were selected and modified to fit the Thai context. Selected international indicators concerning gender equality were added to the list.

In sum, the framework consists of 4 components and 41 indicators.

- (1) Magnitude and Characteristics of Different Forms of VAW/G:** 3 issues (9 indicators) namely skewed sex ratio, violence from family members and others, child marriage.
- (2) Programs Addressing VAW/G by Sector:** 4 issues (20 indicators) namely health, education, justice and security, and social welfare.
- (3) VAW/G in Emerging Areas:** 3 issues (9 indicators) namely, impacts on women and children in emergency situation, trafficking in persons, self-inflicted injury and assault.
- (4) Programs Addressing the Prevention of VAW/G:** 3 issues (3 indicators) namely children and youth, community mobilization and behavior change, working with men and boys.

Table 1 Framework for Thailand's VAW/G Indicators and Data

A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Thailand's VAW/G Indicators	Data sources
1 — Magnitude and Characteristics of Different Forms of VAW/G	1. Magnitude and Characteristics of Different Forms of VAW/G	
1.1 — Skewed sex ratios	1.1 Skewed sex ratio	1.1.1 Vital statistics (live births) Bureau of Health Policy and Strategy, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH. Data are reported annually.
1.1.1 Sex ratio at birth	1.1.1 Sex ratio at birth	
1.1.2 Excess female infant and child mortality (sex ratios up to age 1 and under 5)	1.1.2 Sex ratio 0–1 year old and 0–4 years old	1.1.2 Bureau of Health Policy and Strategy, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH. Data are reported annually.
1.2 — Intimate partner violence	1.2 Domestic violence and violence by others	1.2.1 Reproductive Health and Family Survey, NSO. (1975, 1985, 1996, 2006, 2009) and CVS
1.2.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 who ever experienced physical violence from an intimate partner	1.2.1 Proportion of married women 15–49 years old who experienced physical or emotional violence	1.2.2 – 1.2.4 Crime Victimization Survey (CVS) 2007 Crime statistics from household survey in Bangkok and Nakhon Si Thammarat. Survey and preliminary data processing by NSO, data dissemination by the Office of Justice Affairs
1.2.2 Proportion of women aged 15–49 who experienced physical violence from an intimate partner in the past 12 months	1.2.2 Number of people who experienced a crime in the past year	
1.2.3 Proportion of women aged 15–49 who experienced physical violence from an intimate partner in the past 12 months who were injured as a result of the violence	1.2.3 Number of people who experienced a crime committed by family member in the past year	

1 As per the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Protection 2007, this refers to married couples, married couples that divorced, couples living together but are not legally married, legal and illegal child, adopted child, blood and non-blood family members that live in the same household.

A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Thailand's VAW/G Indicators	Data sources
<p>1.2.4 Proportion of women aged 15–49 who ever experienced sexual violence from an intimate partner</p> <p>1.2.5 Proportion of women aged 15–49 who experienced sexual violence from an intimate partner in the past 12 months</p>	<p>1.2.4 Number of people who experienced a crime committed by someone other than a family member or an acquainted in the past year</p> <p>1.2.5 Number of people who experienced violence from a family member or someone other than a family member</p>	<p>1.2.5 Bureau of Health Administration, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH processes data reported by the OSCCs.</p>
<p>1.3 — Violence from someone other than an intimate partner</p> <p>1.3.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 who ever experienced physical violence from someone other than an intimate partner</p> <p>1.3.2 Proportion of women aged 15–49 who experienced physical violence from someone other than an intimate partner in the past 12 months</p> <p>1.3.3 Proportion of women aged 15–49 who ever experienced sexual violence from someone other than an intimate partner</p>	<p>Included in 1.2</p>	

A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Thailand's VAW/G Indicators	Data sources
<p>1.3.4 Proportion of women aged 15-49 who experienced sexual violence from someone other than an intimate partner in the past 12 months</p> <p>1.3.5 Proportion of women aged 15-49 who report sexual violence below age 15</p>		
<p>1.4 — Female genital cutting/mutilation (FGC/M)</p> <p>1.4.1 Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have undergone female genital cutting/mutilation</p> <p>1.4.2 Among cut women aged 15-19, the nature of procedure performed</p> <p>1.4.3 Among cut women aged 15-19, proportion who had it performed by a medical practitioner</p> <p>1.4.4 Proportion of mothers aged 15-49 who have at least one daughter who is cut</p>	None selected as they are irrelevant in the context of the Thai society.	

A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Thailand's VAW/G Indicators	Data sources
<p>1.4.5 Among mothers aged 15-49 with at least one cut daughter, proportion of the most recently cut daughters who had it performed by a medical practitioner</p>		
<p>1.5 — Child marriage 1.5.1 Proportion of women aged 18-24 who were married before age 18</p>	<p>1.3 Child marriage 1.3.1 Proportion of women who were under 15 years old at their first marriage 1.3.2 Birth rate for young women 15-19 years old</p>	<p>1.3.1 Reproductive Health and Family Survey, NSO, every 3 years. (2006, 2009) 1.3.2 Bureau of Health Policy and Strategy, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH</p>
<p>2 — Programs Addressing VAW/G by Sector</p>	<p>2. Programmes Addressing VAW/G by Sector</p>	
<p>2.1 — Health 2.1.1 Proportion of health units that have documented & adopted a protocol for the clinical management of VAW/G survivors 2.1.2 Proportion of health units that have done a readiness assessment for the delivery of VAW/G services</p>	<p>2.1 Health 2.1.1 Number of health units that provide counseling, rehabilitation services to victims of violence 2.1.2 Number of women and children who experienced violence 2.1.2 Number of people who experienced any type of violence</p>	<p>2.1.1 — 2.1.3 Bureau of Health Administration, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH processes data reported by the OSOCs.</p>

A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Thailand's VAW/G Indicators	Data sources
2.1.3 Proportion of health units that have clinical commodities for the clinical management of VAW/G		
2.1.4 Proportion of health units with at least one service provider trained to care for and refer VAW/G survivors		
2.1.5 Number of service providers trained to identify, refer, and care for VAW/G survivors		
2.1.6 Number of health providers trained in FGC/M management and counseling		
2.1.7 Proportion of women who were asked about physical and sexual violence during a visit to a health unit		
2.1.8 Proportion of women who reported physical and/or sexual violence		
2.1.9 Proportion of VAW/G survivors who received appropriate care		

A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Thailand's VAW/G Indicators	Data sources
<p>2.1.10 Proportion of rape survivors who received comprehensive care</p>		
<p>2.2 — Education</p> <p>2.2.1 Percent of schools that have procedures to take action on reported cases of sexual abuse</p> <p>2.2.2 Number of teacher training programs that include sexual and physical VAW/G in their curriculums</p> <p>2.2.3 Percent of schools that train their staff on sexual and physical VAW/G issues</p> <p>2.2.4 Proportion of nursing and medical schools that include VAW/G as part of their core curriculum</p>	<p>2.2 Education</p> <p>2.2.1 Number of schools that have sexuality education in the curriculum</p> <p>2.2.2 Proportion of teachers training institutes that have sexuality education in the curriculum</p> <p>2.2.3 Number of teachers who had sexuality education training</p> <p>2.2.4 Proportion of medical and nursing schools that have VAW/G in the curriculum</p>	<p>2.2.1 Programme of Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)</p> <p>2.2.2 PATH</p> <p>2.2.3 PATH</p> <p>2.2.4 None</p>
<p>2.3 — Justice and Security</p> <p>2.3.1 Proportion of law enforcement units following a nationally</p>	<p>2.3 Justice and Security</p> <p>2.3.1 Number of justice organizations specializing in violence issues</p>	<p>2.3.1 Conflict Management Promotion Division, Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Department of Probation, foundations</p>

A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Thailand's VAW/G Indicators	Data sources
established protocol for VAW/G complaints	2.3.2 Proportion of legal counselors and trainees who have good understanding of the Prevention of the Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007	3.3.2 None (Rights and Liberties Protection Division, Rights and Liberties Protection Department/ Coordinating Center as per the Act)
2.3.2 Number of law enforcement professionals trained to respond to incidents of VAW/G according to an established protocol	2.3.3 Number of crimes against life and person, and sexual crimes	3.3.3 ICT Center, Royal Thai Police
2.3.3 Number of VAW/G complaints reported to the police	2.3.4 Number of domestic violence cases processed by the police	3.3.4 Coordinating Center for the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking and Child Labour, Royal Thai Police
2.3.4 Proportion of VAW/G cases that were investigated by the police	2.3.5 Number of domestic violence cases prosecuted by the attorney	3.3.5 Bureau of Policy, Strategy and Budget, Office of Special Attorney in Policy and Planning/ Plan and Budget Office, the Judiciary of Thailand
2.3.5 Proportion of VAW/G cases that were prosecuted by law	2.3.6 Number of violence cases seeking counseling from legal aid organizations	3.3.6 Legal aid organisations
2.3.6 Proportion of prosecuted VAW/G cases that resulted in a conviction	2.3.7 Number of VAW/G closed cases at the Criminal Court and the Juvenile and Family Court	3.3.7 Data System and Statistics Section, Plan and Budget Office, the Judiciary of Thailand
2.3.7 Number of legal aid service organizations for VAW/G survivors	2.3.8 Number of children and youth convicted and sent to probation centres	3.3.8 Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection
2.3.8 Proportion of women who know of a local organization that provides legal aid to VAW/G survivors		

A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Thailand's VAW/G Indicators	Data sources
<p>2.4 — Social Welfare</p> <p>2.4.1 Availability of social services within an accessible distance</p> <p>2.4.2 Proportion of women who demonstrate knowledge of available social welfare-based VAW/G services</p> <p>2.4.3 Number of women and children using VAW/G social welfare services</p> <p>2.4.4 Number of VAW/G hotlines available within a specified geographic area</p> <p>2.4.5 Number of calls per VAW/G hotline within a specified geographic area</p>	<p>2.4 Social Welfare</p> <p>2.4.1 Number of social service delivery outlets with easy access for DV and VAW/G victims</p> <p>2.4.2 Number of officials appointed by MSDHS Minister as mandated by the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007</p> <p>2.4.3 Number of women and children victimized by violence who receive social services</p> <p>2.4.4 Proportion of children 0–17 years old who are orphans or disadvantaged</p> <p>2.4.5 Proportion of children 0 – 59 months who do not receive proper care</p>	<p>2.4.1 Bureau of Women and Children Protection and Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children/ DSDW, and Bureau of Family Development/OWAFD, Office of the Permanent Secretary/MSDHS, foundations</p> <p>2.4.2 Bureau of Family Development/OWAFD</p> <p>2.4.3 Bureau of Women and Children Protection and Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children/ Department of Social Development and Welfare, and Bureau of Family Development/OWAFD, Office of the Permanent Secretary/MSDHS, foundations, women and children organisations</p>

A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Thailand's VAW/G Indicators	Data sources
		2.4.4 — 2.4.5 Monitoring the Situation of Children (and Women): Thailand Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006, NSO, MSDHS, MoPH, M. of Education and UNICEF. Data collected during December 2005–February 2006.
3 — Under-Documented Forms of VAW/G and Emerging Areas	3. Violence against Women and Girls in Emergency Situation	
3.1 — Humanitarian Emergencies 3.1.1 Protocols that are aligned with international standards have been established for the clinical management of sexual violence survivors within the emergency area at all levels of the health system	3.1 Impacts on Women and Children in Emergency Situation 3.1.1 Number of orphans from violence in the Southern provinces 3.1.2 Number of widows from violence in the Southern provinces 3.1.3 Assault death rate in the Southern provinces	3.1.1 Office of the Permanent Secretary, MSDHS 3.1.2 Office of the Permanent Secretary, MSDHS 3.1.3 Bureau of Epidemiology, Department of Disease Control, MoPH

A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Thailand's VAW/G Indicators	Data sources
3.1.2 A coordinated rapid situational analysis, which includes a security assessment, has been conducted and documented in the emergency area		
3.1.3 The proportion of sexual violence cases in the emergency area for which legal action has been taken		
3.1.4 Proportion of reported sexual exploitation and abuse incidents in the emergency area that resulted in prosecution and/or termination of humanitarian staff		
3.1.5 Coordination mechanisms established and partners orientated in the emergency area		
3.1.6 Number of women/girls reporting incidents of sexual violence per 10,000 population in the emergency area		

A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Thailand's VAW/G Indicators	Data sources
3.1.7 Percent of rape survivors in the emergency area who report to health facilities/workers within 72 hours and receive appropriate medical care		
3.1.8 Proportion of sexual violence survivors in the emergency area who report 72 hours or more after the incident and receive a basic set of psycho social and medical services		
3.1.9 Number of activities in the emergency area initiated by the community targeted at the prevention of and response to sexual violence of women and girls		
3.1.10 Proportion of women and girls in the emergency area who demonstrate knowledge of available services, why and when they would be accessed		

A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Thailand's VAW/G Indicators	Data sources
<p>3.2 — Trafficking in Persons</p> <p>3.2.1 Number of specialized services provided to trafficked women and children in a targeted area of destination countries</p> <p>3.2.2 Number of women and girls assisted by organizations providing specialized services to trafficked individuals, in a destination region or country</p> <p>3.2.3 Proportion of people in origin and destination communities who have been exposed to public awareness messages about TIP</p>	<p>3.2 Trafficking in Persons</p> <p>3.2.1 Number of Thai women victimized by human trafficking in Thailand</p> <p>3.2.2 Number of Thai women victimized by human trafficking who receive assistance from humanitarian organizations to return to Thailand</p> <p>3.2.3 Number of foreigners victimized by human trafficking that received assistance from social service agencies</p>	<p>3.2.1 Royal Thai Police</p> <p>3.2.2 — 3.2.3 Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children/DSDW/MSDHS</p>
<p>3.3 — Femicide</p> <p>3.3.1 Female Homicide</p> <p>3.3.2 Proportion of female deaths that occurred due to gender-based causes</p>	<p>3.3 Self-inflicted Injuries and Assault</p> <p>3.3.1 Number of people injured from physical assault in the past month</p> <p>3.3.2 Number of homicides and homicide rate</p> <p>3.3.3 Suicide rate</p>	<p>3.3.1 Health and Welfare Survey, NSO, Bureau of Epidemiology/Department of Disease Control/MoPH</p> <p>3.3.2 Bureau of Health Policy and Strategy, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH</p> <p>3.3.3 Department of Mental Health, MoPH</p>

A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Thailand's VAW/G Indicators	Data sources
4 — Programs Addressing the Prevention of VAW/G	4. Programs Addressing the Prevention of VAW/G	
4.1 — Youth 4.1.1 Proportion of youth-serving organizations that train staff and front line people on issues of sexual and physical VAW/G 4.1.2 Proportion of youth-serving organizations that include trainings for beneficiaries on sexual and physical VAW/G 4.1.3 Proportion of individuals who report they heard or saw a mass media message on issues related to sexual violence and youth 4.1.4 Proportion of girls who say they would be willing to report any experience of unwanted sexual activity 4.1.5 Proportion of girls that feel able to say no to sexual activity	4.1 Children and Youth 4.1.1 Proportion of children and youth programs that address DV problems	4.1.1 Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups, OWAFD, Department of Social Development and Welfare are involved in children and youth development. But data have not been processed and analyzed.

A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Thailand's VAW/G Indicators	Data sources
<p>4.1.6 Proportion of girls reporting that male teachers do not have the right to demand sex from school children</p> <p>4.1.7 Proportion of girls who believe that girls are not to blame for sexual harassment by a male teacher or student</p>		
<p>4.2 — Community Mobilization and Individual Behavior Change</p> <p>4.2.1 Proportion of individuals who know any of the legal rights of women</p> <p>4.2.2 Proportion of individuals who know any of the legal sanctions for VAW/G</p> <p>4.2.3 Proportion of people who have been exposed to VAW/G prevention messages</p> <p>4.2.4 Proportion of people who say that wife beating is an acceptable way for husbands to discipline their wives</p>	<p>4.2 Community Mobilization and Individual Behavior Change</p> <p>4.2.1 Proportion of local administrative organizations that have programs/projects related to the protection or rehabilitation of women and children victimized by violence</p>	<p>4.2.1 Division of Network Promotion and Development/OWAFD is collecting and analyzing data from local administrative organizations.</p>

A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Thailand's VAW/G Indicators	Data sources
<p>4.2.5 Proportion of people who would assist a woman being beaten by her husband or partner</p> <p>4.2.6 Proportion of people who say that men cannot be held responsible for controlling their sexual behavior</p> <p>4.2.7 Proportion of people who agree that a woman has a right to refuse sex</p> <p>4.2.8 Proportion of people who agree that rape can take place between a man and woman who are married</p> <p>4.2.9 Proportion of target audience who has been exposed to communication messages recommending the discontinuation of FGC/M</p> <p>4.2.10 Proportion of people who believe that FGC/M should be stopped</p>		

A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Thailand's VAW/G Indicators	Data sources
<p>4.2.11 Proportion of women who do not intend to have any of their daughters undergo FGC/M</p> <p>4.2.12 Proportion of people who believe child marriage should be stopped</p> <p>4.2.13 Proportion of women who do not intend to marry their daughters before the age of 18</p>		
<p>4.3 — Working with Men and Boys</p> <p>4.3.1 Number of programs implemented for men and boys that include examining gender and culture norms related to VAW/G</p> <p>4.3.2 Proportion of men and boys who agree that women should have the same rights as men</p> <p>4.3.3 Proportion of men and boys with gender-related norms that put women and girls at risk for physical and sexual violence</p>	<p>4.3 Working with Men and Boys</p> <p>4.3.1 Proportion of programs/projects with an objective to change men's and boys' attitude toward violence</p>	<p>4.3.1 Bureau of Gender Equality Promotion/OWAFD asked CGEOs to submit their gender programs for the fiscal year 2011. But the data concerning this indicator have not been analyzed.</p>

VAW/G Indicators

1. Magnitude and Characteristics of Different Forms of VAW/G

1.1 Skewed sex ratio

Indicator 1.1.1 Sex ratio at birth

Some cultures have a bias about the sex of a child. This has an immense impact on conception, birth control, and skewed sex ratio at birth, which eventually leads to complicated reproductive problems.

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

Number of female live births/Number of male live births

Data source/Data dissemination

Two sources report slightly different data.

- (1) Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior's data are based on new entries in the household registrations, which in turn are based on birth certificates. But statistics show the year of the entry, not the year of birth shown on the birth certificate. Data are disseminated at <http://203.113.86.149:80/xstat/tran/bstat.htm>, and Annual Birth Statistics. Tel 02-791-7532.
- (2) Cluster for Health Information Division, Bureau of Health Policy and Strategy, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH processes live birth data from birth certificates administered by Bureau of Registration Administration, Department of Provincial

Administration, Ministry of Interior. Statistics are based on the year of birth as shown on the birth certificate. Data are disaggregated by region and sex. Provincial data reported in the Annual Report on Health Statistics are not gender-disaggregated. Data are disseminated at <http://bps.ops.moph.go.th/Healthinformation/สถิติ52/index.htm>. Tel 02-590-1491.

Data presented in this report

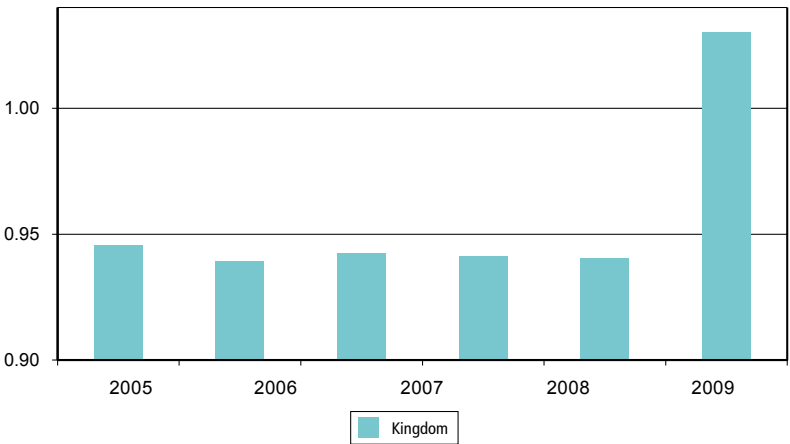
This report presents sex ratio at birth at national, regional and provincial level, 2005-2009 from the Cluster for Health Information Division, Bureau of Health Policy and Strategy, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH.

Data development plan -

Female and male live birth

Male live births consistently outnumbered female live births. Sex ratio at birth (F/M) during 2005-2009 averaged at 0.94.

