MICS

GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

Thailand

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

Survey Findings Report

July 2020

National Statistical Office Thailand

unicef for every child

The Thailand Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019 by the National Statistical Office of Thailand (NSO) in collaboration with UNICEF, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with government funding and financial support of UNICEF.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Thailand MICS 2019. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

Suggested citation:

National Statistical Office of Thailand. 2020. *Thailand Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, Survey Findings Report*. Bangkok, Thailand: National Statistical Office of Thailand.

PREFACE

The Thailand Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was conducted by the National Statistical Office of Thailand (NSO) with technical support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) at national, regional and headquarter levels to generate and analyse high quality and disaggregate data of the situation of children and women in Thailand. The survey provides one of the most important sources of alternative information to help monitor the progress of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

NSO conducted its first Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2005-06 MICS), which was part of MICS3 programme, between December 2005 and February 2006. The second round, which was part of MICS4 programme, was conducted in 2012. This round of MICS was unique in a way that NSO introduced tablets to collect the data in the field. Data entry software with built-in basic consistency check was installed on each tablet. Hence, real time quality control was initiated during the field work and corrective measures were taken immediately. The third round, which was part of MICS5 programme, was conducted in 2015-16.

Based upon the success of the previous rounds of MICS in Thailand, NSO conducted its fourth round of MICS under MICS6 programme. This round of MICS mainly focuses on establishing baseline for SDGs and to bridge the data gaps. The implementation of the 2019 Thailand MICS is the result of a joint effort by a number of individuals, institutions and organizations. The survey would not have been possible without financial support from the Royal Thai Government and UNICEF.

Our gratitude goes to the Steering and Technical Committees, and UNICEF MICS teams at Country, Regional and Headquarters. We would also like to extend our gratitude to the NSO of Thailand MICS team involved in the survey process for their efforts and dedicated work.

Special thanks to the survey field personnel, listers, supervisors and interviewers for their hard work and long hours spent working in the field, sometimes under difficult circumstances.

Most of all, we would like to thank thousands of women and men who generously spared their time and agreed to be interviewed for the survey and the in-depth interviews.

National Statistical Office of Thailand

UNICEF, Thailand Country Office

SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame	2019 Household's Basic Information Survey (HBIS)	**Questionnaires**	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-14
- Updated	October-December 2018		
Interviewer training	1st batch: 7-16 May 2019 2nd batch: 10-19 June 2019	**Fieldwork**	May-November 2019

Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	40,660	- Eligible	13,881
- Occupied	37,351	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	13,689
- Interviewed	35,604	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.6
- Response rate (Per cent)	95.3		
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-14	
- Eligible for interviews	26,002	- Eligible	13,195
- Interviewed	25,087	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	12,981
- Response rate (Per cent)	96.5	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.4
Men (age 15-49)			
- Eligible for interviews	11,700		
- Interviewed	11,023		
- Response rate (Per cent)	94.2		

Survey population			
Average household size	2.8	**Percentage of population living in**	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	48.3
- Age 5	4.8	- Rural areas	51.7
- Age 18	20.9		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	7.3	- Bangkok	15.6
		- Central	28.3
		- North	17.7
		- Northeast	25.7
		- South	12.8

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

~~ACT~~	~~Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy~~
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
~~ARI~~	~~Acute Respiratory Infection~~
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
~~IPTp~~	~~Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria in pregnancy~~
~~IPTp-SP~~	~~Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine)~~
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence quotient
~~IRS~~	~~Indoor Residual Spraying~~
ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
~~MMRate~~	~~Maternal Mortality Rate~~
NSO	National Statistical Office
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
~~SP~~	~~Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine~~

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SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
~~WG~~	~~Washington Group on Disability Statistics~~
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-MCEE	WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the ~~2019~~ Thailand Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2019 by the National Statistical Office of Thailand (NSO). The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for:

"Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children …. Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development…"

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

*"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research" (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)*

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called for periodic reporting on progress:

"…We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action."

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, "**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**" stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda,

"quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind" (paragraph 48); recognizes that *"…baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable..."* and calls for *"…strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States..."*

Thailand, along with other countries, is committed to contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The country established the National Committee on Development (CSD), chaired by the Prime Minister, as a main mechanism to oversee, coordinate and follow-up and review the sustainable development policies and its implementation. His Majesty the Late King Bhumibol Adulyadej's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) continues to be a core principle of Thailand's path toward sustainable development. In 2018, Thailand formally launched the 20-Year National Strategy Framework (2017-2036) as a development framework for the whole of government to realize the vision of "Thailand as a developed country with security, prosperity and sustainability in accordance with the principle of ~~Sufficiency Economy Philosophy~~SEP". The Strategy covers six areas which include security, competitiveness enhancement, human capacity development, social equality, eco-friendly growth, as well as rebalancing and improving public sector management.

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The Thailand MICS 2019 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 22 global SDG indicators, either in their entirety or partially. Further, the results will be indispensable in monitoring and evaluating the national strategies and plans such as the National Child and Youth Development Plan (2017-2021), the National Strategic Plan for Teen Pregnancy Prevention and Solution (2017-2026) and the Early Childhood Development Plan (2017-2021).

The Thailand MICS 2019 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Thailand;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

This report presents the results of the Thailand MICS 2019. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in Chapter 3 "Indicators and definitions". Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, "Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents". From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in six thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

This is followed by Chapter 5, "Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health", which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, post-natal care, and HIV.

The following chapter, "Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development" presents findings on immunisation, disease episodes, household energy use, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, salt iodisation, and early childhood development.

Learning is the topic of the next chapter, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance, paternal involvement in children's education, and foundational learning skills are covered.

The next chapter, "Protected from violence and exploitation", includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child marriage, victimisation, feelings of safety, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 9, "Live In a safe and clean environment", covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, and sanitation.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – titled "Equitable chance in life", the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including social transfers, and discrimination and harassment.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

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CHAPTER 2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Thailand MICS 2019 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for five regional domains: Bangkok, Central, North, Northeast and South. In addition, the results are produced for 17 individual priority provinces in a separate report. The urban and rural areas by province were identified as the main sampling strata, and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of 2010 ~~census~~ Census enumeration areas (EAs) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, identifying households with and without children under 5 years, a systematic sample of households was selected separately from each group within the sample EA at the second stage. A total of 1,958 sample EAs and 40,660 households ~~was~~ were ~~drawn in each sample enumeration area~~selected at the national level. As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

Five questionnaires were used in the survey:

1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling;

2) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years;

3) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-49 years;

4) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and

5) a questionnaire for children age 5-14 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-14 years living in the household. The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire
List of Household Members
Education
Household Characteristics
Social Transfers
Household Energy Use
Water and Sanitation
Handwashing
Salt Iodisation

Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men
Woman's/Man's Background[M]
Fertility[1],[M]
Desire for Last Birth
Maternal and Newborn Health
Contraception
Unmet Need
Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence[M]
Victimisation[M]
Marriage/Union[M]
HIV/AIDS[M]

[M] The individual Questionnaire for Men only included those modules indicated.

Questionnaire for Children Age 5-14 Years
Child's Background
Child Discipline
Parental Involvement
Foundational Learning Skills

Questionnaire for Children Under 5
Under-Five's Background
Birth Registration
Early Childhood Development
Child Discipline
Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
Immunisation
Anthropometry

[1] ~~Due to very low number of child deaths~~The birth history module was not included, ~~,~~ therefore the ~~results of~~ childhood mortality estimates are not calculated and included in this report.

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In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5-14 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7-14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.[2] From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Thai[3] and were pre-tested in Chiang Mai province during October 29-November 1, 2018. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Thailand MICS 2019 questionnaires is provided in Appendix D.

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2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children age 15-17 years individually interviewed, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

2.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs[4] developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Thailand MICS 2019 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Kanchanaburi province during March 17-23, 2019. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.5 TRAINING

A training of trainers on anthropometric measures was conducted in Bangkok for a total of two days during April 30-May 1, 2019, including one day in field practice. This training allowed NSO staff from MICS team to be familiar with the anthropometric measures so they could facilitate the anthropometric session during the two main trainings and also monitor the quality of data collection on anthropometry during fieldwork.

Trainings for the fieldwork was conducted in two batches due to large number of participants for ten days during May 7-16, 2019 for the first batch in Nakhon Pathom province and during June 10-19, 2019 for the second batch in Bangkok. Eighteen provinces with large number of clusters and Nakhon Pathom province were included in the first batch, while staffs from remaining 58 provinces attended the second. Due to large number of participants, each

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[2] The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

[3] In addition to the standard questions, a set of country specific questions is also included as follows: items HH7A, HL21, ED10C, HC11A, HC12A, HC20, SA3 and SA4 in the household questionnaire, items CM14A, CM14B, CM14C, CM15A, CM15B, CM16A, CM16B, CM16C, CM16D, DB5, MN7A, MN22A, MN22B, CP5, DV1F, VT8A, VT8B, VT19A, VT19B, VT22G, VT22H, HA16A, HA37, HA38, HA39, HA40 and HA41 in questionnaire for women, items MDV1F, MVT8A, MVT8B, MVT19A, MVT19B, MVT22G, MVT22H, MHA37, MHA38, MHA39, MHA40 and MHA41 in questionnaire for men, items EC2D, EC2E, BD3A1, BD8O, BD8P, IM15A, IM29, IM30, IM31, IM32, AN12A, AN12B, AN12C and AN12D in questionnaire for children under five and items CB8C, CB8D, PR4A, PR11C and PR12D in questionnaire for children 5-14.

[4] The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing.

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batch was split into two groups. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, mock interviews between trainees followed by training on the CAPI application. Towards the end of the training, the trainees spent one day on a full pilot survey in nearby communities in Nakhon Pathom~~Phatom~~ province (1st batch) and Nonthaburi province (2nd batch). The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda while customized to fit the duration and content of Thailand MICS ~~6~~2019.[5] Moreover, for both batches, experts from the Ministry of Public Health were invited to speak about maternal and newborn health issues such as contraception, antenatal care and vaccination and experts from Ministry of Educations were invited to provide information on educational testing in Thailand. The knowledge and information acquired through the training were useful for the interview process and the accuracy of the survey results. During this Training, field supervisors attended additional session on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

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2.6 FIELDWORK

In Bangkok, the fieldwork was carried out under the responsibility of the Field Administration Division, while Provincial Statistical Officers were responsible for the fieldwork undertaken in the other 76 provinces.

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The data were collected by 99 teams; each was comprised of two to four interviewers, and a supervisor. In some areas in which non-Thai households are prevalent, the team also had a translator. Fieldwork began in May 2019 and concluded in ~~November~~ December 2019.

Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

2.7 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on one household per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

During the fieldwork period, field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members and MICS management team from NSO.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.[6]

2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at the National Statistical Office's central office via Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was done daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

[5] The template training agenda can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

[6] The standard field check tables can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection.

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During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.[7]

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.[8]

2.9 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on National Statistical Office website[9] and on the MICS website[10] and can be downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to follow stipulations and submit final research to both NSO and UNICEF.

[7] The standard guidelines can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing.

[8] The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis

[9] Micro Data services system: http://ddi.nso.go.th/index.php/home

[10] The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/surveys.

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CHAPTER 3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

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MICS6 Indicators and definitions

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	99.9
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education Women Men	~~94.1~~97.8 ~~93.7~~97.3
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	27.7
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	94.0
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	95.5
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	25.7
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	59.0
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	23.5
SR.S1	Grandparent as a primary caregiver		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with mother whose primary caregiver is grandparent	72.8
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	3.2

[1] Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/

[2] Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

[3] All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, language, migratory status and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	2.3

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	23
TM.S1a TM.S1b	Stillbirth and miscarriage		CM	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had no live birth but had been pregnant who reported the result of the most recent pregnancy as (a) stillbirth (b) miscarriage	 5.8 93.7
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	9.1
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	73.0
TM.S2	Source of modern contraceptive		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a modern contraceptive received from a public medical facility.	53.7
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception[4]	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	88.0
TM.S3a TM.S3b TM.S3c TM.S3d	Cause of failure to prevent pregnancy		DB	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not wish to have last child and reported main cause of failure to prevent pregnancy (a) personal (b) force (c) economic (d) services	 92.5 0.4 0.5 0.2
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	 98.6 90.0 66.1
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	97.4
TM.S4	Screening test for thalassemia			Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth tested for thalassemia	93.0

[4] See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval[5] prior to the most recent birth	77.0
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	99.0
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	99.1
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	34.5
TM.S5	Repeated caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with more than one live birth and had a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section who also reported caesarean section in the past.	64.5
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	98.5
TM.S6	Low birth weight		AN	Percentage of weighed children under age 5 recorded below 2,500 grams	9.5
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	81.9
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	7.7
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	28.3
TM.29	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[6], and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men	 51.0 48.9
TM.S7	Sexuality education in school		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who received sexuality education in school Women Men	 88.2 84.3

[5] See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

[6] Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
TM.S8	Sexuality education in primary level		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who received sexuality education in primary level Women Men	 15.7 20.3
TM.S9	Sources of sexuality information other than school		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who studied sexuality education in school and received sexuality information from sources other than school Women Men	 96.9 97.0
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[7] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men	 63.8 55.3
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV reporting discriminatory attitudes[8] toward people living with HIV Women Men	 27.7 24.4
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV Women Men	 81.3 75.1
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results Women Men	 6.4 4.3
TM.34	Young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results Women Men	 5.3 3.2

[7] Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

[8] Respondents who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
TM.35a TM.35b	HIV counselling during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received (a) counselling on HIV (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	 67.2 57.6
TM.36	HIV testing during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	74.0
TM.S10	HIV testing during antenatal care (Husband)		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit whose husband was tested for HIV.	65.8

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	98.8
TC.S1	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	87.8
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	89.9
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	89.0
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	93.7
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the first measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	93.7
TC.S2	Encephalitis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second encephalitis containing vaccine at any time before the survey	95.7
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage[9]		IM	Percentage of children who at age a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	82.4 64.1
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	83.9
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	99.4

[9] Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTP, 4 doses of HepB (including HepB at birth) and 1 dose of measles vaccination. All vaccinations include BCG, 4 doses of polio, 4 doses of DTP, 4 doses of HepB (including HepB at birth), 1 dose of measles vaccination and 1 dose of Encephalitis as per the vaccination schedule in Thailand.

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting[10]	84.3
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	96.8
TC.S3	Breastfeeding frequency		BD	Percentage of currently breastfed children age 0-5 months who are breastfed at least 8 times during the previous day	34.0
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	14.0
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[11]	40.7
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[12] during the previous day	24.6
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	15.0
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	60.2
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	8.3
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[13] during the previous day	24.1
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	91.7

[10] Household members living in households that report no cooking, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator
[11] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines
[12] Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)
[13] Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

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Table TC.31 value is 34.0% (also consistent in SE.1 table value)

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	 52.9 71.7
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	94.7
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups[14] during the previous day	74.5
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[15] or more during the previous day	87.1
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	80.7
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	 7.7 1.6
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	 13.3 4.3
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	 7.7 2.7

[14] The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

[15] Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months.

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	9.2 3.5
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodate/iodide among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	84.6
TC.S4	Minimum iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million (PPM) or more for any iodate/iodide among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	70.3
TC.S5	Minimum iodized salt consumption (Households in which salt was tested)		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million (PPM) or more for any iodate/iodide among households in which salt was tested	78.5
TC.S6	Iodized salt consumption (Households in which salt was tested)		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodate/iodide among households in which salt was tested	94.4
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	 92.3 33.9 62.2
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	33.9
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	79.8
TC.S7	Availability of electronic device as playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with electronic devices	52.8
TC.S8	Playtime with electronic devices		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with electronic devices on average for three hours or more per day	8.3
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	4.5
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	92.9

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	86.3
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	98.5
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	82.1
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	75.8
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	 94.8 85.7 68.8
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	 1.0 3.4 17.7
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Percentage of children of completion age (age appropriate to final grade) attending the last grade (excluding repeaters) (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	 77.3 87.9
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	 98.7 86.2 65.2
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	95.9

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	 0.6 3.9
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	 1.00 1.08 1.23 0.99 0.94 0.60 1.01 1.02 0.97
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	95.3
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	80.3
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	76.1
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	67.0
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	67.7
LN.S1	Discussion with teachers regarding children's behaviour		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's behaviour with teachers	63.5

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	22.6
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	44.5
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	94.3
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	96.0
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	79.0
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7-14 (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks (d) Age 7-14 (e) Age for grade 2/3 (f) Attending grade 2/3	 72.8 51.8 57.3 68.5 46.7 50.9

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	99.8
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	57.6
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	 3.0 20.2 2.5 9.8
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union Women Men	 9.6 4.2
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union Women Men	 2.3 0.5
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	 5.2 12.8
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months Women Men	 0.3 0.2
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark Women Men	 75.9 89.6

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food Women Men	 7.2 8.4

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.5
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	99.5
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	99.4
~~WS.S1~~	~~Use of safely managed drinking water services~~	~~6.1.1~~	~~WS~~	~~Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises and available when needed~~	~~89.0~~
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	89.0~~99.6~~
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	99.6~~97.1~~
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	97.1~~42.4~~
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members in households with ~~an~~ improved on-site sanitation facilities~~y~~ from which waste has never been empties and buried in a covered pit ~~that does not flush to a sewer and ever emptied~~	42.4~~47.5~~
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using ~~with~~ an improved on-site sanitation facility from which a service provider has removed waste for treatment off-site~~that does not flush to a sewer and with waste disposed in-situ or removed~~	47.5~~99.5~~

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		WB CB UB	Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance a) women age 15-49 men age 15-49 b) children age 5-14 c) children under age 5	 97.7 97.5 98.9 98.0
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	68.9
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	62.7
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	84.6
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	78.1
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law Women Men	 11.3 12.2

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CHAPTER 4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 40,660 households selected for the sample, 37,351 were found occupied. Of these, 35,604 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 95.3 percent.

In the interviewed households, 26,002 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 25,087 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 96.5 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49), but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49) were identified in every second household. 11,700 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 11,023 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 94.2 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 13,881 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 13,689 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.6 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-14 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-14. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 17,950 children age 5-14 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 13,195 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 12,981, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.4 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 92.0, 89.8, 94.0, 93.8 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-14 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-14's interviews

Number of households, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-14 by interview results, by area of residence and region, Thailand, 2019

	Total	Area		Region				
		Urban	Rural	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South
Households								
Sampled	40,660	17,280	23,380	4,500	10,260	6,080	11,740	8,080
Occupied	37,351	15,529	21,822	4,009	9,409	5,646	10,863	7,424
Interviewed	35,604	14,244	21,360	3,461	8,824	5,482	10,788	7,049
Household completion rate	87.6	82.4	91.4	76.9	86.0	90.2	91.9	87.2
Household response rate	95.3	91.7	97.9	86.3	93.8	97.1	99.3	94.9
Women age 15-49 years								
Eligible	26,002	10,366	15,636	2,564	6,945	3,722	6,924	5,847
Interviewed	25,087	9,818	15,269	2,329	6,704	3,659	6,818	5,577
Women's response rate	96.5	94.7	97.7	90.8	96.5	98.3	98.5	95.4
Women's overall response rate	92.0	86.9	95.6	78.4	90.5	95.5	97.8	90.6
Men age 15-49 years[A]								
Number of men in interviewed households	23,695	9,401	14,294	2,366	6,267	3,374	6,246	5,442
Eligible	11,700	4,627	7,073	1,180	3,086	1,708	3,042	2,684
Interviewed	11,023	4,273	6,750	1,047	2,916	1,657	2,940	2,463
Men's response rate	94.2	92.3	95.4	88.7	94.5	97.0	96.6	91.8
Men's overall response rate	89.8	84.7	93.4	76.6	88.6	94.2	96.0	87.1
Children under 5 years								
Eligible	13,881	4,814	9,067	731	3,622	2,083	4,403	3,042
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	13,689	4,686	9,003	681	3,571	2,068	4,384	2,985
Under-5's response rate	98.6	97.3	99.3	93.2	98.6	99.3	99.6	98.1
Under-5's overall response rate	94.0	89.3	97.2	80.4	92.5	96.4	98.9	93.2

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Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-14's interviews (continued)

Number of households, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-14 by interview results, by area of residence and region, Thailand, 2019

	Total	Area		Region				
		Urban	Rural	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South
Children age 5-14 years[B]								
Number of children in interviewed households	17,950	6,173	11,777	1,023	4,400	2,542	5,707	4,278
Eligible	13,195	4,593	8,602	785	3,270	1,910	4,312	2,918
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	12,981	4,453	8,528	722	3,212	1,896	4,282	2,869
Children age 5-14's response rate	98.4	97.0	99.1	92.0	98.2	99.3	99.3	98.3
Children age 5-14's overall response rate	93.8	88.9	97.0	79.4	92.1	96.4	98.6	93.4

[A] The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every second sample household

[B] The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-14 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household

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4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

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Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, Thailand, 2019

	Total	Area		Region				
		Urban	Rural	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Electricity								
Yes, interconnected grid	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.7	99.5	98.7	99.6	99.7
Yes, off-grid	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2
No	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1
Energy use for cooking[A]								
Clean fuels and technologies	77.9	82.0	74.0	81.9	89.6	73.2	58.2	92.8
Other fuels	15.6	7.3	23.3	0.3	3.3	23.8	38.9	3.3
No cooking done in the household	6.5	10.7	2.7	17.8	7.1	3.0	2.8	3.9
Internet access at home								
Yes	59.0	65.1	53.3	73.5	62.9	51.3	54.9	51.7
No	40.9	34.8	46.6	26.5	37.0	48.6	44.9	48.2
DK/Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Main material of flooring[B]								
Natural floor	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1
Rudimentary floor	14.1	10.2	17.8	8.4	13.8	28.1	10.8	9.2
Finished floor	85.4	89.5	81.6	91.5	85.6	71.6	88.5	90.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of roof[B]								
Natural roofing	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Rudimentary roofing	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6
Finished roofing	99.5	99.7	99.2	99.8	99.6	99.1	99.4	99.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of exterior walls[B]								
Natural walls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary walls	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.2
Finished walls	98.0	98.4	97.6	98.2	98.3	97.7	98.0	97.5
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping								
1	44.8	48.3	41.5	55.7	47.3	39.2	40.5	42.6
2	36.8	32.3	41.1	25.1	34.5	42.0	40.6	41.6
3 or more	18.3	19.4	17.4	19.2	18.2	18.8	19.0	15.8
Number of households	35,604	17,196	18,408	5,549	10,067	6,299	9,141	4,548
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.67	1.58	1.77	1.55	1.67	1.61	1.73	1.80
Percentage of household members -with access to electricity in the household[1]	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.9
Number of household members	101,020	45,918	55,102	13,947	28,377	17,545	27,352	13,798

[1] MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1

[A] Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1

[B] Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

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Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence and region, Thailand, 2019

		Area		Region				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South
Percentage of households that own a								
Television	94.0	93.2	94.7	89.8	95.2	94.7	95.3	92.9
Plain monitor	50.4	40.5	59.7	28.3	45.7	64.6	60.3	48.5
LCD/LED/Plasma monitor	55.0	64.4	46.2	71.4	64.0	44.3	44.0	52.1
VCD/DVD player	20.8	23.6	18.1	26.6	27.6	18.7	13.6	15.8
Blu-ray player	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.7
Electrical fan	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.8	99.2	98.1	99.1	98.9
Refrigerator	92.2	90.1	94.2	83.2	92.4	95.4	95.1	92.4
Washing machine	71.8	69.5	74.0	60.2	71.1	82.8	72.7	70.5
Top load	70.0	66.9	72.8	56.1	69.1	81.6	71.7	69.3
Front load	3.6	4.7	2.7	6.4	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.1
Clothes dryer	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.8	6.5	2.3	3.0	6.7
Air conditioner	32.0	42.5	22.2	50.7	42.2	29.5	19.0	16.4
Air purifier	2.8	4.1	1.6	6.7	2.9	2.5	1.0	1.5
Microwave oven	26.8	36.9	17.4	41.5	33.7	25.5	16.7	15.7
Water heater	23.5	29.2	18.2	24.5	22.0	41.9	20.2	7.0
Electric water pump	23.3	22.8	23.7	23.8	23.6	25.0	19.6	26.8
Percentage of households that own								
Agricultural land	35.6	19.2	51.0	5.6	18.8	43.4	62.5	44.9
Farm animals/Livestock	14.4	6.3	22.1	0.3	4.9	18.3	29.4	17.4
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a								
Wristwatch	64.0	73.1	55.4	82.1	72.2	58.0	48.5	63.0
Bicycle	55.0	47.6	61.9	31.4	52.5	67.2	69.9	42.5
Motorcycle or scooter	80.1	73.5	86.3	50.5	81.3	87.8	87.2	88.8
Car, truck, or van	48.3	50.2	46.5	45.9	53.6	48.7	44.6	46.1
Boat with a motor	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3
Two-wheel tractor	11.0	4.2	17.4	0.8	3.7	16.5	26.5	1.1
Four-wheel tractor	3.2	1.2	5.0	0.5	1.6	5.9	5.8	0.9
Large Motorcycle (Big bike)	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.9
Computer or tablet	25.7	33.1	18.7	38.2	28.9	23.8	19.6	18.1
Mobile telephone	95.3	96.3	94.4	97.5	95.9	94.0	94.7	94.3
Smartphone	82.5	87.7	77.7	92.9	85.2	77.7	76.6	82.7
Keypad	32.6	23.8	40.8	13.2	29.9	38.2	45.0	29.5
Bank account	94.4	94.9	93.9	94.8	95.4	92.4	95.2	93.1
Credit card	23.2	31.7	15.1	41.8	26.2	15.9	16.1	17.8
Ownership of dwelling								
Owned by a household member	75.0	61.0	88.0	46.0	64.3	88.8	92.0	80.6
Not owned	25.0	39.0	12.0	53.9	35.7	11.2	8.0	19.4
Rented	16.6	28.9	5.0	43.2	22.4	4.9	3.9	12.6
Hire-purchased	2.3	2.7	1.9	0.9	6.7	0.0	0.6	0.6
Belong to relative not in household	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.7	2.1	2.4
Welfare from work	2.7	3.7	1.7	5.8	2.6	1.7	1.0	3.6
Dwelling built on public land	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	35,604	17,196	18,408	5,549	10,067	6,299	9,141	4,548

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Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, Thailand, 2019

	Wealth index quintile						
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	Number of household members
Total	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**100.0**	**101,020**
Area							
Urban	12.5	15.9	18.6	21.9	31.0	100.0	45,918
Rural	26.2	23.4	21.2	18.4	10.8	100.0	55,102
Region							
Bangkok	9.6	14.5	13.8	18.8	43.3	100.0	13,947
Central	14.0	16.3	19.3	24.8	25.7	100.0	28,377
North	21.9	18.9	21.4	21.5	16.3	100.0	17,545
Northeast	31.9	26.0	18.6	14.3	9.1	100.0	27,352
South	16.9	22.6	28.8	20.8	10.9	100.0	13,798

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, and native language of the household head[1]. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.[2]

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.[22] The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

[1] This was determined by asking "What is the ~~mother tongue,~~native language of the head of this household?".