Sex ratio at birth (F/M)



Sex ratio at birth (F/M) by region and province

	Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2005				Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2006			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)
Kingdom	416,193	393,581	809,774	0.95	414,049	388,875	802,924	0.94
Bangkok Metropolis	57,775	54,093	111,868	0.94	56,923	53,001	109,924	0.93
Samut Prakan	7,830	7,404	15,234	0.95	9,649	8,918	18,567	0.92
Nonthaburi	5,896	5,543	11,439	0.94	6,019	5,763	11,782	0.96
Pathum Thani	6,365	5,595	11,960	0.88	7,831	7,265	15,096	0.93
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya	5,056	4,835	9,891	0.96	5,002	4,849	9,851	0.97
Ang Thong	1,520	1,460	2,980	0.96	1,475	1,403	2,878	0.95
Lop Buri	4,208	3,962	8,170	0.94	3,956	3,827	7,783	0.97
Sing Buri	1,218	1,275	2,493	1.05	1,163	1,074	2,237	0.92
Chai Nat	1,408	1,380	2,788	0.98	1,460	1,388	2,848	0.95
Saraburi	4,596	4,268	8,864	0.93	4,571	4,260	8,831	0.93
Chon Buri	13,685	12,994	26,679	0.95	14,310	13,443	27,753	0.94
Rayong	4,902	4,762	9,664	0.97	4,952	4,731	9,683	0.96
Chanthaburi	3,293	3,100	6,393	0.94	3,301	3,139	6,440	0.95
Trat	1,432	1,306	2,738	0.91	1,351	1,254	2,605	0.93
Chachoengsao	3,978	3,994	7,972	1.00	4,175	4,094	8,269	0.98
Prachin Buri	2,988	3,004	5,992	1.01	3,083	2,846	5,929	0.92

	Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2005				Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2006			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)
Nakhon Nayok	1,672	1,603	3,275	0.96	1,541	1,431	2,972	0.93
Sa Kao	3,216	3,024	6,240	0.94	3,075	2,921	5,996	0.95
Ratchaburi	5,275	4,989	10,264	0.95	5,898	5,499	11,397	0.93
Kanchanaburi	5,494	5,118	10,612	0.93	5,370	4,916	10,286	0.92
Suphan Buri	4,720	4,482	9,202	0.95	4,684	4,490	9,174	0.96
Nakhon Pathom	5,790	5,347	11,137	0.92	4,881	4,724	9,605	0.97
Samut Sakhon	5,491	5,106	10,597	0.93	6,220	5,756	11,976	0.93
Samut Songkhram	978	924	1,902	0.94	903	762	1,665	0.84
Phetchaburi	2,757	2,644	5,401	0.96	2,862	2,602	5,464	0.91
Prachuap Khiri Khan	3,268	3,061	6,329	0.94	3,338	2,983	6,321	0.89
Central Region	107,036	101,180	208,216	0.95	111,070	104,338	215,408	0.94
Nakhon Ratchasima	14,624	13,992	28,616	0.96	14,101	13,203	27,304	0.94
Buri Ram	9,225	8,614	17,839	0.93	8,666	7,866	16,532	0.91
Surin	7,961	7,571	15,532	0.95	7,388	6,931	14,319	0.94
Si Sa Ket	7,504	7,037	14,541	0.94	7,396	6,871	14,267	0.93
Ubon Ratchathani	11,328	10,765	22,093	0.95	10,810	10,251	21,061	0.95
Yasothon	2,597	2,451	5,048	0.94	2,484	2,379	4,863	0.96
Chaiyaphum	5,479	5,223	10,702	0.95	5,330	4,994	10,324	0.94

	Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2005				Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2006			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)
Amnat Charoen	2,009	1,943	3,952	0.97	1,993	1,820	3,813	0.91
Nong Bua Lam Phu	2,769	2,678	5,447	0.97	2,760	2,621	5,381	0.95
Khon Kaen	10,208	9,724	19,932	0.95	9,943	9,390	19,333	0.94
Udon Thani	9,011	8,513	17,524	0.94	8,720	8,328	17,048	0.96
Loei	3,486	3,355	6,841	0.96	3,444	3,219	6,663	0.93
Nong Khai	5,296	4,931	10,227	0.93	5,076	4,863	9,939	0.96
Maha Sarakham	4,171	4,144	8,315	0.99	4,128	3,868	7,996	0.94
Roi Et	5,985	5,675	11,660	0.95	5,763	5,359	11,122	0.93
Kalasin	4,896	4,674	9,570	0.95	4,748	4,478	9,226	0.94
Sakon Nakhon	7,121	6,766	13,887	0.95	7,024	6,463	13,487	0.92
Nakhon Phanom	4,171	3,957	8,128	0.95	3,990	3,854	7,844	0.97
Mukdahan	1,682	1,679	3,361	1.00	1,996	1,858	3,854	0.93
Northeastern Region	119,523	113,692	233,215	0.95	115,760	108,616	224,376	0.94
Chiang Mai	10,074	9,680	19,754	0.96	10,470	9,680	20,150	0.92
Lamphun	1,717	1,593	3,310	0.93	1,741	1,580	3,321	0.91
Lampang	3,092	2,821	5,913	0.91	2,794	2,636	5,430	0.94
Uttaradit	2,334	2,143	4,477	0.92	2,180	1,960	4,140	0.90
Phrae	1,869	1,712	3,581	0.92	1,662	1,655	3,317	1.00

	Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2005				Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2006			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)
Nan	2,228	2,054	4,282	0.92	2,218	2,130	4,348	0.96
Phayao	2,071	1,883	3,954	0.91	1,973	1,898	3,871	0.96
Chiang Rai	5,886	5,808	11,694	0.99	5,818	5,590	11,408	0.96
Mae Hong Son	1,987	1,774	3,761	0.89	1,921	1,798	3,719	0.94
Nakhon Sawan	5,438	5,249	10,687	0.97	5,423	5,143	10,566	0.95
Uthai Thani	1,741	1,688	3,429	0.97	1,774	1,655	3,429	0.93
Kamphaeng Phet	3,680	3,352	7,032	0.91	3,370	3,265	6,635	0.97
Tak	5,141	4,962	10,103	0.97	4,399	4,292	8,691	0.98
Sukhothai	2,865	2,564	5,429	0.89	2,768	2,478	5,246	0.90
Phitsanulok	4,538	4,199	8,737	0.93	4,419	4,150	8,569	0.94
Phichit	2,484	2,383	4,867	0.96	2,503	2,430	4,933	0.97
Phetchabun	4,724	4,603	9,327	0.97	4,719	4,313	9,032	0.91
Northern Region	61,869	58,468	120,337	0.95	60,152	56,653	116,805	0.94
Nakhon Si Thammarat	9,420	8,799	18,219	0.93	9,339	8,938	18,277	0.96
Krabi	3,761	3,596	7,357	0.96	3,762	3,418	7,180	0.91
Phang-nga	1,647	1,602	3,249	0.97	1,751	1,655	3,406	0.95
Phuket	3,527	3,328	6,855	0.94	3,615	3,258	6,873	0.90
Surat Thani	7,721	7,231	14,952	0.94	7,699	7,378	15,077	0.96

	Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2005				Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2006			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)
Ranong	1,144	1,112	2,256	0.97	1,134	1,115	2,249	0.98
Chumphon	3,244	3,139	6,383	0.97	3,205	3,016	6,221	0.94
Songkhla	11,122	10,343	21,465	0.93	10,974	10,300	21,274	0.94
Satun	2,428	2,337	4,765	0.96	2,426	2,305	4,731	0.95
Trang	4,645	4,388	9,033	0.94	4,785	4,479	9,264	0.94
Phatthalung	2,989	2,786	5,775	0.93	2,924	2,839	5,763	0.97
Pattani	6,249	5,931	12,180	0.95	6,214	5,899	12,113	0.95
Yala	5,251	5,162	10,413	0.98	5,380	5,035	10,415	0.94
Narathiwat	6,860	6,409	13,269	0.93	6,936	6,632	13,568	0.96
Southern Region	70,008	66,163	136,171	0.95	70,144	66,267	136,411	0.94

	Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2007				Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2008			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)
Kingdom	417,783	393,601	811,384	0.94	410,737	386,619	797,356	0.94
Bangkok Metropolitan	57,296	53,238	110,534	0.93	55,213	51,566	106,779	0.93
Samut Prakan	8,273	7,710	15,983	0.93	7,994	7,616	15,610	0.95
Nonthaburi	6,114	5,648	11,762	0.92	6,015	5,651	11,666	0.94
Pathum Thani	6,882	6,356	13,238	0.92	6,704	6,358	13,062	0.95
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya	5,454	5,017	10,471	0.92	5,284	5,005	10,289	0.95
Ang Thong	1,601	1,497	3,098	0.94	1,551	1,489	3,040	0.96
Lop Buri	4,151	3,777	7,928	0.91	4,042	3,759	7,801	0.93
Sing Buri	1,202	1,169	2,371	0.97	1,179	1,101	2,280	0.93
Chai Nat	1,553	1,475	3,028	0.95	1,514	1,394	2,908	0.92
Saraburi	4,675	4,391	9,066	0.94	4,487	4,211	8,698	0.94
Chon Buri	14,625	13,900	28,525	0.95	15,010	14,059	29,069	0.94
Rayong	5,109	4,910	10,019	0.96	5,425	4,919	10,344	0.91
Chanthaburi	3,311	3,180	6,491	0.96	3,260	3,185	6,445	0.98
Trat	1,378	1,310	2,688	0.95	1,416	1,317	2,733	0.93
Chachoengsao	4,433	4,229	8,662	0.95	4,419	4,058	8,477	0.92
Prachin Buri	3,124	3,034	6,158	0.97	3,140	3,028	6,168	0.96
Nakhon Nayok	1,799	1,604	3,403	0.89	1,827	1,622	3,449	0.89

	Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2007				Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2008			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)
Sa Kao	3,048	3,024	6,072	0.99	3,179	3,040	6,219	0.96
Ratchaburi	6,026	5,677	11,703	0.94	5,741	5,467	11,208	0.95
Kanchanaburi	5,513	5,218	10,731	0.95	5,244	5,057	10,301	0.96
Suphan Buri	4,790	4,543	9,333	0.95	4,735	4,314	9,049	0.91
Nakhon Pathom	5,627	5,210	10,837	0.93	5,246	4,963	10,209	0.95
Samut Sakhon	5,393	5,112	10,505	0.95	5,455	5,048	10,503	0.93
Samut Songkhram	764	704	1,468	0.92	672	679	1,351	1.01
Phetchaburi	2,900	2,796	5,696	0.96	2,752	2,537	5,289	0.92
Prachuap Khiri Khan	3,313	3,191	6,504	0.96	3,394	3,125	6,519	0.92
Central Region	111,058	104,682	215,740	0.94	109,685	103,002	212,687	0.94
Nakhon Ratchasima	14,454	13,481	27,935	0.93	14,391	13,960	28,351	0.97
Buri Ram	8,592	8,136	16,728	0.95	8,545	7,994	16,539	0.94
Surin	7,376	7,174	14,550	0.97	7,091	6,810	13,901	0.96
Si Sa Ket	7,349	7,142	14,491	0.97	7,142	6,670	13,812	0.93
Ubon Ratchathani	10,955	10,306	21,261	0.94	10,754	10,383	21,137	0.97
Yasothon	2,590	2,433	5,023	0.94	2,570	2,385	4,955	0.93
Chaiyaphum	5,635	5,204	10,839	0.92	5,307	5,043	10,350	0.95
Amnat Charoen	1,959	1,816	3,775	0.93	1,877	1,877	3,754	1.00

	Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2007				Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2008			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)
Nong Bua Lam Phu	2,687	2,516	5,203	0.94	2,641	2,512	5,153	0.95
Khon Kaen	10,109	9,440	19,549	0.93	10,000	9,176	19,176	0.92
Udon Thani	8,679	8,185	16,864	0.94	8,470	8,189	16,659	0.97
Loei	3,420	3,330	6,750	0.97	3,364	3,244	6,608	0.96
Nong Khai	5,013	4,915	9,928	0.98	5,078	4,769	9,847	0.94
Maha Sarakham	4,165	3,921	8,086	0.94	4,032	3,804	7,836	0.94
Roi Et	5,713	5,546	11,259	0.97	5,364	5,166	10,530	0.96
Kalasin	4,884	4,619	9,503	0.95	4,702	4,416	9,118	0.94
Sakon Nakhon	6,874	6,597	13,471	0.96	6,944	6,578	13,522	0.95
Nakhon Phanom	3,948	3,813	7,761	0.97	3,721	3,626	7,347	0.97
Mukdahan	2,026	1,894	3,920	0.93	1,979	1,849	3,828	0.93
Northeastern Region	116,428	110,468	226,896	0.95	113,972	108,451	222,423	0.95
Chiang Mai	9,873	9,066	18,939	0.92	9,510	8,863	18,373	0.93
Lamphun	1,785	1,607	3,392	0.90	1,743	1,650	3,393	0.95
Lampang	2,735	2,720	5,455	0.99	2,589	2,560	5,149	0.99
Uttaradit	2,154	2,073	4,227	0.96	2,077	1,907	3,984	0.92
Phrae	1,758	1,711	3,469	0.97	1,746	1,573	3,319	0.90
Nan	2,251	2,110	4,361	0.94	2,185	1,964	4,149	0.90

	Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2007				Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2008			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)
Phayao	2,039	1,862	3,901	0.91	1,881	1,795	3,676	0.95
Chiang Rai	5,840	5,595	11,435	0.96	5,820	5,449	11,269	0.94
Mae Hong Son	1,864	1,730	3,594	0.93	1,796	1,656	3,452	0.92
Nakhon Sawan	5,556	5,326	10,882	0.96	5,478	4,960	10,438	0.91
Uthai Thani	1,811	1,724	3,535	0.95	1,802	1,648	3,450	0.91
Kamphaeng Phet	3,522	3,299	6,821	0.94	3,357	3,197	6,554	0.95
Tak	4,298	3,989	8,287	0.93	5,336	4,941	10,277	0.93
Sukhothai	2,762	2,632	5,394	0.95	2,654	2,451	5,105	0.92
Phitsanulok	4,457	4,226	8,683	0.95	4,288	4,208	8,496	0.98
Phichit	2,654	2,409	5,063	0.91	2,583	2,438	5,021	0.94
Phetchabun	4,809	4,432	9,241	0.92	4,622	4,283	8,905	0.93
Northern Region	60,168	56,511	116,679	0.94	59,467	55,543	115,010	0.93
Nakhon Si Thammarat	9,744	9,292	19,036	0.95	9,598	9,050	18,648	0.94
Krabi	3,952	3,632	7,584	0.92	3,886	3,725	7,611	0.96
Phang-nga	1,719	1,696	3,415	0.99	1,820	1,663	3,483	0.91
Phuket	3,847	3,570	7,417	0.93	3,881	3,783	7,664	0.97
Surat Thani	8,744	8,008	16,752	0.92	8,527	7,869	16,396	0.92
Ranong	1,086	1,097	2,183	1.01	1,040	1,023	2,063	0.98

	Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2007				Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2008			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)
Chumphon	3,327	3,133	6,460	0.94	3,310	3,098	6,408	0.94
Songkhla	11,104	10,480	21,584	0.94	11,033	10,251	21,284	0.93
Satun	2,445	2,340	4,785	0.96	2,521	2,322	4,843	0.92
Trang	4,619	4,498	9,117	0.97	4,647	4,346	8,993	0.94
Phatthalung	3,045	2,923	5,968	0.96	3,086	2,950	6,036	0.96
Pattani	6,577	6,135	12,712	0.93	6,551	6,029	12,580	0.92
Yala	5,490	5,222	10,712	0.95	5,300	5,170	10,470	0.98
Narathiwat	7,134	6,676	13,810	0.94	7,200	6,778	13,978	0.94
Southern Region	72,833	68,702	141,535	0.94	72,400	68,057	140,457	0.94

	Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2009				Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2010			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)
Kingdom	405,970	381,769	787,739	0.94	313,725	323,292	637,017	1.03
Bangkok Metropolitan	54,213	50,722	104,935	0.94	27,116	29,904	57,020	1.10
Samut Prakan	7,735	7,150	14,885	0.92	5,675	6,071	11,746	1.07
Nonthaburi	5,809	5,406	11,215	0.93	5,131	5,768	10,899	1.12
Pathum Thani	6,246	5,821	12,067	0.93	4,623	5,087	9,710	1.10
Phra Nakhon Si	5,003	4,787	9,790	0.96	3,762	4,024	7,786	1.07
Ang Thong	1,532	1,489	3,021	0.97	1,369	1,480	2,849	1.08
Lop Buri	4,003	3,761	7,764	0.94	3,790	3,762	7,552	0.99
Sing Buri	1,235	1,116	2,351	0.90	1,028	1,122	2,150	1.09
Chai Nat	1,526	1,486	3,012	0.97	1,619	1,733	3,352	1.07
Saraburi	4,329	4,160	8,489	0.96	3,044	3,106	6,150	1.02
Chon Buri	14,690	13,805	28,495	0.94	6,393	6,636	13,029	1.04
Rayong	5,445	4,966	10,411	0.91	3,055	3,137	6,192	1.03
Chanthaburi	3,376	3,159	6,535	0.94	2,529	2,600	5,129	1.03
Trat	1,319	1,198	2,517	0.91	1,103	1,102	2,205	1.00
Chachoengsao	4,441	4,113	8,554	0.93	3,295	3,419	6,715	1.04
Prachin Buri	3,031	2,901	5,932	0.96	2,303	2,339	4,642	1.02
Nakhon Nayok	1,812	1,694	3,506	0.93	1,248	1,274	2,522	1.02

	Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2009				Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2010			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)
Sa Kaeo	3,088	3,094	6,182	1.00	2,735	2,698	5,433	0.99
Ratchaburi	5,624	5,313	10,937	0.94	4,087	4,284	8,372	1.05
Kanchanaburi	5,164	4,847	10,011	0.94	4,206	4,160	8,366	0.99
Suphan Buri	4,818	4,538	9,356	0.94	4,102	4,350	8,452	1.06
Nakhon Pathom	4,890	4,701	9,591	0.96	4,112	4,447	8,558	1.08
Samut Sakhon	5,243	4,918	10,161	0.94	2,363	2,519	4,882	1.07
Samut Songkhram	732	633	1,365	0.86	933	1,005	1,939	1.08
Phetchaburi	2,711	2,411	5,122	0.89	2,242	2,385	4,626	1.06
Prachuap Khiri Khan	3,341	3,091	6,432	0.93	2,543	2,523	5,066	0.99
Central Region	107,143	100,558	207,701	0.94	104,405	110,938	215,343	1.06
Nakhon Ratchasima	14,237	13,480	27,717	0.95	12,748	13,019	25,767	1.02
Buri Ram	8,568	7,979	16,547	0.93	7,741	7,762	15,503	1.00
Surin	7,164	6,777	13,941	0.95	6,904	6,894	13,798	1.00
Si Sa Ket	7,085	6,820	13,905	0.96	7,245	7,249	14,494	1.00
Ubon Ratchathani	10,936	10,242	21,178	0.94	9,071	9,014	18,084	0.99
Yasothon	2,378	2,350	4,728	0.99	2,707	2,685	5,392	0.99
Chaiyaphum	5,607	5,160	10,767	0.92	5,608	5,655	11,263	1.01
Amnat Charoen	1,814	1,783	3,597	0.98	1,862	1,852	3,715	0.99

	Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2009				Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2010			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)
Nong Bua Lam Phu	2,668	2,465	5,133	0.92	2,526	2,493	5,019	0.99
Khon Kaen	9,989	9,532	19,521	0.95	8,750	8,899	17,649	1.02
Udon Thani	8,725	8,176	16,901	0.94	7,706	7,713	15,419	1.00
Loei	3,502	3,264	6,766	0.93	3,148	3,077	6,224	0.98
Nong Khai	4,973	4,580	9,553	0.92	4,575	4,526	9,101	0.99
Maha Sarakham	4,039	3,862	7,901	0.96	4,662	4,738	9,400	1.02
Roi Et	5,446	5,204	10,650	0.96	6,536	6,553	13,089	1.00
Kalasin	4,578	4,401	8,979	0.96	4,889	4,924	9,814	1.01
Sakon Nakhon	6,811	6,575	13,386	0.97	5,603	5,604	11,207	1.00
Nakhon Phanom	3,582	3,543	7,125	0.99	3,503	3,518	7,020	1.00
Mukdahan	1,928	1,822	3,750	0.95	1,699	1,689	3,388	0.99
Northeastern	114,030	108,015	222,045	0.95	107,482	107,864	215,346	1.00
Chiang Mai	9,333	8,784	18,117	0.94	7,992	8,373	16,365	1.05
Lamphun	1,708	1,549	3,257	0.91	1,971	2,076	4,046	1.05
Lampang	2,628	2,486	5,114	0.95	3,761	3,871	7,632	1.03
Uttaradit	2,090	1,858	3,948	0.89	2,283	2,345	4,628	1.03
Phrae	1,704	1,596	3,300	0.94	2,251	2,364	4,614	1.05
Nan	2,156	1,975	4,131	0.92	2,401	2,359	4,760	0.98

	Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2009				Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2010			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)
Phayao	1,975	1,700	3,675	0.86	2,387	2,481	4,867	1.04
Chiang Rai	5,880	5,404	11,284	0.92	5,894	6,072	11,966	1.03
Mae Hong Son	1,781	1,742	3,523	0.98	1,244	1,179	2,423	0.95
Nakhon Sawan	5,506	5,218	10,724	0.95	5,259	5,473	10,732	1.04
Uthai Thani	1,699	1,606	3,305	0.95	1,615	1,664	3,279	1.03
Kamphaeng Phet	3,370	3,110	6,480	0.92	3,617	3,652	7,270	1.01
Tak	4,513	4,138	8,651	0.92	2,651	2,576	5,227	0.97
Sukhothai	2,774	2,578	5,352	0.93	2,941	3,082	6,023	1.05
Phitsanulok	4,460	4,260	8,720	0.96	4,164	4,312	8,476	1.04
Phichit	2,713	2,502	5,215	0.92	2,710	2,819	5,529	1.04
Phetchabun	4,438	4,286	8,724	0.97	4,955	5,001	9,956	1.01
Northern Region	58,728	54,792	113,520	0.93	27,912	28,580	56,492	1.02
Nakhon Si	9,768	8,974	18,742	0.92	7,544	7,651	15,195	1.01
Krabi	3,936	3,742	7,678	0.95	2,149	2,147	4,296	1.00
Phang-nga	1,747	1,578	3,325	0.90	1,266	1,258	2,524	0.99
Phuket	3,901	3,734	7,635	0.96	1,616	1,789	3,405	1.11
Surat Thani	8,480	7,991	16,471	0.94	4,936	5,037	9,973	1.02
Ranong	1,161	1,050	2,211	0.90	948	876	1,824	0.92

	Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2009				Number of live births and sex ratio at birth 2010			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio at birth (F/M)
Chumphon	3,350	3,100	6,450	0.93	2,433	2,456	4,889	1.01
Songkhla	10,868	10,181	21,049	0.94	6,593	6,912	13,505	1.05
Satun	2,537	2,367	4,904	0.93	1,473	1,478	2,951	1.00
Trang	4,592	4,240	8,832	0.92	3,049	3,158	6,207	1.04
Phatthalung	2,949	2,910	5,859	0.99	2,495	2,592	5,087	1.04
Pattani	6,336	6,123	12,459	0.97	3,216	3,299	6,514	1.03
Yala	5,353	5,117	10,470	0.96	2,400	2,439	4,839	1.02
Narathiwat	6,878	6,575	13,453	0.96	3,626	3,700	7,326	1.02
Southern Region	71,856	67,682	139,538	0.94	43,743	44,791	88,535	1.02

Indicator 1.1.2 Sex ratio 0-1 year old and 0-4 years old

Besides determining the sex of a child, a society with gender-bias attitude and tradition may not provide nutrition and healthcare to girls to the same extent as boys, which could lead to death or malnutrition among girls, socio-economic imbalance. This would further complicate the reproductive and demographic situation.

Definition

Population 0-1 year old, and 0-4 years old that have Thai nationality and are recorded in the household registration system.

Calculation

Number of girls 0-1 year old/Number of boys 0-1 year old
 Number of girls 0-4 years old/Number of boys 0-4 years old

Data source/Data dissemination

Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior presents population statistics as of December every year. Data are disaggregated by age, but include only Thai nationals who are recorded by the household registration system. Data are disseminated at <http://203.113.86.149/hpstat9/people.htm> Tel 02-791-7532.

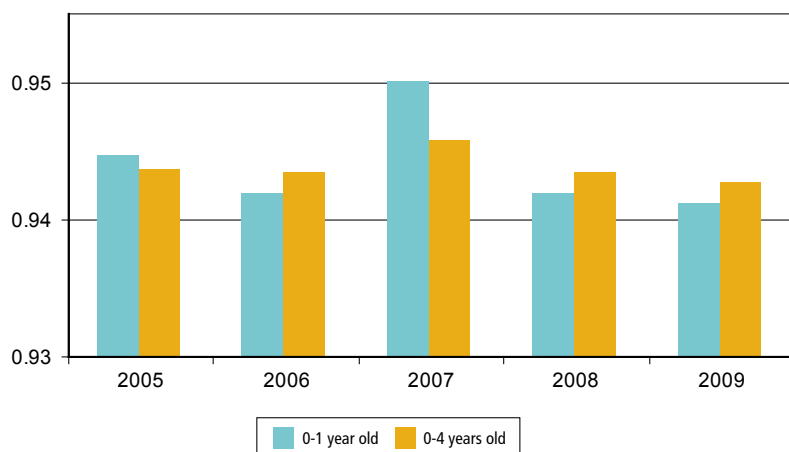
Data presented in this report

This report presents number of population by sex, and sex ratio 0-1 year old and 0-4 years old, 2005-2009.

Data development plan -

Girls and boys 0-1 year old, and 0-4 years old

Girls remain outnumbered by boys. Average sex ratios during 2005-2009 were approximately 0.94-0.95.

Sex ratio (F/M) 0-1 year old and 0-4 year old

Age group	2005			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
0-1 year old	805,721	761,133	1,566,854	0.94
0-4 years old	2,018,093	1,904,325	3,922,418	0.94
	2006			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
0-1 year old	799,981	753,577	1,553,558	0.94
0-4 years old	2,022,403	1,907,885	3,930,288	0.94
	2007			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
0-1 year old	785,622	746,416	1,532,038	0.95
0-4 years old	2,016,058	1,906,593	3,922,651	0.95
	2008			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
0-1 year old	787,839	742,092	1,529,931	0.94
0-4 years old	2,017,788	1,903,633	3,921,421	0.94

	2009			
0-1 year old	777,448	731,700	1,509,148	0.94
0-4 years old	2,000,931	1,886,183	3,887,114	0.94

1.2 Violence from family members and others

Indicator 1.2.1 Proportion of married women 15-49 years old who experienced physical or psychological violence

According to Thai social norms, intimate partner violence should be regarded as an internal affair, not to be interfered by others. There is also a tradition that domestic problems should not be shared with people outside the family. This has kept Thai women in silence. Women abused by their spouses are often blamed for some kind of misconduct, and are perceived to be failing in their responsibility one way or another. In reality, alcohol plays an important role; most women are attacked by husbands who are addicted to alcohol or other addictive substances. Men's infidelity and irresponsibility to care for their families are common thread in domestic violence. Domestic violence often results in injury, disability, and death. It also leads to other social problems.

Definition

Married women 15-49 years old who experienced physical or psychological violence from their spouses every day, 2-3 times a week, occasionally, for various reasons namely alcohol addiction, economic problem, gambling, work-related problem, problem related to relative or friend, infidelity, other misconduct.

Calculation

Number of married women aged 15-49 who experienced physical or psychological violence/Number of married women aged 15-49 X 100

Data source/Data dissemination

Reproductive Health Survey, NSO, every 10 years (1975, 1985, 1996). Since 2006, the survey was conducted every 3 years (2006, and 2009). Data are disseminated in the Reproductive Health Survey Report, and at www.nso.go.th Tel 02-142-1260.

Data presented in this report

This report presents 2006 and 2009 data. The scopes of the two surveys are slightly different as follow:

2006: Number and proportion of married women 15-49 years old who experienced physical or psychological violence from their spouses in the past month, by administrative area.

2009: Number and proportion of married women 15-49 years old who experienced physical violence from their spouses in the past year.

Data development plan

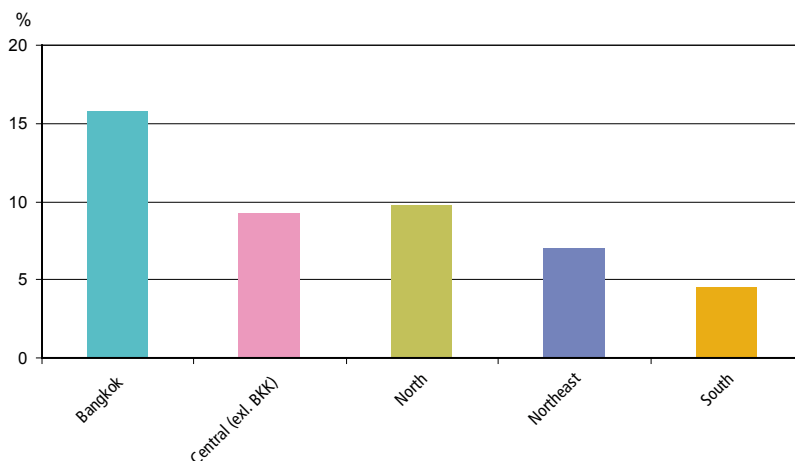
The NSO's Reproductive Health Survey does not have a definition for physical violence and psychological violence. The question is literally posed to the respondents and is subject to the respondents' interpretation. The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with the NSO to develop an operational definition of these terms so that the same definition is used by all agencies. The OWAFD/MSDHS should also request the NSO to conduct a regular survey on women who experienced physical, psychological, sexual violence from spouse or intimate partner in the past year.

Intimate partner violence

According to the 2006 survey, over 1 million or 8.6% of married women 15-49 years old experienced physical or psychological violence from their spouses in the past month. The rate was highest in Bangkok. Most victims had little education.

In 2009, 365,230 or 2.9% of married women experienced physical violence from their spouses in the past year. The rate was highest in the North. Most victims also had little education.

Proportion of married women 15-49 years old who experienced physical or psychological violence in the past month, 2006

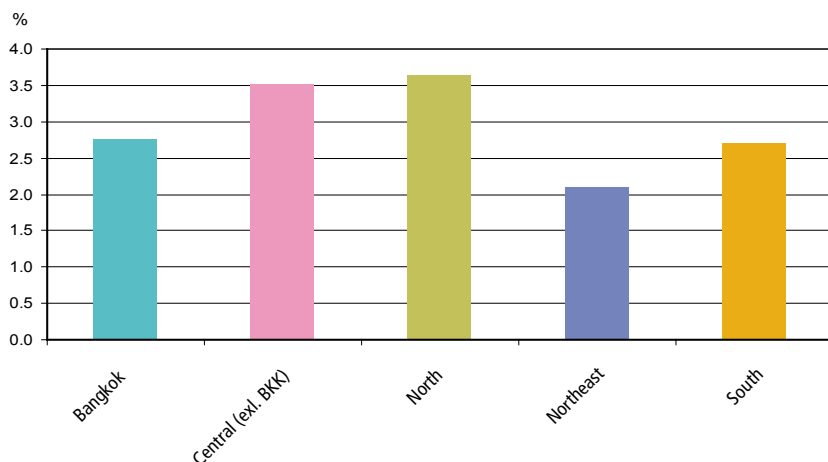


Number and proportion of married women 15-49 years old who experienced physical or psychological violence in the past month by administrative area, region, age group, and education level, 2006

	Experienced physical or emotional violence in the past month				
	Total	Had the experience		Did not have the experience	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%
Administrative area					
Municipal	3,412,675	379,569	11.1	3,033,106	88.9
Non-municipal	8,755,669	665,373	7.6	8,090,296	92.4
Total	12,168,344	1,044,942	8.6	11,123,402	91.4
Region					
Bangkok	1,197,916	188,882	15.8	1,009,034	84.2

	Experienced physical or emotional violence in the past month				
	Total	Had the experience		Did not have the experience	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%
Central (excl. BKK)	3,013,585	278,736	9.2	2,734,849	90.8
North	2,207,209	216,119	9.8	1,991,090	90.2
Northeast	4,175,051	291,282	7.0	3,883,769	93.0
South	1,574,582	69,922	4.4	1,504,660	95.6
Total	12,168,344	1,044,942	8.6	11,123,402	91.4
Age group					
15-19	334,706	30,843	9.2	303,863	90.8
20-24	1,368,616	102,046	7.5	1,266,570	92.5
25-29	1,790,109	147,599	8.2	1,642,510	91.8
30-34	2,181,642	200,084	9.2	1,981,558	90.8
35-39	2,357,545	213,355	9.0	2,144,190	91.0
40-44	2,192,736	191,392	8.7	2,001,344	91.3
45-49	1,942,990	159,622	8.2	1,783,367	91.8
Total	12,168,344	1,044,942	8.6	11,123,402	91.4
Education level					
None/lower than primary/others	2,813,978	280,908	10.0	2,533,070	90.0
Primary	4,491,188	401,680	8.9	4,089,507	91.1
Lower secondary	1,872,294	158,904	8.5	1,713,390	91.5
Upper secondary	1,503,906	117,216	7.8	1,386,690	92.2
Vocational certificate/ vocational diploma/ diploma	459,903	27,789	6.0	432,114	94.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	996,555	52,089	5.2	944,467	94.8
Unknown	30,520	6,354	20.8	24,165	79.2
Total	12,168,344	1,044,942	8.6	11,123,402	91.4

Proportion of married women 15–49 years old who experienced physical violence in the past year, 2009



Number and proportion of married women aged 15–49 who experienced physical violence in the past year, by administrative area, region, age group, and education level, 2009

	Experienced physical or emotional violence in the past year				
	Total	Had the experience		Did not have the experience	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%
Administrative area					
Municipal	3,710,424	121,220	3.3	3,589,204	96.7
Non-municipal	9,082,136	244,010	2.7	8,838,127	97.3
Total	12,792,561	365,230	2.9	12,427,331	97.1
Region					
Bangkok	1,307,810	36,065	2.8	1,271,745	97.2
Central (excl. BKK)	3,014,812	105,993	3.5	2,908,819	96.5
North	2,292,517	83,516	3.6	2,209,001	96.4

	Experienced physical or emotional violence in the past year				
	Total	Had the experience		Did not have the experience	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%
Northeast	4,464,164	93,331	2.1	4,370,833	97.9
South	1,713,258	46,325	2.7	1,666,933	97.3
Total	12,792,561	365,230	2.9	12,427,331	97.1
Age group					
15-19	400,711	25,356	6.3	375,355	93.7
20-24	1,498,963	41,714	2.8	1,457,248	97.2
25-29	1,964,077	46,312	2.4	1,917,765	97.6
30-34	2,178,550	58,791	2.7	2,119,759	97.3
35-39	2,358,783	77,837	3.3	2,280,946	96.7
40-44	2,295,553	67,241	2.9	2,228,311	97.1
45-49	2,095,924	47,978	2.3	2,047,946	97.7
Total	12,792,561	365,230	2.9	12,427,331	97.1
Education level					
None/lower than primary/others	1,860,621	66,802	3.6	1,793,819	96.4
Primary	4,960,145	166,580	3.4	4,793,564	96.6
Lower secondary	2,291,558	68,371	3.0	2,223,188	97.0
Upper secondary	1,989,344	40,522	2.0	1,948,822	98.0
Vocational certificate/ vocational diploma/ diploma	588,756	15,909	2.7	572,846	97.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,102,137	7,046	0.6	1,095,091	99.4
Total	12,792,561	365,230	2.9	12,427,331	97.1

Indicator 1.2.2 Number of people who experienced a crime in the past year

In every society, people face a crime risk. Most common are crimes against property such as theft, pickpocket, robbery, burglar. There are also crimes against life such as assault, murder, and sexual crimes such as rape, gang rape. The age of information technology also brings about new types of crime such as financial crimes or crimes that involve the use of other people's private information.

Definition

People who experienced crime means a household member aged 15 and over who was a direct victim of traditional street crimes namely crimes against property, crimes against life and person, sexual crimes, and crimes that involve the use of other people's private or financial information or documents.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

The Office of Justice Affairs, Ministry of Justice and the NSO signed a MOU to conduct a community-based Crime Victimization Survey in 2007. The survey took place during October 2007–September 2008. Data are used for analysis and for the development of the Crime Victimization Data Baseline in Thailand. The NSO was responsible for data collection, while the Office of Justice Affairs was responsible for data dissemination.

The Office of Justice Affairs and the NSO plan to conduct the survey every other year. However, due to population census, the NSO was not able to conduct this survey in 2009.

Statistical tables presenting data from the Crime Victimization Survey 2007 at the national level, and Bangkok and 9 regions. Data can be accessed at <http://www.thaicvs.org/>. Contact the Office of Justice Affairs at Tel 02-141-3666 or the NSO at Tel 02-141-7442.

Data presented in this report

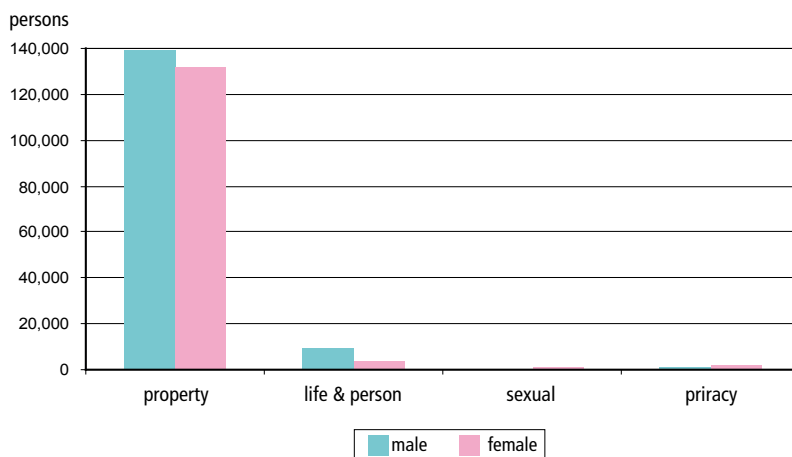
This report presents data from the Crime Victimization Survey 2007, by type of crime, sex, and administrative area.

Data development plan -

Women and crimes

Most common crimes experienced by women are crimes against property, followed by crimes against life and person, and sexual crimes. Women in non-municipal areas had higher rate of sexual crimes than women in municipal areas.

Number of people who experienced a crime in the past year, 2007



**Number and proportion of people who experienced a crime
in the past year by type of crime, sex, and administrative area, 2007**

	Total		Against property		Against life and person		Sexual		Information, document privacy	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kingdom	288,683	100	271,411	100	13,159	100	997	100	3,116	100
Male	149,710	51.9	139,354	51.3	9,113	69.3	40	4	1,203	38.6
Female	138,973	48.1	132,057	48.7	4,046	30.7	957	96	1,913	61.4
Municipal area	131,185	100	124,405	100	4,570	100	235	100	1,975	100
Male	64,397	49.1	60,566	48.7	2,925	64	40	17	866	43.8
Female	66,788	50.9	63,839	51.3	1,645	36	195	83	1,109	56.2

Indicator 1.2.3 Number of people who experienced a crime from a family member or an acquainted in the past year

Definition

People who were victims of crimes against life, person, or sexual crimes committed by a family member or an acquainted in the past

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

The Office of Justice Affairs, Ministry of Justice and the NSO signed a MOU to conduct a community-based crime victimization survey in 2007. The survey took place during October 2007–September 2008. Data are used for analysis and for the development of the Crime Victimization Data Baseline in Thailand. The NSO was responsible for data collection, while the Office of Justice Affairs was responsible for data dissemination. The Office of Justice Affairs and the NSO plan to conduct the survey every other year. However, due to population census, the NSO was not able to conduct this survey in 2009.

Statistical tables present data from the Crime Victimization Survey 2007 at the national level, Bangkok and 9 regions. Data can be accessed at <http://www.thaicvs.org/>. Contact the Office of Justice Affairs at Tel 02-141-3666 or the NSO at Tel 02-141-7442.

Data presented in this report

None. Data have not been classified to distinguish crimes committed by a family member or an acquainted from crimes committed by others.

Data development plan

Choice answers are 1) father/mother/foster parent, 2) son/daughter or adopted son/daughter, 3) sibling, 4) relative (specificity...), 5) spouse 6. ex-spouse, 7) lover, 8) ex-lover, 9) friend or ex-friend, 10) roommate, 11) classmate or schoolmate, 12) colleague at work, 14) supervisor (employer), 15) subordinate (employee), 16) client 17) patient, 18) casual acquainted, 19) stranger.

Indicator 1.2.4 Number of people who experienced a crime from someone other than a family member or an acquainted in the past year

Definition

People who were victims of crimes against life, person, and sexual crimes committed by people who are not a family member or an acquainted in the past year

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Office of Justice Affairs, Ministry of Justice and the NSO signed a MOU to conduct a community-based Crime Victimization Survey in 2007. The survey took place during October 2007-September 2008. Data are used for analysis and for the development of the Crime Victimization Data Baseline in Thailand. The NSO was responsible for data collection, while the Office of Justice Affairs was responsible for data dissemination. The Office of Justice Affairs and the NSO plan to conduct the survey every other year. However, due to population census, the NSO was not able to conduct this survey in 2009.

Statistical tables presenting data from the Crime Victimization Survey 2007 at the national level, Bangkok and 9 regions. Data can be accessed at <http://www.thaicvs.org/>. Contact the Office of Justice Affairs at Tel 02-141-3666 and the NSO at Tel 02-141-7442.

Data presented in this report

None. Data have not been classified to distinguish crimes committed by a family member or an acquainted from crimes committed by others.

Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with the Office of Justice Affairs and the NSO to have the data classified into crimes committed by family members and crimes committed by others. The survey questionnaire asked the respondent to specify the relationship between the offender and the respondent at the time of the crime. Choice answers were 1) father/mother/foster parent, 2) son/daughter or adopted son/daughter, 3) sibling, 4) relative (specify...), 5) spouse 6. ex-spouse, 7) lover, 8) ex-lover, 9) friend or ex-friend, 10) roommate, 11) classmate or schoolmate, 12) colleague at work, 14) supervisor (employer), 15) subordinate (employee), 16) client 17) patient, 18) casual acquainted, 19) stranger.

Indicator 1.2.5 Number of people who were victims of violence from a family member and someone other than a family member

Women are threatened by violence from a family member, an acquainted, or other people. In most cases, women and children face abuses by family members and acquainted. The rootcause of the violence is the offenders' – mostly men's attitude that they have superior power. The culture of violence permeates so deeply that violence is believed to be a solution to many problems. Some people witnessed domestic violence in their childhood and unconsciously adopt similar behavior. Problems exacerbate when alcohol or drug is involved. The Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007 serves as a tool to protect a victim of domestic violence without severely punishing the offender as they belong to the same family. Children are also protected by the Child Protection Act 2003. A large part of violence against women that are committed by others are crimes against property, rape, sexual violation which are punishable by the Criminal Code.

Definition

“Family member” here is different from the definition used by the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007. The agencies concerned have not finalized operational definitions of these terms. “Family member” here means husband, father/mother, step father /step mother, foster father/foster mother, guardian, son/daughter /adopted children, sibling/relative. “Others” means lover, friend, neighbour, colleague at work, employer, employee, teacher, monk/religious figure, who are close to or are familiar with the victim, acquainted, stranger, or perpetrator.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Bureau of Health Administration, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH collects data from hospital-based OSCCs that provide assistance to violence victims. Data are classified as presented by indicators 1.2.5 and 2.1.2–2.1.3. Discrepancies are due to incomplete data recording. Data are also classified by offender. During 2004–2009 data are processed and reported monthly and annually. The classification system was changed for the 2008–2009 data. Only national aggregate data are disseminated. Tel 02-590-1629, Fax 02-5901634

Data presented in this report

This report presents the number of people who were victims of violence from a family member and someone other than a family member, 2005–2009.

³ According to the Act, family member means spouse, ex-spouse, unmarried couples that live or lived together, children, adopted children, family members including everyone living in the same household.

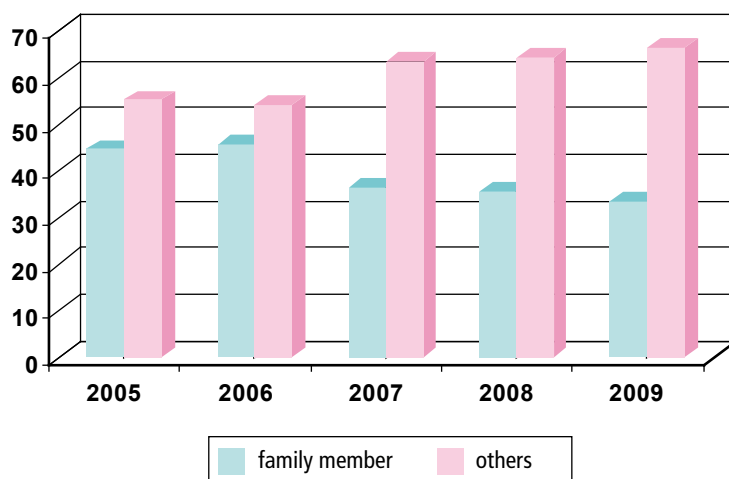
Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should request the data source to ensure that data are recorded, aggregated, and classified more comprehensively to minimize data discrepancy. More dissemination channels are needed, e.g. the Bureau of Health Administration's website. Alternatively the OWAFD could request the data from the Bureau of Health Administration and disseminate them on a regular basis to ensure that the same data are quoted and referenced by the public. The OWAFD should also consult all agencies concerned about the definitions and prepare a manual that explains the definitions so that the agencies concerned could collect and record data accordingly.

Domestic violence and violence from others

The proportion of violence committed by a family member dropped from 44.71% of all violent incidents in 2005 to 33.55% in 2009. Violence committed by others continued to soar, but a large part were committed by an acquainted rather than a complete stranger. Violence from people familiar with the victim accounted for 36.66% in 2005, and increased to 46.12% in 2009, while violence from a bstranger or perpetrator made up only 20.33% of all violent incidents. Based on the 2008–2009 data that were classified by age group, spouse was the most common source of violence for women 18 years and older, followed by lover, stranger, and friend. For children, the number one threat was lover, followed by friend, and stranger.