[2] See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

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Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Thailand, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**35,604**	**35,604**
Sex of household head			
Male	60.0	21,358	20,814
Female	40.0	14,246	14,789
Age of household head			
<18	0.2	86	49
18-34	11.0	3,908	3,559
35-64	63.2	22,506	23,090
65-84	23.7	8,428	8,280
85+	1.9	676	625
DK/Missing	0.0	0	1
Area			
Urban	48.3	17,196	14,244
Rural	51.7	18,408	21,360
Region			
Bangkok	15.6	5,549	3,461
Central	28.3	10,067	8,824
North	17.7	6,299	5,482
Northeast	25.7	9,141	10,788
South	12.8	4,548	7,049
Education of household head			
Pre-primary or none	5.0	1,774	2,269
Primary	54.4	19,363	21,074
Lower secondary	11.1	3,947	3,562
Upper secondary	12.7	4,521	4,095
Higher	16.7	5,960	4,578
DK/Missing	0.1	39	26
Number of household members			
1	21.6	7,686	4,987
2	27.8	9,887	7,256
3	20.8	7,423	7,537
4	15.4	5,481	6,829
5	8.0	2,845	4,465
6	3.9	1,383	2,577
7+	2.5	898	1,953
Language of household head			
Thai	94.6	33,685	32,201
Non-Thai	5.4	1,919	3,403
Households with [A]			
At least one child under age 5 years	12.0	4,274	12,067
At least one child age 5-17 years	27.2	9,699	13,195
At least one child age <18 years	39.1	13,918	20,934
At least one woman age 15-49 years	50.8	18,082	20,945
At least one man age 15-49 years	50.7	18,050	19,325
No member age <50	26.4	9,387	7,130
No adult (18+) member	0.2	82	45
Mean household size	2.8	35,604	35,604

[A] Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households

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4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 101,020 household members were listed. Of these, 48,522 were males, and 52,497 were females.[3]

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population[A] in five-year age groups and child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**48,522**	**100.0**	**52,497**	**100.0**	**101,020**	**100.0**
Age						
0-4	2,449	5.0	2,406	4.6	4,855	4.8
5-9	3,162	6.5	3,008	5.7	6,170	6.1
10-14	3,414	7.0	3,275	6.2	6,689	6.6
15-19	2,724	5.6	2,577	4.9	5,300	5.2
15-17	1,689	3.5	1,755	3.3	3,444	3.4
18-19	1,035	2.1	822	1.6	1,856	1.8
20-24	2,608	5.4	2,424	4.6	5,032	5.0
25-29	3,057	6.3	2,740	5.2	5,797	5.7
30-34	2,913	6.0	2,909	5.5	5,822	5.8
35-39	3,186	6.6	3,347	6.4	6,533	6.5
40-44	3,517	7.2	3,896	7.4	7,412	7.3
45-49	3,810	7.9	4,153	7.9	7,963	7.9
50-54	4,479	9.2	4,912	9.4	9,391	9.3
55-59	3,736	7.7	4,516	8.6	8,252	8.2
60-64	3,158	6.5	4,023	7.7	7,180	7.1
65-69	2,492	5.1	2,958	5.6	5,450	5.4
70-74	1,607	3.3	2,136	4.1	3,743	3.7
75-79	1,113	2.3	1,446	2.8	2,560	2.5
80-84	633	1.3	988	1.9	1,621	1.6
85+	464	1.0	786	1.5	1,250	1.2
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	10,714	22.1	10,444	19.9	21,158	20.9
Adults age 18+ years	37,808	77.9	42,053	80.1	79,862	79.1

[A] As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These tables describe the interviewed individuals and are weighted with individual sample weights.

[3] The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix C: Data quality

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4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-14 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).[2] Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5-14 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5-14 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5-14 years in the household.

In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, children age 5-14, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, region, age, education[4], marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, language of the household head[5], and wealth index quintiles.[6, 7]

Background characteristics of children under age 5 and age 5-14 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, region, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, health insurance, language of the household head and wealth index quintiles.

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[4] Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

[5] This was determined by asking "What is the mother tongue/native language of the head of this household?"

[6] The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In Thailand MICS 2019, the following assets were used in these calculations: household characteristics (main material of the dwelling floor, roof and exterior walls), items of furniture and other items that do not run on electricity, access to electricity, household appliances, personal items, ICT devices and access to internet, ownership of agricultural land, ownership of livestock, bank account, credit card account, type of cookstove, place for cooking, source of light, main source of drinking water, location of water source, sufficient water, type of sanitation facility, hand washing and number of servants. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:

Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;

Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf.;

Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas.* Calverton: Macro International, 2008. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf.

[7] When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

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Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Thailand, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**25,087**	**25,087**
Area			
Urban	49.4	12,401	9,818
Rural	50.6	12,686	15,269
Region			
Bangkok	16.6	4,160	2,329
Central	30.3	7,613	6,704
North	14.9	3,746	3,659
Northeast	24.0	6,020	6,818
South	14.1	3,549	5,577
Age			
15-19	11.3	2,831	2,847
15-17	7.6	1,911	1,906
18-19	3.7	920	941
20-24	11.0	2,764	2,953
25-29	12.2	3,070	3,545
30-34	13.2	3,300	3,724
35-39	15.4	3,854	4,016
40-44	18.0	4,520	3,832
45-49	18.9	4,747	4,170
Education			
Pre-primary or none	2.0	508	697
Primary	22.1	5,553	5,928
Lower secondary	18.9	4,739	4,996
Upper secondary	25.6	6,414	6,782
Higher	31.4	7,869	6,673
DK/Missing	0.0	3	11
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	63.1	15,827	17,671
Widowed	1.4	356	345
Divorced	3.2	796	731
Separated	4.1	1,019	1,120
Never married/in union	28.2	7,063	5,209
Missing	0.1	27	11
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	37.5	9,406	6,552
Ever gave birth	62.3	15,628	18,503
Gave birth in last two years	7.3	1,843	3,916
No birth in last two years	54.9	13,785	14,587
Missing	0.2	54	32
Health insurance			
Has coverage	97.7	24,508	24,455
Has no coverage	2.3	565	626
DK/Missing	0.1	14	6
Language of household head			
Thai	94.1	23,601	22,192
Non-Thai	5.9	1,486	2,895
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	14.4	3,616	5,079
Second	19.4	4,855	5,548
Middle	20.7	5,197	5,375
Fourth	22.7	5,688	4,915
Richest	22.8	5,730	4,170

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Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years, Thailand, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**11,023**	**11,023**
Area			
Urban	48.5	5,346	4,273
Rural	51.5	5,677	6,750
Region			
Bangkok	16.3	1,792	1,047
Central	29.5	3,253	2,916
North	15.2	1,670	1,657
Northeast	24.2	2,671	2,940
South	14.9	1,637	2,463
Age			
15-19	12.1	1,336	1,357
15-17	7.6	840	884
18-19	4.5	496	473
20-24	11.9	1,311	1,255
25-29	14.1	1,554	1,568
30-34	13.7	1,505	1,584
35-39	14.8	1,635	1,787
40-44	17.1	1,885	1,743
45-49	16.3	1,797	1,729
Education			
Pre-primary or none	2.2	244	278
Primary	22.7	2,499	2,825
Lower secondary	23.2	2,563	2,665
Upper secondary	27.4	3,023	3,017
Higher	24.4	2,693	2,230
DK/Missing	0.0	2	8
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	52.0	5,730	6,751
Widowed	0.3	33	28
Divorced	1.9	209	210
Separated	3.8	424	384
Never married/in union	41.9	4,614	3,645
Missing	0.1	13	5
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	46.4	5,113	6,552
Has no living children	53.5	5,898	4,462
DK/Missing	0.1	12	9
Health insurance			
Has coverage	97.5	10,744	10,739
Has no coverage	2.4	266	279
DK/Missing	0.1	13	5
Language of household head			
Thai	93.1	10,260	9,709
Non-Thai	6.9	763	1,314
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.8	2,177	2,646
Second	20.6	2,266	2,497
Middle	20.4	2,246	2,307
Fourth	19.4	2,141	1,953
Richest	19.9	2,193	1,620

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Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Thailand, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**13,689**	**13,689**
Sex			
Male	50.4	6,893	7,024
Female	49.6	6,796	6,665
Area			
Urban	36.8	5,037	4,686
Rural	63.2	8,652	9,003
Region			
Bangkok	8.8	1,200	681
Central	25.3	3,461	3,571
North	16.0	2,189	2,068
Northeast	32.8	4,483	4,384
South	17.2	2,355	2,985
Age in months			
0-5	9.2	1,255	748
6-11	8.8	1,206	1,246
12-23	19.1	2,614	2,879
24-35	20.1	2,752	3,029
36-47	22.1	3,028	3,109
48-59	20.7	2,835	2,678
Mother's education[A]			
Pre-primary or none	3.2	438	466
Primary	29.1	3,988	4,233
Lower secondary	20.1	2,749	2,689
Upper secondary	23.2	3,170	3,115
Higher	24.4	3,341	3,181
DK/Missing	0.0	3	5
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	75.1	10,282	9,958
Other primary caretaker	24.9	3,407	3,731
Health insurance			
Has coverage	98.0	13,416	13,391
Has no coverage	2.0	273	298
Language of household head			
Thai	91.4	12,509	12,245
Non-Thai	8.6	1,180	1,444
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.5	2,674	3,349
Second	22.8	3,125	3,136
Middle	21.1	2,890	2,898
Fourth	20.7	2,835	2,494
Richest	15.8	2,165	1,812

[A] In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

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Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-14 year's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-14 years, Thailand, 2019

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-14 years[A]	Number of households with at least one child age 5-14 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**17,143**	**12,981**	**12,981**
Sex				
Male	51.7	8,859	6,729	6,804
Female	48.3	8,284	6,252	6,177
Area				
Urban	39.1	6,706	5,197	4,453
Rural	60.9	10,437	7,784	8,528
Region				
Bangkok	9.7	1,669	1,320	722
Central	26.2	4,485	3,427	3,212
North	16.4	2,820	2,178	1,896
Northeast	31.1	5,339	4,100	4,282
South	16.5	2,830	1,957	2,869
Age				
5-9	48.8	8,369	6,283	7,289
10-14	51.2	8,774	6,698	5,692
Mother's education[B]				
Pre-primary or none	3.5	596	423	571
Primary	39.5	6,765	5,231	5,455
Lower secondary	17.6	3,010	2,225	2,211
Upper secondary	19.5	3,347	2,503	2,465
Higher	19.9	3,420	2,595	2,272
DK/Missing	0.0	6	4	7
Respondent to the children age 5-14 questionnaire				
Mother	69.7	11,944	9,011	8,873
Other primary caretaker	30.3	5,200	3,970	4,108
Health insurance				
Has coverage	98.9	16,951	12,826	12,747
Has no coverage	1.1	192	155	233
DK/Missing	0.0	0	0	1
Language of household head				
Thai	93.0	15,941	12,163	11,495
Non-Thai	7.0	1,202	818	1,486
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	19.7	3,374	2,502	3,394
Second	21.2	3,628	2,756	2,998
Middle	21.4	3,668	2,810	2,728
Fourth	19.5	3,336	2,483	2,193
Richest	18.3	3,137	2,431	1,668

[A] As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-14 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-14 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-14 years in sampled households.

[B] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-14, who are the respondents to the children age 5-14 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. For emancipated children this is the education status of the selected child.

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4.6 LITERACY

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30-40 years. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

Tables SR.6.1W and SR.6.1M show the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women and men, respectively. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women and men age 15-24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate in the two tables.

Note that those who have ever attended lower secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) pre-primary or no education, 2) primary education and 3) those with at least some secondary education.

The percent missing includes those for whom no sentence in the required language was available or for whom no response was reported.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Thailand, 2019

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy										
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Higher[A]	Missing	Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of women
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				Illiterate			
Total	**0.2**	**1.8**	**18.1**	**4.1**	**18.9**	**25.6**	**31.4**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**94.1**	**25,087**
Area											
Urban	0.3	1.5	13.1	3.4	17.4	24.7	39.6	0.0	100.0	95.1	12,401
Rural	0.1	2.1	23.0	4.7	20.3	26.4	23.3	0.0	100.0	93.1	12,686
Region											
Bangkok	0.2	1.4	12.5	3.2	15.1	20.9	46.6	0.0	100.0	95.4	4,160
Central	0.1	1.6	13.9	3.2	21.7	26.1	33.4	0.0	100.0	95.2	7,613
North	0.3	4.9	19.7	3.1	15.9	25.4	30.4	0.1	100.0	91.9	3,746
Northeast	0.2	0.6	25.3	5.0	20.0	28.6	20.3	0.0	100.0	94.5	6,020
South	0.2	1.7	19.5	6.2	18.6	24.7	29.0	0.0	100.0	92.1	3,549
Age											
15-24[1]	0.2	0.8	3.3	1.5	21.1	44.0	29.2	0.0	100.0	97.8	5,595
15-19	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.8	23.3	61.7	11.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	2,831
15-17	0.0	0.2	2.7	0.6	26.1	69.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.2	1,911
18-19	0.5	0.3	3.4	1.1	17.3	44.8	32.6	0.0	100.0	98.6	920
20-24	0.2	1.3	3.8	2.2	18.9	25.9	47.8	0.0	100.0	96.5	2,764
25-34	0.3	1.9	5.3	3.4	22.1	24.6	42.5	0.0	100.0	94.7	6,370
35-49	0.2	2.2	30.6	5.5	16.4	18.2	26.9	0.0	100.0	92.3	13,122
Language of household head											
Thai	0.2	0.9	18.3	3.2	18.9	25.8	32.6	0.0	100.0	95.9	23,601
Non-Thai	0.5	15.7	14.1	17.8	18.7	21.3	11.7	0.2	100.0	66.3	1,486
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.5	7.5	33.7	11.1	22.1	20.2	4.9	0.1	100.0	81.4	3,616
Second	0.2	1.8	26.2	5.3	23.8	27.6	15.0	0.0	100.0	92.8	4,855
Middle	0.2	0.8	19.8	3.9	24.8	28.2	22.2	0.0	100.0	95.3	5,197
Fourth	0.2	0.7	13.0	1.8	17.6	28.7	38.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	5,688
Richest	0.0	0.3	4.8	0.9	8.6	21.6	63.7	0.0	100.0	98.8	5,730

[1] MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

[A] Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

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Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Thailand, 2019

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy											
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Higher[A]	Missing		Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of men
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				Literate	Illiterate			
Total	**0.2**	**2.1**	**18.5**	**4.2**	**23.2**	**27.4**	**24.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**93.7**	11,023
Area												
Urban	0.3	1.9	14.5	3.3	20.3	26.7	33.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	5,346
Rural	0.1	2.2	22.2	5.1	26.0	28.1	16.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.7	5,677
Region												
Bangkok	0.0	1.3	12.5	4.0	18.7	23.0	40.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.6	1,792
Central	0.1	2.7	15.7	3.4	27.7	26.1	24.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	3,253
North	0.5	5.0	20.3	2.5	19.0	30.1	22.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	92.5	1,670
Northeast	0.0	0.3	24.4	4.4	24.8	29.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.2	2,671
South	0.2	1.5	19.0	7.4	21.1	28.3	22.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.1	1,637
Age												
15-24[1]	0.1	0.9	7.7	1.8	28.7	39.9	20.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	2,647
15-19	0.0	0.7	6.7	1.4	28.3	54.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	1,336
15-17	0.0	0.4	5.6	1.1	32.1	60.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	840
18-19	0.0	1.2	8.7	2.0	21.9	44.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	496
20-24	0.2	1.2	8.7	2.1	29.0	25.6	33.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	1,311
25-34	0.1	3.1	9.9	4.4	27.1	27.0	28.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.5	3,059
35-49	0.2	2.0	28.7	5.4	18.3	21.5	23.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.6	5,317
Language of household head												
Thai	0.2	0.8	18.6	2.9	23.5	28.3	25.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	10,260
Non-Thai	0.3	18.7	16.0	21.6	19.5	16.1	7.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	59.6	763
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.2	7.9	32.5	12.0	26.2	16.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.0	2,177
Second	0.1	1.1	24.9	4.5	32.8	25.7	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.4	2,266
Middle	0.0	0.8	20.4	2.8	24.3	32.6	19.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	2,246
Fourth	0.5	0.4	10.3	1.5	19.9	37.2	30.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	2,141
Richest	0.0	0.2	3.8	0.3	12.6	25.2	57.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	2,193

[1] MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

[A] Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the Thailand MICS 2019 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in an urban or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

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Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Thailand, 2019

	Years since most recent migration							Most recent migration was from:				Most recent migration was from:								
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of women	Urban area	Rural area	Missing	Total	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Outside Thailand	Missing	Total	Number of women who ever migrated
Total	**54.8**	**2.9**	**11.9**	**10.0**	**20.4**	**100.0**	**25,087**	**53.4**	**45.6**	**1.0**	**100.0**	**18.1**	**31.6**	**12.9**	**22.5**	**12.2**	**2.5**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**11,335**
Area																				
Urban	45.4	3.9	16.0	12.8	21.9	100.0	12,401	67.7	31.3	1.1	100.0	25.5	29.1	11.8	21.0	9.3	3.2	0.1	100.0	6,765
Rural	64.0	2.0	7.8	7.2	18.9	100.0	12,686	32.3	66.8	0.9	100.0	7.3	35.4	14.5	24.7	16.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	4,570
Region																				
Bangkok	37.3	4.3	17.4	14.7	26.2	100.0	4,160	73.3	26.1	0.7	100.0	55.7	10.8	6.1	21.6	2.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	2,607
Central	43.5	3.8	14.6	13.5	24.6	100.0	7,613	52.2	47.2	0.7	100.0	8.3	69.9	4.1	14.0	1.7	1.9	0.2	100.0	4,301
North	62.0	2.1	10.0	8.7	17.2	100.0	3,746	51.3	46.9	1.8	100.0	6.9	9.7	74.8	5.1	0.8	2.7	0.1	100.0	1,423
Northeast	73.7	1.7	5.6	4.7	14.3	100.0	6,020	39.7	59.1	1.2	100.0	5.3	7.9	2.7	80.1	1.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	1,582
South	59.9	2.6	12.0	7.4	18.2	100.0	3,549	38.2	60.3	1.5	100.0	4.7	2.6	1.4	3.1	85.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	1,423
Age																				
15-19	77.5	3.4	7.1	3.9	8.1	100.0	2,831	50.8	47.6	1.6	100.0	23.6	33.4	9.5	17.2	15.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	637
15-17	82.9	2.1	5.7	3.6	5.7	100.0	1,911	49.4	48.0	2.6	100.0	24.4	34.4	9.8	15.4	15.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	327
18-19	66.3	6.0	10.1	4.6	13.0	100.0	920	52.2	47.3	0.5	100.0	22.7	32.4	9.3	19.1	16.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	310
20-24	52.7	4.6	19.7	11.5	11.5	100.0	2,764	55.6	42.5	2.0	100.0	14.9	32.2	13.1	24.4	11.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	1,309
25-29	49.4	5.2	22.9	13.8	8.8	100.0	3,070	51.0	47.5	1.5	100.0	16.4	29.3	15.6	20.7	12.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	1,555
30-34	50.0	3.0	16.9	14.3	15.8	100.0	3,300	55.8	43.5	0.7	100.0	16.6	34.7	12.0	21.9	11.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	1,651
35-39	50.0	2.9	10.9	12.8	23.4	100.0	3,854	53.0	46.1	0.9	100.0	17.0	34.8	12.2	20.2	13.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	1,928
40-44	51.9	1.4	8.1	7.8	30.8	100.0	4,520	52.6	46.7	0.7	100.0	18.9	31.1	12.6	23.7	11.7	1.7	0.3	100.0	2,174
45-49	56.2	1.7	3.8	7.1	31.2	100.0	4,747	53.9	45.6	0.5	100.0	21.3	27.8	13.3	25.7	10.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	2,081
Education																				
Pre-primary or none	37.1	5.8	19.7	16.8	20.7	100.0	508	32.2	57.0	10.7	100.0	9.5	15.1	20.7	7.2	8.6	38.8	0.0	100.0	319
Primary	57.5	2.3	7.6	7.8	24.9	100.0	5,553	41.2	57.5	1.3	100.0	14.4	23.8	12.2	31.3	13.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	2,359
Lower secondary	51.9	2.7	14.8	10.8	19.8	100.0	4,739	48.5	50.7	0.9	100.0	13.6	35.2	11.7	26.6	11.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	2,278
Upper secondary	59.3	3.3	11.7	8.8	16.9	100.0	6,414	49.9	49.3	0.7	100.0	17.7	35.1	13.3	21.8	11.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,608
Higher	52.1	3.1	12.7	11.7	20.4	100.0	7,869	68.3	31.5	0.2	100.0	24.2	33.5	13.0	16.3	12.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	3,768
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3

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This logic can be applied if the entire row is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

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Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women (continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Thailand, 2019

	Years since most recent migration							Most recent migration was from:												
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of women	Urban area	Rural area	Missing	Total	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Outside Thailand	Missing	Total	Number of women who ever migrated
Marital status																				
Ever married/in union	49.7	2.9	13.0	11.1	23.3	100.0	18,011	50.4	48.7	0.9	100.0	16.0	31.7	13.6	22.9	13.0	2.7	0.1	100.0	9,061
Never married/in union	67.8	3.1	8.9	7.2	13.1	100.0	7,063	65.5	33.2	1.3	100.0	26.5	31.4	10.1	20.8	9.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	2,274
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	?
Language of household head																				
Thai	54.5	2.8	11.9	10.1	20.7	100.0	23,601	54.7	44.8	0.5	100.0	18.6	32.6	13.0	23.0	11.4	1.3	0.1	100.0	10,739
Non-Thai	59.9	4.8	11.7	7.8	15.7	100.0	1,486	30.0	59.7	10.3	100.0	9.6	14.8	10.4	13.3	26.1	25.8	0.0	100.0	596
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	56.7	3.8	13.3	9.5	16.7	100.0	3,616	39.3	57.1	3.6	100.0	11.7	18.3	11.9	32.5	14.6	10.9	0.0	100.0	1,566
Second	56.5	4.5	14.0	8.1	17.0	100.0	4,855	45.0	53.8	1.2	100.0	14.5	27.9	12.4	31.5	11.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	2,114
Middle	57.7	2.3	13.7	8.3	18.1	100.0	5,197	48.1	51.5	0.4	100.0	16.1	29.2	15.4	22.5	15.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,199
Fourth	53.4	3.3	10.0	12.1	21.2	100.0	5,688	56.1	43.7	0.3	100.0	16.5	37.6	13.6	20.0	11.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	2,649
Richest	51.0	1.4	9.3	11.4	26.8	100.0	5,730	69.3	30.2	0.5	100.0	27.6	38.3	11.1	12.5	9.3	1.0	0.3	100.0	2,807

~~(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases~~ Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education and marital status categories are not shown.