Victims of violence classified by offender



Violence committed by family member and by others

	2005		2006		2007	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Family member	5,184	44.71	7,167	45.64	6,231	36.5
Husband	3,139	27.07	4,131	26.3	4,378	25.64
Father/mother	355	3.06	504	3.21	432	2.53
Step father/step mother	185	1.6	389	2.48	288	1.69
Family member/relative	1,505	12.98	2,143	13.65	1,133	6.64
Others	6,412	55.29	8,538	54.36	10,841	63.5
lover/friend/acquainted perpetrator	4,244	36.6	5,764	36.7	7,845	45.95
Others	654	5.64	502	3.2	619	3.63
Others	1514	13.06	2272	14.47	2377	13.92
total	11,596	100	15,705	100	17,072	100

	2008			%			2009			%	
	Total	Children	Women	Children	Women	Total	Children	Women	Children	Women	
Family member	8,451	1,910	6,541	15.97	55.55	7,705	1,585	6,120	13.07	56.46	
Husband	5,478	0	5,478	0	46.53	5,214	0	5,214	0	48.1	
Father/mother	645	518	127	4.33	1.08	607	517	90	4.26	0.83	
Step father/step mother	358	322	36	2.69	0.31	263	230	33	1.9	0.3	
Foster father/mother	69	56	13	0.47	0.11	24	23	1	0.19	0.01	
guardian	256	151	105	1.26	0.89	220	132	88	1.09	0.81	
Son/daughter/adopted child	163	0	163	0	1.38	159	0	159	0	1.47	
Sibling/relative	1,482	863	619	7.21	5.26	1,218	683	535	5.63	4.94	
Others	15,286	10,053	5,233	84.03	44.45	15,260	10,541	4,719	86.93	43.54	
Lover	5,035	3,625	1,410	30.3	11.98	5,977	4,509	1,468	37.18	13.54	
Friend	2,762	2,151	611	17.98	5.19	2,757	2,086	671	17.2	6.19	
Neighbour	1,560	833	727	6.96	6.17	1,481	978	503	8.07	4.64	
Colleague at work	201	201	0	1.68	0	116	116	0	0.96	0	
Employer	224	89	135	0.74	1.15	72	45	27	0.37	0.25	
Employee	48	0	48	0	0.41	7	0	7	0	0.06	
Teacher	119	113	6	0.94	0.05	107	105	2	0.87	0.02	

	2008			%		2009			%	
	Total	Children	Women	Children	Women	Total	Children	Women	Children	Women
Monk/religious figure	231	123	108	1.03	0.92	76	65	11	0.54	0.1
Stranger	2,469	1,525	944	12.75	8.02	2,805	1,520	1,285	12.54	11.86
Others	2,637	1,393	1,244	11.64	10.57	1,862	1,117	745	9.21	6.87
Total	23,737	11,963	11,774	100	100	22,965	12,126	10,839	100	100

1.3 Child marriage

Indicator 1.3.1 Proportion of women who were under 15 years old at their first marriage

At young ages, a woman is not physically, psychologically, and socially mature enough to bear a child. Young women lack the knowledge and skills needed for maternity and motherhood. Most do not have a career or occupation, or the economic security to take care of a family. This represents an immense obstacle to develop a secure and warm family.

Definition

Women (married or were married) aged 15–49 who lived a married life (registered or unregistered) when they were under 15 years old.

Calculation

Number of women aged 15–49 that lived a married life when they were under 15 years old/Number of women aged 15–49 X 100

Data source/Data dissemination

Reproductive Health Survey, NSO, every 10 years (1975, 1985, 1996). Since 2006, the survey was conducted every 3 years (2006, and 2009). Data are disseminated in the Reproductive Health Survey Report, and on website at www.nso.go.th Tel 02-142-1260.

Data presented in this report

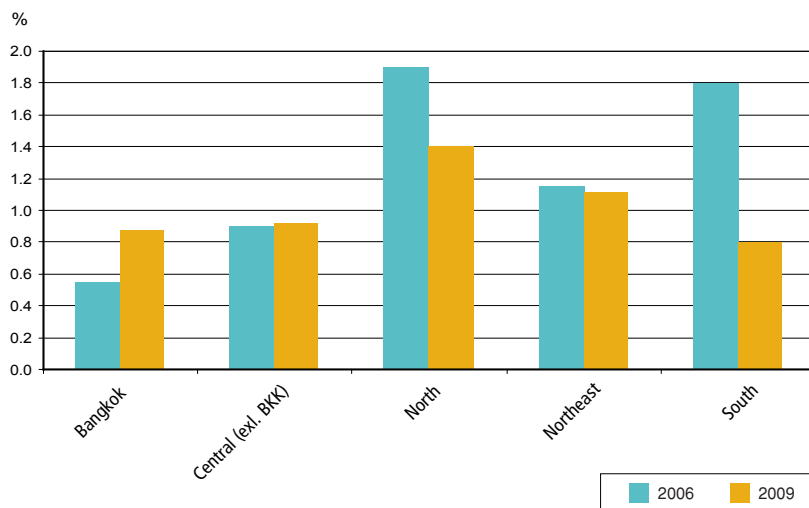
This report presents the number and proportion of women who were under 15 years old at their first marriage, by age group at the time of their first marriage, administrative area, region, 2006 and 2009.

Data development plan -

Young brides

A high proportion – 39–40% of women started their married lives when they were 15–19 years old. Another 37–38% did so when they were 20–24 years old. About 1.1–1.2% started their married lives when they were under 15 years old. Rural women started their married lives earlier than urban women. The North had the highest rate of young brides.

Proportion of women who were under 15 years old at their first marriage



**Number and proportion of women aged 15-49
by age group at the time of their first marriage, administrative area, and region, 2006**

	Age group at the time of their first marriage													
	Total		Under 15		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-49	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Municipal area	3,837,773		31,177	0.8	1,092,389	28.5	1,476,692	38.5	914,624	23.8	263,424	6.9	59,466	1.5
Non-municipal area	9,518,755		135,697	1.4	4,211,302	44.2	3,528,954	37.1	1,262,663	13.3	278,980	2.9	101,158	1.1
Total	13,356,528		166,875	1.2	5,303,692	39.7	5,005,646	37.5	2,177,287	16.3	542,405	4.1	160,624	1.2
Bangkok	1,339,843		7,370	0.6	317,985	23.7	505,840	37.8	367,153	27.4	117,832	8.8	23,664	1.8
Central (excl. BKK)	3,381,697		30,554	0.9	1,186,403	35.1	1,298,374	38.4	654,971	19.4	160,775	4.8	50,621	1.5
North	2,433,562		46,224	1.9	1,093,180	44.9	880,595	36.2	320,931	13.2	66,763	2.7	25,867	1.1
Northeast	4,483,203		51,766	1.2	2,000,382	44.6	1,718,382	38.3	546,607	12.2	125,285	2.8	40,781	0.9
South	1,718,223		30,961	1.8	705,741	41.1	602,456	35.1	287,624	16.7	71,750	4.2	19,691	1.1
Total	13,356,528		166,875	1.2	5,303,692	39.7	5,005,646	37.5	2,177,287	16.3	542,405	4.1	160,624	1.2

**Number and proportion of women aged 15-49
by age group at the time of their first marriage, administrative area, and region, 2009**

	Age group at the time of their first marriage												
	Under 15		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-49		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Municipal area	4,176,975	37,294	0.9	1,300,636	31.1	1,632,366	39.1	865,704	20.7	282,891	6.8	58,085	1.4
Non-municipal area	9,855,917	110,481	1.1	4,405,820	44.7	3,668,195	37.2	1,251,162	12.7	330,921	3.4	89,337	0.9
Total	14,032,892	147,776	1.1	5,706,456	40.7	5,300,561	37.8	2,116,866	15.1	613,812	4.4	147,421	1.1
Bangkok	1,472,283	12,968	0.9	420,159	28.5	570,585	38.8	342,389	23.3	110,920	7.5	15,262	1
Central (excl. BKK)	3,373,362	30,911	0.9	1,117,650	33.1	1,365,573	40.5	609,135	18.1	203,102	6	46,992	1.4
North	2,527,502	35,469	1.4	1,161,502	46	913,070	36.1	297,052	11.8	86,396	3.4	34,013	1.3
Northeast	4,814,060	53,580	1.1	2,299,404	47.8	1,745,082	36.2	557,393	11.6	126,528	2.6	32,073	0.7
South	1,845,686	14,848	0.8	707,741	38.3	706,252	38.3	310,898	16.8	86,866	4.7	19,082	1
Total	14,032,892	147,776	1.1	5,706,456	40.7	5,300,561	37.8	2,116,866	15.1	613,812	4.4	147,421	1.1

Indicator 1.3.2 Birth rate for young women 15-19 years old

A large part of teenage pregnancies are unplanned. These young women are not prepared to be mothers. They lack the knowledge to care for themselves and their babies. They are at risk during pregnancy and delivery. The babies are also at risk of disability or death. Besides, teenage pregnancy deprives these young mothers of an opportunity for advanced education, good employment, and other social opportunities, which makes it difficult to improve the quality of life for both the mothers and the children.

Definition

Young women aged 15-19 years old who delivered a baby

Calculation

Number of young women aged 15-19 years old who delivered a baby/Number of young women 15-19 years old X 1000

Data source/Data dissemination

Cluster of Health Information Division, Bureau of Health Policy and Strategy, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH disseminates number of mothers and number of mothers per 1,000 women by age group, 2005-2009. Data are disseminated in Health Statistics 2009 at http://bps.ops.moph.go.th/Healthinformation/สถิติ52/2.1.2_52.pdf Tel 02-590-1491.

Department of Provincial Government, Ministry of Interior, population statistics at December 2009-2009, classified by age (including only Thai nationals recorded in the household registration). Data are disseminated at http://203.113.86.149/cgi-bin/people2_stat.exe?YEAR=48&LEVEL=4&PROVINCE=00%23no&DISTRICT=&TAMBON=

Data presented in this report

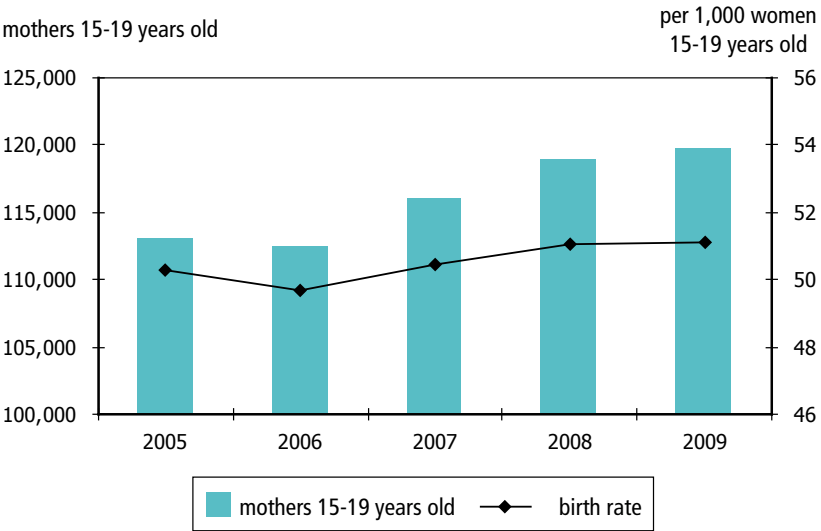
This report presents number of young women 15-19 years old who delivered a baby and birth rate for young women 15-19 years old (per 1,000 young women 15-19 years old), 2005-2009.

Data development plan -

Underage mothers

Young women who delivered a baby during the ages of 15-19 increased from 112,509 or 49.7 per 1,000 women of the same ages in 2006 to 119,828 or 51.1 per 1,000 in 2009. The trend shows that the number of underage mother increased, but increased at a slower rate, from 3,577 or 3.18% in 2007 to 907 or 0.76% in 2009.

Number of young women 15-19 years old who delivered a baby and birth rate for young women 15-19 years old



Number of young women 15-19 years old who delivered a baby and birth rate for young women 15-19 years old

mothers	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Number	per 1,000	Number	per 1,000	Number	per 1,000	Number	per 1,000	Number	per 1,000
15-19 years old	115,597	14.28	115,019	14.49	118,702	14.88	121,636	15.51	122,736	16.04

2. Programs Addressing VAW/G by Sector

2.1 Health

Indicator 2.1.1 Number of health units that provide counseling, rehabilitation services to victims of violence

Women and children who are victims of violence need several kinds of assistance, namely health services, counseling, social protection, legal justice and protection to ensure that they are safe from repeated violation. They also need assistance in making the adjustment should they decide to leave their family's violent environment. The MoPH set up the hospital-based One-Stop-Crisis Centers (OSCCs) to help women and children victimized by violence. The OSCC network has expanded from provincial hospitals to almost all hospitals including community hospitals. Each OSCC is staffed by a multi-disciplinary team to provide a full range of services. The staff are part of the multi-disciplinary professional networks that work together to develop standardized services. They also collaborate with the Ministry of Justice and the MSDHS.

Definition

The OSCCs provide medical services, counseling, rehabilitation to women and children victimized by violence. The victim is attended to within 24 hours by physician, psychiatrist, social worker, and a multi-disciplinary team, after which he/she will be referred to the agencies concerned for further assistance. As physical and psychological abuse is a common form of violence encountered by women and children, hospital is therefore the first place that the victim seeks assistance, and is where help can be promptly provided. The MoPH also asked the village health volunteers to monitor the situation and report violent incidents via hotline 1669. Upon receiving a report, an ambulance is dispatched to take the victim to the nearest network hospital within 15 minutes.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Bureau of Health Administration, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH collects data from the OSCCs and clients. 2004–2009 data are available. The 2009 data are disseminated as annual summary of statistics. Tel 02-590-1629, Fax 02-5901634

Data presented in this report

This report presents the number of OSCCs, 2004–2009.

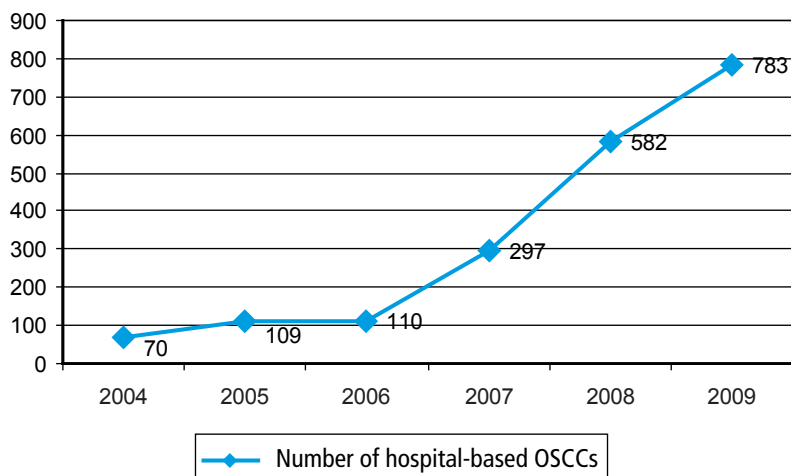
Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with the data source to expand data dissemination, e.g. via the Bureau of Health Administration's website. Alternatively the OWAFD could request the data from the Bureau of Health Administration and disseminate them on a regular basis to ensure that the same data are quoted and referenced by the public.

The OSCCs

The OSCC system has expanded from 70 hospitals in 2004 when it was launched to 783 hospitals in 2009. In fiscal year 2010, the MoPH planned to add 150 community hospitals to the network and prepared to expand the services at the health promotion hospitals at the sub-district level.

Number of hospital-based OSCCs



Number of hospital-based OSCCs

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of hospital-based OSCCs	70	109	110	297	582	783

Indicator 2.1.2 Number of women and children victimized by violence

Violence against women and children is a reflection of gender and power relations. As most women and children are often victims of domestic violence, they find it difficult to count on outside help. Hospital-based OSCCs are the first line of response/assistance. Starting in fiscal year 2008, individual data are collected on the client registration form. The data are the most comprehensive; they display the magnitude and various aspects of different types of violence.

Definition

1. Child torture as per the Child Protection Act 2003 means an act or the absence of an act that leads to the deprivation of liberty, or harmful physical or psychological or sexual effect on a child, including the engagement of a child in an act that could be physically or mentally harmful for him/her, or the engagement of a child in an illegal or immoral act with or without his/her consent.
2. According to CEDAW, violence against women means any gender-based act that inflicts pain and suffering on women, including coercion or intimidation, and the deprivation of women's private and public liberties.

Calculation

Data source/Data dissemination

Bureau of Health Administration, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH collects data on the number of OSCCs and clients. 2004–2009 data are available. Starting in 2009, data collection is based on 13-digit individual records to facilitate the reference of the victims to relevant agencies. Data are not complete as some OSCCs did not file the report. Data are stored on excel, classified by offender, reason, type of violence. Data are disseminated as annual statistical summary, and sent to the MSDHS. Tel. 02-590-1629, Fax 02-590-1634

Data presented in this report

This report presents the number of women and children victimized by violence who received services at the OSCCs, and the average number of OSCC clients per day, 2005–2009.

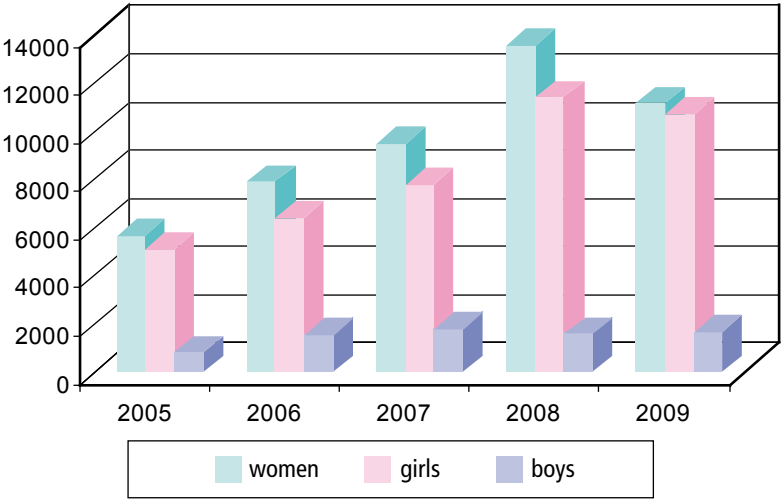
Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should request the data source to ensure that data are recorded, aggregated, and classified more comprehensively to minimize data discrepancy. More dissemination channels are needed, e.g. the Bureau of Health Administration's website. Alternatively the OWAFD could request the data from the Bureau of Health Administration and disseminate them on a regular basis to ensure that the same data are quoted and referenced by the public.

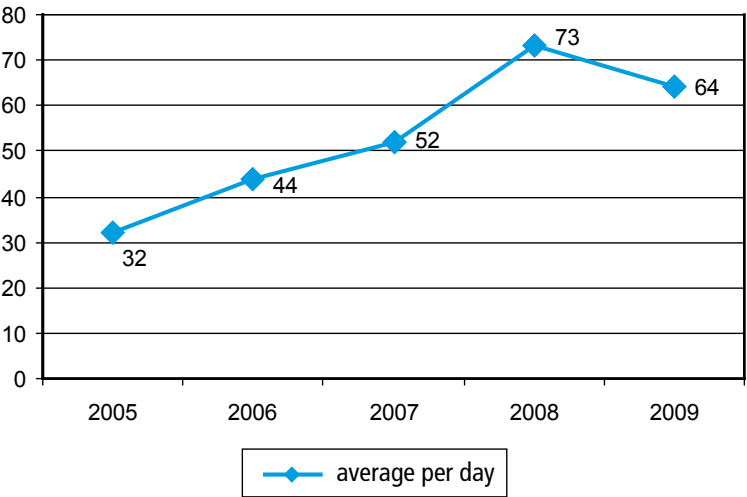
Women, girls, and boys – victims of violence

The breakdowns of the OSCC clients during 2005–2009 indicate that women and girls were the two largest groups of client; each made up between 41–51% of total clients. The two groups combined accounted for over 90%, while about 6–10% of the clients were boys. As the OSCC network expanded, so was the data coverage. Average number of clients per day rose from 32 to 64 per day during 2005–2009.

Number of women, girls and boys victimized by violence reported by the OSCCs



Average number of clients per day



Number and percentage of women, girls and boys victimized by violence reported by the OSCCs

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Women	5,656	49.00	7,901	49.75	9,469	49.66	13,565	50.94	11,152	47.43
Girls	5,094	44.13	6,380	40.17	7,772	40.76	11,404	42.82	10,702	45.52
Boys	792	6.86	1,601	10.08	1,826	9.58	1,632	6.13	1,657	7.05
Total	11,542	100.00	15,882	100.00	19,067	100.00	26,631	100.00	23,511	100.00
Average clients per day	32		44		52		73		64	

Indicator 2.1.3 Number of people victimized by all types of violence

Women suffer from many kinds of violence, namely physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence. In 2008, the Bureau of Health Administration identified and classified another type of violence – negligence and exploitation.

Definition

Physical violence means the use of force or any kind of weapon to inflict physical harm that results in injury, disability or death. Sexual violence means any act that inflicts sexual harm to the victim, e.g. rape, obscene act, harassment. Psychological violence means any act that results in psychological harm or lack of freedom and liberty, e.g. abandonment, insult. Negligence (deprivation or neglect) could happen to women of all ages or destitute people, i.e. the elderly, mentally impaired persons. Exploitation means using a woman for a work-related, sexual, or political benefit to the extent that impacts her physical or psychological well-being. Examples of such activities are slavery, prostitution, production of obscene media about women.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Bureau of Health Administration, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH collects data on clients. 2004–2009 data are available. In fiscal year 2008/2009, “social violence” was replaced by “negligence, exploitation”. Starting in 2009, data collection is based on individual records to facilitate the reference to the agencies concerned. Data are disseminated as annual statistical summary, and sent to the MSDHS. Tel. 02-590-1629, Fax 02-5901634

Data presented in this report

This report presents the number of victims who received services at the OSCCs by type of violence, 2006–2009.

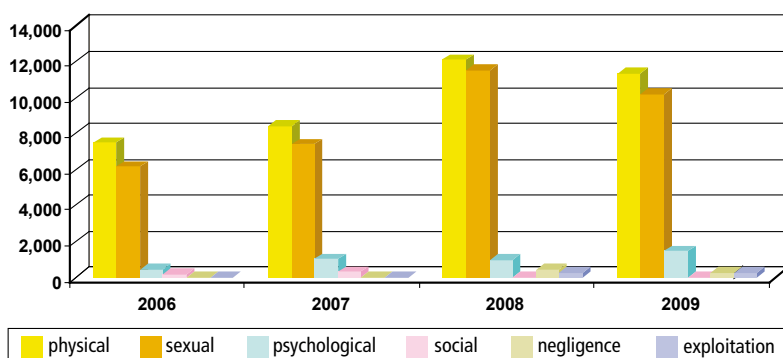
Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should request the data source to ensure that data are recorded, aggregated, and classified more comprehensively to minimize discrepancy. More dissemination channels are needed, e.g. the Bureau of Health Administration’s website. Or the OWAFD could request the data from the Bureau of Health Administration and disseminate them on a regular basis to ensure that the same data are quoted and referenced by the public.

Types of violence

During 2006–2009, victims of violence increased from 14,252 to 23,448. In fiscal year 2008/2009, the OSCCs changed the classification system; “social violence” was replaced by “negligence, exploitation”. Data show that physical and sexual violence accounted for a large part of the problem, 48.30% and 43.53% respectively in 2009. Psychological violence accounted for 6.20%, an increase from 3.01% in 2006.

Number of victims by type of violence



Number and proportion of victims by type of violence

	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Physical	7,481	52.49	8,389	49.14	12102	47.88	11,333	48.33
Sexual	6,158	43.21	7,393	43.31	11538	45.64	10,209	43.54
Psycho-logical	429	3.01	1,001	5.86	964	3.81	1,454	6.20
Social	184	1.29	288	1.69	Not classi-fied	0	Not classi-fied	0
Negli-gence	Not classi-fied	0	Not classi-fied	0	454	1.80	221	0.94
Exploita-tion	Not classi-fied	0	Not classi-fied	0	220	0.87	231	0.99
Total	14,252	100	17,071	100	25278	100	23,448	100

2.2 Education

Indicator 2.2.1 Number of schools that included sexuality education in the curriculum

The purpose of sexuality education is healthy relations among people of all sexes, friends, and within a family, based on respect for others and for oneself. Sexuality education is difficult in the Thai society as it is generally believed that sexuality is a personal matter that should not be discussed in public.

Definition

Schools that join the Youth-Friendly Sexuality Education Project (Kao Yang Yang Khao Jai Project – the project has no English-language name) by enrolling teachers in sexuality education training and including sexuality education in the curriculum.

Calculation

Data source/Data dissemination

Database of the Youth-Friendly Sexuality Education Project which is shared among network organizations, namely participating organizations, schools, resource persons, teachers that participated in the training. Data are available at <http://www.teenpath.net/network/Train.asp?Mode=TRAIN&SubMode=2&Format=1&Gen=A>

Data presented in this report

This report presents the number of schools participating in the Youth-Friendly Sexuality Education Project by enrolling teachers in the sexuality education training and including sexuality education in the curriculum, 2004-2010.

Data development plan

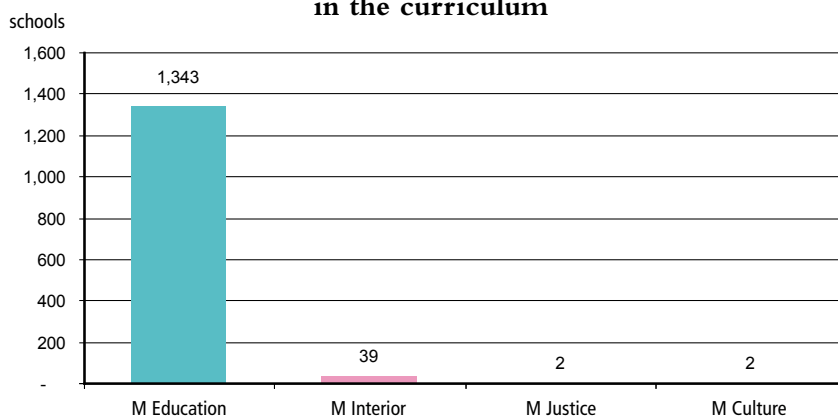
The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with the Ministry of Education and PATH to support sexuality education and to ensure the continuity of data.

Schools that include sexuality education in the curriculum

Ministry of Education, in collaboration with the MoPH, NGOs, and the private sector, with support from the Global Fund on AIDS, TB, Malaria (GFATM), launched the Youth-Friendly Sexuality Education Project with the MoPH as executing agency and PATH as implementing agency. A manual “Youth-Friendly Sexuality Education” developed by this project is a teacher’s guide for conducting sexuality education for the youth. Project activities include advocacy for the introduction of sexuality education in basic education (grade 6 to grade 12).

Students should have at least 16 hours of continued sexuality education per semester in order to learn and change their sexual behavior. In practice, they have only 3–7 hours per semester⁴. In addition, sexuality has not been included in the core curriculum of the Thai education system. It is therefore important to convince teachers and education policy makers of the benefits of 16 hours of sexuality education per academic year⁵. Nevertheless, during 2004–2010, there were 1,386 schools that introduced sexuality education.

Number of schools that included sexuality education in the curriculum



⁴ Thawatchai Pachuen, PATH (Thailand) at a conference “Sexuality and Practices in the Thai Society II”, November 2009.

⁵ Dr. Benjalak Numpha, Director, Bureau of Academic Affairs and Educational Standards, Ministry of Education, at a meeting of participating organizations of the Youth-Friendly Sexuality Education Project, organized by PATH, at Louis Tavern Hotel, 16th May 2010.

**Number of schools that included sexuality education
in the curriculum**

Under the jurisdiction of	2004-5	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
M of Education	318	164	169	78	219	395	1,343
M of Interior	11	4	7	8	5	4	39
M of Justice	2						2
M of Culture	2						2
Total	333	168	176	86	224	399	1,386

Indicator 2.2.2 Proportion of teachers training institutes that include sexuality education in the curriculum

According to the Children and Youth Situation Report by Ramjitti Institute, in 2005 16.08% of secondary, vocational and tertiary students had had sexual experience, 52,008 youth under 19 years old had delivered a baby. There were 2.61 abandoned babies per 100,000 population. 3,825 youth under 18 years old or 6.42 per 100,000 population had been sexually violated. It is therefore important to develop a policy on school-based sexuality education and to develop a core curriculum and an appropriate learning process.

Definition -

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination -

Data presented in this report

None. Data are not available.

Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with Ministry of Education and PATH to support the inclusion of sexuality education in the curriculum of 71 teachers training institutes and to ensure that relevant data are collected on a regular basis.

Sexuality education as part of the curriculum of teachers training institutes

Rajbhat Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya University and 9 other Rajbhat universities joined hands with PATH, under the support from the Global Fund, to develop a manual for the curriculum “Comprehensive Sexuality”. The project objective was to develop a learning process on sexuality education for students at the Rajbhat Universities. The manual was finalized in 2008. The project also involved the training of university lecturers on the learning process, and skills in organizing learning activities. It was hoped that these lecturers would pass on the knowledge and

experience to their students.

The curriculum plan consists of (1) Sexuality and life-long education and sexuality education concepts, (2) reproductive health: sexual development, pregnancy, contraception, (3) sexual health, AIDS, and STIs, (4) myths, norms and values about sex/gender (5) sexual identity, sexual orientation, and sexual diversity, (6) sexual relations and expression, (7) single life, married life, marriage, break-up (8) sexual violence and sexual violation, (9) family, (10) the role of the media, social norms and culture on sexuality, (11) youth study project.

Indicator 2.2.3 Number of teachers who had sexuality education training

Only a small number of teachers have the skills to conduct sexuality education. In general, sexuality education course is incomplete and therefore fails to induce appropriate attitude and behavior.

Definition -

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Database of the Youth-Friendly Sexuality Education Project Project which is shared among network organizations, namely participating organizations, schools, resource persons, teachers that participated in the training. Data are available at <http://www.teenpath.net/network/Train.asp?Mode=TRAIN&SubMode=2&Format=1&Gen=A>

Data presented in this report

This report presents the number of teachers who participated in sexuality education training, 2004-2010.

Data development plan

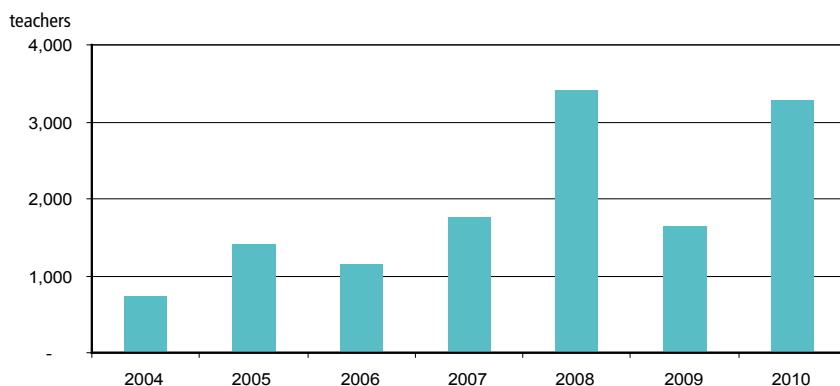
PATH, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and MoPH, launched the Youth-Friendly Sexuality Education Project to supplement existing sexuality education and to prevent HIV infection among school-based youth. The five-year project, funded by the Global Fund on AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM), and implemented by PATH, commenced on 1st October 2003 and ended on 30th September 2008.

The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with PATH, Ministry of Education, the MoPH to ensure that sexual violence is one of the focuses of the teachers training.

Training of sexuality education teachers

PATH, with support from the GFATM, collaborated with schools to organize training for full-time teachers who had no experience in conducting sexuality education activities. Trainees were expected to apply the knowledge and skills in everyday's life as well as to conduct sexuality education activities and counsel the youth. During the 2004–2010 period, 13,405 teachers participated in the training.

Number of teachers who had sexuality education training



Number of teachers who had sexuality education training

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Number of teachers who had sexuality education training	730	1,410	1,157	1,770	3,412	1,640	3,286	13,405

Indicator 2.2.4 Proportion of medical and nursing schools that included VAW/G in the curriculum**Definition -****Calculation -****Data source/Data dissemination**

Data are not available. However, these schools offer subjects “Men and Society” and “Mental Health” which address the issue of violence against women. The curriculum for psychiatric students addresses the issue more extensively.

Data presented in this report

None

Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with medical and nursing schools to include VAW/G in the curriculum.

2.3 Justice and Security

Indicator 2.3.1 Number of justice organizations specializing in violence issues

Judicial procedure plays an important role in protecting victims of violence and rehabilitating offenders. There are a number of justice organizations. Ministry of Justice's action plan on VAW/G also includes indicators such as the number of community conflict management centers, the number of probation offices that provide one-on-one counseling. Some foundations also counsel and provide legal assistance to women and children in crisis.

Definition

Justice organizations mean probation offices that provide counseling and assistance to offenders before and after the court's verdict. The process also involves community participation as the main objective is to rehabilitate offenders to return to the community. Justice organizations also mean organizations that provide legal counseling and assistance to the victims, conduct monitoring and surveillance and coordinate community cooperation.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

The Conflict Management Promotion Division, the Rights and Liberties Protection

Department disseminates the number of community conflict management by region at www.rlpd.moj.go.th/rlpd6

Department of Probation disseminates the number of probation offices by area and region at www.probation.go.th, Tel 02-4121306.

Relevant foundations are Women Thai Foundation, Friends of Women Foundation, Empower Foundation, Foundation of Women, Law and Rural Development, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, Thongbai Thongpao Foundation, Child and Women Rights Protection, The Women's Rights Development Centre, Duang Prateep Foundation, Women Lawyers' Association of Thailand, the Lawyers Council of Thailand, etc.

Data presented in this report

This report presents the number of justice organizations specializing in violence issues at national and regional level, 2010.

Data development plan -

Justice organizations specializing in violence issues

In 2010, there were 97 court-based probation offices that had the responsibility to support the rehabilitation of offenders. Besides, there were 164 community conflict management centers initiated by the Ministry of Justice. The centers' responsibility is to promote the sharing of community experience in conflict management, and to organize a forum to facilitate a conflict management process. In addition, about 165 district offices, sub-district administrative organizations, kamnans' houses, village headmen's house, community justice centers, community learning centers have served as conflict management forums. Together with 11 organizations/foundations that provided legal aid, there were 437 justice organizations specializing in violence issues.

Number of justice organizations specializing in violence issues



Number of justice organizations specializing in violence issues by region, 2010

	North	Central	Northeast	South	BKK/ Thonburi	Total
Provincial Probation Office/court-based probation offices	20	28	23	16	10	97
Community conflict management centers	25	50	60	29	0	164
Extension of sub-district administrative organizations	12	8	14	8	0	42
Other organizations	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified	123
Organizations/foundations providing legal aid	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified	11
Total	57	86	97	53	10	437

Indicator 2.3.2 Proportion of legal counselors and trainees that have good understanding of the Prevention of the Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007

It is important that legal counselors who participate in the training on the Prevention of the Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007 have good understanding of the purpose and intent of the Act which aims to rehabilitate, not penalize offenders. This issue is also an indicator used by the Ministry of Justice.

Definition

Understanding about the articles stipulated by the Prevention of the Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007 and the implementation.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Rights and Liberties Protection Division, Rights and Liberties Protection Department.

The Coordination Center as per the Prevention of the Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007.

Data presented in this report

None.

Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with the Coordination Center as per the Prevention of the Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007 to evaluate trainees after the training.

Indicator 2.3.3 Number of crimes against life and person, and sexual crimes

Fierce competition at work, weak family institution, materialistic values, widespread gambling and drugs provide a fertile ground for crimes against life and person, and sexual crimes.

Definition

Crimes against life and person, and sexual crimes (reported/arrested) include murder, man slaughter, involuntary man slaughter, attempted murder, assault, rape.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

The ICT Center, the Royal Thai Police presents 5 categories of crime statistics (violent crimes, crimes against life and person and sexual crimes, crimes against property, notable crimes, crimes against the State) by month, year, and police unit. Data are available at http://statistic.ftp.police.go.th:80/dn_main.htm Tel 02-205-2789.

Data presented in this report

This report presents the number of crimes against life and person and sexual crimes (including only murder, assault, rape (reported/arrested)) that take place during the year (excluding pending cases from previous years), 2005-2009.

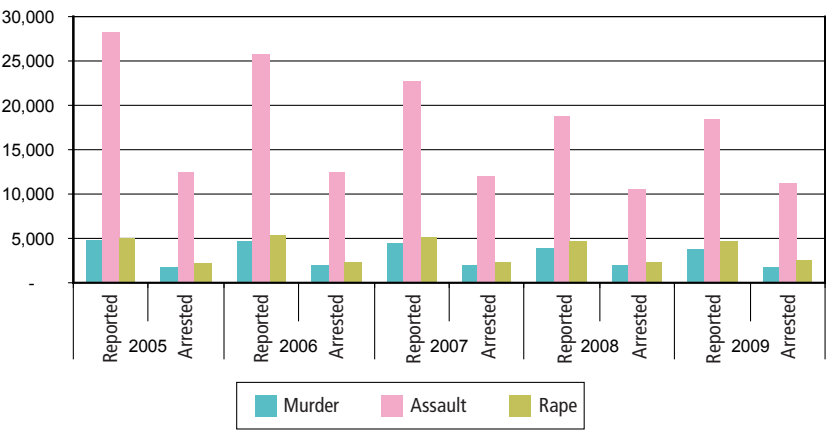
Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with the Royal Thai Police to collect and disaggregate crime statistics by sex.

Crimes against life and person and sexual crimes

(Reported) assault outnumbered other types of crime by a wide margin, but showed a downward trend. Rape, and murder came second and third.

Number of crimes against life and person and sexual crimes



Number of crimes against life and person and sexual crimes

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Reported	Arrested	Reported	Arrested	Reported	Arrested	Reported	Arrested	Reported	Arrested
Murder	4,806	1,829	4,687	1,888	4,435	1,920	3,974	1,920	3,712	1,813
Assault	28,247	12,554	25,798	12,470	22,662	11,925	18,802	10,450	18,358	11,222
Rape	5,071	2,064	5,308	2,237	5,152	2,400	4,644	2,328	4,680	2,584

Indicator 2.3.4 Number of domestic violence cases processed by the police

Family is based on a “two-way relationship”. It is therefore not fair to attribute all the blame to one party. Wife sometimes sparks domestic violence with provocative language or actions. Lack of conflict management skills makes it difficult to avert violence. It is therefore important to understand the characteristics of the relationship. A “neutral” party or mediator could offer sympathetic ears and provide good advice. The police can fulfill this role to a certain extent.

Definition

Actions by the police as per the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007. This includes complaint and non-complaint cases

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Center for the Protection of Children, Youth and Women, the Royal Thai Police classifies domestic violence cases into complaint cases (cases that are successfully mediated and are not submitted to the attorney/cases that are submitted to the attorney), non-complaint cases (cases that are successfully settled), number of injunctions issued, number of injunctions violated, number of cases settled during investigation. Data collection started in 2008. Tel 02-5131131 and 02-5133213.

Data presented in this report

This report presents the number of domestic violence cases processed by the police, 2008.

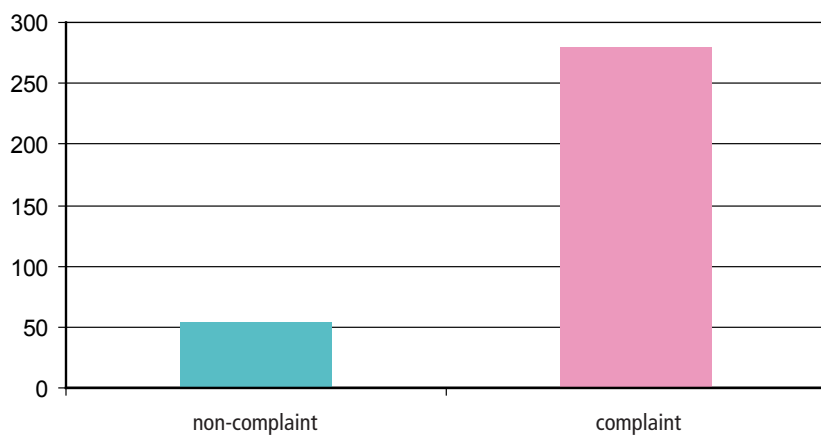
Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with the Royal Thai Police to ensure that data are collected and reported on a regular basis.

Domestic violence cases processed by the police

In 2008 there were 54 non-complaint cases and 279 complaint cases, 28 injunctions, 2 of which were violated. 67 cases were settled during investigation.

Number of domestic violence cases processed by the police, 2008



Number of domestic violence cases processed by the police

year	Number of cases		Number of injunctions	Number of injunctions violated	Cases settled during investigation
	Non-complaint	complaint			
2008	54	279	28	2	67
2009		145	126	0	19

Indicator 2.3.5 Number of domestic violence cases prosecuted by the attorney

On one hand, domestic violence is a social problem. On the other, it is a crime. It involves assault, physical and psychological violence, including spousal rape. In some cases the violence is as severe as attempted murder or murder. But as the victim and the offender are family members, it calls for a subtle management approach. Consensual justice is considered a suitable and fair solution for both parties.

Definition

Actions by the attorney as per the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act which include cases prosecuted, cases not prosecuted, cases ended at the investigation stage, cases under examination by the attorney, and closed cases at the lower court.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Bureau of Policy, Strategy and Budget, Office of Special Attorney in Policy and Planning, Plan and Budget Office.

Data collection started in 2008. Tel 02-2228121 ext 111, e-mail: ps@ago.go.th

Data presented in this report

This report presents the number of domestic violence cases processed by the attorney, 2008

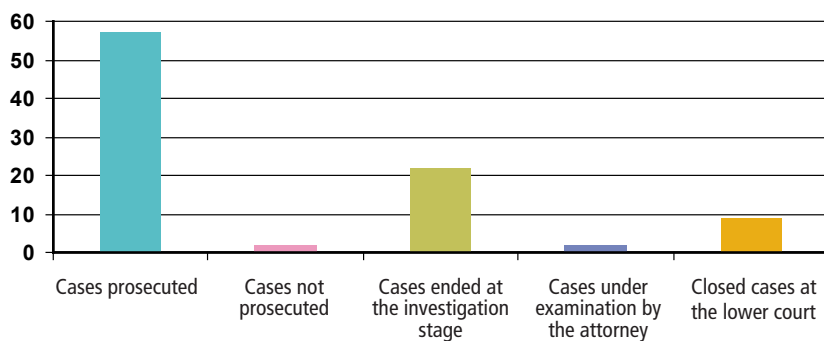
Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with the Office of the Attorney General to ensure that data are collected and reported on a regular basis.

Domestic violence cases processed by the attorney

In 2008 there were 57 prosecuted cases, 2 cases not prosecuted, 22 cases that ended at the investigation stage, 2 cases under examination by the attorney, and 9 closed cases at the lower court.

Number of domestic violence cases processed by the attorney, 2008



Number of domestic violence cases processed by the attorney, 2008

	2008
Total	92
Cases prosecuted	57
Cases not prosecuted	2
Cases ended at the investigation stage	22
Cases under examination by the attorney	2
Closed cases at the lower court	9

Indicator 2.3.6 Number of violence cases seeking counseling from legal aid organizations

Legal aid organizations provide legal aid to protect women and children who are victims of violence and to render justice and appropriate solutions to the problem of domestic violence.

Definition

Violence cases in which legal aid organizations counsel the victims.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Relevant foundations are Foundation for Women, Friends of Women Foundation, Empower Foundation, Women Thai Foundation, Law and Rural Development, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, Thongbai Thongpao Foundation, Child and Women Rights Protection, The Women's Rights Development Centre, Duang Prateep Foundation, Women Lawyers' Association of Thailand, the Lawyers Council of Thailand, etc.

Data presented in this report

None.

Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with relevant foundations on data collection.

Indicator 2.3.7 Number of VAW/G closed cases at the Criminal Court and the Juvenile and Family Court

Statistics on VAW/G crimes as per the Criminal Code, the Child Protection Act 2003, the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007, and the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2008 reflect the level of violence against women and children in Thailand. Prevention and corrective measures are urgently needed. The dissemination of these statistics will promote the society's awareness of the threat against women and children in the Thai society.

Definition

VAW/G crimes include rape, obscene act, earning income from prostitution and trade of obscene objects, prostitution as per the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act 1996, the Child Protection Act 2003, the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007, and the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2008 (only closed cases at the lower court – namely the Criminal Court and the Juvenile and Family Court).

Calculation

Data source/Data dissemination

Data System and Statistics Section, Plan and Budget Office, the Judiciary of Thailand. Data are classified and reported annually by type of crime (sexual crime/prostitution case/child protection case/domestic violence case/human trafficking case)

Closed cases include pending cases from previous years that are finalized during the year. Hence, the number of closed cases may exceed the number of new cases.

The Data System and Statistics Section, Plan and Budget Office, the Judiciary of Thailand collects data from provincial courts and keep the data on excel. Data are available at www.coj.go.th and www.oppb.coj.go.th and the Annual Report on Court Cases Statistics. Tel 02-541-2344 ext 406.

Data presented in this report

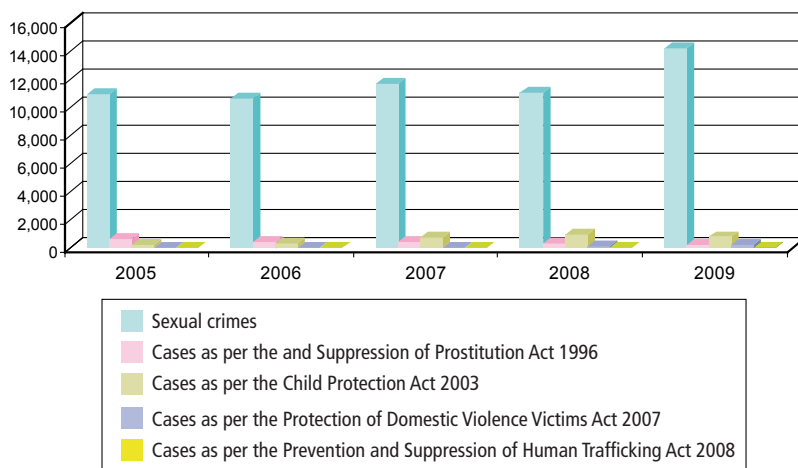
This report presents the number of new cases and closed cases at the lower court, classified by type of crime, 2005–2009

Data development plan -

VAW/G closed cases at the Criminal Court and the Juvenile and Family Court

The numbers of VAW/G new cases and closed cases have increased since 2005. In 2005, there were 10,546 closed cases on sexual crime and 90 closed cases on child protection crime. In 2009, closed cases increased to 4,223 and 758, respectively. Closed cases on domestic violence also increased from 61 in 2008 to 134 in 2009. But the number of prostitution cases, both new and closed cases, dropped.