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Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Thailand, 2019

	Years since most recent migration							Most recent migration was from:				Most recent migration was from:								
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of men	Urban area	Rural area	Missing	Total	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Outside Thailand	Missing	Total	Number of men who ever migrated
Total	**58.3**	**3.4**	**12.1**	**9.6**	**16.7**	**100.0**	**11,023**	**53.5**	**45.1**	**1.4**	**100.0**	**19.2**	**28.4**	**9.6**	**26.8**	**12.2**	**3.6**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**4,601**
Area																				
Urban	48.3	4.9	16.1	11.8	18.9	100.0	5,346	67.2	31.6	1.2	100.0	26.5	25.3	7.7	25.1	11.0	4.1	0.3	100.0	2,762
Rural	67.6	2.0	8.4	7.5	14.6	100.0	5,677	33.0	65.3	1.7	100.0	8.1	33.0	12.5	29.3	14.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	1,839
Region																				
Bangkok	41.4	5.5	18.1	15.2	19.8	100.0	1,792	72.6	26.3	1.1	100.0	56.2	11.5	4.6	21.8	2.2	3.7	0.0	100.0	1,051
Central	50.8	4.9	13.6	10.5	20.1	100.0	3,253	50.4	47.4	2.1	100.0	7.6	67.9	1.7	16.4	0.4	5.5	0.5	100.0	1,599
North	70.5	1.9	9.8	6.3	11.4	100.0	1,670	50.7	47.8	1.5	100.0	8.4	9.3	71.0	6.1	0.6	4.6	0.0	100.0	492
Northeast	68.5	1.4	7.8	7.9	14.4	100.0	2,671	45.9	53.7	0.4	100.0	10.5	4.6	1.6	82.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	841
South	62.2	2.9	12.1	7.4	15.4	100.0	1,637	41.8	56.9	1.3	100.0	6.5	2.5	0.4	2.6	85.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	618
Age																				
15-19	77.8	2.0	6.5	4.8	9.0	100.0	1,336	58.1	41.2	0.7	100.0	24.7	23.9	11.7	33.0	5.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	297
15-17	81.8	2.0	6.4	4.7	5.1	100.0	840	57.8	41.4	0.8	100.0	27.6	22.3	14.7	28.7	5.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	153
18-19	70.9	2.1	6.7	4.8	15.5	100.0	496	58.4	41.1	0.5	100.0	21.7	25.6	8.4	37.7	5.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	145
20-24	65.6	4.8	19.1	4.5	6.0	100.0	1,311	48.5	48.8	2.7	100.0	15.7	24.6	10.7	25.8	18.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	451
25-29	55.7	5.9	18.2	13.5	6.6	100.0	1,554	51.9	45.3	2.8	100.0	19.2	26.0	10.4	24.5	10.4	9.5	0.0	100.0	688
30-34	52.9	4.8	17.7	13.9	10.7	100.0	1,505	55.0	43.9	1.1	100.0	15.9	30.4	9.4	29.0	11.5	3.9	0.0	100.0	709
35-39	56.2	2.3	10.1	12.9	18.5	100.0	1,635	58.9	39.9	1.2	100.0	20.5	34.5	11.8	17.9	11.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	716
40-44	49.9	3.4	9.8	10.7	26.1	100.0	1,885	54.9	43.7	1.4	100.0	20.6	31.0	7.6	25.4	13.1	1.5	0.9	100.0	944
45-49	55.7	0.9	5.7	5.4	32.2	100.0	1,797	48.4	51.5	0.1	100.0	19.1	23.9	8.2	34.8	13.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	795
Education																				
Pre-primary or none	35.3	5.3	29.7	15.4	14.3	100.0	244	33.7	53.9	12.4	100.0	4.1	16.0	11.8	1.5	7.8	58.4	0.3	100.0	158
Primary	58.5	1.6	8.7	7.8	23.5	100.0	2,499	43.4	54.2	2.4	100.0	13.7	21.6	9.1	39.8	10.2	5.6	0.0	100.0	1,038
Lower secondary	62.1	5.5	10.7	8.9	12.9	100.0	2,563	47.5	51.1	1.4	100.0	18.6	29.9	7.5	31.3	10.9	0.9	0.9	100.0	971
Upper secondary	62.8	4.0	10.5	8.9	13.9	100.0	3,023	55.4	44.1	0.5	100.0	19.1	31.6	9.6	27.1	12.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,126
Higher	51.4	2.3	17.0	12.0	17.3	100.0	2,693	66.8	33.2	0.0	100.0	25.8	31.5	11.3	15.9	15.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,307
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2

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Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men (continued)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Thailand, 2019

	Years since most recent migration							Most recent migration was from:				Most recent migration was from:								
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of men	Urban area	Rural area	Missing	Total	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Outside Thailand	Missing	Total	Number of men who ever migrated
Marital status																				
Ever married/in union	50.1	3.2	13.1	11.8	21.8	100.0	6,404	50.0	48.9	1.1	100.0	17.0	29.3	10.6	27.0	13.3	2.7	0.3	100.0	3,194
Never married/in union	69.5	3.7	10.9	6.4	9.6	100.0	4,619	61.5	36.3	2.1	100.0	24.1	26.4	7.4	26.3	9.9	5.8	0.0	100.0	1,408
Language of household head																				
Thai	58.5	3.4	11.8	9.4	16.9	100.0	10,260	55.6	43.9	0.4	100.0	20.1	29.4	9.6	28.0	11.5	1.2	0.2	100.0	4,256
Non-Thai	54.7	3.0	17.1	11.5	13.7	100.0	763	27.7	59.2	13.2	100.0	7.3	16.5	9.5	12.2	20.8	33.5	0.1	100.0	345
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	57.7	5.2	14.1	9.5	13.5	100.0	2,177	40.2	54.6	5.2	100.0	11.5	20.7	7.2	35.3	9.4	15.9	0.0	100.0	921
Second	57.5	5.8	11.8	7.8	17.1	100.0	2,266	43.7	55.8	0.5	100.0	16.4	26.0	7.5	36.5	12.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	963
Middle	63.0	3.0	13.2	7.4	13.5	100.0	2,246	52.5	47.4	0.1	100.0	18.6	22.9	12.9	24.7	20.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	831
Fourth	58.1	1.3	12.1	13.0	15.6	100.0	2,141	58.9	41.0	0.2	100.0	19.2	38.0	12.7	18.7	11.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	897
Richest	54.8	1.6	9.5	10.4	23.7	100.0	2,193	71.5	27.5	1.0	100.0	29.3	33.8	8.4	18.5	9.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	990

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown. ~~(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases~~

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4.8 ICT

In Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone and computer) and access to internet.

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of households with a:										
			Telephone			Computer					
	Radio[1]	Tele-vision[2]	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any[3]	Deskto p	Lapto p	Table t	Any[4]	Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of household s
Total	**27.7**	**94.0**	**5.0**	**95.3**	**95.5**	**9.5**	**18.2**	**7.5**	**25.7**	**59.0**	**35,604**
Area											
Urban	21.7	93.2	8.7	96.3	96.4	12.9	23.6	10.2	33.1	65.1	17,196
Rural	33.3	94.7	1.5	94.4	94.5	6.2	13.2	5.0	18.7	53.3	18,408
Region											
Bangkok	13.0	89.8	15.9	97.5	97.7	18.0	24.2	12.4	38.2	73.5	5,549
Central	17.7	95.2	4.2	95.9	96.0	11.3	20.7	8.9	28.9	62.9	10,067
North	46.8	94.7	3.2	94.0	94.1	7.9	17.4	5.8	23.8	51.3	6,299
Northeast	39.8	95.3	2.0	94.7	94.9	5.0	15.4	5.3	19.6	54.9	9,141
South	16.9	92.9	1.8	94.3	94.4	6.0	12.5	5.2	18.1	51.7	4,548
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	29.0	83.4	3.5	83.2	83.3	2.7	4.6	2.3	7.9	35.6	1,774
Primary	35.3	94.9	2.9	93.9	94.1	4.7	9.8	4.0	14.7	48.8	19,363
Lower secondary	17.2	92.5	5.0	97.8	98.2	7.4	14.8	6.0	21.5	67.7	3,947
Upper secondary	17.8	93.7	4.6	98.5	98.5	12.9	21.0	10.8	32.5	71.4	4,521
Higher	16.9	95.2	12.3	99.3	99.3	25.7	50.1	18.9	64.1	83.9	5,960
DK/Missing	(34.7)	(99.2)	(7.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(23.5)	(8.1)	(8.0)	(31.6)	(93.2)	39
Language of household head											
Thai	28.0	94.8	5.2	95.5	95.6	9.8	18.9	7.8	26.6	59.7	33,685
Non-Thai	21.9	80.3	1.3	92.2	92.3	2.9	7.1	2.3	9.8	47.0	1,919
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	31.2	84.8	0.7	85.8	86.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.4	28.1	8,658
Second	27.1	94.1	0.8	96.8	96.8	0.8	4.1	1.0	5.6	49.8	7,531
Middle	28.0	96.8	1.6	98.1	98.3	4.2	9.6	3.6	15.5	61.9	6,881
Fourth	26.2	98.1	4.4	99.1	99.3	9.0	25.9	7.8	37.7	76.1	6,508
Richest	24.7	99.4	20.6	99.9	99.9	40.0	62.1	30.4	84.3	93.2	6,026

[1] MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio

[2] MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television

[3] MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone

[4] MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer

[5] MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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4.9 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that "the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding". Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and wellbeing.

Table SR.11.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The Thailand~~,~~ MICS 2019 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed "children left behind", i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member. Table SR.11.4 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological mother according to primary caretaker's relationship to child.

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Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Thailand, 2019

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	**53.7**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**22.2**	**0.2**	**15.2**	**1.5**	**4.4**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**29.1**	**23.5**	**3.2**	**21,158**
Sex															
Male	53.3	0.4	0.6	22.1	0.0	15.4	1.4	4.9	0.3	1.4	100.0	29.2	23.2	2.8	10,714
Female	54.0	0.3	1.0	22.3	0.3	14.9	1.7	3.8	0.4	1.2	100.0	29.0	23.9	3.7	10,444
Area															
Urban	58.4	0.2	0.6	18.2	0.3	15.5	1.6	4.2	0.2	0.9	100.0	24.2	19.2	2.8	8,270
Rural	50.6	0.4	0.9	24.8	0.2	15.0	1.5	4.5	0.4	1.6	100.0	32.2	26.3	3.5	12,888
Region															
Bangkok	66.6	0.2	0.5	12.3	0.2	13.1	1.1	5.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	19.1	13.2	2.1	2,084
Central	59.2	0.4	0.7	15.8	0.2	15.2	1.8	4.6	0.5	1.7	100.0	23.1	17.1	3.7	5,550
North	50.3	0.3	1.2	24.9	0.2	14.7	1.6	4.9	0.4	1.4	100.0	32.9	26.7	3.8	3,461
Northeast	40.5	0.2	0.9	34.6	0.2	16.8	1.2	3.5	0.3	1.7	100.0	41.0	36.0	2.8	6,628
South	65.8	0.4	0.6	11.9	0.1	13.9	1.9	4.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	18.1	13.1	3.4	3,434
Age															
0-4	57.4	0.1	0.3	21.6	0.0	17.0	0.7	2.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	24.6	22.1	1.2	4,855
5-9	51.6	0.4	0.7	25.3	0.0	14.2	1.0	4.9	0.2	1.6	100.0	32.5	26.5	2.4	6,170
10-14	53.5	0.3	1.0	20.4	0.1	16.3	1.6	5.0	0.4	1.5	100.0	28.3	21.8	3.4	6,689
15-17	52.6	0.6	1.2	21.0	0.9	12.4	3.6	5.6	0.9	1.3	100.0	30.8	23.6	7.3	3,444
Language of household head															
Thai	52.9	0.3	0.8	22.5	0.2	15.6	1.5	4.5	0.3	1.4	100.0	29.5	23.8	3.2	19,581
Non-Thai	64.0	0.2	1.1	18.6	0.1	10.7	1.4	2.6	0.5	0.8	100.0	23.5	19.9	3.3	1,577
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	40.5	0.4	1.4	36.9	0.3	11.8	2.0	4.8	0.5	1.4	100.0	45.3	39.0	4.6	4,104
Second	45.8	0.4	1.0	28.8	0.1	15.2	1.7	4.2	0.2	2.5	100.0	36.6	30.4	3.7	4,522
Middle	53.8	0.3	0.5	20.2	0.1	17.0	1.3	5.0	0.5	1.3	100.0	27.3	21.1	2.7	4,477
Fourth	59.7	0.3	0.5	15.0	0.4	17.5	1.4	4.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	20.9	16.3	2.7	4,217
Richest	70.4	0.2	0.5	9.0	0.0	14.2	1.3	3.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	14.0	9.7	2.4	3,839

[1] MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

[2] MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

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Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother is living elsewhere[A]	Father is living elsewhere[A]	Both mother and father are living elsewhere[A]	At least one parent living elsewhere[A]	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	
Total	**5.6**	**15.3**	**21.9**	**42.8**	**0.7**	**1.2**	**0.5**	**2.3**	**21,158**
Sex									
Male	6.0	15.5	21.8	43.3	0.6	1.2	0.6	2.4	10,714
Female	5.2	15.1	22.0	42.3	0.8	1.2	0.3	2.3	10,444
Area									
Urban	4.8	15.2	17.9	38.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.6	8,270
Rural	6.1	15.3	24.5	45.9	0.9	1.3	0.5	2.8	12,888
Region									
Bangkok	5.8	13.0	12.1	30.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0	2,084
Central	5.7	15.4	15.2	36.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	5,550
North	6.6	14.4	24.7	45.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.9	3,461
Northeast	5.1	17.0	34.3	56.4	1.2	2.4	1.0	4.6	6,628
South	5.3	14.2	11.8	31.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.8	3,434
Age									
0-4	2.7	16.8	21.3	40.9	0.5	1.6	0.5	2.6	4,855
5-9	6.4	14.3	24.8	45.5	0.8	1.2	0.7	2.7	6,170
10-14	6.3	16.5	20.2	43.0	0.7	1.2	0.3	2.2	6,689
15-17	6.8	12.6	20.8	40.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.8	3,444
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	4.7	15.6	22.8	43.1	0.6	1.2	0.5	2.4	20,294
Only mother alive	34.1	~~0.0~~na	~~0.0~~na	34.1	2.9	~~0.0~~na	~~0.0~~na	2.9	494
Only father alive	~~0.0~~na	46.3	~~0.0~~na	46.3	~~0.0~~na	0.5	~~0.0~~na	0.5	140
Both parents deceased	~~(0.0)~~na	~~(0.0)~~na	~~(0.0)~~na	~~(0.0)~~na	~~(0.0)~~na	~~(0.0)~~na	~~(0.0)~~na	~~(0.0)~~na	41
Unknown	28.8	5.1	0.0	34.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	189
Language of household head									
Thai	5.7	15.7	22.2	43.6	0.7	1.1	0.4	2.2	19,581
Non-Thai	4.2	10.8	18.3	33.3	0.9	1.7	1.8	4.4	1,577
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	6.9	12.3	36.0	55.2	0.4	1.0	0.9	2.2	4,104
Second	6.1	15.2	28.8	50.1	1.2	0.9	0.2	2.3	4,522
Middle	6.1	17.0	19.9	43.0	0.8	1.3	0.4	2.5	4,477
Fourth	4.7	17.5	14.6	36.8	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.8	4,217
Richest	4.2	14.1	9.0	27.3	0.7	1.8	0.5	3.0	3,839

[1] MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

[A] Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household									Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse / Partner	Grand -child	Brother / Sister	Other relative	Adopted / Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent / Don't know/ Missing			
Total	**23.5**	**21,158**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**80.6**	**1.0**	**14.9**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**97.7**	**4,978**
Sex														
Male	23.2	10,714	2.2	0.3	80.2	1.1	15.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	97.1	2,483
Female	23.9	10,444	1.0	0.8	81.0	0.9	14.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	98.2	2,495
Area														
Urban	19.2	8,270	3.0	1.3	76.7	1.5	15.6	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	96.1	1,589
Rural	26.3	12,888	0.9	0.2	82.4	0.7	14.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	98.4	3,389
Region														
Bangkok	13.2	2,084	5.6	2.7	64.5	0.6	23.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.4	275
Central	17.1	5,550	0.7	1.7	75.8	1.6	18.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	98.3	948
North	26.7	3,461	1.7	0.3	80.1	0.8	14.6	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.1	100.0	96.7	923
Northeast	36.0	6,628	1.3	0.1	85.3	0.8	12.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.4	2,383
South	13.1	3,434	2.1	0.1	76.6	1.3	18.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	100.0	96.2	449
Age														
0-4	22.1	4,855	0.0	0.0	84.6	0.1	14.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.5	1,073
5-9	26.5	6,170	0.0	0.0	84.2	0.2	14.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	99.2	1,635
10-14	21.8	6,689	0.0	0.0	85.6	2.0	11.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.5	1,458
15-17	23.6	3,444	9.7	3.4	59.3	2.0	23.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	100.0	88.9	812
Orphanhood status														
Both parents alive	23.2	20,294	1.5	0.6	81.3	0.9	14.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	97.8	4,699
Only mother alive	34.2	494	3.7	0.0	74.1	1.4	18.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.9	100.0	94.8	169
Only father alive	49.0	140	0.1	0.5	61.1	4.8	30.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.6	100.0	97.2	69
Both parents deceased	(100.0)	41	(0.0)	(0.3)	(66.5)	(1.2)	(30.6)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(99.8)	41
Unknown	0.0	189	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	0
Language of household head														
Thai	23.8	19,581	1.7	0.6	80.4	0.9	15.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	97.6	4,663
Non-Thai	19.9	1,577	0.2	0.1	83.4	1.6	12.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.1	314

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Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care (continued)

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household									Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse / Partner	Grand -child	Brother / Sister	Other relative	Adopted / Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent / Don't know/ Missing			
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	39.0	4,104	2.1	0.9	84.4	0.6	10.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	97.3	1,599
Second	30.4	4,522	1.9	0.4	81.0	0.7	14.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	100.0	96.9	1,374
Middle	21.1	4,477	1.2	0.8	82.9	0.6	12.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	97.9	944
Fourth	16.3	4,217	1.0	0.1	79.8	2.5	16.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.8	688
Richest	9.7	3,839	0.1	0.0	59.0	1.7	37.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	99.3	373

[1] MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

[A] Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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Table SR.11.4: Primary caretaker's relationship to the child

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological mother according to primary caretaker's relationship to child, Thailand, 2019

	Primary caretaker's relationship to child										
	Child is head of household	Father	Paternal grandparent	Maternal grandparent	Parents' brother/ sister	Older brother/sister	Other relative	Other not related	Total	Percentage of children not living with mother whose primary caretaker is grandparent[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological mother
Total	**2.1**	**12.5**	**28.0**	**44.9**	**6.8**	**1.0**	**4.2**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**72.8**	**6,091**
Sex											
Male	2.5	14.1	28.4	43.4	6.7	1.1	3.7	0.2	100.0	71.8	3,101
Female	1.7	10.8	27.5	46.4	6.9	0.9	4.8	0.9	100.0	73.9	2,989
Area											
Urban	3.6	14.0	28.6	40.3	6.4	1.4	5.2	0.6	100.0	68.8	1,984
Rural	1.4	11.8	27.7	47.1	7.0	0.8	3.8	0.5	100.0	74.8	4,106
Region											
Bangkok	5.4	20.2	30.8	26.3	9.6	0.9	4.9	2.0	100.0	57.1	393
Central	1.9	18.3	30.7	33.1	8.2	1.2	5.7	0.9	100.0	63.8	1,263
North	1.7	12.1	31.7	41.7	6.4	0.9	5.0	0.6	100.0	73.4	1,128
Northeast	1.6	6.6	25.4	55.9	6.7	0.8	2.9	0.1	100.0	81.4	2,686
South	3.4	22.4	24.6	38.6	3.6	1.8	5.2	0.5	100.0	63.2	620
Age											
0-4	0.0	6.0	27.2	55.9	6.0	0.0	4.6	0.3	100.0	83.1	1,183
5-9	0.0	12.0	31.1	46.7	6.1	0.2	3.6	0.3	100.0	77.8	1,986
10-14	0.0	13.8	30.7	43.2	7.0	1.9	3.2	0.3	100.0	73.9	1,872
15-17	12.2	18.5	18.1	32.0	8.6	1.9	6.9	1.8	100.0	50.1	1,049
Orphanhood status											
Both parents alive	1.9	12.4	28.7	44.9	6.3	0.9	4.3	0.5	100.0	73.6	5,674
Only mother alive	4.3	0.2	26.1	48.9	17.0	1.5	1.7	0.1	100.0	75.1	169
Only father alive	4.5	41.7	12.7	22.6	10.9	2.4	5.1	0.2	100.0	35.3	140
Both parents deceased	(10.5)	(0.0)	(11.6)	(52.0)	(23.7)	(1.2)	(0.7)	(0.3)	100.0	(63.6)	41
Unknown	0.0	0.1	8.2	77.5	7.0	0.0	1.5	5.7	100.0	85.8	66
Language of household head											
Thai	2.2	12.8	28.2	44.5	6.6	0.9	4.3	0.6	100.0	72.6	5,726
Non-Thai	0.9	8.0	25.0	51.3	10.3	1.7	2.6	0.2	100.0	76.3	365

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Table SR.11.4: Primary caretaker's relationship to the child (continued)

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological mother according to primary caretaker's relationship to child, Thailand, 2019

	Primary caretaker's relationship to child									Percentage of children not living with mother whose primary caretaker is grandparent[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological mother
	Child is head of household	Father	Paternal grandparent	Maternal grandparent	Parents' brother/ sister	Older brother/sister	Other relative	Other not related	Total		
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	3.0	9.2	27.5	50.4	5.2	0.6	3.8	0.4	100.0	77.9	1,842
Second	2.5	7.6	29.4	48.8	6.8	1.0	3.5	0.5	100.0	78.1	1,625
Middle	1.8	17.0	30.6	40.9	4.5	0.7	3.7	0.8	100.0	71.5	1,213
Fourth	1.0	16.2	20.8	46.2	8.1	2.1	4.9	0.6	100.0	67.0	877
Richest	0.4	22.4	31.0	20.9	15.5	1.1	7.9	0.8	100.0	51.9	533

[1] TH indicator SR.S1 - Grandparent as a primary caregiver

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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CHAPTER 5 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

5.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the one-year period preceding the survey. A one -year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

Commented [A1]: This sentence can be deleted. Required if more than 1-year period is chosen.

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the one-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the one-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Thailand, 2019

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age[A]			
15-19[1]	13	33	23
20-24	32	86	55
25-29	68	130	97
30-34	64	63	64
35-39	26	54	40
40-44	7	10	8
45-49	0	0	0
TFR (15-49 years)[B]	1.1	1.9	1.4
GFR[C]	29.3	45.8	37.6
CBR[D]	6.9	9.0	8.1

[1] MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

[A] The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

[B] TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15-49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years

[C] GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

[D] CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

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Table TM.1.2 presents percentage of women age 15-49 years who had no live birth but had been pregnant by the result of the most recent pregnancy.

Table TM.1.2: Stillbirths and miscarriages

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had no live birth but had been pregnant and reported the result of the most recent pregnancy, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who had no live birth but had been pregnant	Number of women	Result of the most recent pregnancy			Number of women who had no live birth but had been pregnant
			Stillbirth[1,A]	Miscarriage[2,B]	Total	
Total	**0.4**	**25,087**	**5.8**	**93.7**	**100.0**	**92**
Area						
Urban	0.4	12,401	(9.3)	(89.7)	100.0	53
Rural	0.3	12,686	(0.9)	(99.1)	100.0	39
Region						
Bangkok	0.3	4,160	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Central	0.2	7,613	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
North	0.7	3,746	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
Northeast	0.4	6,020	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
South	0.4	3,549	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Age						
15-19	0.3	2,831	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
15-17	0.1	1,911	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
18-19	0.6	920	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
20-24	0.3	2,764	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
25-29	0.4	3,070	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
30-34	0.8	3,300	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
35-39	0.3	3,854	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
40-44	0.3	4,520	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
45-49	0.3	4,747	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Education						
Pre-primary or none	0.2	508	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Primary	0.2	5,553	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Lower secondary	0.6	4,739	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
Upper secondary	0.3	6,414	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Higher	0.4	7,869	(*)	(*)	100.0	32
DK/Missing	(*)	3				
Language of household head						
Thai	0.3	23,601	6.8	92.5	100.0	78
Non-Thai	1.0	1,486	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	0.4	3,616	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Second	0.2	4,855	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Middle	0.4	5,197	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Fourth	0.3	5,688	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Richest	0.6	5,730	(*)	(*)	100.0	32

[1] TH indicator TM.S1a - Stillbirth

[2] TH indicator TM.S1b - Miscarriage

[A] A baby born with no signs of life at or after 28 weeks' gestation.

[B] The loss of a pregnancy before 28 weeks.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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5.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the one-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Tables TM.2.2W and TM.2.2M present a selection of early childbearing and fatherhood indicators for young women and men age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.[1]

Table TM.2.2M presents findings on early fatherhood. Percentages among men age 15-19 and age 20-24 years who became fathers before ages 15 and 18, respectively, show the extent to which men are becoming fathers when they are still children.