Number of VAW/G closed cases at the lower court by type of crime



Number of VAW/G closed cases at the lower court by type of crime

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	New cases	Closed cases	New cases	Closed cases	New cases	Closed cases	New cases	Closed cases	New cases	Closed cases
Sexual crimes	11,546	10,916	11,662	10,646	12,235	11,742	11,318	11,104	11,142	14,223
Cases as per the and Suppression of Prostitution Act 1996	671	580	353	357	425	404	260	256	214	183
Cases as per the Child Protection Act 2003	206	190	283	310	927	728	1,081	948	734	758
Cases as per the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007	0	0	0	0	3	1	64	61	170	134
Cases as per the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	8

Indicator 2.3.8 Number of Juvenile Criminal Cases handled by Juvenile observation and Protection Centers

Secondary and vocational students often find themselves in violent situation. School rivalry and the use of violence has intensified. A prior experience of domestic violence is a significant contributing factor. The sight and sound of violence via various media, e.g. games, film, news, including foul language repeatedly used in verbal and written media induces children and the youth who are at the ages that can be easily influenced to accept violence, and in some cases, to commit a violent act or other misconduct.

Definition

The Juvenile in the Criminal Cases handled by Juvenile observation and Protection Centers before a final judgment.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection disseminates data at http://www2.djop.moj.go.th/stat/main_user.php?mid=2&mon=24

Data presented in this report

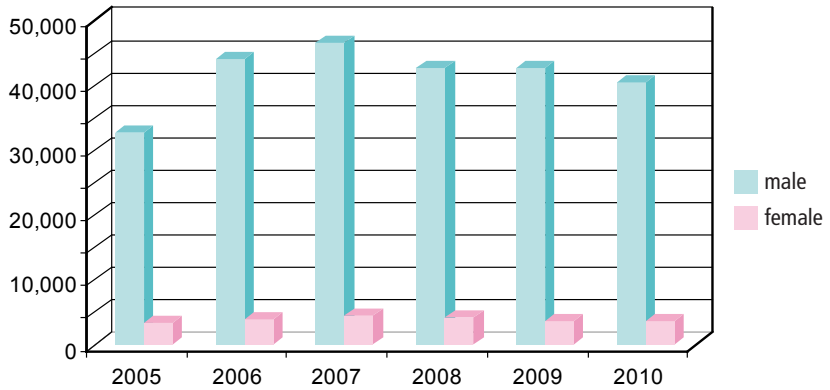
This report presents the number of Juvenile Criminal Cases handled by Juvenile observation and Protection Centers across the country, 2005-2010.

Data development plan -

Children and youth convicted and sent to probation centers

During 2005-2010, the number of boys and male youth aged 10-18 convicted and sent to probation centers increased by a large number while the proportion of girls and female youth convicted and sent to probation centers dropped. The male: female ratio was around 10:1. The most common offense was crime against property, followed by drug, crime against life and person. 5.41% were convicted for sexual crime.

**Number of children and youth were convicted
and sent to probation centers by sex**



Number of Juvenile Criminal Cases handled by Juvenile observation and Protection Centers by sex

Children and youth sent to probation centers	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	32,756	90.8	44,161	91.6	46,593	91.13	42,779	91.06	42,604	91.88	40,431	91.77
Female	3,324	9.2	4,057	8.4	4,535	8.87	4,202	8.94	3,767	8.12	3,626	8.23
Total	36,080	100	48,218	100	51,128	100	46,981	100	46,371	100	44,057	100

Number of cases for which children and youth were convicted and sent to probation centers by offense

Offense	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	%
Total	36,080	48,218	51,128	46,981	46,371	44,057	100.00
Crimes against property	10,733	14,314	14,764	12,658	10,073	9,742	26.49
Crimes against life and person	6,122	8,284	7,784	6,661	6,388	5,474	14.92
Sexual crimes	2,680	3,652	2,154	1,916	2,538	1,812	5.41
Disturbance of public order, peace and security	1,271	1,731	3,247	2,989	2,407	2,300	5.11
Drug	6,542	8,803	10,279	11,207	12,352	14,695	23.41
Armed and explosive weapon	2,404	3,414	3,650	3,251	3,413	2,889	6.97
Others	6,328	8,020	9,250	8,299	9,200	7,145	17.68

2.4 Social Welfare

Indicator 2.4.1 Number of social service delivery outlets with easy access for DV and VAW/G victims

Social service delivery outlets offer temporary shelter and counseling to women and children victimized by human trafficking or other types of violence. Some also provide legal assistance. These services are managed and funded by government agencies, private foundations, local administrative organizations, communities and are located in Bangkok and all over the country. They also handle complaints, collect data and refer DV and VAW/G cases to relevant agencies.

Definition

Social service delivery outlets for women and children are under the Department of Social Development and Welfare (DSDW). Community and people's outlets are supported by the OWAFD/MSDHS. Counseling and first aid is the responsibility of the Office of the Permanent Secretary, MSDHS. Some NGOs and private foundations also serve as complaint centers. They provide counseling and legal aid, coordinate with other organizations for emergency shelter, and refer cases to relevant government agencies.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Bureau of Women and Children Protection and the Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children, DSDW disseminate the number of shelters. Tel 02-659-6282 and 02-659-6160.

Bureau of Family Development, the OWAFD/MSDHS disseminates the number of coordination centers as per the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007 and the number of community-based family development centers. Tel. 02-306-8773.

Office of the Permanent Secretary, MSDHS and Social Development and Human Security Provincial Offices. Tel. 02-659-6399. Data are available at website and in annual reports.

The Goodwill Group Foundation published and disseminated the

Emergency Assistance Directory for Women. The directory contains a list of centers providing assistance to women and children. Tel. 02-225-4172-3.

Data presented in this report

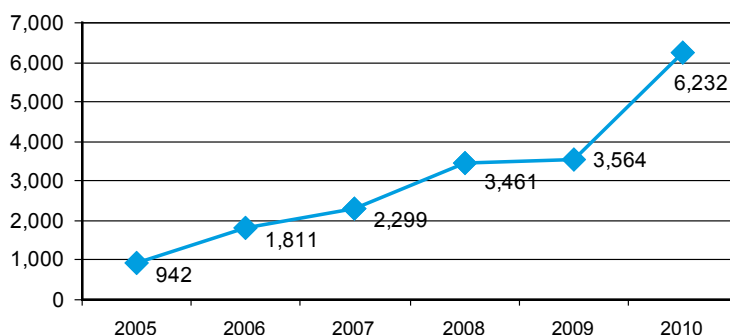
This report presents the number of social service delivery outlets for women and children, 2005-2010.

Data development plan -

Social service delivery outlets with easy access

Preliminary aid and counseling is available in every province (Social Development and Human Security Provincial Office/ coordination centers as per the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007). In addition, there are shelters and rehabilitation centers (children welfare centers/temporary shelters/children development and rehabilitation centers, homes for children and families, vocational development homes for women, social welfare and occupational training centers, children protection shelters in the provinces, and emergency shelters) managed and funded by the MSDHS. Communities also keep a close watch on drug, AIDS, human trafficking, domestic violence with financial support from the MSDHS through the provincial offices and sub-district administrative organizations (community family development centers). The number of these organizations, plus private foundations, increased from 2,010 in 2005 to 6,232 in 2010.

Number of social service delivery outlets



Number of social service delivery outlets by type

Number of social service delivery outlets	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	1,068	2,006	2,875	3,367	4,529	4,632	6,232
Under the MSDHS							
1. Social Development and Human Security Provincial Offices		76	76	76	76	76	76
2. Coordinating Centers as per the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007		0	0	0	76	76	76
3. newborn-children welfare centers/temporary shelters/children protection centers/children development and rehabilitation centers/vocational development homes for women and children		38	38	41	41	41	41
4. Homes for children and families		76	76	76	76	76	76
5. Vocational development homes for men		4	4	4	4	4	4
6. Vocational development homes for women		4	4	4	4	4	4
People's sector							
7. Community-based family development center	1,068	1,808	2,677	3,166	4,252	4,311	5,911
Private organization							
8. foundation		na.	na.	na.	na.	44	44

Indicator 2.4.2 Number of officials appointed by MSDHS Minister as mandated by the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007

To facilitate the implementation of the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007, the MSDHS Minister is empowered to appoint “officials” to administer the Act.

Definition

Officials mean the police, administrative officials and those appointed by the MSDHS Minister to assist the victims (Articles 3,6). High-ranking administrative officials or high-ranking police or those of equivalent ranking namely head of the police station, district chief, district clerk, and provincial social development and human security officer, have the power to issue injunctions as per Article 10 during an investigation or a trial.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Bureau of Family Development, the OWAFD/MSDHS organizes legal training on the intent and contents of the law and implementation procedures as per the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007. Upon completion, trainees are appointed “officials” by the MSDHS Minister. The name, position, affiliation, telephone number of appointed officials during 2009-2010 were published in a report. Tel. 02-306-8773

Data presented in this report

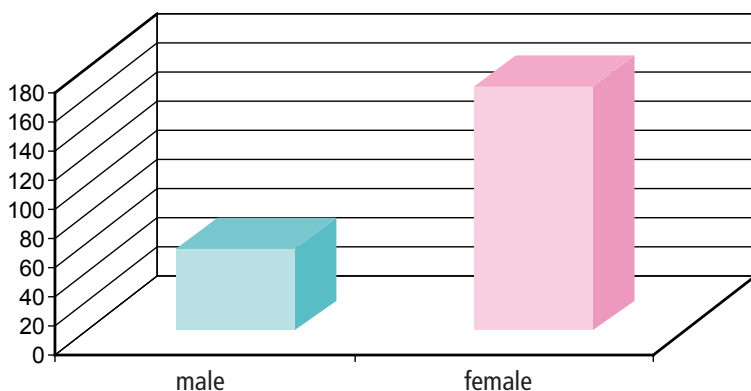
This report presents the number of “officials” as per the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007 by sex, 2010 (including 2009-2010 appointees).

Data development plan -

“Officials” as per the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007

To reaffirm that domestic violence is not a private matter, but a matter which the entire society has to address collectively, the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007 stipulates that anyone who is aware of or witnesses domestic violence is obliged to file a report to an “official”. During 2009-2010, the coordination centers as per the Act organized training for staff of foundations, social workers, social development officials, child development experts, education experts, court officials, community development workers, etc. to ensure that they understand their responsibility and authority as the “officials” stipulated by the Act. There were 225 trainees, 168 female, 57 male. The largest group came from Bangkok and the vicinity: 42 from Bangkok, 12 from Nonthaburi, 10 from Pathum Thani.

Number of officials as per the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007 by sex, 2010



**Number of “officials” as per the Protection
of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007 by sex**

Province	2010		Total	Province	2010		Total
	Fe- male	male			Fe- male	male	
Bangkok	15	27	42	Phrae	1	1	2
Kanchanaburi	0	4	4	Phuket	0	1	1
Kalasin	0	1	1	Maha Sarakhm	0	4	4
Kamphaeng Phet	2	0	2	Mukdahan	0	0	0
Khon Kaen	0	1	1	Mae Hong Son	1	0	1
Chantaburi	1	1	2	Yasothon	0	0	0
Chachoengsao	1	2	3	Yala	0	2	2
Chonburi	1	4	5	Roi Et	0	2	2
Chai Nat	1	2	3	Ranong	0	1	1
Chaiyaphum	0	0	0	Rayong	0	1	1
Chumphon	0	4	4	Ratchaburi	0	8	8
Chiang Rai	0	1	1	Lop Buri	0	3	3
Chiang Mai	0	3	3	Lampang	0	1	1
Trang	0	2	2	Lamphun	0	4	4
Trat	0	2	2	Loei	0	0	0
Tak	0	0	0	Si Sa Ket	0	1	1
Nakhon Nayok	2	1	3	Sakon Nakhon	1	1	2
Nakhon Pathom	0	0	0	Songkhla	1	1	2
Nakhon Phanom	1	1	2	Satun	0	1	1
Nakhon Ratchasima	1	4	5	Samut Prakan	1	2	3

Province	2010		Total	Province	2010		Total
	Fe-male	male			Fe-male	male	
Nakhon Si Thammarat	1	5	6	Samut Songkhram	0	0	0
Nakhon Sawan	1	3	4	Samut Sakhon	1	1	2
Nonthaburi	1	11	12	Sa Kaeo	0	1	1
Narathiwat	1	1	2	Saraburi	1	3	4
Nan	2	0	2	Sing Buri	1	1	2
Buri Ram	1	2	3	Sukhothai	1	0	1
Pathum Thani	2	8	10	Suphan Buri	2	0	2
Prabchuab Khiri Khan	1	3	4	Surat Thani	0	4	4
Prachin Buri	0	0	0	Surin	1	2	3
Pattani	0	0	0	Nong Khai	0	4	4
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya	1	2	3	Nong Bua Lam Phu	1	2	3
Phayao	0	3	3	Ang Thong	1	2	3
Phang-nga	0	5	5	Amnat Charoen	0	1	1
Phatthalung	1	2	3	Udon Thani	0	1	1
Phichit	1	0	1	Uttaradit	0	2	2
Phitsanulok	0	1	1	Uthai Thani	0	0	0
Phetchaburi	0	1	1	Ubon Ratchathani	2	2	4
Phetchabun	3	1	4	Total	57	168	225

Indicator 2.4.3 Number of women and children victimized by violence who receive social services

Data on women and children who are victimized by violence and receive social services and welfare are kept by various centers under the MSDHS. Foundations also collect some data. Data compiled from these various sources can reflect the magnitude of the problem. Many women and children need a temporary or long-term shelter. Those who suffer physical or psychological violence also need rehabilitation assistance.

Definition

Women and children victimized by violence who seek service or counseling from women foundations or stay at emergency shelters and other centers as per indicator 2.4.1. Some cases may be duplication of those reported by indicator 2.1.2–2.1.3. These are cases in which the victims receive assistance from the OSCCs, and are referred to social service agencies for further assistance.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Bureau of Women and Children Protection and Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children, DSDW collect data by individual records. Data are classified by reason for seeking services, namely (1) orphans (2) abandoned children (3) homeless children (4) missing children (5) children that cannot be cared for by their parents (6) children victimized by violence (7) tortured children (8) children of those under the care of the center/shelter (9) women and children with behavioral problem (10) children with HIV/AIDS (11) children affected by HIV/AIDS (12) illegitimate children (13) children from broken families (14) unmarried women/children who are pregnant (15) women/children as per the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act 1996 (16) women/children as per the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2008 (17) women victimized by domestic violence (18) tortured women (19) cases handed over from other agency/center/shelter under the DSDW. Data are classified by province, month. But the data system cannot verify individual identity by the 13-digit IDs. Provincial data are not disseminated. 2007–2010 data are available. Tel 02-659-6282 and 02-659-6160.

Women and children foundations disseminate data on their websites. For example, Friends of Women Foundation has data on victims of sexual violence, human trafficking and domestic violence cases that are reported by 5 major newspapers (Thai Rath, Daily News, Khao Sod, Matichon, Bangkok Thurakij). Data are classified by reason of the violence, and are summarized monthly and annually. Data are available for 2005–2009. Tel. 02-513-1001. Women Thai Foundation's data are classified by victim group (children and women), type of violence. Data are available for 2005–2008 Tel. 02-433-5149. The Gender and Development Research Institute (GDRI), the Association for the Promotion of the Status of Women has data on visitors at their emergency shelter, those who seek counseling by phone or in person, and those who seek assistance. Data are available for 2005–2008. Data are based on individual records, classified by reason, age, and are summarized monthly and annually (by word program). Tel. 02-566-2707. The Pavena Foundation has data on individual complaints. Data are classified by reason, summarized monthly and annually. Data date back about 10 years in graph format. Tel. 02-577-0500-1 or website www.pavenafoundation.or.th

Data presented in this report

This report presents the number of women and children victimized by violence who received social services provided by various organizations, 2005–2009.

Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with the organizations concerned to collect data based on 13-digit ID so that the data can be linked or compared with data from the OSCCs (the OSCCs started collecting 13-digit data since 2009). In addition, data should be disaggregated by gender and age group (women, men, boys, girls). The OWAFD should also request that all foundations collect and summarize data on a regular basis, and develop a standard classification of the clients, as well as other definitions to facilitate data integration and analysis.

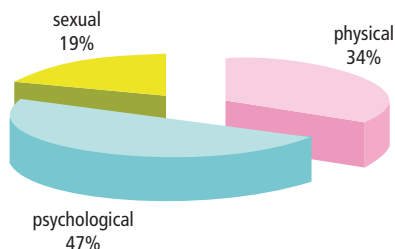
Women and children victimized by violence who received social services

Women and children victimized by violence are assisted by the Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children, DSDW to take temporary shelter at the shelter for children and families. During 2007–2010, 46.86% of them were psychologically abused, 33.95% were physically abused, and 19.18% were sexually abused.

In 2009, 34 temporary shelters, children welfare centers, children protection centers, children development and rehabilitation centers under the Bureau of Women and Children Protection, DSDW provided services to 3,351 boys and 2,440 girls. In addition, 8 women protection and occupation development centers assisted a number of victims (women, boys, girls); 296 of them were tortured, 285 encountered domestic violence. Women and girls outnumbered boys by 2–3 times.

Others sought assistance from various foundations. During 2005–2008, the GDRI assisted a number of victims. Most common problem was family-related, followed by unplanned pregnancies, and domestic violence. The Friends of Women Foundation reported that in 2009 they assisted 943 people, of which 775 were counseling cases, 130 sought psychological rehabilitation from sexual violation or rape. Others were cases of child abduction, gang rape, obscenity, sexual harassment, and human trafficking. Most clients of the Women Thai Foundation during 2005–2008 were victims of domestic violence.

Women and children victimized by violence that sought refuge at the shelter for children and families by type of violence



**Women and children victimized by violence that sought refuge
at the shelter for children and families by type of violence**

	2007		2008		2009		2010		Total	
	Children	Women	Children	Women	Children	Women	Children	Women	Number	%
Physical	144	173	254	238	207	257	255	366	1,894	33.95
Psychological	132	247	407	415	261	422	257	473	2,614	46.86
Sexual	231	51	343	79	154	34	153	25	1,070	19.18
Total	507	471	1,004	732	622	713	665	864	5,578	100

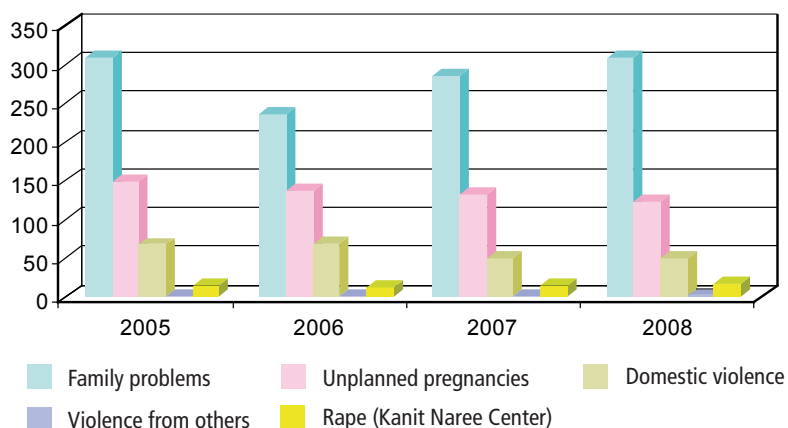
Number of children victimized by violence who received social services from centers/shelters under the Bureau of Women and Children Protection by sex

	2009	
	Male	female
Children victimized by violence	3,351	2,440
Newborn homes	1,066	811
Children welfare centers	1,695	1,350
Children protection centers	409	135
Children development and rehabilitation centers	40	56
Temporary shelters	141	88

Number of women and children who received social services from centers/shelters under the Bureau of Women and Children Protection by type of violence

	2009		
	Total	Male	female
Torture/abuse	296	108	188
Physical	128	81	47
Psychological	4	2	2
Sexual	164	25	139
Domestic violence	285	71	214
Physical	139	56	83
Psychological	29	14	15
Sexual	117	1	116

Number of women and children who received assistance from the GDRI emergency shelter by reason



Number of women and children who received assistance from the GDRI emergency shelter by reason

	2005	2006	2007	2008
women and children who received assistance from the GDRI emergency shelter	540	457	484	502
Family problems	309	237	286	310
Unplanned pregnancies	149	138	133	123
Domestic violence	68	69	51	50
Violence by others	na	na	na	2
Rape (Kanit Naree Center)	14	13	14	17

**Number of domestic violence incidents/sex-related problems
as reported by 5 major newspapers**

	2005	2006	2007
Domestic violence/sex-related problem	485	507	487
Suicide	135	135	133
Murder by family member	153	210	208
Assault by family member	54	54	51
Sexual violation by family member	46	46	39
Abandoned babies	97	62	56
Sex-related problems	366	324	na.

**Number of women and children who received assistance
from the Friends of Women Foundation by reason, 2009**

Women and children who received assistance	943
Counseling	775
Sexual violation	85
Rape	45
Child abduction+rape	8
Consensual child abduction	9
Gang rape	7
Obscenity	7
Sexual harassment	3
Human trafficking	4

**Number of women and children who received assistance from the Women's Foundation
by type of violence**

	2005			2006			2007			2008		
	Total	Chil- dren	Women	Total	Chil- dren	Women	Total	Chil- dren	Women	Total	Chil- dren	Women
Domestic violence	113	0	113	94	4	90	39	0	19	53	0	53
Human trafficking (Thais)	6	1	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	87	11	76
Sexual violence	21	4	17	20	5	15	9	2	7	14	6	8
Total	140	5	135	119	9	110	53	2	31	67	17	137

Indicator 2.4.4 Proportion of children 0-17 years old who are orphans or disadvantaged

Urbanization and ageing society has aggravated the problem of abandoned children and elderly who are left alone. Some cases are intentional. Some are not; many children lost their father, or mother, or both to HIV/AIDS.

Definition

A disadvantaged child means a child whose father/mother/guardian is chronically ill. An orphan is a child who lost their father or mother or both.

Calculation

Number of orphans and disadvantaged children 0-17 years old/
Number of children 0-17 years old X 100

Data source/Data dissemination

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is a collaboration between the NSO, the MSDHS, the MoPH, the Ministry of Education, and UNICEF Thailand. The MICS collected data that reflect the well-being of children in several dimensions. Data collection took place during December 2005–February 2006. Additional survey was undertaken in 26 provinces to expand the sample size to the extent that data are representative at the provincial level in these provinces. The MICS presents data at national and provincial level (for 26 provinces).

Data presented in this report

This report presents the number and proportion of children 0-17 years old who were orphans or disadvantaged by administrative area, region, sex, and age group, 2006.

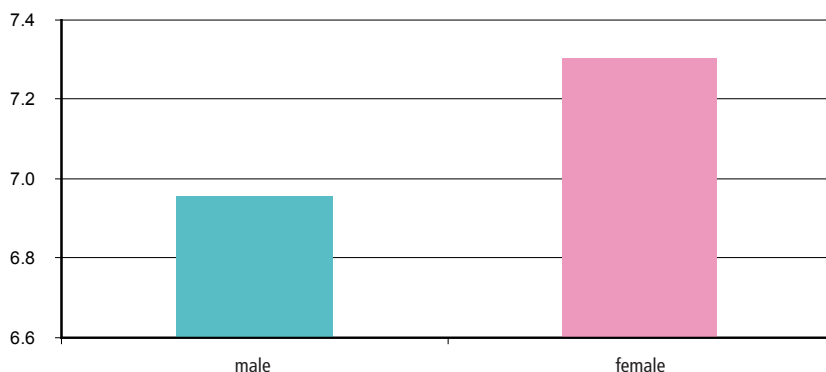
Data development plan

MICS is an adhoc survey. The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with the NSO to collect data on the situation (including psychological violence) of orphans and the disadvantaged on a regular basis.

Orphans and disadvantaged children

The 2006 MICS reported over 5 million or 7.1% of orphans and disadvantaged children. Girls outnumbered boys.

Proportion of children 0–17 years old who were orphans or disadvantaged, 2006



Number and proportion of children 0–17 years old who were orphans or disadvantaged by administrative area, region, sex, age group, 2006

	Number of children aged 0-17	Orphans and disadvantaged children	
		Number	%
Administrative area			
Municipal	4,903,749	321,127	6.5
Non-municipal	13,271,056	973,994	7.3
Region			
Central (incl. BKK)	5,333,518	355,995	6.7
North	3,154,606	289,729	9.2
Northeast	6,873,360	461,224	6.7
South	2,813,321	188,172	6.7
Sex			
Male	9,262,792	644,257	7.0

	Number of children aged 0-17	Orphans and disadvantaged children	
		Number	%
Female	8,912,013	650,864	7.3
Age group (years)			
0-4	4,857,293	200,720	4.1
5-9	4,781,554	293,172	6.1
10-14	5,209,069	460,800	8.8
15-17	3,326,888	340,428	10.2
Total	18,174,805	5,180,483	7.1

Indicator 2.4.5 Proportion of children 0-59 months who do not receive proper care

Due to urbanization and ageing society, parents have less time to take care of their children. Economic pressure forces them to focus on work over family. Small children are left under the care of other people, or are left to care for themselves. Many rural elderly have to take care of small children.

Definition

A child aged 0-59 months who does not receive proper care means that in the past week he/she was cared for by a child under 10 years old or left alone, or left with minimal care.

Calculation

Number of children aged 0-59 months who do not receive proper care/Number of children aged 0-59 months X 100

Data source/Data dissemination

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is a collaboration between the NSO, the MSDHS, the MoPH, the Ministry of Education, and UNICEF Thailand. The MICS collected data that reflect the well-being of children in several dimensions. Data collection took place during December 2005–February 2006. Additional survey was undertaken in 26 provinces to expand the sample size to the extent that data are representative at the provincial level in these provinces. The MICS presents data at national and provincial level (for 26 provinces).

Data presented in this report

This report presents the proportion of children aged 0-59 months who did not receive proper care by administrative area, region, sex, and age group, 2006.

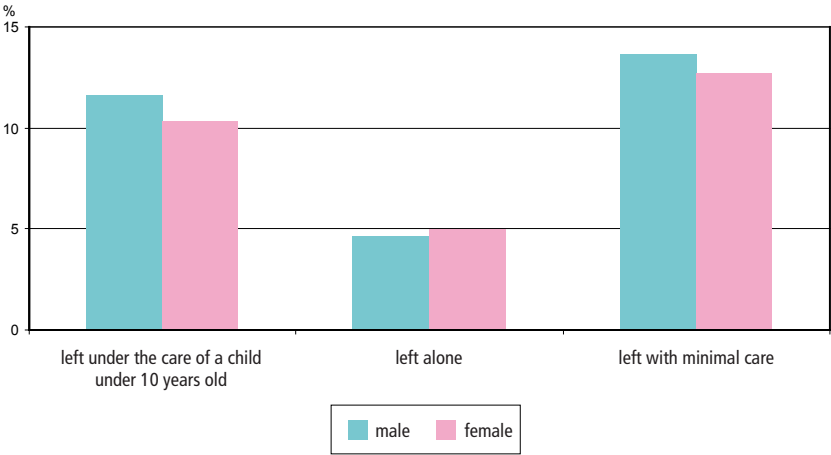
Data development plan

MICS is not a regular survey. The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with the NSO to collect data on the situation of orphans and disadvantaged children as they are victims of psychological violence.

Improper care for children

According to the MICS, during the week prior to the survey, 13.2% of children aged 0-59 months received only minimal care, 11% were left under the care of children under 10 years old, and 4.8% were left alone. Most of these children were in non-minicipal areas.

Proportion of children aged 0-59 months who did not receive proper care, 2006



Proportion of children aged 0 - 59 months who did not receive proper care
by administrative area, region, sex, age group, 2006

	children aged 0-59 months	% of children aged 0-59 months who were		
		Left under the care of a child under 10 years old in the past week	Left alone in the past week	Left with minimal care in the past week
Administrative area				
Municipal	1,368,046	7.4	3.9	10.0
Non-municipal	3,469,634	12.4	5.1	14.5
Region				
Central (incl. BKK)	1,486,052	6.7	4.3	9.9
North	761,416	11.4	6.2	15.2
Northeast	1,799,842	14.3	5.2	15.9
South	790,370	11.0	3.3	11.4
Sex				
Male	2,462,868	11.6	4.6	13.7
Female	2,374,812	10.3	4.9	12.7
Age group (months)				
0-23	1,932,140	7.5	3.9	9.4
24-59	2,905,540	13.3	5.4	15.7
Total	4,837,680	11.0	4.8	13.2

3. Violence against Women and Girls in Emergency Situation

3.1 Impacts on women and children in emergency situation

Indicator 3.1.1 Number of orphans from violence in the Southern provinces

Violence in the Southern provinces has had considerable economic and social impacts on women and children. They have to endure physical difficulties and psychological distress from the loss of father, mother, guardian, and properties.

Definition

Children that lost father or mother, or both due to violent situation in the 4 Southern provinces, namely Yala, Narathiwat, Pattani, and Songkhla.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Office of the Permanent Secretary, MSDHS collects data from the Social Development and Human Security Provincial Offices. Data on the 4 Southern provinces are classified by type of orphanage. Data are available for 2008. Tel. Khun Nonglak Thongpitakwong, 02-306-8849.

Data presented in this report

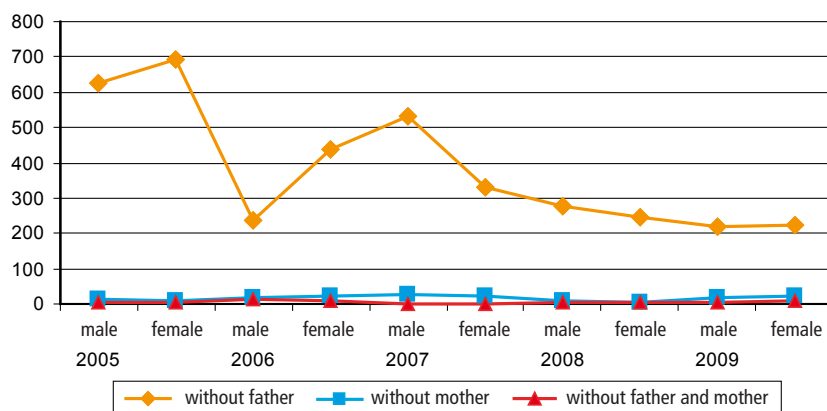
This report presents the number of orphans from violence in the 4 Southern provinces by type of orphanage, province, 2005-2009.

Data development plan -

Orphans from violence in the Southern provinces

During 2005-2009, cumulative number of orphans from violence in the Southern provinces was 4,035. A noticeable increase was observed between 2008-2009. Overall, the number of orphans dropped from 1,353 in 2005 to 487 in 2009, with approximately equal share of both sexes. 94% lost their father. Pattani and Narathiwat had roughly the same number of orphans. The two provinces combined accounted for 73% of the total number, while Yala had 24% and Songkhla had 3.5%.

Number of orphans from violence in the Southern provinces by type of orphanage



Number of orphans from violence in the Southern provinces by type of orphanage

Type of orphanage	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	male	fe-male	male	fe-male	male	fe-male	male	fe-male	male	fe-male
Without father	627	691	238	437	531	331	276	247	217	222
Without mother	13	11	19	21	26	21	7	5	17	21
Without father and mother	6	5	13	11	2	2	5	3	3	7
Total	646	707	270	469	559	354	288	255	237	250

Number of orphans from violence in the Southern provinces by province

Province	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	%
Narathiwat	578	274	289	170	152	1,463	36.26
Pattani	400	197	315	271	288	1,471	36.46
Yala	309	223	289	98	38	957	23.72
Songkhla	66	45	20	4	9	144	3.56
Total	1,353	739	913	543	487	4,035	100

Indicator 3.1.2 Number of widows from violence in the Southern provinces

Violence in the 4 Southern provinces has had considerable impacts on women and children. They face murder, assaults and loss of family members. Women have to become main breadwinner and caregiver of the family. This has severe repercussion on the physical, psychological health of the entire family. Many have not been able to make the adjustment and has fallen into poverty.

Definition

Women who are widows as their husbands died from violence in the 4 Southern provinces, namely Narathiwat, Pattani, Yala, and Songkhla.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Office of the Permanent Secretary, MSDHS collects data from the Social Development and Human Security Provincial Offices. Data are available for 2008. Tel. Khun Nonglak Thongpitakwong, 02-306-8849

Data presented in this report

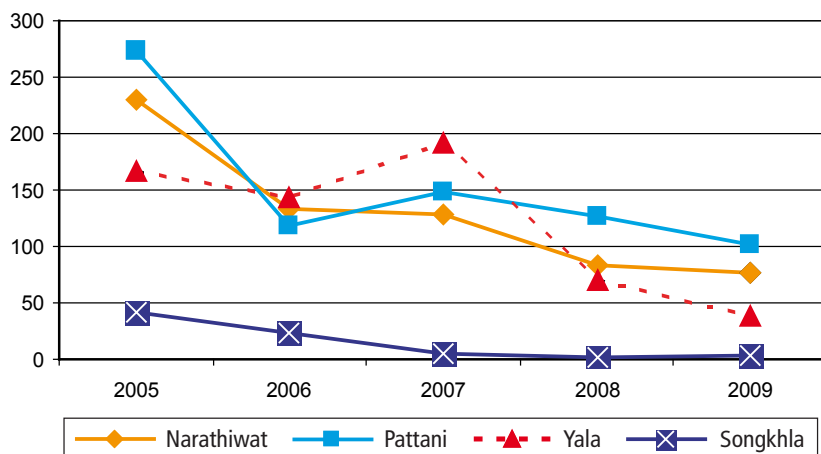
This report presents the number of widows from violence in the 4 Southern provinces by occupation, province, 2005–2009.

Data development plan -

Widows from violence in the Southern provinces

During 2005–2009, 2,104 women in the 4 Southern provinces became widows because of violence in the area. The situation was, however, improving as the number of new widows decreased each year. Out of the total, 25% were housewives, 21.7% were employees, 17.5% were agriculturists, 8.6% were traders. The rest were public officials, own-account workers. A high proportion – 33% did not specify their occupation. Pattani had the largest share of widows at 36.5%, followed by Narathiwat 31%, Yala 29%, and Songkhla 3.5%.

Number of widows from violence in the Southern provinces



Number of widows from violence in the Southern provinces by province

Province	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	%
Narathiwat	230	133	129	83	76	651	30.9
Pattani	274	119	149	127	101	770	36.5
Yala	167	143	192	70	38	610	28.9
Songkhla	41	23	5	1	3	73	3.5
Total	712	418	475	281	218	2,104	100

Number of widows from violence in the Southern provinces by occupation

Widows' occupation	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	%
Housewife	214	89	77	76	70	526	25.00
Employee	230	79	65	40	44	458	21.70
Public official	61	35	35	11	12	154	7.31
Agriculturer	98	89	72	60	51	370	17.50
Own-account worker	10	6	6	2	4	28	1.33
Trader	59	63	24	24	12	182	8.65
Not specified	40	57	196	68	25	386	32.60
Total	712	418	475	281	218	2,104	100.00

Indicator 3.1.3 Assault death rate in the Southern provinces

Assault death rate is a good indicator of the scope and level of violence in the Southern provinces. These data are essential for analyzing the trend and assessing the impact of government's and people's programs in the areas.

Definition

Assault death means death from injury at the time of the assault or thereafter from causes related to the assault.

Calculation

Death rate per 100,000 population = number of people who died from assault X 100,000/number of population at mid year

Data source/Data dissemination

Annual Epidemiological Surveillance Report (2005–2009), Bureau of Epidemiology, Department of Disease Control, MoPH collects data from the surveillance system on 19 types of injury. Data are disseminated at http://203.157.15.4/Annual/Total_Annual.html. The report has details on death rate by province in the Southern provinces, 2007–2009.

Data presented in this report

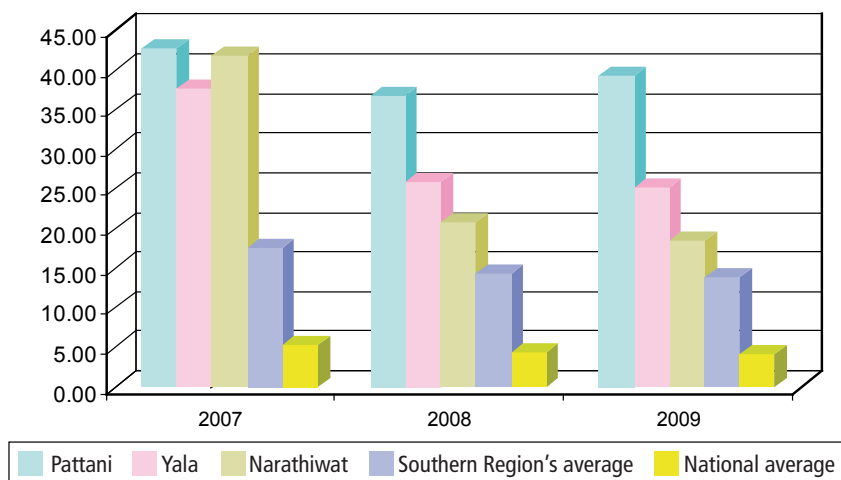
This report presents assault death rate in the 4 Southern provinces, 2007–2009.

Data development plan -

Assault death rate in the Southern provinces

Assault death rate per 100,000 population in the Southern provinces during 2007–2009 showed a declining trend, but is still very high in every province. In 2005, there were 43.72, 37.70 and 41.87 per 100,000 in Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat, respectively. In 2008, they dropped to 39.23, 25.11 and 18.37 per 100,000. The rates were considerably higher than the Southern Region's average, and the national average.

**Assault death rate in the Southern provinces by province
compared with the Southern Region's average
and the national average**



**Assault death rate in the Southern provinces by province,
compared with the Southern Region's average
and the national average**

Assault death rate	Per 100,000 population		
	2007	2008	2009
Pattani	42.72	36.72	39.23
Yala	37.70	25.79	25.11
Narathiwat	41.87	20.82	18.37
Southern Region's average	17.43	14.19	13.90
National average	5.37	4.26	4.19

3.2 Human Trafficking

Indicator 3.2.1 Number of Thai women victimized by human trafficking in Thailand

Victims of human trafficking are often subject to sex services, slavery, hired marriage, begging, organ amputation. These are offenses punishable by the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2008.

Definition

Victims of human trafficking are those who are exploited by human trafficking by way of prostitution, production and dissemination of obscene objects, other forms of sexual exploitation, slavery, begging, forced labor or begging, organ trading with or without the owner's consent.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

The Royal Thai Police

Data presented in this report

None

Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with the Royal Thai Police on this matter.

Indicator 3.2.2 Number of Thai women victimized by human trafficking assisted by humanitarian organizations to return to Thailand

Thai women who are victims of human trafficking overseas also receive a range of assistance from humanitarian organizations. Such assistance ranges from physical and psychological rehabilitation, protection, career development, informal education and counseling to protect the victims' rights, to support to return to Thailand.

Definition

Assistance extended to Thai women victimized by human trafficking overseas as per the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2008

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children, DSDW collects data on Thai women victimized by human trafficking overseas who received assistance to return to Thailand and stay at the homes for children and families/the vocational development homes for men and for women. The records are processed and aggregated on excel monthly and annually. Data are disaggregated by host country and are not disseminated. Tel. 02-659-6282.

Data presented in this report

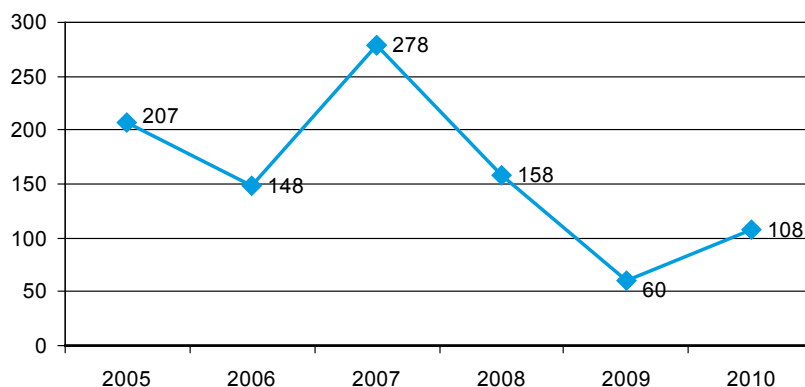
This report presents the number of Thai women victimized by human trafficking assisted by humanitarian organizations to return to Thailand, 2005-2010.

Data development plan -

Thai women victimized by human trafficking who receive assistance to return to Thailand

During fiscal years 2005-2010, 959 Thai women victimized by human trafficking received assistance to return to Thailand and were under the care of centers/shelters under the DSDW. In 2010, the number was 108, a drop from 207 in 2005. During 2005-2010, Bahrain was the largest host country, accounting for 32.01% of the women, followed by Malaysia 17.73%, South Africa 14.39%, and Japan 9.91%.

Number of Thai women victimized by human trafficking assisted by humanitarian organizations to return to Thailand



Number of Thai women victimized by human trafficking assisted by humanitarian organizations to return to Thailand by host country

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	%
Malaysia	79	60	0	3	10	18	170	17.73
Bahrain	4	3	204	46	16	34	307	32.01
Japan	45	9	14	7	19	1	95	9.91
South Africa	14	43	32	29	7	13	138	14.39
Great Britain	6	2	3	5	0	1	17	1.77
Singapore	18	5	4	1	1	5	34	3.55
Australia	11	2	2	2	0	1	18	1.88
Hong Kong	4	1	1	1	0	0	7	0.73
Italy	1	20	0	0	0	0	21	2.19
Brunei	6	0	0	2	0	11	19	1.98
China	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	0.42
France	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.10
Austria	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.10

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	%
Denmark	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0.31
Pakistan	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0.42
Switzerland	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0.31
Taiwan	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0.31
Germany	0	0	2	0	3	0	5	0.52
Greece	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.10
New Zealand	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.10
Brazil	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.21
Poland	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.21
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.10
Norway	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.10
Sri Lanka	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	1.15
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0.52
Indonesia	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0.31
Egypt	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.10
Netherlands	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.10
Vietnam	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.10
United States	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.10
Lybia	0	0	0	56	0	0	56	5.84
Turkey	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.10
Spain	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.21
Arab Emirate	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	1.98
Total	207	148	278	158	60	108	959	100.00

Indicator 3.2.3 Number of foreign nationals victimized by human trafficking who receive assistance from social service agencies

Assistance given to foreign women and children exploited by human trafficking in Thailand aims at rehabilitating the victims' physical and psychological health, and to protect them. This also includes providing occupational training while awaiting the judicial process and ensuring that the victims return to their countries safely.

Definition

Foreign women and children who are victims of human trafficking as per the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2008 who receive assistance from government agencies.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children, DSDW collects data on assistance given to foreign nationals who are victims of human trafficking in Thailand. The victims are accommodated at the homes for children and families/the vocational development homes for men and for women. The records are processed and aggregated on excel monthly and annually. Data are not disaggregated by age and are disseminated in the annual report. Tel 02-659-6282.

Data presented in this report

This report presents the number of foreign nationals victimized by human trafficking who receive assistance from social services, 2006-2010.