Tables TM.2.3W and TM.2.3M are designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women and early fatherhood for men, by presenting percentages of women and men who became mother and fathers before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

[1] Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

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Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the one-year period preceding the survey, Thailand, 2019

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)[A]	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years)[A]
Total	**23**	**1.4**
Area		
Urban	13	1.1
Rural	33	1.9
Region		
Bangkok	5	0.8
Central	21	1.3
North	42	1.6
Northeast	20	1.9
South	35	1.7
Education		
Pre-primary or none	35	1.5
Primary	130	2.4
Lower secondary	54	1.5
Upper secondary	12	1.6
Higher	4	1.2
Language of household head		
Thai	22	1.4
Non-Thai	47	2.1
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	49	2.1
Second	23	1.5
Middle	32	1.3
Fourth	15	1.5
Richest	4	1.1

[1] MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years);SDG indicator 3.7.2

[A] Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

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Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:						
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
Total	**5.4**	**0.4**	**5.8**	**0.4**	**2,831**	**9.1**	**2,764**
Area							
Urban	3.3	0.2	3.5	0.3	1,291	7.9	1,610
Rural	7.1	0.6	7.7	0.5	1,540	10.8	1,155
Region							
Bangkok	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.2	399	6.0	557
Central	6.8	0.3	7.1	0.4	769	7.7	904
North	6.0	0.4	6.4	0.2	413	8.9	379
Northeast	3.7	0.4	4.1	0.4	796	12.7	546
South	6.7	0.9	7.6	0.8	454	12.3	378
Education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	8.9	40
Primary	42.4	1.6	44.0	4.6	104	17.6	166
Lower secondary	11.2	1.0	12.2	0.7	659	24.9	523
Upper secondary	1.8	0.2	2.0	0.1	1,746	11.2	715
Higher	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	311	0.7	1,320
Language of household head							
Thai	5.1	0.4	5.5	0.4	2,639	9.1	2,567
Non-Thai	8.8	0.3	9.1	0.3	192	9.5	198
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	9.0	0.6	9.6	0.9	463	14.5	393
Second	7.4	0.6	8.0	0.6	618	13.4	565
Middle	4.8	0.4	5.2	0.2	553	11.2	544
Fourth	5.0	0.4	5.4	0.2	593	7.4	633
Richest	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.2	603	1.9	629

[1] MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.2.2M: Early fatherhood (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have fathered a live birth	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
Total	**1.9**	**1,336**	**0.5**	**1,311**
Area				
Urban	0.7	575	0.7	656
Rural	2.7	761	0.3	655
Region				
Bangkok	1.0	189	0.2	250
Central	1.2	360	0.9	347
North	2.3	207	0.9	192
Northeast	0.9	403	0.2	298
South	5.9	177	0.6	224
Education				
Pre-primary or none	(*)	9	(*)	18
Primary	5.5	109	1.2	142
Lower secondary	3.4	378	0.4	381
Upper secondary	0.5	722	0.5	335
Higher	1.7	118	0.0	436
Language of household head				
Thai	1.7	1,243	0.4	1,209
Non-Thai	3.6	92	2.7	102
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	3.9	239	0.2	239
Second	0.8	292	1.4	334
Middle	3.2	238	0.3	277
Fourth	1.4	263	0.3	222
Richest	0.7	304	0.3	239

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Thailand, 2019

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**0.7**	**12,401**	**5.6**	**11,110**	**0.9**	**12,686**	**9.0**	**11,145**	**0.8**	**25,087**	**7.3**	**22,256**
Age												
15-19	0.3	1,291	na	na	0.5	1,540	na	na	0.4	2,831	na	na
15-17	0.3	834	na	na	0.5	1,078	na	na	0.4	1,911	na	na
18-19	0.3	457	na	na	0.5	463	na	na	0.4	920	na	na
20-24	1.1	1,610	7.9	1,610	0.5	1,155	10.8	1,155	0.9	2,764	9.1	2,764
25-29	0.3	1,649	4.7	1,649	1.3	1,422	12.5	1,422	0.8	3,070	8.3	3,070
30-34	0.3	1,741	4.1	1,741	0.3	1,559	7.0	1,559	0.3	3,300	5.5	3,300
35-39	1.0	1,900	4.3	1,900	1.3	1,955	8.3	1,955	1.2	3,854	6.3	3,854
40-44	1.2	2,168	6.9	2,168	0.8	2,353	8.3	2,353	1.0	4,520	7.6	4,520
45-49	0.4	2,044	5.6	2,044	1.3	2,703	8.7	2,703	0.9	4,747	7.4	4,747

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Table TM.2.3M: Trends in early fatherhood (men)

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Thailand, 2019

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	**0.1**	**5,346**	**1.0**	**4,771**	**0.4**	**5,677**	**1.4**	**4,916**	**0.3**	**11,023**	**1.2**	**9,687**
Age												
15-19	0.0	575	na	na	0.0	761	na	na	0.0	1,336	na	na
15-17	0.0	350	na	na	0.0	490	na	na	0.0	840	na	na
18-19	0.0	225	na	na	0.0	271	na	na	0.0	496	na	na
20-24	0.0	656	0.7	656	0.0	655	0.3	655	0.0	1,311	0.5	1,311
25-29	0.0	865	0.4	865	0.2	690	1.8	690	0.1	1,554	1.0	1,554
30-34	0.1	784	1.2	784	1.4	721	2.2	721	0.7	1,505	1.7	1,505
35-39	0.3	791	0.3	791	0.5	845	1.8	845	0.4	1,635	1.1	1,635
40-44	0.1	896	2.0	896	0.8	989	1.4	989	0.5	1,885	1.7	1,885
45-49	0.0	779	1.5	779	0.1	1,017	1.0	1,017	0.0	1,797	1.2	1,797

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5.3 FAMILY PLANNING

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.[2]

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union while Table TM.3.2 presents the same information for women who are not currently married or in union. In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such. For women who are not currently married or in union, in Table TM.3.2, contraceptive use is only presented by modern and traditional method categories. Table.3.2S presents the source of contraceptive method for women who are using a modern contraceptive method.

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table TM.3.3 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married or in union. The same table is reproduced in Table TM.3.4 for women who are not currently married or in union.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic[3] and iii) fecund[4] and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

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[2] PATH, and United Nations Population Fund. *Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs*. Seattle: PATH/UNFPA, 2006. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf.

[3] A woman is post-partum amenorrheic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

[4] A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrheic, and

(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR

(2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR

(3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR

(4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

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Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[5] and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women who are currently using contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using contraception.

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15-49 years, it is only reported for women currently married or in union and, therefore, located in Table TM.3.3 alone.

Table TM.3.5 shows main cause of failure to prevent pregnancy for women with a live birth in the last 2 years but did not wish to have last child.

[5] In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

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Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	
		Modern method									Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emergency pill	Other[A]	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
Total	**27.0**	**25.2**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**11.9**	**1.6**	**29.1**	**2.1**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**71.3**	**1.7**	**73.0**	**15,827**
Area																		
Urban	27.8	24.4	0.4	0.4	10.2	1.1	30.9	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	70.3	1.8	72.2	7,144
Rural	26.4	25.9	0.3	0.5	13.4	2.0	27.7	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	1.6	73.6	8,683
Region																		
Bangkok	25.7	21.5	0.6	0.3	7.9	0.9	36.4	3.4	0.2	0.3	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	71.6	2.7	74.3	2,165
Central	26.5	24.7	0.4	0.2	11.2	1.3	31.0	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	72.0	1.5	73.5	4,688
North	25.7	24.9	0.1	0.9	19.5	1.3	25.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	73.5	0.8	74.3	2,511
Northeast	22.2	34.1	0.1	0.5	11.2	2.2	27.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	77.0	0.8	77.8	4,053
South	38.9	15.2	0.5	0.3	10.5	2.0	26.3	2.7	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	57.6	3.5	61.1	2,410
Age																		
15-19	24.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	13.3	14.1	42.0	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	74.1	1.4	75.6	273
15-17	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	9.2	17.5	36.1	5.5	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.3	69.7	1.6	71.5	130
18-19	20.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	17.0	11.1	47.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	78.0	1.3	79.3	144
20-24	26.1	5.5	0.1	0.8	18.4	6.6	37.7	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	72.4	1.5	73.9	1,123
25-29	32.0	10.3	0.2	0.3	13.9	0.9	36.9	3.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	1.3	68.0	1,917
30-34	25.7	19.8	0.3	0.1	11.5	2.0	37.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	72.2	2.1	74.3	2,363
35-39	23.3	26.6	0.4	0.2	11.4	0.9	32.2	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	75.1	1.6	76.7	2,928
40-44	23.7	33.1	0.3	0.3	11.7	1.1	25.3	1.7	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	73.9	2.3	76.3	3,480
45-49	31.9	35.6	0.5	1.0	10.0	0.4	17.6	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	67.0	1.1	68.1	3,743
Education																		
Pre-primary or none	28.5	21.1	0.1	0.2	16.8	0.9	31.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	71.1	0.4	71.5	413
Primary	25.5	31.2	0.3	0.9	12.8	1.2	25.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	73.3	1.1	74.5	4,536
Lower secondary	24.5	21.2	0.2	0.1	13.5	2.3	34.6	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	74.2	1.3	75.5	3,358
Upper secondary	23.7	27.9	0.7	0.1	11.7	2.7	29.2	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	75.3	1.0	76.3	3,483
Higher	33.6	20.0	0.2	0.5	9.4	0.7	27.9	3.8	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	63.0	3.4	66.4	4,034
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

Commented [A2]: Suggest deletion and modifying note as in CH04.

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Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	
		Modern method									Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emergency pill	Other[A]	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
Number of living children																		
0	57.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.2	30.6	3.8	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	40.5	2.1	42.6	2,214
1	29.9	5.9	0.2	0.8	16.7	2.2	39.2	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	68.0	2.1	70.1	5,281
2	16.9	41.5	0.4	0.4	11.8	1.6	24.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	81.8	1.3	83.1	6,360
3	15.3	56.1	0.8	0.2	8.8	0.5	16.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	83.2	1.4	84.7	1,623
4+	30.3	35.2	0.5	0.2	12.7	0.3	17.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	66.9	2.8	69.7	349
Language of household head																		
Thai	25.6	26.1	0.4	0.5	12.0	1.6	29.4	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	72.7	1.7	74.4	14,765
Non-Thai	46.9	12.6	0.0	0.1	11.5	1.3	25.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	51.2	1.9	53.1	1,062
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	28.0	21.9	0.2	0.3	14.7	1.9	30.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	70.9	1.0	72.0	2,503
Second	24.6	24.4	0.3	0.4	12.2	2.0	33.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	74.1	1.4	75.4	3,070
Middle	26.3	23.8	0.3	0.3	13.7	1.4	31.1	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	72.8	0.9	73.7	3,424
Fourth	26.3	26.2	0.4	0.6	11.8	1.5	28.0	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.0	71.5	2.2	73.7	3,589
Richest	30.2	29.0	0.5	0.4	7.9	1.3	23.1	4.4	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	67.0	2.8	69.8	3,240

[1] **MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate**

[A] Female condom, diaphragm, foam, jelly, patch

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	Number of women currently unmarried or not in union
Total	**4.7**	**0.0**	**4.8**	**9,260**
Area				
Urban	4.1	0.0	4.1	5,258
Rural	5.6	0.1	5.7	4,003
Region				
Bangkok	3.0	0.0	3.0	1,995
Central	4.0	0.0	4.0	2,925
North	7.0	0.1	7.1	1,235
Northeast	6.1	0.1	6.2	1,966
South	4.8	0.1	4.8	1,139
Age				
15-19	0.5	0.1	0.6	2,558
15-17	0.1	0.1	0.2	1,782
18-19	1.3	0.0	1.4	776
20-24	2.5	0.0	2.5	1,642
25-29	3.1	0.0	3.1	1,153
30-34	6.7	0.0	6.7	937
35-39	8.5	0.1	8.7	926
40-44	7.6	0.0	7.6	1,041
45-49	12.6	0.0	12.6	1,003
Education				
Pre-primary or none	8.8	0.0	8.8	95
Primary	13.1	0.0	13.1	1,017
Lower secondary	6.8	0.0	6.8	1,381
Upper secondary	3.8	0.1	3.9	2,931
Higher	2.3	0.0	2.4	3,836
Number of living children				
0	0.6	0.0	0.7	7,277
1	8.7	0.1	8.8	1,059
2	30.1	0.0	30.1	718
3	45.3	0.0	45.3	158
4+	25.6	0.0	25.6	48
Language of household head				
Thai	4.9	0.0	5.0	8,836
Non-Thai	0.7	0.2	0.9	424
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	5.7	0.0	5.7	1,113
Second	5.5	0.1	5.6	1,785
Middle	6.2	0.0	6.2	1,773
Fourth	4.7	0.1	4.8	2,099
Richest	2.7	0.0	2.7	2,490

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Table TM.3.2S: Source of contraceptive

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a modern contraceptive method by source ~~of contraceptive~~, Thailand, 2019

	Source of modern contraceptive				Number of women who are using (or whose partner is using) a modern contraceptive method
	Health facility				
	Public[1]	Private	DK public or private	Other	
Total	**53.7**	**11.8**	**0.0**	**38.3**	**11,717**
Area					
Urban	44.5	14.6	0.0	44.7	5,238
Rural	61.2	9.4	0.0	33.1	6,479
Region					
Bangkok	34.5	16.5	0.0	54.6	1,610
Central	46.0	13.4	0.0	43.0	3,491
North	60.0	16.0	0.0	28.0	1,934
Northeast	69.2	5.1	0.0	30.7	3,240
South	50.7	11.6	0.0	39.5	1,443
Education					
Pre-primary or none	58.5	7.4	0.1	36.6	302
Primary	67.6	8.3	0.0	28.2	3,460
Lower secondary	49.4	12.1	0.0	42.7	2,586
Upper secondary	52.5	12.3	0.0	38.7	2,736
Higher	40.4	16.0	0.0	47.0	2,631
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	53.8	11.6	0.0	38.2	11,674
Never married/in union	(18.6)	(41.2)	(0.0)	(52.2)	42
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Language of household head					
Thai	53.5	12.0	0.0	38.1	11,170
Non-Thai	57.8	6.6	0.0	40.7	547
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	60.2	6.7	0.0	35.7	1,839
Second	57.7	8.7	0.0	36.9	2,372
Middle	52.1	12.2	0.0	40.1	2,603
Fourth	53.4	11.6	0.0	39.9	2,664
Richest	46.5	18.7	0.0	37.7	2,239

[1] TH indicator TM.S2 - Source of modern contraceptive

~~( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases~~ (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Thailand, 2019

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Total	**3.6**	**4.4**	**8.0**	**17.6**	**55.3**	**73.0**	**21.3**	**59.7**	**81.0**	**15,827**	**90.1**	**88.0**	**12,820**
Area													
Urban	4.1	4.4	8.5	20.9	51.3	72.2	25.0	55.7	80.7	7,144	89.5	87.2	5,764
Rural	3.3	4.4	7.6	14.9	58.7	73.6	18.2	63.0	81.3	8,683	90.6	88.7	7,056
Region													
Bangkok	3.3	2.9	6.2	23.9	50.5	74.3	27.2	53.4	80.5	2,165	92.3	88.9	1,743
Central	4.3	4.6	8.8	20.4	53.1	73.5	24.7	57.7	82.4	4,688	89.3	87.4	3,861
North	3.3	4.2	7.5	15.5	58.8	74.3	18.8	63.0	81.8	2,511	90.9	89.9	2,054
Northeast	2.3	4.2	6.5	12.4	65.4	77.8	14.8	69.6	84.3	4,053	92.3	91.3	3,419
South	5.4	5.9	11.3	17.4	43.6	61.1	22.9	49.5	72.4	2,410	84.4	79.6	1,744
Age													
15-19	15.8	1.2	17.1	54.4	21.2	75.6	70.2	22.5	92.7	273	81.6	79.9	253
15-17	20.4	2.2	22.6	54.6	16.9	71.5	75.0	19.1	94.1	130	76.0	74.0	122
18-19	11.8	0.4	12.1	54.2	25.1	79.3	66.0	25.5	91.5	144	86.7	85.3	131
20-24	8.4	2.0	10.4	53.4	20.5	73.9	61.8	22.6	84.4	1,123	87.6	85.9	947
25-29	8.1	2.2	10.3	37.4	30.6	68.0	45.5	32.7	78.3	1,917	86.9	85.2	1,500
30-34	5.1	1.9	7.1	24.6	49.7	74.3	29.7	51.6	81.4	2,363	91.3	88.7	1,923
35-39	3.3	3.7	7.0	16.7	60.0	76.7	20.0	63.7	83.7	2,928	91.7	89.7	2,451
40-44	1.2	5.7	6.9	5.5	70.8	76.3	6.7	76.5	83.1	3,480	91.7	88.9	2,893
45-49	0.7	7.3	8.1	1.6	66.5	68.1	2.3	73.9	76.2	3,743	89.4	87.9	2,852
Education													
Pre-primary or none	5.0	6.9	11.8	19.2	52.3	71.5	24.1	59.2	83.3	413	85.8	85.3	344
Primary	1.3	5.7	7.0	7.7	66.7	74.5	9.1	72.4	81.5	4,536	91.4	90.0	3,697
Lower secondary	4.2	4.1	8.2	21.0	54.5	75.5	25.2	58.6	83.8	3,358	90.2	88.6	2,813
Upper secondary	3.9	3.8	7.7	20.3	56.0	76.3	24.3	59.8	84.0	3,483	90.8	89.6	2,927
Higher	5.4	3.4	8.9	23.4	43.0	66.4	28.8	46.5	75.3	4,034	88.2	83.7	3,037
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	2

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Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Thailand, 2019

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Language of household head													
Thai	3.3	4.4	7.7	17.5	56.9	74.4	20.8	61.3	82.1	14,765	90.7	88.6	12,115
Non-Thai	8.9	4.3	13.2	19.4	33.7	53.1	28.4	38.0	66.4	1,062	80.0	77.1	705
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	3.5	4.6	8.1	16.9	55.1	72.0	20.4	59.7	80.1	2,503	89.9	88.6	2,004
Second	3.8	4.0	7.8	17.3	58.1	75.4	21.1	62.2	83.2	3,070	90.6	89.0	2,556
Middle	3.1	4.1	7.2	18.7	55.0	73.7	21.7	59.1	80.9	3,424	91.1	90.0	2,769
Fourth	3.6	4.4	7.9	17.4	56.3	73.7	21.0	60.6	81.6	3,589	90.3	87.6	2,930
Richest	4.4	4.9	9.2	17.5	52.3	69.8	21.9	57.2	79.1	3,240	88.3	84.8	2,561

[1] **MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1**

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Thailand, 2019

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**4.0**	**4.8**	**0.9**	**4.1**	**4.9**	**9,260**	**96.6**	**95.6**	**457**
Area													
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.5	4.1	0.6	3.5	4.1	5,258	99.6	99.5	215
Rural	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	4.7	5.7	1.2	4.8	6.1	4,003	93.9	92.2	243
Region													
Bangkok	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.6	3.0	0.5	2.6	3.0	1,995	(100.0)	(100.0)	61
Central	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	3.4	4.0	0.9	3.5	4.4	2,925	91.4	90.4	128
North	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	6.7	7.1	0.5	7.0	7.4	1,235	95.7	94.6	92
Northeast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.3	6.2	0.9	5.3	6.2	1,966	99.6	98.5	122
South	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.1	4.8	1.7	3.1	4.9	1,139	99.4	98.1	55
Age													
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	2,558	(91.0)	(74.7)	16
15-17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	1,782	(*)	(*)	4
18-19	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.5	776	(91.3)	(83.6)	12
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6	2.5	0.9	1.6	2.6	1,642	98.9	98.9	42
25-29	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.8	3.1	2.0	2.1	4.1	1,153	75.8	75.8	48
30-34	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	5.0	6.7	1.6	5.2	6.9	937	97.1	97.1	64
35-39	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.7	8.7	1.0	7.7	8.7	926	100.0	98.3	81
40-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.0	7.6	0.6	7.0	7.6	1,041	100.0	99.6	79
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	12.6	0.0	12.7	12.7	1,003	99.6	99.6	127
Education													
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.3	8.8	0.5	8.3	8.8	95	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	13.0	13.1	0.2	13.2	13.4	1,017	98.3	98.3	136
Lower secondary	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.6	5.2	6.8	1.6	5.5	7.2	1,381	95.5	95.5	99
Upper secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.3	3.9	0.6	3.4	3.9	2,931	99.6	96.9	115
Higher	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.6	2.4	1.0	1.6	2.6	3,836	91.4	90.2	99

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Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Thailand, 2019

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Language of household head													
Thai	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	4.2	5.0	0.9	4.2	5.1	8,836	97.1	96.4	451
Non-Thai	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.6	424	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.3	5.7	0.5	5.5	5.9	1,113	96.0	96.0	66
Second	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	4.6	5.6	0.9	4.7	5.6	1,785	98.8	97.4	101
Middle	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	5.4	6.2	0.8	5.6	6.4	1,773	97.0	97.0	113
Fourth	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	3.7	4.8	1.5	3.7	5.2	2,099	92.2	89.5	110
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	2.7	0.5	2.3	2.7	2,490	100.0	100.0	68

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.3.5: Cause of failure to prevent pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not wish to have last child by main cause of failure to prevent pregnancy, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who did not wish to have last child									
				Reported main cause of failure to prevent pregnancy						
	But wanted to have later	And wanted none/ No more	No response	Personal[1,A]	Force[2,B]	Economic[3,C]	Services[4,D]	Other/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years but did not wish to have last child
Total	**57.8**	**37.9**	**4.3**	**92.5**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**3.1**	**100.0**	**342**
Area										
Urban	67.6	29.7	2.7	95.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.1	100.0	127
Rural	52.0	42.7	5.3	91.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	3.7	100.0	215
Region										
Bangkok	(62.6)	(28.8)	(8.7)	(96.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	100.0	33
Central	66.0	31.6	2.5	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0	91
North	39.3	59.6	1.0	89.5	1.0	2.7	0.0	2.1	100.0	53
Northeast	53.8	35.5	10.7	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	82
South	62.6	36.9	0.5	88.3	1.0	0.5	0.7	3.9	100.0	84
Age										
15-19	77.1	20.9	2.0	90.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	70
15-17	73.0	24.7	2.3	92.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33
18-19	80.7	17.6	1.8	89.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	38
20-24	76.6	22.7	0.7	95.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.3	100.0	102
25-29	44.1	43.9	12.1	93.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	3.8	100.0	68
30-34	50.1	43.7	6.2	94.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.5	100.0	57
35-39	16.6	83.4	0.0	87.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.0	100.0	33
40-44	(15.2)	(77.5)	(7.3)	(77.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(8.9)	100.0	12
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Education										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Primary	50.1	47.4	2.5	87.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	63
Lower secondary	49.8	48.4	1.9	91.9	0.7	0.9	0.0	3.1	100.0	93
Upper secondary	61.0	36.6	2.4	95.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	100.0	110
Higher	72.7	15.0	12.3	93.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	71
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	57.3	38.3	4.4	92.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	3.1	100.0	335
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7

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Table TM.3.5: Cause of failure to prevent pregnancy (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not wish to have last child by main cause of failure to prevent pregnancy, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who did not wish to have last child									
				Reported main cause of failure to prevent pregnancy						
	But wanted to have later	And wanted none/ No more	No response	Personal[1,A]	Force[2,B]	Economic[3,C]	Services[4,D]	Other/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years but did not wish to have last child
Language of household head										
Thai	59.8	35.6	4.6	93.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	2.9	100.0	311
Non-Thai	38.3	60.8	0.9	85.8	1.7	1.0	1.8	5.3	100.0	31
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	45.0	52.1	2.9	90.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	3.6	100.0	71
Second	64.6	33.6	1.8	95.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	109
Middle	61.9	37.3	0.8	89.8	1.0	2.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	76
Fourth	60.2	37.3	2.5	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	53
Richest	49.7	24.8	25.5	91.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	34

[1] TH indicator TM.S3a - Cause of failure to prevent pregnancy (Personal)

[2] TH indicator TM.S3b - Cause of failure to prevent pregnancy (Force)

[3] TH indicator TM.S3c - Cause of failure to prevent pregnancy (Economic)

[4] TH indicator TM.S3d - Cause of failure to prevent pregnancy (Services)

[A] Safe period calculation birth control but pregnant, Other birth control method but pregnant, Recently gave birth / post miscarriage, Not expected to have sex, Forgot to take birth control pills, No time to seek birth control services, Thought she was too old / menopause, Not knew how to prevent pregnancy

[B] Forced to have sex

[C] Not afforded to buy birth control pills / contraceptive device

[D] Far service centre, Unfriendly service centres / workers

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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5.4 ANTENATAL CARE

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.[6] WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.[66]

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Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.4.1.

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.4.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table TM.4.3.

[6] WHO. *WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912-eng.pdf?sequence=1.

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Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Thailand, 2019

	Provider of antenatal care[A]							
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Nurse's aide	Other/ Missing	No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**86.9**	**11.6**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**98.6**	**1,843**
Area								
Urban	91.1	7.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	100.0	98.7	756
Rural	83.9	14.5	0.2	0.2	1.2	100.0	98.6	1,088
Region								
Bangkok	95.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	200
Central	89.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	547
North	88.4	9.5	0.3	0.4	1.4	100.0	98.2	256
Northeast	89.1	9.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	100.0	98.5	489
South	74.1	24.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	100.0	98.4	352
Education								
Pre-primary or none	59.6	36.9	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	96.5	46
Primary	84.0	13.0	0.2	0.3	2.6	100.0	97.2	256
Lower secondary	81.8	16.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	100.0	97.9	420
Upper secondary	87.1	11.8	0.2	0.3	0.6	100.0	99.1	527
Higher	93.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	595
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	73.7	23.9	0.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	178
20-34	87.9	10.8	0.1	0.2	1.1	100.0	98.7	1,304
35-49	89.8	8.7	0.0	0.1	1.3	100.0	98.6	362
Language of household head								
Thai	88.8	9.8	0.1	0.1	1.2	100.0	98.7	1,667
Non-Thai	68.8	28.5	0.4	0.3	2.0	100.0	97.7	176
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	76.4	19.9	0.2	0.6	3.0	100.0	96.4	348
Second	83.2	15.5	0.0	0.1	1.1	100.0	98.8	391
Middle	83.8	15.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.5	381
Fourth	94.7	4.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	100.0	99.0	408
Richest	96.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	315

[1] MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

[A] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

[B] Skilled providers include Medical doctor, nurse/midwife and nurse's aide.