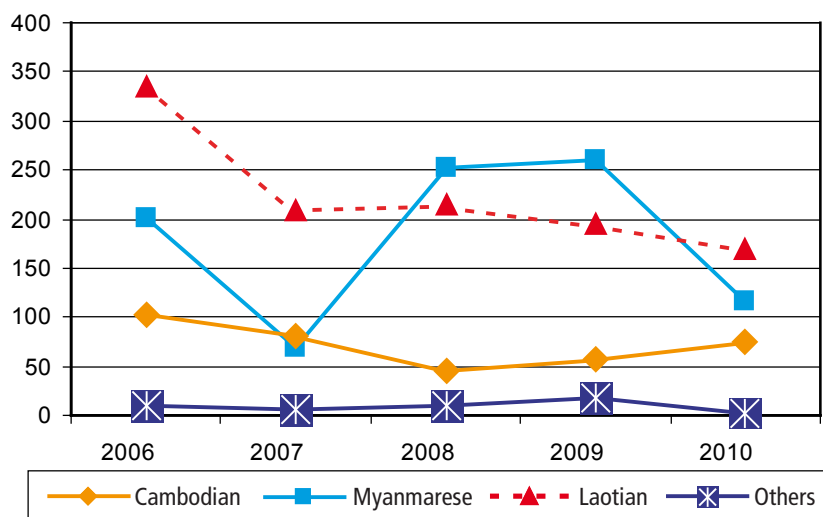
Data development plan -

Foreign nationals victimized by human trafficking who receive assistance from social service agencies

During 2006-2010, 2,423 foreign nationals victimized by human trafficking received assistance in the form of accommodation and others from the DSDW. Most of them – 1,726 or 71.23% were women and girls who stayed at KradTrakan Home, Sri Surat Home, Naree Sawad Home, Song Kaew Home. The rest – 28.77% were 697 men and boys who stayed at the men protection

and occupation development centers. Laotian made up the largest group at 46.35%, followed by Myanmar at 37.10%, Cambodian at 14.78%. Chinese & Vietnamese and others made up 1.77%

Number of foreign nationals victimized by human trafficking who receive assistance from social service agencies



Number of foreign nationals victimized by human trafficking who receive assistance from social services by shelter/center

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	%
Kred Trakan Home	383	206	241	228	164	1,222	50.43
Sri Surat Home	65	23	41	52	24	205	8.46
Naree Sawad Home	93	49	81	11	24	258	10.65
Song Kaew Home	12	6	14	0	9	41	1.69
Pak Kred Temporary Shelter for Boys	88	55	100	34	28	305	12.59

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	%
Chiang Mai Boys Home	6	6	2	0	0	14	0.58
Chiang Rai Boys Home	0	18	41	3	3	65	2.68
Men protection and occupation development center, Prathum Thani	0	0	0	91	68	159	6.56
Men protection and occupation development center, Chiang Rai	0	0	0	13	0	13	0.54
Men protection and occupation development center, Ranong	0	0	0	34	9	43	1.77
Men protection and occupation development center, Songkhla	0	0	0	64	34	98	4.04
Total	647	363	520	530	363	2,423	100.00

Number of foreign nationals victimized by human trafficking who receive assistance from social services by nationality

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	%
Cambodia	102	80	45	57	74	358	14.78
Myanmar	201	69	252	260	117	899	37.10
Lao PDR	334	209	214	195	170	1,122	46.31
China	1	3	0	2	0	6	0.25
Vietnam	8	0	3	11	2	24	0.99
others	1	1	6	0	0	8	0.33
Not specified	0	1	0	5	0	6	0.25
total	647	363	520	530	363	2,423	100.00

3.3 Self-inflicted injuries/assault

Indicator 3.3.1 Number of people injured by assault in the past month

The high rate of injury and assault death is one of Thailand's serious problems. As most are committed by familiar or acquainted people, the physical and psychological impact is immense on the victim and people close to him/her. Children with such experience or with domestic violence experience unconsciously adopt such disposition, and it is often shown in their attitude and action toward friends or pets. As adult, they are prone to commit domestic violence. Systematic data collection can contribute to appropriate policy-making to prevent and protect victims of domestic violence and to rehabilitate offenders.

Definition

People aged 15 years and over who are injured by the use of force, weapon, or fire arm, etc, during the one-month period prior to the interview.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

The NSO has conducted the Health and Welfare Survey since 1974. The survey was conducted every year until 1978. During 1981–2001 the survey was conducted every 5 years. After the Government introduced the universal health coverage scheme, the MoPH asked the NSO to conduct the survey every year during 2003–2007. In the latest survey in 2009, the NSO added a question about injuries from assault. From now on, the survey will be conducted every 2 years. Data are disseminated in the survey report and at www.nso.go.th (search for statistical tables). Tel. 02-142-1303.

Non-contagious Epidemiology Group, Bureau of Epidemiology, Department of Disease Control prepares the Annual Epidemiological Surveillance Report from the Injury Surveillance (IS) database that monitors 19 types of injury. Data include injury, death, injury rate, assault death rate per 100,000. Data are collected from all Public Health Provincial Offices and 17 hospitals in Bangkok. Tel. 02-5903354. Or visit http://203.157.15.4/Annual/Total_Annual.html

Another set of data is from emergency rooms in 28 large hospitals that are part of the disease surveillance system network (33 in 2010, including 2 hospitals in Bangkok). Data are collected from in-patients at least 7 days after the injury. Data are presented as percentage, not as number, as they are considered sample data. Sexual violence was added to the classification system in 2007. Sexual assault means rape, attempted rape, anal sex, attempted anal sex.

For information contact Bureau of Epidemiology, Department of Disease Control, Leprosy Building, 4th floor, Tel.02-590-3319, or visit http://203.157.15.4/Annual/Total_Annual.html

Data presented in this report

This report presents

- 1) the number and rate of people injured by assault in the past month by sex, administrative area, region, 2009. (NSO's data),
- 2) the number of people injured/die by assault, assault death rate per 100,000, proportion of assault victims who are women and children. (Non-contagious Epidemiology Group, Bureau of Epidemiology, Department of Disease Control).

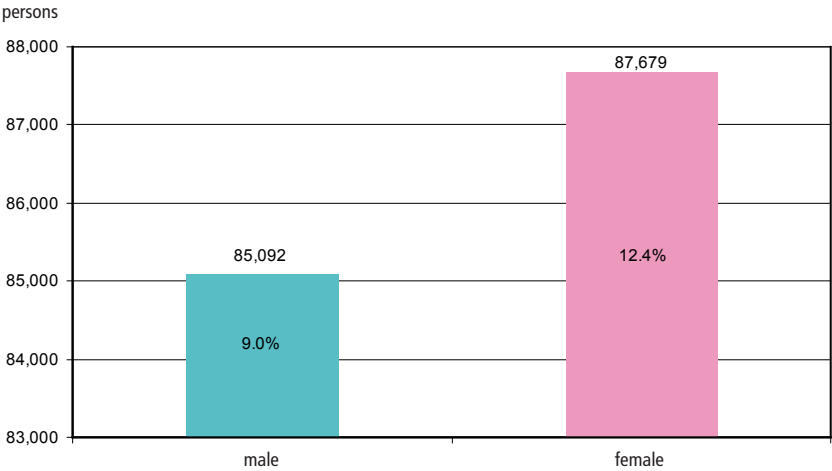
Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with the NSO to ensure that the data are disaggregated by sex and age group on a regular basis, and should coordinate with the NSO and the Bureau of Epidemiology to examine linkages between their data sets.

People injured from assault

The Health and Welfare Survey 2009 reported that 87,679 women were victims of assault by force or weapon. Corresponding number for men was 85,092.

Population injured by assault during the one-month period prior to the interview



Population injured by assault during the one-month period prior to the interview by sex, administrative area, region

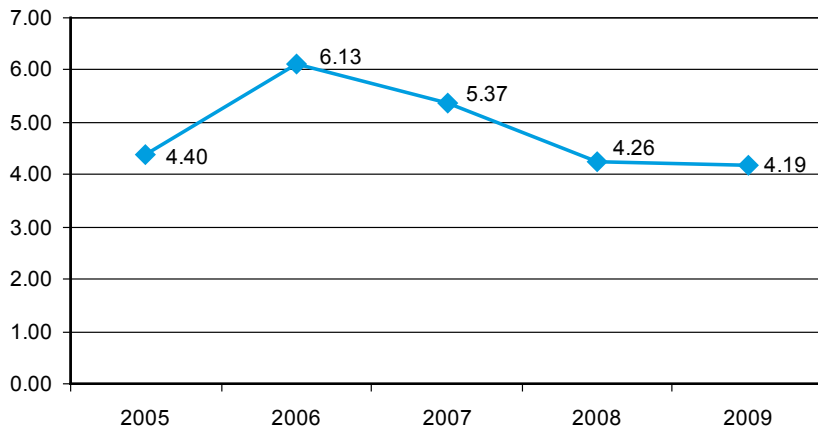
	2009									
	King- dom	Administrative area		Region					Sex	
	Total	Muni- cipal	Non- muni- cipal	Bang- kok	Central	North	North- east	South	Male	Female
Number of people injured by accident or assault	1,654,921	526,759	1,128,161	144,149	516,049	266,711	512,449	215,561	949,338	705,583
Number of people injured by assault	172,771	63,543	109,229	15,892	65,552	30,473	38,122	22,732	85,092	87,679
Proportion of population injured by assault	10.4	12.1	9.7	11.0	12.7	11.4	7.4	10.5	9.0	12.4
By physical force or other means, e.g. firearm	50,412	28,223	22,189	12,472	16,195	7,681	8,153	5,911	21,353	29,058
By sharp/unsharp object, e.g. knife, woodstick	122,360	35,320	87,040	3,421	49,357	22,792	29,970	16,821	63,739	58,621

Data from the 19 categories of injury collected by the Bureau of Epidemiology, MoPH indicate that during 2005–2010 the number and rate of severe injuries by assault was on the downward trend. Assault death rate also dropped slightly to 4.19 per 100,000 in 2009.

Cases of severe injury and death by assault



Assault death rate per 100,000 population

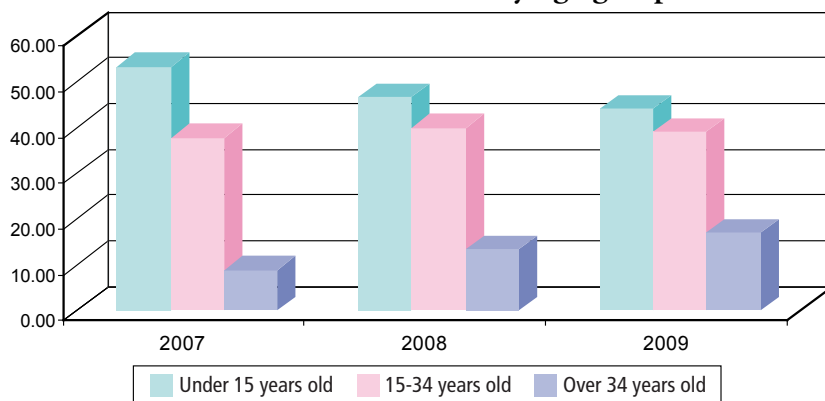


Cases of severe injury and death by assault

Cases of severe injury and death by assault	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cases of severe injury by assault	218,059	216,037	211,256	185,928	183,492
Cases of assault deaths	2,740	3,086	3,377	2,694	2,658
Assault death rate per 100,000 population	4.40	6.13	5.37	4.26	4.19

According to the data collected from 28 large hospitals that are part of the disease surveillance system network (Sexual assault was added to the classification system in 2007), sexual assault on children under 15 years old dropped from 53.33% in 2007 to 44% in 2009, while the proportion of women as victims rose from 8.89% to 17% during the same period.

Victims of sexual assault by age group



Victims of sexual assault by age group

Women and children who are victims of sexual assault	2007	2008	2009
Under 15 years old	53.33	46.67	44.00
15-34 years old	37.78	40.00	39.00
Over 34 years old	8.89	13.33	17.00
Total	100	100	100

Indicator 3.3.2 Number of homicides and homicide rate

Major reasons for death from external causes are traffic accident, drowning or other water-related death, suicide and homicide. Different age groups face different kinds of risk. Children's major risk is drowning and water-related death. Teenagers have disposition for reckless habavior and are thus main victims of traffic accident.

Definition -

Calculation

Homocide rate = Number of homicides/population at mid-year X 100,000

Data source/Data dissemination

Homocide data are from death certificates administered by Ministry of Interior. Cluster for Health Information Division, Bureau of Health Policy and Strategy, Office of the Permanent Secretary, MoPH disseminates death statistics, showing number of homicides and homicide rate by region, sex, age group, 2003-2007 at <http://bps.ops.moph.go.th/2.3.14-50.pdf> Tel 02-590-1491

Data presented in this report

This report presents the number of homicides and homicide rate per 100,000 population by region, sex, age group, 2005-2007.

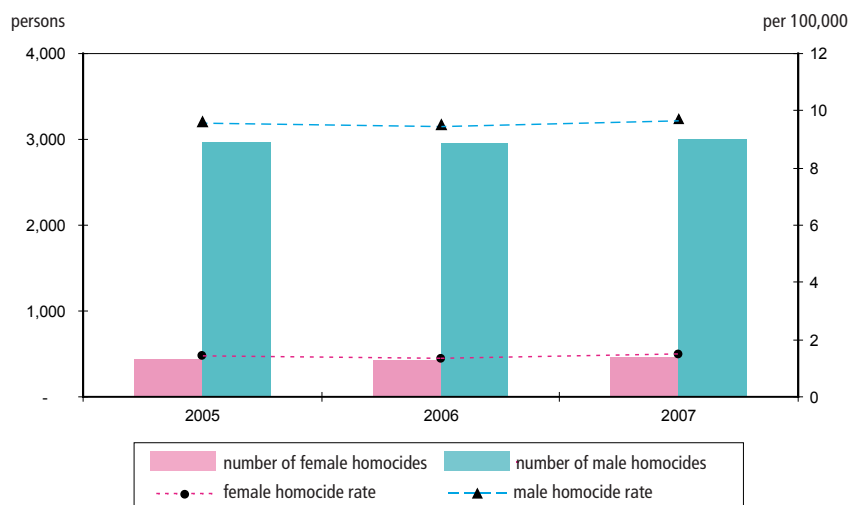
Data development plan

For 2008-2009, homicide data are combined with suicide and other injuries and are not gender-disaggregated. The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with the data sources to produce gender-disaggregated homicide statistics to extend the data series beyond 2007.

Homocide

Male homicides outnumber female homicides in all age groups. Adolescents and young people face the highest risk. The Ministry of Interior's death certificates show homicides from firearm, sharp object, drowning. Bureau of Epidemiology's injury surveillance data show that homicides often take place at home and surrounding area. The Royal Thai Police's data also confirm this finding. Most common reason is quarreling and revenge.

Number of homicides and homicide rate per 100,000, 2005–2007



Number of homicides and homicide rate per 100,000, by sex and region, 2005-2007

Region	2005				2006				2007			
	Number		rate		Number		rate		Number		rate	
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
Bangkok	92	15	3.4	0.5	87	12	3.2	0.4	91	15	3.3	0.5
Central (excl. BKK)	685	141	9.4	1.9	688	125	9.3	1.6	546	100	7.3	1.3
North	447	87	7.6	1.5	417	85	7.1	1.4	367	75	6.2	1.2
Northeast	379	53	3.6	0.5	352	62	3.3	0.6	302	62	2.8	0.6
South	1,358	144	32.3	3.4	1,399	132	33	3.1	1,695	214	39.7	4.9
The Kingdom	2,961	440	9.6	1.4	2,943	416	9.5	1.3	3,001	466	9.7	1.5

Number of homicides and homicide rate per 100,000, by sex and region, 2005-2007

Year	0-14 years old				15-29 years old				30-59 years old				over 60 years old				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2005	45	35	1,130	111	1,494	236	169	43	2,961	440								
2006	54	35	1,092	112	1,492	225	184	39	2,943	416								
2007	73	27	1,072	119	1,562	258	166	46	3,001	466								

Indicator 3.3.3 Suicide rate

Suicide is an important mental health that leads to other problems at individual, family, community, and national level. Suicides usually increase or decrease in line with national economic or political situation.

Definition -

Calculation

Number of suicides/number of population at mid year X 100,000

Data source/Data dissemination

Department of Mental Health, MoPH disseminates suicide rate per 100,000 population by sex and province, 1998-2010 at <http://www.dmh.go.th/plan/suicide>. The Information Center, Division of Planning, Department of Mental Health analyzes long-term trends during 1981-2010.

Data presented in this report

This report presents the number of suicides and suicide rate per 100,000 population by sex, 2005-2010, and suicide rate per 100,000 population by sex, 1981-2010.

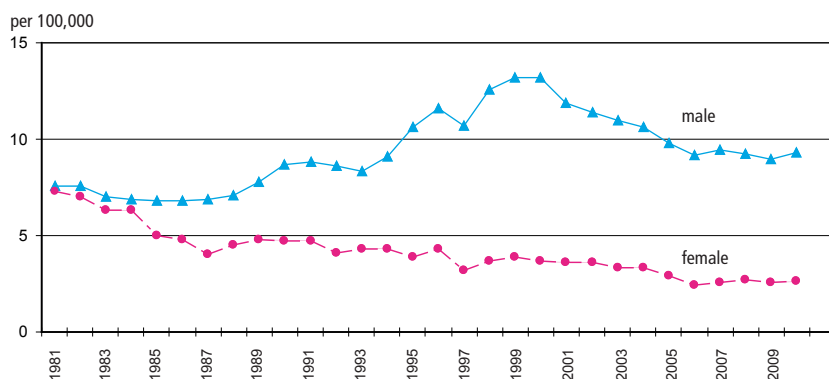
Data development plan -

Suicide

Female suicide rate dropped from 7.3 per 100,000 in 1981 to 2.6 per 100,000 in 2010. During this period the ratio of female to male suicide dropped from 0.96:1 to 0.28:1.

During 2005-2010, an average of 2.3 women committed suicide, compared with 7.9 men. Northern provinces recorded highest rates, namely Mae Hong Son, Lamphun, Chiang Rai, and Chiang Mai.

Suicide rate per 100,000 population by sex, 1981-2010

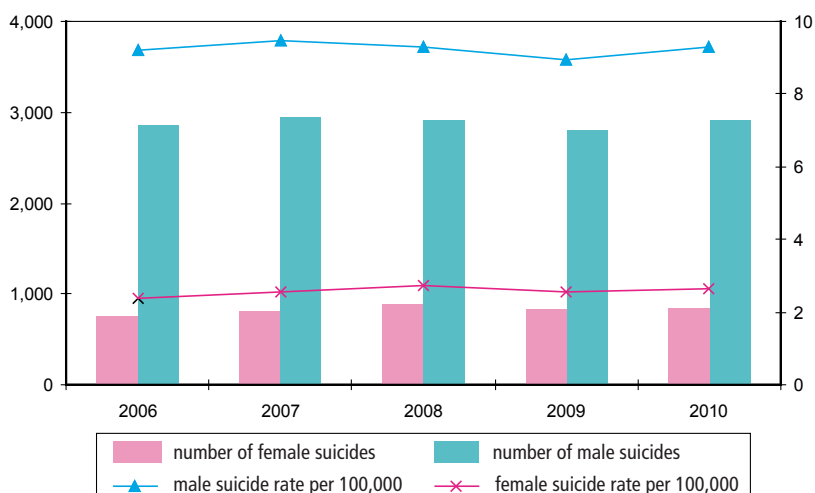


Suicide rate per 100,000 population by sex, 1981-2010

Year	Male	Female	Ratio F/M
1981	7.6	7.3	0.96
1982	7.6	7.0	0.92
1983	7.0	6.3	0.90
1984	6.9	6.3	0.91
1985	6.8	5.0	0.74
1986	6.8	4.8	0.71
1987	6.9	4.0	0.58
1988	7.1	4.5	0.63
1989	7.8	4.8	0.62
1990	8.7	4.7	0.54
1991	8.8	4.7	0.53
1992	8.6	4.1	0.48
1993	8.3	4.3	0.52
1994	9.1	4.3	0.47
1995	10.6	3.9	0.37

Year	Male	Female	Ratio F/M
1996	11.6	4.3	0.37
1997	10.7	3.2	0.30
1998	12.6	3.7	0.29
1999	13.2	3.9	0.30
2000	13.2	3.7	0.28
2001	11.9	3.6	0.30
2002	11.4	3.6	0.32
2003	11.0	3.3	0.30
2004	10.6	3.3	0.31
2005	9.8	2.9	0.30
2006	9.2	2.4	0.26
2007	9.5	2.5	0.27
2008	9.3	2.7	0.29
2009	9.0	2.6	0.29
2010	9.3	2.6	0.28

Number and suicide rate per 100,000, 2005-2010



Number and suicide rate per 100,000, 2005–2010

Year	number			Rate per 100,000		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2006	2,847	752	3,599	9.21	2.37	5.75
2007	2,944	812	3,756	9.46	2.54	5.95
2008	2,916	876	3,792	9.30	2.72	5.96
2009	2,807	827	3,634	8.96	2.56	5.72
2010	2,913	848	3,761	9.29	2.62	5.90

4. VAW/G Prevention Programs

4.1 Children and youth

Indicator 4.1.1 Proportion of children and youth programs that address domestic violence

Domestic violence as manifest by physical assault between husband and wife is double jeopardy. Children who repeatedly witness the battering, screaming, etc. are “indirect victims”. Their violence threshold gradually escalates to an exceptional level, which makes them a potential threat for their future family and the society.

Definition

Programs that aim for the prevention of domestic violence or development of immunity for children and the youth to cope with their family’s problems and to help bring about good understanding within the family.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

According to the children and youth programs of the coordination center as per the Protection of Domestic Violence Victims Act 2007, relevant government agencies under the MSDHS are the Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups, the OWAFD, and the DSDW. But relevant programs have not been compiled and analyzed.

Data presented in this report

None

Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with relevant agencies to have the children and youth programs analyzed to identify the DV component.

4.2 Community Mobilization and Individual Behavior Change

Indicator 4.2.1 Proportion of local administrative organizations that have programs/projects related to the protection or rehabilitation of women and children victimized by violence

Public organizations and NGOS are keen to address problems related to domestic violence. At the community level, the effort focuses on enhancing family ties, encouraging community to monitor and address the problem early on to prevent or minimize violence. Local administrative organizations have a crucial role in supporting relevant programs/projects/activities.

Definition

Local administrative organizations that have programs/projects with a purpose to promote family ties, reduce alcohol consumption and drug addiction.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

The OWAFD/MSDHS should coordinate with local administrative organizations to include projects/activities related to women and family development in the program budget 2011, and to return the questionnaire with such information to the Division of Network Promotion and Development, the OWAFD (Khun Sombat Chajornsaiwong, Khun Chananpat Natewongthong, Khun Thatchawan Chawasartsilp, Tel. 02-306-8760). At present, there are almost 1,000 returned questionnaires. Data have not been analyzed.

Data presented in this report

None

Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should analyze data from returned questionnaires.

4.3 Working with Men and Boys

Indicator 4.3.1 Proportion of programs/projects with an objective to change men's and boys' attitude about violence.

Today boys and girls are still brought up differently especially with regard to their household responsibilities. Boys grow up with an attitude that men are superior to women. Attitudinal change may take generations. Nevertheless, several agencies are implementing programs/projects to accelerate the change toward a more equitable society.

Definition

Programs and projects related to new gender values, the White Ribbon Project, the “gentlemen say no to violence” project, etc.

Calculation -

Data source/Data dissemination

The Bureau of Gender Equity (BGE), OWAFD/MSDHS should ask all government agencies with CGEO (Chief Gender Executive Officer) to share their gender programs for fiscal year 2011 for integration and analysis. At present, the BGE is in the process of gathering the data and has not analyzed any data.

Data presented in this report

None

Data development plan

The OWAFD/MSDHS should analyze data on gender programs of all government agencies.

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