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Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit									
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
Total	**1.2**	**4.2**	**90.0**	**66.1**	**4.5**	**1.2**	**84.6**	**11.4**	**2.0**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**1,843**	**2**	**1,820**
Area															
Urban	1.3	2.9	91.4	64.3	4.5	1.3	86.9	10.4	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	756	2	746
Rural	1.2	5.1	89.1	67.4	4.6	1.2	83.1	12.1	2.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,088	2	1,074
Region															
Bangkok	0.4	2.1	95.9	58.6	1.6	0.4	91.7	7.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	200	2	199
Central	1.4	4.3	90.9	69.5	3.4	1.4	85.5	10.1	1.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	547	2	540
North	1.4	4.2	87.9	64.6	6.4	1.4	82.3	12.9	1.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	256	2	252
Northeast	1.4	1.4	90.6	62.1	6.6	1.4	82.2	14.3	1.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	489	2	482
South	1.1	9.0	86.2	72.0	3.7	1.1	84.3	10.9	3.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	352	2	348
Education															
Pre-primary or none	3.5	7.1	62.2	37.4	27.2	3.5	78.9	15.9	1.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	46	2	44
Primary	2.6	7.1	85.4	53.6	4.9	2.6	74.6	19.7	1.7	1.3	0.1	100.0	256	2	249
Lower secondary	1.9	4.1	89.0	62.0	5.0	1.9	81.0	13.2	2.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	420	2	412
Upper secondary	0.6	4.0	92.5	69.3	2.9	0.6	86.0	9.4	3.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	527	2	524
Higher	0.6	2.9	92.8	73.9	3.7	0.6	90.8	8.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	595	2	591
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	2.1	11.1	81.4	53.8	5.4	2.1	71.5	16.8	9.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	178	3	174
20-34	1.1	3.4	91.7	67.4	3.9	1.1	86.2	10.5	1.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,304	2	1,289
35-49	1.3	3.8	88.5	67.5	6.4	1.3	85.4	12.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	362	2	357
Language of household head															
Thai	1.2	3.9	91.0	66.9	3.9	1.2	85.2	11.1	2.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,667	2	1,648
Non-Thai	2.0	7.3	80.8	59.1	9.9	2.0	79.7	14.7	2.8	0.7	0.2	100.0	176	2	173
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	3.0	4.3	83.4	56.4	9.3	3.0	75.6	17.0	3.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	348	2	337
Second	1.1	5.1	91.0	62.9	2.8	1.1	81.4	15.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	391	2	386
Middle	0.4	3.9	91.7	64.9	4.0	0.4	81.1	14.3	3.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	381	2	380
Fourth	1.0	4.5	91.7	70.4	2.9	1.0	91.8	5.3	1.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	408	2	404
Richest	0.8	2.9	92.1	76.8	4.2	0.8	93.5	5.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	315	2	313

[1] MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

[2] MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

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Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, blood sample taken, and screening test for thalassemia as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Screening test for thalassemia[2]	
Total	**98.7**	**97.8**	**98.1**	**97.4**	**93.0**	**1,843**
Area						
Urban	98.7	97.6	98.0	97.5	92.7	756
Rural	98.8	97.9	98.3	97.4	93.3	1,088
Region						
Bangkok	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.3	95.3	200
Central	98.6	97.3	97.5	97.1	94.4	547
North	98.6	97.8	98.5	97.8	93.1	256
Northeast	98.6	97.1	97.7	96.2	91.0	489
South	98.9	98.3	98.8	98.3	92.3	352
Education						
Pre-primary or none	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	83.0	46
Primary	97.4	95.2	95.3	95.2	86.1	256
Lower secondary	98.1	97.6	97.4	97.0	93.5	420
Upper secondary	99.4	98.4	99.3	98.3	92.9	527
Higher	99.4	98.5	98.9	98.0	96.6	595
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	97.9	97.3	97.9	97.3	93.8	178
20-34	98.9	97.6	98.2	97.3	93.0	1,304
35-49	98.7	98.6	98.0	98.0	92.7	362
Language of household head						
Thai	98.8	98.1	98.5	97.7	93.9	1,667
Non-Thai	98.0	94.9	95.1	94.9	85.2	176
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	97.0	94.7	95.2	94.3	82.1	348
Second	98.9	98.6	98.3	98.1	93.7	391
Middle	99.6	98.7	99.5	98.6	95.7	381
Fourth	99.0	98.1	98.9	98.1	96.8	408
Richest	99.1	98.6	98.5	97.8	96.0	315

[1] MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care[A]

[2] TH indicator TM.S4 - Screening test for thalassemia

[A] For HIV testing and counseling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5

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5.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.[7] WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.[8]

SDG 3.1 aims at reducing by 2030 the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. Eliminating maternal tetanus is one of the strategies used to achieve SDG target 3.1.

The strategy for preventing maternal and neonatal tetanus is to ensure that all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. If a woman has not received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid during a particular pregnancy, she (and her newborn) are also considered to be protected against tetanus if the woman:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.[9]

To assess the status of tetanus vaccination coverage, women who had a live birth during the two years before the survey were asked if they had received tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for their most recent birth, and if so, how many. Women who did not receive two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during this recent pregnancy were then asked about tetanus toxoid vaccinations they may have previously received. Interviewers also asked women to present their vaccination card on which dates of tetanus toxoid are recorded and referred to information from the cards when available.

Table TM.5.1 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years.

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:			Protected against tetanus[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years		
Total	**50.9**	**24.9**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**77.0**	**1,843**
Area						
Urban	50.5	26.8	1.5	0.0	78.9	756
Rural	51.2	23.6	0.9	0.1	75.7	1,088
Region						
Bangkok	67.4	17.6	0.3	0.0	85.2	200
Central	51.7	24.6	0.7	0.0	77.0	547
North	51.0	25.4	0.9	0.2	77.4	256
Northeast	39.5	29.3	2.4	0.0	71.2	489
South	56.0	23.3	0.9	0.1	80.3	352

[7] Roper, M., J. Vandelaer, and F. Gasse. "Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus." *The Lancet* 370, no. 9603 (2007): 1947-959. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(07)61261-6.

[8] "Global Health Estimates." World Health Organization. Accessed August 28, 2018. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/.

[9] Deming M. et al. "Tetanus Toxoid Coverage as an Indicator of Serological Protection against Neonatal Tetanus." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization 80,* no. 9 (2002): 696-703. doi: PMC2567620.

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Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	Protected against tetanus[1]	
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	61.8	20.6	0.0	0.0	82.4	46
Primary	51.9	25.4	0.2	0.1	77.7	256
Lower secondary	47.6	25.9	0.7	0.1	74.3	420
Upper secondary	49.3	25.8	2.1	0.0	77.1	527
Higher	53.4	23.6	1.1	0.0	78.1	595
Language of household head						
Thai	49.8	25.3	1.1	0.0	76.3	1,667
Non-Thai	61.6	21.0	1.1	0.2	83.8	176
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	53.0	25.8	0.3	0.0	79.0	348
Second	48.3	23.8	2.6	0.1	74.9	391
Middle	53.5	25.7	1.0	0.0	80.1	381
Fourth	48.1	25.6	0.3	0.2	74.1	408
Richest	52.3	23.5	1.6	0.0	77.4	315

[1] **MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection**

5.6 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.[10]

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.[11] The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility.[10][10] The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition[10][10], skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and

[10] WHO. *Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth.* Geneva: WHO Press, 2018. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

[11] Say, L. et al. "Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis." *The Lancet Global Health* 2, no. 6 (2014): 323-33. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(14)70227-x.

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newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications. In Thailand, these competencies include medical doctor, nurse/midwife and nurse's aide.

Commented [A9]: Pls check the term 'nurse aide' or 'nurse's aide'.

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non–medical reasons.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Thailand, 2019

	Place of delivery							
	Health facility							
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other	DK/Missing	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**89.7**	**9.2**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**99.0**	**1,843**
Area								
Urban	85.6	13.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	100.0	98.8	756
Rural	92.6	6.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.1	1,088
Region								
Bangkok	74.9	24.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	99.3	200
Central	87.0	12.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.2	547
North	89.3	8.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	100.0	98.2	256
Northeast	96.6	2.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	98.7	489
South	93.1	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.5	352
Education								
Pre-primary or none	92.4	5.7	1.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.1	46
Primary	97.4	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.8	100.0	98.4	256
Lower secondary	95.4	2.1	0.6	0.3	1.6	100.0	97.5	420
Upper secondary	93.0	6.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.6	527
Higher	79.3	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	595
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	96.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	100.0	98.4	178
20-34	88.8	10.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	98.9	1,304
35-49	89.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	362
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	40.8	5.5	2.3	0.8	50.5	100.0	46.3	23
1-3 visits	93.7	3.9	1.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.6	77
4+ visits	90.1	9.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	1,660
8+ visits	88.7	11.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	1,219
DK/Missing	91.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	83
Language of household head								
Thai	88.9	10.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	99.1	1,667
Non-Thai	97.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.1	100.0	97.9	176
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	94.4	3.0	1.0	0.3	1.2	100.0	97.5	348
Second	97.4	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.0	391
Middle	96.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	381
Fourth	92.7	6.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	99.3	408
Richest	63.6	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	315

[1] **MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries**

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Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Thailand, 2019

	Person assisting at delivery								Percent delivered by C-section					
	Skilled attendant			Other										
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Nurse's aide	Community health worker	Relative/ Friend	Other	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Person with repeat C-section[3]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**86.1**	**13.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.1**	**23.7**	**10.7**	**34.5**	**1,843**	**64.5**	**981**
Area															
Urban	89.4	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.1	26.5	11.2	37.6	756	72.3	370
Rural	83.8	15.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.1	21.9	10.4	32.3	1,088	60.0	611
Region															
Bangkok	95.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	25.3	7.9	33.2	200	92.0	105
Central	86.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	23.6	9.5	33.2	547	65.3	266
North	86.0	12.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	19.9	13.3	33.2	256	66.0	126
Northeast	88.6	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	27.3	11.0	38.2	489	49.1	288
South	76.0	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	99.5	21.0	11.9	32.9	352	71.5	196
Education															
Pre-primary or none	57.6	41.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.4	4.9	2.3	7.2	46	57.4	22
Primary	82.5	15.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	98.4	20.8	6.7	27.6	256	60.3	172
Lower secondary	81.1	17.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.2	16.5	11.6	28.1	420	61.1	235
Upper secondary	88.0	11.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.5	21.4	9.3	30.8	527	49.7	309
Higher	91.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	33.6	13.7	47.3	595	77.1	244
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	77.3	20.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	98.2	8.3	16.4	24.6	178	32.6	21
20-34	86.6	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.2	23.6	10.9	34.6	1,304	63.7	691
35-49	88.3	10.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	31.8	7.1	38.9	362	66.9	269
Number of antenatal care visits															
None	43.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	52.3	1.0	100.0	46.3	9.4	11.0	20.4	23	(0.0)	15
1-3 visits	81.3	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	12.3	7.0	19.3	77	66.4	35
4+ visits	87.5	12.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	24.7	11.1	35.8	1,660	64.3	890
8+ visits	86.8	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	26.7	11.4	38.1	1,219	63.5	664
DK/Missing	72.7	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	18.9	7.3	26.2	83	84.0	41

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Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section (continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Thailand, 2019

	Person assisting at delivery								Percent delivered by C-section						
	Skilled attendant			Other											
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Nurse's aide	Community health worker	Relative/ Friend	Other	No attend ant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Person with repeat C-section[3]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Place of delivery															
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	4
Health facility	86.8	13.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	24.0	10.8	34.8	1,824	64.5	966
Public	85.8	14.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	21.3	10.3	31.6	1,654	60.3	884
Private	96.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	50.5	15.6	66.1	170	87.1	82
Other/DK/Missing	(6.7)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(2.8)	(81.5)	(1.3)	100.0	(10.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14	(0.0)	11
Language of household head															
Thai	88.5	10.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.2	25.6	10.5	36.1	1,667	65.8	879
Non-Thai	63.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	100.0	98.3	6.1	12.8	18.9	176	46.6	103
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	75.1	22.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.1	100.0	97.9	15.8	7.5	23.3	348	62.8	218
Second	86.8	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.2	20.1	9.7	29.8	391	52.8	221
Middle	86.6	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	22.3	10.5	32.8	381	57.2	198
Fourth	87.1	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	20.3	14.1	34.4	408	76.7	194
Richest	95.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	43.2	11.5	54.7	315	68.9	150

[1] MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

[2] MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

[3] TH indicator TM.S5 - Repeated Caesarean section

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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5.7 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.[12,13]

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.[14,15,16] Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.[17,18] Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.[19,20]

[12] Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.

[13] Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." *PLOS Medicine* 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

[14] Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

[15] Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." *Maternal and Child Health Journal* 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.

[16] Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." *Journal of Endocrinology* 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.

[17] Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.

[18] Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

[19] Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

[20] Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." *Plos One* 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

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A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighed, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighted are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.[21] To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.[22] This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore presents only the percentage of children weighed at birth and the crude percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall. It should be noted that this crude estimate is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution.

Taken the information from the under 5 questionnaire, Table TM.7.2 also presents the crude percentage of LBW among children under five years of age weighed at birth as reported on cards or from recall. It should also be noted that interpretation with some caution is required.

[21] Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*83, no. 3 (2005): 178-85. doi:PMC2624216.
[22] UNICEF, and WHO. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

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Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)[B]:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From card	From recall	Total	
Total	**82.9**	**14.8**	**98.5**	**1,843**	**10.0**	**1.1**	**11.1**	**1,800**
Area								
Urban	74.8	22.0	98.0	756	8.7	0.4	9.1	731
Rural	88.4	9.8	98.9	1,088	10.9	1.7	12.5	1,069
Region								
Bangkok	76.0	21.5	99.6	200	9.5	0.3	9.8	195
Central	71.2	25.8	98.0	547	7.1	1.8	8.9	531
North	89.2	7.8	98.2	256	10.9	0.7	11.6	248
Northeast	92.9	5.9	98.8	489	15.1	0.7	15.7	483
South	86.3	11.4	98.7	352	7.0	1.6	8.6	344
Education								
Pre-primary or none	63.9	28.9	98.1	46	2.3	0.0	2.3	43
Primary	79.8	17.9	98.5	256	11.7	0.3	12.0	250
Lower secondary	83.2	14.1	98.0	420	11.7	3.2	15.0	409
Upper secondary	84.5	13.6	98.6	527	9.3	0.6	9.9	517
Higher	83.9	13.9	98.9	595	9.2	0.6	9.8	581
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20 years	89.9	8.9	99.0	178	11.1	0.8	11.9	176
20-34 years	82.5	14.9	98.4	1,304	9.1	0.7	9.8	1,270
35-49 years	80.6	17.3	98.7	362	12.9	2.7	15.5	354
Place of delivery								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Health facility	83.4	14.9	99.2	1,824	10.0	1.1	11.2	1,794
Public	83.4	15.0	99.2	1,654	10.5	1.2	11.7	1,628
Private	83.3	13.8	99.4	170	5.2	0.9	6.2	165
Other/DK/Missing	(12.8)	(5.6)	(17.5)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	82.1	15.1	98.3	862	11.4	1.6	13.1	837
2-3	83.4	14.6	98.6	920	8.5	0.7	9.3	902
4-5	84.1	15.1	100.0	54	11.5	0.1	11.6	53
6+	(92.8)	(7.2)	(100.0)	8	(18.9)	(1.2)	(20.1)	8
Language of household head								
Thai	83.2	14.4	98.5	1,667	10.5	1.2	11.7	1,627
Non-Thai	79.2	18.9	98.3	176	5.7	0.3	6.0	173
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	83.3	13.7	98.3	348	13.9	0.3	14.2	337
Second	80.6	17.6	98.9	391	12.4	1.1	13.6	384
Middle	81.2	16.4	97.8	381	9.9	2.7	12.5	372
Fourth	83.7	14.8	99.1	408	5.9	1.0	6.9	402
Richest	86.0	10.6	98.5	315	8.2	0.4	8.6	305

[1] MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

[A] The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

[B] The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birth-weight typically requires adjustment for missing birth-weights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.7.2: Low birth weight (under 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 who was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children weighed at birth:			Number of children under age 5	Percentage of weighed children recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)[B]:			Number of children who have a recorded or recalled birth weight
	From card	From recall	Total[A]		From card	From recall	Total[1]	
Total	**79.5**	**11.7**	**93.9**	**13,689**	**8.7**	**0.8**	**9.5**	**12,476**
Area								
Urban	74.9	14.3	92.7	5,037	8.4	0.9	9.3	4,488
Rural	82.3	10.2	94.7	8,652	8.9	0.7	9.6	7,988
Region								
Bangkok	69.6	13.4	87.4	1,200	8.9	1.0	10.0	996
Central	70.7	18.0	92.0	3,461	7.5	0.8	8.3	3,070
North	84.8	9.5	96.9	2,189	8.3	0.8	9.2	2,068
Northeast	86.3	8.8	95.9	4,483	9.6	0.8	10.4	4,249
South	79.7	9.4	93.6	2,355	9.0	0.6	9.5	2,093
Age (in months)								
0-5	85.5	11.9	97.8	1,255	12.9	0.3	13.2	1,222
6-11	87.3	7.7	97.0	1,206	9.4	0.2	9.6	1,146
12-23	83.1	8.2	93.1	2,614	11.0	1.4	12.4	2,388
24-35	80.1	10.8	94.2	2,752	8.1	0.7	8.8	2,501
36-47	75.9	14.7	93.1	3,028	7.2	0.8	8.0	2,723
48-59	73.6	14.4	92.3	2,835	6.3	0.8	7.2	2,497
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	75.4	11.4	93.4	438	6.3	0.1	6.9	382
Primary	80.7	10.2	92.9	3,988	8.8	0.9	9.7	3,608
Lower secondary	77.3	13.5	94.0	2,749	9.9	0.6	10.5	2,493
Upper secondary	82.3	10.4	94.9	3,170	8.1	0.7	8.8	2,938
Higher	77.9	13.4	94.3	3,341	8.5	1.0	9.4	3,052
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Language of household head								
Thai	79.8	11.6	94.1	12,509	8.9	0.8	9.7	11,412
Non-Thai	76.7	13.5	91.9	1,180	6.2	0.9	7.1	1,065
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	82.2	9.5	94.5	2,674	10.8	0.5	11.4	2,455
Second	81.8	10.7	94.7	3,125	10.8	0.7	11.5	2,887
Middle	80.7	11.3	94.3	2,890	7.8	1.1	8.8	2,639
Fourth	76.2	14.0	93.2	2,835	5.8	0.9	6.7	2,559
Richest	75.8	13.6	92.6	2,165	7.9	0.8	8.7	1,937

[1] TH indicator TM.S6 - Low birth weight

[A] The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

[B] The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birth-weight typically requires adjustment for missing birth-weights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate).

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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5.8 POST-NATAL CARE

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care is essential element of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath.

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	DK/Don't remember	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**81.9**	**7.7**	**63.9**	**3.1**	**28.3**	**4.6**	**100.0**	**1,843**
Area								
Urban	81.2	7.1	63.2	2.7	29.0	5.1	100.0	756
Rural	82.4	8.2	64.4	3.5	27.8	4.3	100.0	1,088
Region								
Bangkok	72.7	1.1	66.6	2.9	26.2	4.4	100.0	200
Central	84.8	7.1	72.8	3.6	19.2	4.5	100.0	547
North	77.4	9.2	57.1	3.9	35.4	3.6	100.0	256
Northeast	85.1	6.6	65.4	2.9	26.9	4.8	100.0	489
South	81.4	12.9	51.5	2.3	40.5	5.7	100.0	352
Education								
Pre-primary or none	85.5	8.1	71.5	3.8	24.4	0.4	100.0	46
Primary	85.3	9.1	64.2	3.6	27.8	4.4	100.0	256
Lower secondary	80.5	4.6	63.0	2.9	29.2	4.8	100.0	420
Upper secondary	82.7	8.8	64.6	4.5	26.8	4.1	100.0	527
Higher	80.5	8.4	63.3	1.8	29.5	5.5	100.0	595
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	77.8	7.0	67.9	3.8	25.1	3.2	100.0	178
20-34	82.1	8.8	63.3	3.6	28.8	4.3	100.0	1,304
35-49	83.3	4.4	64.2	1.3	28.0	6.6	100.0	362
Place of delivery								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Health facility	82.4	7.8	64.2	3.1	28.6	4.0	100.0	1,824
Public	83.9	7.4	64.7	3.0	28.1	4.2	100.0	1,654
Private	67.7	12.0	59.4	4.8	33.6	2.3	100.0	170
Other/DK/Missing	(13.8)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(83.7)	100.0	14
Language of household head								
Thai	82.3	7.5	63.7	3.2	28.8	4.4	100.0	1,667
Non-Thai	78.4	9.7	66.2	2.7	24.0	7.1	100.0	176
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	81.8	11.4	61.6	5.0	28.0	5.4	100.0	348
Second	86.7	4.3	68.9	3.8	24.8	2.6	100.0	391
Middle	84.3	8.4	63.2	3.0	30.5	3.3	100.0	381
Fourth	78.5	7.9	59.3	2.3	31.1	7.2	100.0	408
Richest	77.7	7.0	67.3	1.5	26.6	4.5	100.0	315

[1] **MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried**
[2] **MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care**
[3] **MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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5.9 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.[23] Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts.[23, 24] The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV.[23,24] The HIV module administered to women and men 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the Thailand MICS, 2019 ~~MICS~~ all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M.

Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M also present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Thailand, that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV and mosquito bites. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables TM.11.2W and TM.11.2M.

Tables TM.11.2SW and TM.11.2SM present the percentage of young women and men who studied sexuality education in school. The percentage with other source of sexuality information among those who studied sexuality education is presented in Tables TM.11.2S1W and TM.11.2S1M

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**[23]

The following questions were asked in Thailand MICS, 2019 ~~MICS~~ to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

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[23] UNAIDS. *Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS.* Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

[24] UNAIDS et al. *Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020.* Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

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Also, can you clarify here if this is a national standard in education? What is the context?

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Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.[23,24] Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.11.5. This indicator is used to track progress towards global and national goals to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. High coverage enables early initiation of care and treatment for HIV positive mothers required to live healthy and productive lives.

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections.[23,24] The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.11.6W and TM.11.6M summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

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Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Thailand, 2019

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of women
Total	**96.8**	**90.7**	**88.7**	**84.8**	**82.8**	**78.6**	**93.6**	**75.0**	**56.6**	**51.4**	**25,087**
Area											
Urban	97.8	92.4	89.5	86.3	83.8	81.8	94.9	76.4	59.8	54.6	12,401
Rural	95.9	89.1	88.0	83.4	81.8	75.4	92.2	73.7	53.5	48.2	12,686
Region											
Bangkok	99.0	94.9	90.8	88.3	85.9	82.9	96.7	76.7	61.4	55.3	4,160
Central	97.0	91.2	90.1	85.8	82.3	82.9	93.0	74.3	57.4	52.0	7,613
North	96.7	89.4	90.9	85.5	85.6	75.0	95.5	78.6	57.7	51.6	3,746
Northeast	97.0	91.2	88.7	85.2	81.6	77.5	93.7	74.0	54.4	51.0	6,020
South	93.7	85.4	81.3	77.2	79.0	70.0	88.9	72.6	51.8	45.9	3,549
Age											
15-24[1]	96.4	89.4	87.6	82.8	82.8	77.8	94.4	73.7	56.0	51.0	5,595
15-19	95.7	88.5	87.6	82.5	81.0	76.2	94.3	73.7	54.8	49.2	2,831
15-17	95.8	88.8	88.0	83.5	80.1	76.1	94.3	74.6	55.9	51.7	1,911
18-19	95.6	87.9	86.7	80.4	83.1	76.3	94.2	71.8	52.5	44.1	920
20-24	97.0	90.2	87.6	83.2	84.7	79.5	94.5	73.7	57.2	52.8	2,764
25-29	96.0	91.1	87.9	84.8	82.9	77.2	91.4	72.5	56.8	51.7	3,070
30-39	96.9	91.8	89.6	86.5	83.6	80.3	93.7	77.2	58.6	53.4	7,154
40-49	97.4	90.6	89.1	84.8	82.0	78.2	93.7	75.0	55.4	49.9	9,267
Education											
Pre-primary or none	80.0	71.8	65.5	62.7	56.1	44.1	66.3	42.4	26.6	23.7	508
Primary	95.4	87.9	85.9	81.2	77.7	70.2	90.7	69.7	46.8	42.2	5,553
Lower secondary	97.3	89.9	88.5	83.8	80.0	76.4	92.7	71.3	49.0	44.0	4,739
Upper secondary	97.2	91.7	89.9	86.0	84.1	79.1	94.6	76.5	57.8	52.4	6,414
Higher	98.4	93.6	91.5	88.4	88.6	87.7	97.1	82.0	69.1	63.2	7,869
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

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Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Thailand, 2019

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of women
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	97.4	91.5	89.2	85.4	82.8	77.5	93.8	74.6	54.8	49.6	18,011
Never married/in union	95.3	88.8	87.5	83.3	82.7	81.4	93.0	76.1	61.3	56.0	7,063
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Language of household head											
Thai	97.3	91.7	89.8	85.9	83.6	80.1	94.6	76.1	57.9	52.6	23,601
Non-Thai	88.8	75.3	72.8	67.1	69.4	55.0	77.8	58.2	35.4	31.0	1,486
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	93.6	85.5	82.8	78.3	74.2	66.0	87.3	66.4	43.6	39.6	3,616
Second	95.7	89.5	88.1	84.1	78.9	74.2	91.4	72.0	50.0	46.0	4,855
Middle	97.0	91.6	87.8	84.2	85.0	78.0	94.1	75.5	56.9	50.5	5,197
Fourth	97.9	91.5	90.4	86.2	83.9	82.4	95.3	76.3	59.1	53.1	5,688
Richest	98.6	93.5	92.3	88.7	88.3	86.9	97.2	81.3	67.7	62.5	5,730

[1]MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

[A] Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Thailand, 2019

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of men
Total	**95.2**	**88.3**	**87.8**	**83.4**	**80.1**	**78.1**	**91.6**	**71.6**	**54.2**	**50.4**	**11,023**
Area											
Urban	97.1	90.1	89.2	85.2	81.2	82.3	92.9	72.2	57.2	53.7	5,346
Rural	93.5	86.7	86.5	81.6	79.2	74.2	90.4	71.1	51.4	47.4	5,677
Region											
Bangkok	98.9	93.2	92.4	88.6	85.9	84.5	95.8	73.6	60.7	55.1	1,792
Central	93.8	86.4	88.2	82.7	78.5	81.0	90.2	72.1	56.1	53.4	3,253
North	96.9	91.2	92.3	87.7	85.3	77.9	95.0	76.8	58.5	53.6	1,670
Northeast	96.2	88.4	86.7	82.5	78.5	75.4	91.8	68.7	48.3	44.9	2,671
South	90.8	83.9	79.3	76.0	74.5	70.1	86.2	68.0	48.9	45.3	1,637
Age											
15-24[1]	95.9	88.6	89.9	84.6	79.8	76.0	92.4	68.4	51.6	48.9	2,647
15-19	95.8	85.7	89.4	82.7	79.6	74.7	91.4	63.3	48.1	45.5	1,336
15-17	96.4	87.1	91.3	84.1	81.0	76.0	92.2	61.9	47.7	45.1	840
18-19	94.9	83.3	86.0	80.3	77.3	72.6	90.1	65.6	48.7	46.3	496
20-24	96.0	91.5	90.3	86.6	80.0	77.2	93.4	73.6	55.1	52.3	1,311
25-29	93.1	84.5	85.6	80.5	79.2	76.9	90.1	70.6	55.0	50.9	1,554
30-39	94.9	89.0	86.4	82.5	80.0	79.7	90.2	72.6	55.5	50.8	3,140
40-49	95.9	89.2	88.6	84.5	80.9	78.8	93.0	73.5	54.8	51.1	3,682
Education											
Pre-primary or none	70.7	64.1	60.9	59.7	58.3	39.0	54.1	39.7	23.3	21.3	244
Primary	93.0	84.1	84.2	78.4	74.6	70.5	89.2	64.4	43.1	38.8	2,499
Lower secondary	95.3	88.4	88.0	83.4	78.0	74.8	90.6	66.7	47.5	43.5	2,563
Upper secondary	97.3	90.1	90.5	85.7	82.2	81.0	94.4	75.2	58.1	54.1	3,023
Higher	97.2	92.4	90.5	87.5	87.0	88.6	95.1	82.0	69.5	66.4	2,693
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

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Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Thailand, 2019

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of men
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	96.2	89.9	88.5	84.5	81.5	78.6	92.1	74.2	55.2	51.3	6,404
Never married/in union	93.9	86.2	86.9	81.8	78.3	77.5	91.1	68.1	52.9	49.3	4,619
Language of household head											
Thai	96.2	89.5	89.2	84.9	81.1	79.8	93.0	72.8	55.5	51.9	10,260
Non-Thai	82.4	72.3	68.7	63.5	66.6	54.9	72.8	56.2	36.8	31.0	763
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	90.8	79.6	80.2	73.3	74.0	65.1	85.8	60.1	39.7	34.1	2,177
Second	92.9	87.5	86.0	82.7	76.7	76.1	88.4	68.4	50.3	46.7	2,266
Middle	97.0	91.2	91.2	86.6	83.3	80.4	94.0	75.9	57.7	54.6	2,246
Fourth	97.6	90.3	91.2	85.9	81.9	81.5	94.8	74.2	58.8	55.2	2,141
Richest	98.0	92.9	90.6	88.4	84.9	87.5	95.3	79.4	64.6	61.7	2,193

[1]MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

[A] Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women
Total	**82.9**	**72.9**	**77.1**	**88.5**	**63.8**	**41.6**	**37.2**	**8.3**	**25,087**
Area									
Urban	84.2	74.5	76.5	89.5	64.0	41.2	36.4	8.3	12,401
Rural	81.6	71.3	77.7	87.5	63.6	42.1	38.0	8.3	12,686
Region									
Bangkok	90.4	80.1	77.9	94.1	67.4	37.4	32.4	4.9	4,160
Central	79.9	72.3	74.5	85.6	62.1	41.8	36.9	11.5	7,613
North	82.6	71.4	78.0	90.0	62.1	41.2	36.7	6.7	3,746
Northeast	83.6	73.4	83.4	90.2	68.2	45.8	43.6	6.9	6,020
South	79.6	66.4	70.2	83.9	57.5	39.8	33.2	9.9	3,549
Age group									
15-24	81.3	71.2	74.4	86.4	61.7	37.2	33.3	10.0	5,595
15-19	78.7	69.2	71.7	84.3	59.5	29.7	27.3	11.4	2,831
15-17	77.6	67.4	72.1	83.3	59.8	29.0	26.5	12.5	1,911
18-19	81.1	73.1	71.0	86.4	59.0	31.0	29.1	9.1	920
20-24	83.8	73.2	77.1	88.5	63.9	44.8	39.4	8.5	2,764
25-29	84.8	74.7	77.5	88.8	65.2	43.8	38.4	7.2	3,070
30-39	83.1	73.5	77.2	88.8	64.2	44.2	39.2	8.1	7,154
40-49	83.1	72.9	78.6	89.5	64.3	41.6	37.6	7.9	9,267
Education									
Pre-primary or none	61.8	54.4	59.4	66.8	48.6	15.4	14.8	13.2	508
Primary	80.5	70.1	77.0	86.6	62.4	37.0	33.9	8.8	5,553
Lower secondary	81.2	71.5	75.7	87.2	63.8	36.7	33.0	10.2	4,739
Upper secondary	83.8	72.9	77.0	89.2	63.5	41.8	37.6	7.9	6,414
Higher	86.2	76.9	79.2	91.4	66.0	49.5	43.2	6.9	7,869
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

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Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	83.7	73.2	78.2	89.5	64.2	43.7	38.8	7.9	18,011
Never married/in union	80.8	72.2	74.2	85.8	62.7	36.4	33.1	9.4	7,063
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Language of household head									
Thai	83.7	73.6	77.7	89.2	64.3	42.4	37.8	8.1	23,601
Non-Thai	70.6	61.3	67.7	76.9	55.0	30.2	28.1	11.9	1,486
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	77.2	66.4	73.9	83.7	59.0	34.8	31.9	9.9	3,616
Second	81.0	71.8	77.3	87.3	63.6	40.4	36.8	8.5	4,855
Middle	83.5	71.5	77.1	89.0	62.7	37.0	32.4	8.0	5,197
Fourth	85.1	76.2	80.0	90.7	67.0	45.7	41.2	7.2	5,688
Richest	85.3	75.9	76.1	89.9	64.9	47.2	41.2	8.7	5,730

[1] **MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men
Total	**76.2**	**63.8**	**67.7**	**81.5**	**55.3**	**32.4**	**27.1**	**13.7**	**11,023**
Area									
Urban	77.3	64.0	66.1	82.0	53.9	31.0	24.9	15.1	5,346
Rural	75.3	63.7	69.3	81.0	56.7	33.6	29.2	12.4	5,677
Region									
Bangkok	85.2	68.4	70.9	89.4	56.5	24.4	18.9	9.5	1,792
Central	73.3	62.9	62.5	77.5	53.3	35.3	28.4	16.3	3,253
North	74.2	64.4	68.5	81.5	54.7	36.0	32.1	15.3	1,670
Northeast	77.6	65.0	74.8	83.5	61.0	34.5	31.4	12.7	2,671
South	72.0	58.3	62.4	77.4	49.5	28.2	21.4	13.4	1,637
Age group									
15-24	73.7	62.0	65.5	79.0	54.7	28.0	23.4	16.9	2,647
15-19	70.5	61.1	64.7	75.3	55.9	26.7	22.2	20.5	1,336
15-17	68.7	61.0	66.4	74.7	55.8	21.5	19.4	21.7	840
18-19	73.7	61.4	61.7	76.3	56.1	35.4	27.0	18.6	496
20-24	76.8	62.9	66.2	82.8	53.5	29.4	24.7	13.2	1,311
25-29	74.9	65.2	69.3	81.2	56.3	32.4	27.9	11.8	1,554
30-39	77.5	66.2	68.5	82.7	56.6	33.1	27.2	12.2	3,140
40-49	77.6	62.6	68.1	82.3	54.3	34.8	29.4	13.6	3,682
Education									
Pre-primary or none	38.8	40.0	42.0	47.3	35.5	9.7	9.1	23.4	244
Primary	73.4	59.9	67.9	79.1	52.7	28.3	26.2	13.8	2,499
Lower secondary	75.0	61.1	64.3	81.0	52.5	28.3	22.6	14.3	2,563
Upper secondary	77.2	65.4	68.8	81.4	58.1	32.2	26.4	15.9	3,023
Higher	82.3	70.6	72.0	87.4	59.2	42.3	34.8	9.8	2,693
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	79.1	66.0	70.4	84.9	57.2	33.5	28.1	11.3	6,404
Never married/in union	72.2	60.8	64.0	76.8	52.8	30.7	25.8	17.1	4,619

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Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men
Language of household head									
Thai	77.6	65.1	68.9	83.0	56.2	33.2	27.6	13.2	10,260
Non-Thai	57.4	47.7	52.0	61.7	43.4	20.9	20.2	20.7	763
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	68.6	53.9	62.4	74.4	47.8	24.6	21.1	16.4	2,177
Second	75.0	62.7	66.2	80.5	54.4	30.6	26.0	12.4	2,266
Middle	79.4	69.6	71.2	84.8	60.6	32.5	27.0	12.2	2,246
Fourth	77.6	65.7	68.8	82.7	55.7	35.1	28.8	14.9	2,141
Richest	80.4	67.2	70.0	85.1	58.0	39.0	32.8	12.9	2,193

[1] **MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.11.2SW: Sexuality education in school (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who studied sexuality education in school by level of first study, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage who studied sexuality education in school[1]	Number of women age 15- 24 years	Level of first studied						Number of women who studied sexuality education
			Primary[2]	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Diploma/ associate	DK/ Not sure	Total	
Total	**88.2**	**5,595**	**15.7**	**71.0**	**12.8**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**4,934**
Area									
Urban	89.1	2,901	14.3	71.0	14.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,583
Rural	87.2	2,695	17.3	71.1	10.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	2,351
Region									
Bangkok	93.2	956	17.7	70.3	11.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	890
Central	85.9	1,674	13.5	72.1	14.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,438
North	89.6	791	22.2	63.3	13.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	709
Northeast	89.6	1,342	10.1	78.4	11.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,202
South	83.5	833	21.0	65.0	13.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	696
Age group									
15-19	90.3	2,831	16.8	72.4	10.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,558
15-17	89.6	1,911	17.6	72.2	10.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,713
18-19	91.9	920	15.0	72.6	12.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	845
20-24	86.0	2,764	14.7	69.6	15.0	0.1	0.7	100.0	2,377
20-22	84.5	1,467	13.4	72.1	13.3	0.1	1.2	100.0	1,240
23-24	87.6	1,297	16.1	66.9	16.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,137
Education									
Pre-primary or none	0.0	51	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
Primary	42.7	270	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	115
Lower secondary	85.4	1,182	13.9	85.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	1,010
Upper secondary	92.7	2,461	14.9	71.9	12.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,281
Higher	93.7	1,631	12.0	65.6	22.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,528
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	81.5	1,601	18.5	72.9	7.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,304
Never married/in union	90.9	3,993	14.8	70.3	14.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	3,628
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Language of household head									
Thai	89.4	5,206	15.3	71.5	12.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	4,655
Non-Thai	71.7	390	22.5	63.8	11.4	0.0	2.3	100.0	280
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	78.7	856	20.0	70.9	8.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	674
Second	85.1	1,184	15.1	74.5	9.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	1,008
Middle	91.4	1,097	18.4	69.3	11.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,002
Fourth	90.6	1,226	18.6	68.6	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,111
Richest	92.4	1,232	8.8	71.9	19.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,139

[1] TH indicator TM.S7 - Sexuality education in school

[2] TH indicator TM.S8 - Sexuality education in primary level

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.11.2SM: Sexuality education in school (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who studied sexuality education in school by level of first study, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage who studied sexuality education in school[1]	Number of men age 15- 24 years	Level of first studied						Number of men who studied sexuality education
			Primary[2]	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Diploma/ associate	DK/ Not sure	Total	
Total	**84.3**	**2,647**	**20.3**	**70.1**	**9.1**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**2,232**
Area									
Urban	87.6	1,231	20.1	68.7	11.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,078
Rural	81.5	1,416	20.4	71.5	7.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	1,154
Region									
Bangkok	92.5	439	23.0	65.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	406
Central	85.8	707	20.9	70.3	7.7	0.1	1.1	100.0	607
North	84.3	399	24.7	64.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	336
Northeast	81.6	701	15.8	77.5	6.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	572
South	77.7	401	18.7	68.4	12.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	311
Age group									
15-19	85.3	1,336	19.7	71.1	8.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,139
15-17	89.0	840	19.3	74.5	5.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	747
18-19	79.1	496	20.3	64.6	14.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	392
20-24	83.4	1,311	20.9	69.1	9.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,093
20-22	83.5	736	15.1	76.6	8.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	615
23-24	83.1	575	28.3	59.5	11.4	0.3	0.5	100.0	478
Education									
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	27	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
Primary	41.0	250	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	103
Lower secondary	85.7	759	21.3	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	650
Upper secondary	90.0	1,057	15.3	71.5	12.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	952
Higher	95.4	553	12.9	71.3	15.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	528
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	78.3	448	26.7	67.2	5.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	350
Never married/in union	85.6	2,199	19.0	70.7	9.8	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,882
Language of household head									
Thai	86.0	2,453	19.6	70.7	9.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	2,110
Non-Thai	63.0	194	31.5	60.0	6.3	0.0	2.2	100.0	122
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	72.5	478	26.0	67.5	6.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	347
Second	80.8	626	26.3	67.0	6.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	506
Middle	86.2	515	22.1	68.8	8.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	444
Fourth	87.8	485	13.2	77.4	8.8	0.1	0.5	100.0	426
Richest	94.0	543	14.6	70.1	14.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	511

[1] TH indicator TM.S7 - Sexuality education in school

[2] TH indicator TM.S8 - Sexuality education in primary level

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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Table TM.11.2S1W: Sources of sexuality information other than school (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who studied sexuality education in school and had other sources of sexuality information, Thailand, 2019

	Source of sexuality information													
	Internet	Movies	Television	Radio	Book	Comics	Fiction	Friends	Brother/ sister	Parent/ guardian	Other	No source	Percentage with other source of sexuality information[1]	Number of women who studied sexuality education
Total	**79.3**	**13.7**	**36.5**	**1.7**	**35.6**	**3.1**	**1.5**	**43.1**	**8.2**	**19.4**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**96.9**	**4,934**
Area														
Urban	80.7	17.1	37.6	1.8	39.1	4.8	2.1	46.2	9.0	21.1	1.0	0.8	97.4	2,583
Rural	77.7	10.0	35.2	1.6	31.7	1.2	0.9	39.7	7.3	17.4	1.0	0.4	96.3	2,351
Region														
Bangkok	85.0	21.0	54.2	2.2	54.7	10.3	3.2	57.5	13.7	28.6	1.0	0.0	99.9	890
Central	81.5	16.4	31.2	1.3	33.1	2.0	0.6	47.3	6.1	18.7	0.2	0.2	97.1	1,438
North	78.9	11.1	27.8	1.8	23.7	1.6	1.5	35.6	5.6	12.6	0.6	1.1	95.4	709
Northeast	75.9	7.2	33.0	1.4	32.4	0.6	0.7	36.8	8.9	19.4	1.9	1.1	95.9	1,202
South	73.8	12.6	39.4	2.1	33.9	1.7	2.8	34.3	6.8	15.5	1.6	0.8	95.9	696
Age group														
15-19	78.6	14.5	34.5	1.3	35.9	3.2	1.7	41.2	7.3	21.3	1.3	0.4	96.3	2,558
15-17	78.3	12.7	36.2	1.4	35.7	2.1	1.1	41.0	6.6	20.9	1.4	0.1	96.1	1,713
18-19	79.2	18.1	31.1	0.9	36.5	5.3	2.9	41.5	8.8	22.2	1.2	1.1	96.8	845
20-24	80.1	12.8	38.6	2.1	35.2	3.0	1.3	45.1	9.1	17.3	0.7	0.7	97.5	2,377
20-22	79.0	12.4	37.0	1.1	34.4	3.0	1.3	49.0	9.8	16.6	1.2	1.3	96.6	1,240
23-24	81.3	13.3	40.2	3.3	36.2	2.9	1.4	40.9	8.3	18.0	0.2	0.1	98.6	1,137
Education														
Primary	45.5	2.4	42.7	4.9	30.4	3.5	0.9	54.9	20.6	18.1	0.9	0.6	95.2	115
Lower secondary	72.2	10.8	31.4	1.3	28.8	2.4	1.4	40.6	8.3	16.7	0.8	0.2	94.8	1,010
Upper secondary	77.9	12.3	37.7	2.2	36.1	1.9	1.3	41.2	6.7	19.9	1.5	0.2	97.5	2,281
Higher	88.7	18.6	37.6	1.0	39.8	5.2	1.9	46.7	9.4	20.4	0.4	1.4	97.5	1,528
Marital status														
Ever married/in union	73.5	10.9	35.6	2.7	29.0	2.1	1.1	39.6	9.5	13.9	0.8	0.3	96.2	1,304
Never married/in union	81.4	14.7	36.7	1.3	38.0	3.4	1.7	44.3	7.7	21.3	1.1	0.7	97.2	3,628
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Language of household head														
Thai	80.9	14.2	36.1	1.4	34.8	3.1	1.5	43.3	8.0	20.0	0.9	0.5	97.2	4,655
Non-Thai	52.2	5.7	42.1	5.9	49.2	2.3	1.2	39.7	10.9	9.0	2.8	1.5	91.8	280

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Table TM.11.2S1W: Sources of sexuality information other than school (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who studied sexuality education in school and had other sources of sexuality information, Thailand, 2019

	Source of sexuality information													
	Internet	Movies	Television	Radio	Book	Comics	Fiction	Friends	Brother/ sister	Parent/ guardian	Other	No source	Percentage with other source of sexuality information[1]	Number of women who studied sexuality education
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	68.4	4.3	29.4	2.3	34.6	1.5	1.2	37.0	7.3	14.0	3.4	0.2	95.6	674
Second	72.0	11.4	36.0	1.1	33.1	2.4	0.5	44.3	8.5	13.3	1.1	1.1	96.1	1,008
Middle	79.1	13.7	40.6	1.4	32.6	2.2	1.0	45.4	9.2	24.8	0.4	0.2	97.2	1,002
Fourth	83.3	16.2	32.5	1.9	30.3	2.4	1.6	41.6	6.0	16.3	0.8	0.1	97.9	1,111
Richest	88.5	18.9	41.2	1.9	46.3	6.0	2.9	45.1	9.7	26.1	0.2	1.1	97.1	1,139

[1] **TH indicator TM.S9 - Sources of sexuality information other than school**

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.2S1M: Sources of sexuality information other than school (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who studied sexuality education in school and had other sources of sexuality information, Thailand, 2019

	Source of sexuality information													
	Internet	Movies	Television	Radio	Book	Comics	Fiction	Friends	Brother/ sister	Parent/ guardian	Other	No source	Percentage with other source of sexuality information[1]	Number of men who studied sexuality education
Total	**72.9**	**10.4**	**36.8**	**1.8**	**34.9**	**3.0**	**1.4**	**40.3**	**7.8**	**12.2**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**97.0**	**2,140**
Area														
Urban	78.9	12.3	40.3	1.6	38.5	6.0	1.1	45.2	8.9	14.7	0.2	0.1	98.7	836
Rural	68.9	9.2	34.5	1.9	32.5	1.2	1.5	37.2	7.1	10.7	0.5	0.6	95.9	1,304
Region														
Bangkok	85.0	15.4	52.9	3.5	53.3	13.2	3.1	60.4	10.6	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	227
Central	69.8	9.4	25.4	0.9	30.3	1.7	1.4	36.1	4.1	10.2	0.7	0.3	96.3	587
North	75.0	9.6	28.6	1.4	29.3	3.2	3.2	29.6	8.6	12.1	0.0	0.0	99.6	280
Northeast	73.9	11.1	43.7	1.0	28.6	1.0	0.8	40.0	10.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	97.1	595
South	67.8	8.9	39.5	3.3	43.2	2.2	0.0	42.8	7.3	10.9	1.1	1.6	94.7	451

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Table TM.11.2S1M: Sources of sexuality information other than school (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who studied sexuality education in school and had other sources of sexuality information, Thailand, 2019

	Source of sexuality information													
	Internet	Movies	Television	Radio	Book	Comics	Fiction	Friends	Brother/ sister	Parent/ guardian	Other	No source	Percentage with other source of sexuality information[1]	Number of men who studied sexuality education
Age group														
15-19	75.7	9.5	35.5	1.8	37.1	3.3	1.5	39.6	8.3	13.6	0.3	0.1	97.7	1,120
15-17	75.8	9.0	35.5	2.2	37.4	3.1	1.2	40.2	8.7	14.1	0.4	0.1	97.2	744
18-19	75.5	10.4	35.6	1.1	36.4	3.7	2.1	38.3	7.4	12.5	0.0	0.0	98.7	376
20-24	69.7	11.5	38.1	1.8	32.5	2.7	1.2	41.2	7.2	10.8	0.6	0.8	96.3	1,020
20-22	70.5	12.5	38.6	1.6	33.7	2.3	1.2	43.2	7.7	10.7	0.5	1.2	95.3	570
23-24	68.7	10.2	37.6	2.0	30.9	3.3	1.1	38.7	6.4	10.9	0.7	0.2	97.6	450
Education														
Primary	49.6	8.9	36.3	5.2	28.1	0.7	0.0	43.0	9.6	14.1	0.7	0.7	92.6	135
Lower secondary	66.0	9.7	35.0	1.5	31.7	2.4	1.3	41.6	10.3	12.8	0.3	0.1	96.6	671
Upper secondary	75.9	9.2	37.3	1.9	37.0	2.4	1.3	37.6	6.4	11.3	0.3	0.6	97.5	966
Higher	85.9	15.5	38.9	0.8	37.5	6.8	1.9	44.3	6.0	13.0	0.8	0.3	98.1	368
Marital status														
Ever married/in union	64.0	9.4	34.0	1.3	29.6	1.9	1.3	36.4	5.7	8.5	0.6	0.9	95.7	470
Never married/in union	75.3	10.7	37.5	1.9	36.3	3.4	1.4	41.4	8.3	13.3	0.4	0.3	97.4	1,670
Language of household head														
Thai	75.0	10.0	35.5	1.1	33.6	3.2	1.2	40.1	7.1	12.2	0.4	0.2	97.3	1,919
Non-Thai	54.3	14.0	47.5	7.2	46.2	1.8	2.7	42.1	13.6	12.7	0.5	2.3	94.6	221
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	56.4	6.9	37.8	2.8	35.6	0.4	0.9	34.8	6.7	9.1	0.2	0.6	94.8	463
Second	71.4	9.8	36.7	1.7	32.6	3.4	1.9	39.9	9.2	13.2	0.4	0.6	96.6	531
Middle	72.3	9.5	34.9	1.3	33.6	3.8	0.8	41.4	9.9	13.2	0.2	0.2	97.7	476
Fourth	83.4	11.8	35.6	1.1	35.0	4.8	1.3	40.4	5.1	8.8	1.1	0.5	97.3	374
Richest	88.9	16.9	39.9	2.0	39.5	3.0	2.0	48.0	6.8	18.2	0.3	0.0	99.7	296

[1] **TH indicator TM.S9 - Sources of sexuality information other than school**

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Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Total	**24.3**	**10.5**	**27.7**	**60.6**	**63.3**	**57.8**	**24.6**	**52.3**	**24,293**
Area									
Urban	26.3	11.2	30.2	59.2	61.2	57.0	24.1	51.5	12,133
Rural	22.3	9.8	25.2	62.0	65.3	58.6	25.2	53.1	12,160
Region									
Bangkok	35.2	11.8	38.0	60.3	63.3	59.0	23.5	45.7	4,117
Central	16.4	9.9	21.1	56.8	58.8	55.2	22.6	52.7	7,386
North	18.7	6.7	21.1	64.8	67.4	61.7	22.4	58.8	3,622
Northeast	23.4	10.1	26.3	63.0	65.8	58.1	28.4	51.2	5,841
South	36.1	15.3	39.6	60.8	64.2	57.2	26.5	54.2	3,326
Age									
15-24	30.8	13.3	34.1	61.6	65.7	60.1	25.7	53.7	5,391
15-19	31.4	12.6	33.3	61.1	65.4	60.0	25.0	54.4	2,710
15-17	32.0	13.4	33.9	63.2	63.8	58.5	24.3	54.9	1,831
18-19	30.1	10.7	32.2	56.8	68.9	63.1	26.5	53.3	879
20-24	30.2	14.0	34.9	62.0	66.0	60.3	26.4	53.1	2,681
25-29	27.2	9.9	29.6	59.6	62.3	57.0	23.4	52.0	2,947
30-39	22.0	9.7	25.6	58.9	61.7	55.9	23.6	52.0	6,932
40-49	21.3	9.7	24.9	61.8	63.4	58.0	25.2	51.7	9,023
Education									
Pre-primary or none	31.4	16.1	34.9	46.5	47.3	41.4	29.4	57.6	406
Primary	25.1	12.1	29.1	62.6	65.6	58.3	28.2	55.6	5,298
Lower secondary	25.1	11.8	28.6	58.3	63.3	55.4	25.3	52.8	4,613
Upper secondary	24.5	10.3	27.7	60.1	64.0	58.2	24.5	51.4	6,231
Higher	22.8	8.6	25.9	61.8	62.0	59.4	21.7	50.1	7,741
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Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	23.2	10.4	26.8	61.1	64.1	57.7	25.0	52.7	17,552
Never married/in union	27.1	11.0	30.0	59.6	61.1	57.9	23.7	51.0	6,728
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Language of household head									
Thai	23.4	9.8	26.7	61.1	63.4	58.1	24.2	52.2	22,972
Non-Thai	40.2	23.7	44.8	52.0	60.6	52.7	33.0	52.6	1,321
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	29.2	13.8	32.5	60.9	64.1	56.2	29.4	53.2	3,385
Second	26.4	12.2	28.8	59.7	63.9	57.8	25.6	52.4	4,649
Middle	23.8	9.6	27.2	60.6	65.6	55.5	22.4	53.9	5,042
Fourth	22.7	9.6	26.2	61.3	63.1	58.3	25.3	52.0	5,568
Richest	21.7	9.0	25.9	60.6	60.4	60.3	22.4	50.4	5,650

[1] **MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

[B] As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Total	**20.9**	**10.3**	**24.4**	**57.5**	**61.6**	**60.3**	**23.3**	**46.7**	**10,497**
Area									
Urban	21.0	10.3	25.0	55.7	60.3	59.8	22.8	43.8	5,190
Rural	20.7	10.3	23.9	59.3	63.0	60.7	23.7	49.5	5,308
Region									
Bangkok	30.8	10.8	33.1	55.8	58.9	58.2	18.5	38.5	1,771
Central	15.5	10.4	20.7	56.2	58.8	63.4	24.3	51.0	3,051
North	16.3	6.8	18.8	59.1	64.8	60.7	22.1	49.6	1,618
Northeast	19.0	10.0	22.3	58.3	65.1	58.7	25.1	46.1	2,569
South	28.1	14.2	31.8	59.2	61.2	58.4	24.8	45.1	1,487
Age									
15-24	24.3	12.0	28.2	56.9	61.6	62.3	22.0	48.7	2,539
15-19	26.8	14.4	32.5	54.4	59.9	60.4	22.8	50.8	1,280
15-17	27.3	12.4	31.5	58.7	61.8	60.2	25.7	53.0	809
18-19	26.0	17.7	34.1	46.8	56.7	60.7	17.7	46.9	471
20-24	21.7	9.7	24.0	59.6	63.3	64.3	21.1	46.5	1,259
25-29	24.8	8.4	27.5	55.4	60.9	56.6	19.2	44.5	1,446
30-39	19.3	10.6	23.3	56.1	58.8	58.4	25.3	45.5	2,980
40-49	18.1	9.7	21.4	60.1	64.3	61.9	24.2	47.1	3,532
Education									
Pre-primary or none	20.4	9.9	21.7	57.3	62.7	63.6	29.6	51.9	173
Primary	24.9	13.6	29.1	58.7	63.5	60.2	27.5	52.2	2,323
Lower secondary	22.3	11.7	26.4	52.1	57.5	58.2	21.5	48.3	2,442
Upper secondary	19.7	8.1	22.6	60.0	64.8	62.7	23.6	46.7	2,942
Higher	17.2	8.7	20.8	58.8	60.3	59.3	20.5	39.8	2,616
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Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	19.8	10.6	23.5	58.9	63.8	61.7	23.5	47.2	6,161
Never married/in union	22.4	10.0	25.8	55.6	58.6	58.2	22.9	45.9	4,336
Language of household head									
Thai	19.9	9.8	23.5	57.8	61.9	60.8	22.9	46.6	9,869
Non-Thai	35.8	18.2	39.2	52.7	58.0	52.4	29.8	48.0	629
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	22.9	13.0	28.1	55.4	60.4	59.3	27.4	51.8	1,977
Second	22.7	11.3	26.0	56.8	60.8	63.0	22.7	46.5	2,105
Middle	19.7	8.5	22.7	58.2	65.5	61.5	20.4	45.6	2,178
Fourth	20.6	12.1	24.8	59.4	64.3	59.3	24.2	45.0	2,089
Richest	18.6	7.1	20.9	57.7	57.0	58.2	22.1	44.9	2,148

[1] MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

[B] As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who:							
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themselfves for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of women
Total	**81.3**	**49.9**	**47.1**	**6.7**	**6.4**	**14.9**	**1.5**	**25,087**
Area								
Urban	83.6	49.1	46.6	6.8	6.5	17.5	1.5	12,401
Rural	79.1	50.6	47.5	6.5	6.2	12.4	1.5	12,686
Region								
Bangkok	86.7	46.3	44.6	6.8	6.5	22.1	0.8	4,160
Central	80.8	52.2	50.1	7.3	7.2	13.2	1.9	7,613
North	85.2	59.9	57.8	7.1	6.7	13.2	2.1	3,746
Northeast	79.6	46.2	43.2	6.4	5.8	14.3	1.3	6,020
South	74.8	44.7	38.4	5.3	4.9	13.2	1.0	3,549
Age								
15-24	73.1	22.4	21.5	5.6	5.3	13.3	0.7	5,595
15-19	65.5	9.1	8.2	2.9	2.5	11.0	0.4	2,831
15-17	66.2	5.0	4.6	1.9	1.9	10.9	0.2	1,911
18-19	64.0	17.7	15.9	4.9	3.8	11.2	0.8	920
20-24	80.9	36.1	35.1	8.4	8.1	15.7	1.0	2,764
25-29	82.0	49.9	46.6	11.5	10.9	18.0	2.2	3,070
30-39	85.9	63.0	59.4	8.6	8.3	16.7	2.4	7,154
40-49	82.5	56.3	53.1	4.2	4.0	13.5	0.9	9,267
Education								
Pre-primary or none	55.0	40.3	36.3	7.5	7.5	5.4	1.6	508
Primary	77.7	54.9	50.6	3.7	3.5	10.1	1.2	5,553
Lower secondary	79.4	53.1	50.5	6.5	6.2	12.4	2.4	4,739
Upper secondary	79.7	46.0	43.3	7.2	6.8	13.6	1.1	6,414
Higher	88.1	48.2	46.3	8.4	8.0	21.5	1.3	7,869
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

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Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who:							
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themselfves for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of women
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	85.2	64.7	61.0	8.2	7.9	14.6	1.8	18,011
Never married/in union	71.4	12.2	11.6	2.7	2.5	15.7	0.5	7,063
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Language of household head								
Thai	82.8	50.5	47.8	6.7	6.4	15.2	1.5	23,601
Non-Thai	58.4	40.0	35.3	5.8	4.9	10.7	1.5	1,486
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	72.6	44.9	41.7	5.9	5.7	9.4	0.9	3,616
Second	76.3	47.8	44.8	5.9	5.5	12.3	1.6	4,855
Middle	80.8	50.6	47.1	5.9	5.4	12.7	1.7	5,197
Fourth	84.5	53.1	49.9	8.3	8.0	15.9	1.6	5,688
Richest	88.3	50.9	49.4	6.8	6.8	21.7	1.3	5,730

[1] MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

[2] MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men who:							
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themselfves for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of men
Total	**75.1**	**35.6**	**34.0**	**4.7**	**4.3**	**13.4**	**1.1**	**11,023**
Area								
Urban	78.5	36.9	35.6	4.8	4.4	16.9	0.9	5,346
Rural	71.9	34.4	32.4	4.6	4.3	10.1	1.2	5,677
Region								
Bangkok	81.6	36.5	35.7	5.9	5.6	23.3	0.3	1,792
Central	74.5	38.2	37.6	5.7	5.6	10.5	2.1	3,253
North	83.8	46.8	44.9	5.0	4.6	9.2	1.0	1,670
Northeast	71.1	31.8	28.7	3.7	3.2	14.6	0.7	2,671
South	67.0	23.9	22.5	2.9	2.2	10.6	0.5	1,637
Age								
15-24	69.3	15.1	14.3	3.7	3.2	10.8	0.7	2,647
15-19	65.2	5.7	5.3	0.8	0.8	8.9	0.5	1,336
15-17	63.6	5.2	4.8	0.4	0.4	7.3	0.2	840
18-19	67.8	6.4	6.0	1.5	1.5	11.7	1.0	496
20-24	73.5	24.6	23.5	6.6	5.7	12.7	0.8	1,311
25-29	73.3	35.3	34.0	7.3	6.8	10.6	0.6	1,554
30-39	78.4	46.1	43.4	5.3	4.8	15.9	1.2	3,140
40-49	77.3	41.5	40.1	3.8	3.8	14.3	1.4	3,682
Education								
Pre-primary or none	32.1	23.8	23.7	0.6	0.6	2.9	0.2	244
Primary	68.1	33.3	31.2	2.1	2.1	8.3	0.9	2,499
Lower secondary	72.6	33.2	31.5	4.0	3.4	11.4	1.5	2,563
Upper secondary	75.4	31.8	30.1	4.9	4.3	13.2	1.0	3,023
Higher	87.7	45.3	44.2	8.0	7.7	21.2	1.0	2,693
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

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Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men who:							
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themselfves for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of men
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	80.7	48.9	46.6	5.3	4.9	13.9	1.3	6,404
Never married/in union	67.4	17.0	16.5	3.9	3.6	12.7	0.7	4,619
Language of household head								
Thai	77.6	36.7	35.0	4.9	4.6	13.7	1.1	10,260
Non-Thai	41.8	21.2	20.5	1.5	1.4	9.8	0.9	763
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	56.9	26.2	25.0	3.9	3.2	7.9	0.8	2,177
Second	70.8	30.4	28.2	3.6	3.0	12.6	0.9	2,266
Middle	78.0	36.6	34.9	4.1	3.9	11.2	1.8	2,246
Fourth	84.1	40.7	38.9	6.2	6.1	12.4	0.7	2,141
Richest	86.0	44.2	43.1	5.9	5.6	22.9	1.0	2,193

[1] MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

[2] MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, and percentage of women whose husband/ partner was tested for HIV, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who:							
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1,A]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV[3]	Percentage of women whose husband/ partner was tested for HIV during antenatal care[4]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**98.6**	**67.2**	**76.1**	**74.0**	**58.0**	**57.6**	**65.8**	**1,843**
Area								
Urban	98.7	70.7	76.0	75.1	61.4	56.5	68.9	756
Rural	98.6	64.8	76.2	73.2	55.6	58.4	63.7	1,088
Region								
Bangkok	99.6	73.1	77.7	77.2	63.2	49.7	69.1	200
Central	98.6	70.8	81.6	80.5	62.6	68.0	67.3	547
North	98.2	68.1	81.9	79.9	65.6	63.0	79.3	256
Northeast	98.5	72.0	79.1	75.7	62.3	63.1	67.4	489
South	98.4	51.0	58.5	55.2	36.3	34.2	49.7	352
Age								
15-24	98.6	70.4	78.4	75.8	62.7	58.6	64.0	484
15-19	97.0	70.9	72.3	65.7	57.9	47.5	54.4	117
15-17	94.9	72.9	71.6	58.4	53.7	43.7	56.5	43
18-19	98.2	69.8	72.7	69.8	60.3	49.6	53.2	75
20-24	99.1	70.3	80.3	79.0	64.2	62.1	67.0	367
25-29	98.6	65.7	76.3	74.5	57.5	60.2	66.2	516
30-39	98.4	68.0	74.8	72.3	56.3	55.0	66.9	724
40-49	99.6	56.2	74.4	74.1	51.3	58.1	65.2	118
Education								
Pre-primary or none	96.5	53.5	68.1	66.4	51.1	50.4	49.8	46
Primary	97.2	60.6	69.1	63.1	44.8	47.6	56.9	256
Lower secondary	97.9	68.6	74.6	71.8	60.3	52.1	62.6	420
Upper secondary	99.1	68.0	79.2	78.4	61.2	61.8	68.4	527
Higher	99.4	69.6	78.1	76.7	59.7	62.6	70.9	595

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Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, and percentage of women whose husband/ partner was tested for HIV, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who:							
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1,A]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV[3]	Percentage of women whose husband/ partner was tested for HIV during antenatal care[4]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	98.6	67.3	76.2	74.0	58.0	57.6	65.7	1,831
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Language of household head								
Thai	98.7	68.6	78.1	76.1	59.8	59.2	67.7	1,667
Non-Thai	97.7	54.3	57.2	54.0	41.4	42.5	48.3	176
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	96.4	60.5	72.9	70.1	53.1	53.4	60.5	348
Second	98.8	69.9	74.9	72.1	58.0	59.3	57.4	391
Middle	99.5	64.7	74.4	71.4	54.6	53.9	71.8	381
Fourth	99.0	68.8	78.4	77.4	61.1	61.0	65.0	408
Richest	99.2	72.4	80.4	79.1	63.5	60.2	75.9	315

[1] MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)

[2] MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during antenatal care

[3] MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during antenatal care (information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)

[4] TH indicator TM.S10 - HIV testing during antenatal care (Husband)

[A] In this context, counselling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:							
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	**51.0**	**61.7**	**73.1**	**21.5**	**5.3**	**5,595**	**34.1**	**5,391**
Area								
Urban	54.7	63.6	75.4	20.5	4.5	2,901	36.0	2,846
Rural	47.0	59.6	70.7	22.5	6.1	2,695	32.0	2,546
Region								
Bangkok	59.2	63.3	80.2	20.6	5.8	956	41.8	943
Central	52.6	60.9	73.0	25.5	4.9	1,674	22.9	1,592
North	47.7	58.0	74.9	23.5	7.1	791	30.4	761
Northeast	50.3	66.6	73.5	18.7	4.8	1,342	32.4	1,302
South	42.4	57.0	62.9	16.9	4.3	833	53.6	793
Age								
15-19	49.2	59.5	65.5	8.2	2.5	2,831	33.3	2,710
15-17	51.7	59.8	66.2	4.6	1.9	1,911	33.9	1,831
18-19	44.1	59.0	64.0	15.9	3.8	920	32.2	879
20-24	52.8	63.9	80.9	35.1	8.1	2,764	34.9	2,681
20-22	50.3	64.6	76.3	29.3	7.8	1,467	34.2	1,413
23-24	55.5	63.0	86.1	41.6	8.4	1,297	35.7	1,269
Education								
Pre-primary or none	27.4	41.7	57.4	41.2	27.2	51	(43.5)	38
Primary	35.4	53.5	70.7	40.6	7.9	270	37.2	254
Lower secondary	39.9	61.1	72.9	29.1	6.1	1,182	38.3	1,140
Upper secondary	51.0	62.2	69.8	17.6	4.2	2,461	33.2	2,364
Higher	62.3	63.2	79.2	18.0	5.1	1,631	31.7	1,595
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	42.0	63.2	84.8	59.1	14.0	1,601	38.4	1,549
Never married/in union	54.6	61.1	68.4	6.3	1.8	3,993	32.4	3,840
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Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:							
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Language of household head								
Thai	52.5	61.8	74.6	21.5	5.1	5,206	32.5	5,022
Non-Thai	30.2	59.5	53.6	21.9	7.4	390	55.6	369
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	39.7	60.2	70.7	23.6	6.5	856	37.2	815
Second	47.7	61.5	69.9	25.5	4.8	1,184	34.9	1,142
Middle	51.5	57.6	73.1	20.5	4.6	1,097	36.8	1,045
Fourth	54.8	65.0	73.1	24.7	6.6	1,226	30.9	1,177
Richest	57.6	63.2	77.9	13.8	4.1	1,232	32.1	1,212

[1] MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

[2] MICS indicator TM.34 - Young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:							
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	**48.9**	**54.7**	**69.3**	**14.3**	**3.2**	**2,647**	**28.2**	**2,539**
Area								
Urban	52.7	53.6	73.7	15.5	3.8	1,231	29.1	1,207
Rural	45.6	55.7	65.4	13.2	2.7	1,416	27.5	1,332
Region								
Bangkok	59.2	54.3	76.4	14.2	4.3	439	31.8	438
Central	51.4	57.7	70.3	17.7	2.4	707	25.3	689
North	54.2	46.7	75.6	17.1	7.0	399	22.1	373
Northeast	43.2	59.6	64.8	12.0	1.4	701	24.0	667
South	37.8	49.5	61.3	9.7	2.9	401	43.2	372
Age								
15-19	45.5	55.9	65.2	5.3	0.8	1,336	32.5	1,280
15-17	45.1	55.8	63.6	4.8	0.4	840	31.5	809
18-19	46.3	56.1	67.8	6.0	1.5	496	34.1	471
20-24	52.3	53.5	73.5	23.5	5.7	1,311	24.0	1,259
20-22	54.5	55.7	72.8	22.3	5.7	736	24.7	697
23-24	49.4	50.6	74.5	25.0	5.7	575	23.1	562
Education								
Pre-primary or none	(28.1)	(35.0)	(7.9)	(0.2)	(0.0)	27	(*)	15
Primary	31.8	54.2	50.5	15.7	5.0	250	40.1	222
Lower secondary	43.6	46.0	67.8	19.6	2.2	759	26.4	721
Upper secondary	49.4	59.4	70.4	9.1	3.0	1,057	28.2	1,037
Higher	63.8	59.1	80.9	17.1	4.4	553	26.1	544
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	46.6	58.3	78.0	40.2	9.4	448	27.2	426
Never married/in union	49.3	54.0	67.5	9.0	2.0	2,199	28.5	2,112
Language of household head								
Thai	49.9	55.9	71.7	14.6	3.4	2,453	26.9	2,365
Non-Thai	36.0	39.4	39.6	10.3	1.6	194	47.1	173

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Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:							
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	35.4	49.4	54.9	12.9	4.0	478	32.5	449
Second	52.6	54.9	69.1	14.2	2.1	626	25.0	577
Middle	56.2	53.6	66.6	13.5	3.1	515	28.7	501
Fourth	42.8	52.5	81.5	20.6	5.5	485	28.9	476
Richest	54.9	62.2	73.8	10.8	2.0	543	27.3	537

[1] MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

[2] MICS indicator TM.34 - Young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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CHAPTER 6 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

6.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.[1] It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children[2] recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.[3]

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule of National Immunisation Programme of Thailand is illustrated in the following table. (Mother and Child Health Handbook version 2019, Ministry of Public Health)

Age	Vaccination							
	BCG	HepB	OPV	DTP-HepB-Hib[4]	IPV	MMR	DTP	LAJE
At birth	√	√						
2 months			√	√				
4 months			√	√	√			
6 months			√	√				
9 months						√		
1 year								√
1.5 years			√				√	
2.5 years						√		√
4 years			√				√	

Taking into consideration the above vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the Thailand MICS 2019 are based on children age 12-23/24-35 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under five years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage

[1] "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/.

[2] "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

[3] Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age2, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

[4] Hib vaccination was first introduced in the 2019 schedule. ~~For comparability reason, t~~Therefore, this vaccination was not included in the questionnaire for children under 5.

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estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Thailand, 2019

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
	Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age[E]
Antigen								
BCG[1]	89.6	9.1	98.8	98.8	87.0	11.6	98.6	98.4
Polio								
OPV1	89.7	6.2	95.9	95.7	87.6	7.8	95.4	94.1
OPV2	89.2	3.6	92.8	92.1	87.1	5.3	92.4	90.9
OPV3[2]	86.0	1.7	87.8	86.4	85.4	3.3	88.7	83.9
IPV	54.7	6.2	60.9	59.3	48.1	8.2	56.3	51.6
DTP								
1	89.7	7.1	96.9	96.4	87.6	10.4	98.0	96.6
2	89.2	3.9	93.1	92.3	87.0	7.0	94.0	92.0
3[3]	86.0	3.9	89.9	88.0	85.4	6.0	91.4	86.5
HepB								
At birth	89.6	0.0	89.6	89.6	87.0	0.0	87.0	87.0
1	89.7	6.4	96.1	95.4	87.6	9.3	96.9	95.6
2	89.0	3.5	92.5	91.4	87.1	5.0	92.1	90.5
3[4]	86.4	2.6	89.0	86.8	85.6	3.5	89.1	83.6
~~MMR~~								
MMR1[5,6]	86.2	7.5	93.7	89.7	86.8	10.0	96.8	86.8
OPV4	31.3	0.7	32.0	1.6	65.4	0.5	65.9	64.2
DTP4	31.3	1.6	32.9	1.7	65.5	3.6	69.1	67.1
JE1[7]	79.3	6.7	86.0	51.6	85.5	10.2	95.7	94.1
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens[8,C1]	82.4	0.0	82.4	76.7	83.5	0.0	83.5	72.3
Basic antigens[8,C2]	82.8	0.8	83.6	77.9	83.8	1.3	85.1	73.7
All antigens[9,D1]	~~29.5~~na	na~~0.0~~	na~~29.5~~	na	64.1	0.0	64.1	51.7
All antigens[9,D2]	na~~29.6~~	na~~0.3~~	na~~29.9~~	na	64.3	0.2	64.5	52.1
All antigens[9,D3]	74.6	0.0	74.6	na	82.2	0.0	82.2	70.1
All antigens[9,D4]	75.0	0.8	75.8	na	82.5	1.3	83.9	71.5
No vaccinations	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Number of children	2,614	2,614	2,614	2,614	2,752	2,752	2,752	2,752

Commented [A1]: It would be helpful to differentiate these labels beyond the different footnotes, e.g. "Basic antigens (incl HepB0); Basic antigens (excl HepB0)" etc

Or

Including HepB at birth
Basic antigens[8,C1]
All antigens[9,D1]
All antigens[9,D3]

Excluding HepB at birth
Basic antigens[8,C2]
All antigens[9,D2]
All antigens[9,D4]

Commented [A2]: Re-placed with 'na' as these values are truncated for children age 12-23 months. Note that eligible age for receiving OPV4 and DTP4 is 18 months.

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Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life (continued)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Thailand, 2019

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] TH indicator TC.S1 - Polio immunization coverage

[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

[5] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

[6] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[7] TH indicator TC.S2 - Encephalitis immunization coverage

[8] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

[9] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

na: not applicable

[A] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[B] MICS indicators TC.1, TC.3, TC.4, TC.8, TC10, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months

[C1] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB0, HepB3 ~~(including HepB0)~~, MMR1

[C2] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3 ~~(excluding HepB0)~~, MMR1

[D1] All antigens include: BCG, Polio4, DTP4, HepB0, HepB3 ~~(including HepB0)~~, MMR1 and JE1 as per the vaccination schedule in Thailand

[D2] All antigens include: BCG, Polio4, DTP4, HepB3 ~~(excluding HepB0)~~, MMR1 and JE1 ~~as per the vaccination schedule in Thailand~~

[D3] All antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB0, HepB3 ~~(including HepB0)~~, MMR1 and JE1 as per the vaccination schedule in Thailand

[D4] All antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3 ~~(excluding HepB0)~~, MMR1 and JE1 ~~as per the vaccination schedule in Thailand~~

[E] OPV4, DTP4 and JE1 by 24 months

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If I understand correctly, HepB0 is part of the schedule, therefore removing the text 'as per the vaccination schedule in Thailand' from without HepB0.

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Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																Percentage with:		
			Polio				DTP			HepB									
	BCG[1]	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3[2]	IPV	1	2	3[3]	At birth	1	2	3[4]	MMR-1[5,6]	Basic with HepB0[7,A]	Basic without HepB0[7,A]	No vaccinations	Vaccination ~~cards~~[B]records[B]	Vaccination ~~cards~~ records seen[C]	Number of children age 12-23 months
Total	**98.8**	**95.9**	**92.8**	**87.8**	**60.9**	**96.9**	**93.1**	**89.9**	**89.6**	**96.1**	**92.5**	**89.0**	**93.7**	**82.4**	**83.6**	**0.4**	**96.3**	**90.3**	**2,614**
Sex																			
Male	99.0	96.9	94.2	87.3	61.0	96.6	94.0	89.9	89.8	95.9	93.3	88.7	94.7	82.7	84.1	0.5	96.9	90.6	1,430
Female	98.6	94.8	91.1	88.4	60.7	97.1	92.0	89.9	89.4	96.2	91.6	89.5	92.4	81.9	82.9	0.3	95.7	90.0	1,184
Area																			
Urban	98.9	96.8	91.3	84.1	59.0	94.9	90.9	86.0	85.5	96.5	90.9	85.4	91.7	77.2	79.1	0.5	94.8	86.4	924
Rural	98.7	95.5	93.6	89.8	61.9	98.0	94.2	92.0	91.9	95.9	93.4	91.0	94.7	85.2	86.0	0.4	97.1	92.5	1,690
Region																			
Bangkok	99.0	92.2	89.2	82.4	45.9	99.3	90.9	83.8	85.0	97.3	90.1	86.7	90.7	70.3	71.3	0.0	94.6	86.8	210
Central	99.6	94.3	88.4	81.2	60.5	92.9	87.5	83.3	85.2	92.4	86.6	81.1	90.7	77.9	78.3	0.3	96.3	85.5	622
North	98.9	95.2	93.0	89.1	60.2	97.6	94.5	91.1	89.1	97.1	94.5	89.7	95.1	84.1	84.4	1.0	95.1	89.3	395
Northeast	98.8	98.8	98.0	94.7	67.9	99.4	98.6	97.0	95.0	98.7	97.2	96.0	96.9	90.0	91.4	0.4	98.7	95.7	852
South	97.6	95.4	90.9	85.7	56.5	95.9	90.4	87.8	88.3	94.8	91.4	87.6	92.0	78.9	81.5	0.4	94.2	89.6	536
Mother's education																			
Pre-primary or none	97.6	90.3	86.9	81.3	58.0	94.2	86.9	81.3	83.0	88.2	85.8	78.4	80.0	63.5	64.5	2.4	86.9	83.1	75
Primary	98.3	96.9	93.3	90.5	57.0	95.9	93.9	91.8	91.5	94.5	93.5	90.2	92.4	84.4	85.6	0.4	98.8	92.4	745
Lower secondary	98.7	94.6	92.8	85.7	66.5	98.6	92.3	87.4	89.7	95.8	93.6	88.2	95.8	81.6	82.3	0.5	96.4	90.6	576
Upper secondary	98.7	95.2	91.6	88.7	66.2	95.4	92.0	90.5	88.4	97.6	90.3	88.4	93.5	83.2	85.8	0.5	93.6	88.9	579
Higher	99.7	97.5	94.0	86.4	55.8	98.1	94.5	90.4	89.4	97.7	93.2	90.2	95.0	82.2	82.6	0.1	97.0	89.9	639
Language of household head																			
Thai	98.9	96.3	94.1	89.1	60.7	98.0	94.4	91.3	90.4	97.1	93.8	90.3	95.3	84.1	85.3	0.4	96.5	91.0	2,389
Non-Thai	97.2	91.8	79.3	74.1	62.4	84.8	79.0	74.9	81.3	84.8	79.0	75.9	76.8	63.9	65.1	0.8	94.3	83.1	225

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Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (Continued)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																Percentage with:		
		Polio				DTP			HepB										
	BCG[1]	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3[2]	IPV	1	2	3[3]	At birth	1	2	3[4]	MMR-1[5,6]	Basic with HepB0[7,A]	Basic without HepB0[7,A]	No vaccinations	Vaccination ~~cards~~[B] records[B]	Vaccination ~~cards~~ records seen[C]	Number of children age 12-23 months
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	97.8	95.5	93.3	91.3	61.1	96.9	92.9	91.6	92.3	95.6	93.1	91.5	91.0	82.4	83.7	0.7	96.0	93.8	502
Second	99.4	96.1	92.8	89.4	66.4	95.9	93.6	91.6	90.9	94.7	92.3	90.6	94.3	87.4	87.8	0.4	98.1	91.6	621
Middle	98.0	97.9	93.0	86.9	62.9	96.4	93.1	89.4	88.5	98.1	93.0	87.3	94.0	81.6	82.1	0.1	94.3	88.9	547
Fourth	99.1	93.2	91.6	88.5	58.7	96.2	91.1	90.0	88.2	94.2	91.5	89.2	93.2	81.8	84.4	0.9	96.9	88.8	536
Richest	99.7	97.3	93.5	81.3	52.3	99.9	95.0	85.8	87.7	98.6	92.8	85.6	96.1	76.5	77.7	0.1	96.0	88.2	407

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] TH indicator TC.S1 - Polio immunization coverage

[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

[5] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

[6] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[7] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

[8] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

[9] TH indicator TC.S2 - Encephalitis immunization coverage

[A] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3 and MMR1

[B] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[C] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

[D] All antigens include: BCG, Polio4, DTP4, HepB3, MMR1, and JE1 ~~as per the vaccination schedule in Thailand~~

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Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (Continued)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:										Percentage with:		
				Full vaccination									
	OPV 4	DTP 4	JE-1[8]	Basic antigens with HepB0[A]	Basic antigens without HepB0[A]	All antigens with HepB0, Polio4, DTP4[9,D]	All antigens without HepB0, with Polio4, DTP4[9,D]	All antigens with HepB0, without Polio4, ~~DTT4~~[9]DTP4[9,D]	All antigens without HepB0, Polio4, DTP4[9,D]	No vaccinations	Vaccination ~~cards~~records[B]	Vaccination ~~cards~~ records seen[C]	Number of children age 24-35 months
Total	**65.9**	**69.1**	**95.7**	**83.5**	**85.1**	**64.1**	**64.5**	**82.2**	**83.9**	**0.3**	**92.9**	**87.9**	**2,752**
Sex													
Male	66.8	70.8	96.5	82.3	83.9	64.6	65.0	80.8	82.4	0.2	90.7	85.9	1,299
Female	65.0	67.6	94.9	84.6	86.3	63.6	64.0	83.5	85.2	0.4	94.8	89.7	1,453
Area													
Urban	61.2	66.3	95.4	79.2	81.5	59.3	60.0	78.0	80.3	0.2	91.0	84.3	1,079
Rural	68.9	70.9	95.8	86.3	87.5	67.2	67.4	84.9	86.2	0.4	94.1	90.1	1,673
Region													
Bangkok	60.9	66.2	90.1	74.5	77.7	57.9	58.9	72.7	76.0	0.3	88.3	79.1	297
Central	64.0	69.6	97.9	83.2	84.8	63.1	63.1	83.0	84.6	0.2	92.1	86.4	733
North	71.8	74.2	99.0	87.5	90.4	69.8	70.6	87.0	89.9	0.1	93.8	89.4	446
Northeast	68.3	70.4	96.1	88.4	89.2	65.9	66.3	86.4	87.2	0.4	94.6	91.3	896
South	60.6	61.6	90.6	74.9	75.8	60.1	60.2	72.8	73.7	0.7	92.7	87.6	380
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or none	49.0	50.6	89.1	84.6	86.2	49.0	49.0	84.6	86.2	0.0	95.7	86.2	92
Primary	63.6	64.8	96.0	82.5	83.8	61.7	62.3	81.3	82.6	0.7	92.7	88.7	789
Lower secondary	62.3	65.4	92.7	82.4	83.9	60.6	60.9	80.6	82.1	0.3	90.9	86.6	552
Upper secondary	69.4	71.5	97.8	88.5	90.1	68.5	68.9	87.9	89.5	0.1	97.4	91.6	668
Higher	70.4	77.6	96.5	80.5	82.7	67.7	67.9	78.6	80.7	0.2	89.6	84.3	651
Language of household head													
Thai	66.3	69.8	96.4	84.1	85.8	64.4	64.8	82.8	84.5	0.3	93.0	88.0	2,512
Non-Thai	61.8	62.3	88.5	77.7	78.1	61.0	61.4	76.3	76.6	0.6	91.1	86.0	240

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Commented [A8]: Is there a reason to specify "Polio4, DTP4" in this label? Unless some other formulation is being calculated, it would seem to me that the "Polio4, DTP4" is redundant as the footnote for "All antigens" explains that BCG, **Polio4**, **DTP4**, HepB3, MMR1, and JE1 are included.

This applies to the three columns to the right as well.

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Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (Continued)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:										Percentage with:		
				Full vaccination									
	OPV 4	DTP 4	JE-1[8]	Basic antigens with HepB0[A]	Basic antigens without HepB0[A]	All antigens with HepB0, Polio4, DTP4[9,D]	All antigens without HepB0, with Polio4, DTP4[9,D]	All antigens with HepB0, without Polio4, ~~DTT4~~[9]DTP4[9,D]	All antigens without HepB0, Polio4, DTP4[9,D]	No vaccinations	Vaccination ~~cards~~[B]records[B]	Vaccination ~~cards~~ records seen[C]	Number of children age 24-35 months
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	63.1	64.5	95.6	86.8	87.9	62.2	62.2	86.5	87.5	0.4	93.1	89.3	561
Second	73.5	74.5	95.9	89.0	90.0	70.7	71.3	86.4	87.5	0.5	96.1	93.0	630
Middle	63.2	67.3	95.0	82.5	83.6	61.8	62.2	79.8	80.9	0.4	93.5	87.0	507
Fourth	56.8	62.5	96.0	78.6	80.6	55.5	56.0	78.3	80.3	0.0	90.9	85.8	625
Richest	74.7	79.0	95.7	79.5	82.8	72.4	72.6	79.1	82.4	0.2	89.9	82.5	429

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] TH indicator TC.S1 - Polio immunization coverage

[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

[5] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

[6] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[7] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

[8] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

[9] TH indicator TC.S2 - Encephalitis immunization coverage

[A] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3 and MMR1

[B] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[C] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

[D] All antigens include: BCG, Polio4, DTP4, HepB3, MMR1, and JE1 as per the vaccination schedule in Thailand

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6.2 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology. [5]

The Thailand MICS 2019 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, "Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology" for cooking and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting.

[5] WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

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Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:											
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using				Other fuels for cooking and using							
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Biogas stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Charcoal stove	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
Total	**4.6**	**0.1**	**76.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**15.3**	**0.0**	**2.9**	**100.0**	**101,020**	**83.9**	**101,020**
Area												
Urban	6.4	0.1	80.6	0.5	0.1	7.4	0.0	4.9	100.0	45,918	92.1	45,918
Rural	3.1	0.2	72.9	0.2	0.5	21.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	55,102	77.3	55,102
Region												
Bangkok	9.0	0.2	81.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.6	100.0	13,947	99.6	13,947
Central	4.7	0.2	88.7	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	3.2	100.0	28,377	97.0	28,377
North	4.0	0.1	71.1	0.4	0.8	22.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	17,545	76.7	17,545
Northeast	3.6	0.1	56.2	0.4	0.6	37.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	27,352	61.0	27,352
South	2.7	0.0	92.4	0.3	0.2	2.6	0.0	1.9	100.0	13,798	97.2	13,798
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	4.5	0.1	62.3	0.2	2.5	25.9	0.0	4.4	100.0	4,624	70.3	4,624
Primary	3.6	0.1	73.1	0.4	0.3	21.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	57,571	78.2	57,571
Lower secondary	5.4	0.1	79.6	0.2	0.0	9.8	0.0	4.8	100.0	10,788	89.7	10,788
Upper secondary	5.5	0.0	82.8	0.1	0.2	6.7	0.0	4.7	100.0	12,503	92.7	12,503
Higher	6.9	0.4	85.7	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	5.5	100.0	15,339	98.8	15,339
DK/Missing	0.7	0.0	80.5	0.0	1.5	16.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	195	81.6	195
Language of household head												
Thai	4.5	0.1	77.1	0.3	0.2	14.8	0.0	2.9	100.0	95,260	84.5	95,260
Non-Thai	5.3	0.1	65.3	0.1	2.3	23.2	0.0	3.7	100.0	5,760	73.6	5,760
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	5.4	0.1	40.7	0.1	1.3	46.5	0.1	5.8	100.0	20,205	49.2	20,205
Second	5.3	0.4	69.7	0.2	0.3	20.2	0.0	4.0	100.0	20,206	78.7	20,206
Middle	3.4	0.0	86.1	0.7	0.0	7.4	0.0	2.4	100.0	20,214	92.4	20,214
Fourth	5.2	0.1	90.4	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.8	100.0	20,201	97.8	20,201
Richest	3.6	0.0	95.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	20,194	99.6	20,194

[1] MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

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Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:									
			Solid fuels for cooking							
	Clean fuels and technologies	Gasoline/ Diesel	Charcoal	Wood	Other[A]	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Total	**81.4**	**0.0**	**10.0**	**5.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2.9**	**100.0**	**15.7**	**101,020**
Area										
Urban	87.6	0.0	4.7	2.7	0.1	0.0	4.9	100.0	7.5	45,918
Rural	76.3	0.0	14.5	7.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	22.5	55,102
Region										
Bangkok	91.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	100.0	0.3	13,947
Central	94.0	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0	2.9	28,377
North	75.6	0.0	12.2	10.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	23.0	17,545
Northeast	60.2	0.0	26.2	12.2	0.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	38.5	27,352
South	95.4	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	2.8	13,798
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or none	67.2	0.0	11.6	16.3	0.6	0.0	4.4	100.0	28.4	4,624
Primary	77.2	0.0	14.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	21.5	57,571
Lower secondary	85.3	0.0	7.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	9.8	10,788
Upper secondary	88.4	0.0	4.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0	6.9	12,503
Higher	93.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	1.2	15,339
DK/Missing	81.2	0.0	14.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	18.3	195
Language of household head										
Thai	82.1	0.0	10.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	15.1	95,260
Non-Thai	70.8	0.0	9.7	15.6	0.1	0.0	3.7	100.0	25.4	5,760
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	46.3	0.0	28.7	18.9	0.2	0.0	5.8	100.0	47.8	20,205
Second	75.5	0.0	14.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	20.5	20,206
Middle	90.3	0.0	4.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	7.4	20,214
Fourth	96.1	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	2.1	20,201
Richest	99.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.4	20,194

[A] Coal/ lignite, crop residue/ grass/ straw/ shrubs, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/ plastic

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Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and: Cookstove has: Chimney	Place of cooking is: In main house: No separate room	In main house: In a separate room	In a separate building	Outdoors: Open air	Outdoors: On veranda or covered porch	Missing	Total	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
Total	**15.7**	**101,020**	**1.6**	**18.1**	**38.2**	**16.5**	**3.5**	**23.7**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**48.0**	**101,020**
Area												
Urban	7.5	45,918	0.6	19.4	34.6	17.5	4.2	24.3	0.0	100.0	47.3	45,918
Rural	22.5	55,102	2.4	17.8	39.2	16.2	3.3	23.6	0.0	100.0	48.2	55,102
Region												
Bangkok	0.3	13,947	0.1	15.4	32.1	4.7	5.0	42.8	0.0	100.0	32.7	13,947
Central	2.9	28,377	0.2	29.2	29.5	11.2	3.9	26.1	0.0	100.0	51.6	28,377
North	23.0	17,545	4.1	24.4	43.8	17.5	2.3	12.0	0.0	100.0	50.1	17,545
Northeast	38.5	27,352	2.8	14.9	36.5	16.6	3.9	28.0	0.0	100.0	46.7	27,352
South	2.8	13,798	0.1	15.8	44.6	16.1	2.1	21.4	0.0	100.0	55.9	13,798
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	28.4	4,624	2.3	29.1	34.5	14.9	3.7	17.7	0.0	100.0	49.6	4,624
Primary	21.5	57,571	2.3	17.6	37.3	17.1	3.5	24.4	0.0	100.0	46.9	57,571
Lower secondary	9.8	10,788	0.7	17.6	41.1	11.8	3.2	26.3	0.0	100.0	53.9	10,788
Upper secondary	6.9	12,503	0.5	10.6	54.8	11.0	3.3	20.2	0.0	100.0	56.5	12,503
Higher	1.2	15,339	0.2	13.0	32.4	32.2	1.4	21.0	0.0	100.0	45.2	15,339
DK/Missing	18.3	195	0.0	12.2	14.0	46.3	0.0	27.6	0.0	100.0	17.9	195
Language of household head												
Thai	15.1	95,260	1.6	17.3	39.6	16.8	3.8	22.6	0.0	100.0	48.8	95,260
Non-Thai	25.4	5,760	0.5	26.2	24.3	13.6	0.6	35.3	0.0	100.0	39.9	5,760
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	47.8	20,205	4.3	22.6	28.2	17.6	4.3	27.3	0.0	100.0	42.9	20,205
Second	20.5	20,206	2.4	12.6	49.2	14.9	2.8	20.5	0.0	100.0	53.5	20,206
Middle	7.4	20,214	0.8	9.7	59.5	15.6	0.5	14.6	0.0	100.0	60.5	20,214
Fourth	2.1	20,201	0.2	2.8	77.6	7.8	2.4	9.5	0.0	100.0	69.8	20,201
Richest	0.4	20,194	0.1	0.0	64.8	28.5	0.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	34.7	20,194

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Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on															
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:										
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Candle	No lighting in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
Total	**98.5**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**101,020**	**99.4**	**101,017**
Area																
Urban	98.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45,918	99.7	45,917
Rural	98.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55,102	99.1	55,099
Region																
Bangkok	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	13,947	99.9	13,947
Central	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28,377	99.9	28,377
North	98.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,545	99.3	17,542
Northeast	97.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27,352	98.4	27,352
South	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,798	99.9	13,798
Education of household head																
Pre-primary or none	96.7	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,624	98.3	4,624
Primary	98.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57,571	99.2	57,569
Lower secondary	98.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,788	99.7	10,788
Upper secondary	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,503	99.9	12,503
Higher	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	15,339	99.9	15,339
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	195	100.0	195
Language of household head																
Thai	98.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95,260	99.5	95,257
Non-Thai	96.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,760	98.4	5,760

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Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on															
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:										
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Candle	No lighting in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	96.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,205	97.9	20,202
Second	98.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	20,206	99.4	20,206
Middle	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,214	99.9	20,214
Fourth	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,201	99.9	20,200
Richest	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,194	100.0	20,194

[1] MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

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Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting, Thailand, 2019

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting[1,A]	Number of household members
Total	**84.3**	**101,020**
Area		
Urban	92.5	45,918
Rural	77.4	55,102
Region		
Bangkok	99.6	13,947
Central	97.1	28,377
North	76.8	17,545
Northeast	61.4	27,352
South	97.2	13,798
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or none	71.4	4,624
Primary	78.5	57,571
Lower secondary	90.0	10,788
Upper secondary	93.1	12,503
Higher	98.7	15,339
DK/Missing	81.7	195
Language of household head		
Thai	84.8	95,260
Non-Thai	74.5	5,760
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	51.9	20,205
Second	79.4	20,206
Middle	92.6	20,214
Fourth	97.8	20,201
Richest	99.6	20,194

[1] MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2

[A] In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

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6.3 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.[6] Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.[7] Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water

[6] Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7

[7] UNICEF. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere.* New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf

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are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.[8] As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.[9]

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.[10] Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.[11, 12] The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators[13,14] have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures[15]	Notes on interpretation[16]	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	**Early Initiation of breastfeeding** Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	**Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months** Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[17]	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3

[8] Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

[9] Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

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[13] WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

[14] UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators.* Meeting Report, New York, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/

[15] It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

[16] For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

[17] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

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Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures[15]	Notes on interpretation[16]	Table
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	**Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months)** Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	**Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years** Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	**Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months)** Breastfed children: Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day Non-breastfed children: At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	**Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months)** At least five of eight food groups[18] consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to "count" as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

[18] The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

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In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

(i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
(ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7[19] food groups for non-breastfed children; and
(iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers' reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and *predominantly* breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and ~~age~~ 20–23 months. Table TC.7.3S presents number of times children age 0-23 months received breast milk during the previous day.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.[20] Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

[19] Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.
[20] Zimmerman, E. and K. Thopmson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

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Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth	
Total	**96.8**	**34.0**	**76.1**	**1,843**
Area				
Urban	98.0	29.6	73.9	756
Rural	96.0	37.1	77.7	1,088
Region				
Bangkok	98.7	20.9	63.9	200
Central	94.7	34.1	80.2	547
North	97.8	36.0	73.3	256
Northeast	97.7	31.6	76.2	489
South	97.0	43.2	78.8	352
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	96.8	36.1	77.7	896
12-23 months	96.8	32.0	74.7	947
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	94.0	38.1	87.3	46
Primary	95.9	29.5	83.4	256
Lower secondary	93.7	36.4	76.3	420
Upper secondary	98.7	37.2	76.7	527
Higher	97.9	31.1	71.6	595
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	97.4	34.2	76.6	1,827
Other/No attendant/Missing	(27.8)	(11.0)	(20.1)	16
Place of delivery				
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Health facility	97.4	34.3	76.6	1,824
Public	97.4	35.5	78.7	1,654
Private	97.8	22.2	56.3	170
Other/DK/Missing	(17.5)	(3.0)	(5.6)	14
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	97.0	40.5	85.9	1,206
C-Section	96.4	21.7	57.8	637
Language of household head				
Thai	96.7	32.4	74.7	1,667
Non-Thai	97.6	49.2	89.5	176
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	97.9	35.9	81.8	348
Second	97.4	33.4	75.4	391
Middle	97.7	32.4	77.3	381
Fourth	93.2	36.7	75.4	408
Richest	98.3	31.0	70.4	315

[1] MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

[2] MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children who consumed:								Type[A] of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ Sugar-salt solutions	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total	**11.5**	**8.3**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**6.4**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**6.0**	**15.0**	**2.5**	**23.4**	**1,843**
Area													
Urban	12.1	8.7	1.0	0.4	0.1	7.9	0.0	2.1	6.2	16.4	2.6	25.2	756
Rural	11.1	7.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	5.3	0.0	0.3	5.8	14.0	2.4	22.2	1,088
Region													
Bangkok	8.8	8.0	0.3	1.5	0.3	9.6	0.0	0.8	5.4	15.0	2.6	23.0	200
Central	13.8	8.4	1.7	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.4	6.1	14.2	2.6	22.9	547
North	10.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.4	0.0	0.3	9.2	17.8	2.6	29.5	256
Northeast	12.0	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	1.8	12.6	2.3	16.7	489
South	9.9	11.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	10.5	0.0	0.3	9.6	17.5	2.4	29.4	352
Months since birth													
0-11 months	12.5	8.0	1.0	0.4	0.1	7.1	0.0	0.5	5.3	16.3	2.8	24.3	896
12-23 months	10.6	8.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.7	0.0	1.6	6.6	13.8	2.2	22.6	947
Breastfeeding status													
Ever breastfed	9.6	8.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	6.2	0.0	1.1	6.2	13.0	2.5	21.6	1,784
Never breastfed	84.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	94.2	4.1	98.3	47
Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Assistance at delivery													
Skilled attendant	11.6	8.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	6.4	0.0	1.1	6.0	15.1	2.5	23.6	1,827
Other/No attendant/Missing	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(4.2)	16
Place of delivery													
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Health facility	11.6	8.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	6.4	0.0	1.1	6.0	15.1	2.5	23.7	1,824
Public	10.7	8.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.8	0.0	1.1	6.2	14.3	2.0	22.5	1,654
Private	20.3	10.9	5.6	0.3	0.3	12.8	0.0	0.5	4.0	23.3	7.6	34.9	170
Other/DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(2.8)	14

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Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding (Continued)

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children who consumed:								Type[A] of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ Sugar-salt solutions	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or none	12.5	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	10.8	2.9	22.0	46
Primary	8.0	5.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.5	0.0	0.1	4.7	14.8	0.6	20.0	256
Lower secondary	12.9	11.8	0.4	0.7	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.1	8.7	14.7	3.4	26.7	420
Upper secondary	7.0	6.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.1	5.6	11.0	1.4	18.0	527
Higher	16.1	8.1	1.6	0.1	0.3	7.5	0.0	3.1	4.8	19.2	3.6	27.6	595
Language of household head													
Thai	12.0	7.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	6.8	0.0	1.2	4.9	15.7	2.6	23.2	1,667
Non-Thai	7.2	17.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.2	16.2	8.4	1.4	26.0	176
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	7.2	9.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.1	8.1	8.8	1.6	18.4	348
Second	7.9	7.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.7	0.0	3.8	4.1	9.0	3.3	16.4	391
Middle	12.6	9.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	8.3	20.1	1.7	30.1	381
Fourth	14.0	5.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	6.6	0.0	0.3	3.7	18.6	2.0	24.2	408
Richest	16.3	9.7	3.1	0.2	0.3	7.5	0.0	1.1	6.0	18.6	4.1	28.7	315

[A] Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, honey and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Thailand, 2019

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Total	**14.0**	**40.7**	**1,255**	**24.6**	**808**	**15.0**	**944**
Sex							
Male	15.5	41.2	642	23.8	407	13.1	516
Female	12.4	40.2	612	25.4	401	17.4	428
Area							
Urban	15.0	41.1	468	27.3	251	14.5	345
Rural	13.4	40.5	786	23.4	557	15.3	599
Region							
Bangkok	(26.4)	(63.5)	127	(25.7)	84	(3.7)	53
Central	8.0	38.6	341	26.4	176	8.4	234
North	16.5	34.1	153	29.5	124	15.0	146
Northeast	14.2	36.2	422	13.5	247	18.3	345
South	14.1	44.2	212	34.4	177	21.3	166
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	25	(32.2)	29	(23.6)	32
Primary	5.3	37.4	252	19.4	247	9.6	235
Lower secondary	16.3	38.2	207	23.7	202	16.6	205
Upper secondary	17.1	45.4	388	25.0	155	22.3	241
Higher	15.3	37.8	382	31.4	174	10.4	230
Language of household head							
Thai	12.9	39.5	1,162	22.9	754	13.9	847
Non-Thai	27.4	56.2	93	47.3	54	25.0	96
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	11.4	43.5	240	33.2	158	22.9	170
Second	10.6	36.4	300	18.4	222	8.4	194
Middle	16.0	50.2	239	30.4	156	15.1	220
Fourth	16.8	41.6	300	18.5	155	17.6	215
Richest	15.8	29.9	175	24.9	117	10.7	144

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

[3] MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

[4] MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TC.7.3S: Number of times received breast milk

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day by number of times, Thailand, 2019

	Children age 0-5 months						Children age 6-23 months					Children age 0-23 months					
	Percent being breastfed	Number of times				Number of children	Percent being breastfed	Number of times			Number of children	Percent being breastfed	Number of times				Number of children
		1-4	5-7	≥ 8[1]	DK/ Missing			1-4	5-7	≥ 8			1-4	5-7	≥ 8	DK/ Missing	
Total	**71.3**	**9.6**	**30.1**	**60.2**	**0.1**	**1,255**	**28.7**	**27.5**	**35.3**	**37.2**	**3,820**	**39.3**	**19.5**	**33.0**	**47.5**	**0.0**	**5,074**
Sex																	
Male	77.1	11.2	29.6	59.2	0.1	642	28.0	31.4	30.0	38.7	2,001	39.9	21.9	29.8	48.3	0.0	2,643
Female	65.3	7.6	30.9	61.5	0.0	612	29.5	23.5	40.8	35.7	1,819	38.5	16.7	36.6	46.7	0.0	2,431
Area																	
Urban	76.7	9.4	20.3	70.3	0.0	468	29.9	38.7	33.0	28.4	1,308	42.2	24.7	26.9	48.4	0.0	1,776
Rural	68.1	9.7	36.7	53.4	0.1	786	28.1	21.4	36.5	42.1	2,512	37.7	16.3	36.6	47.0	0.0	3,298
Region																	
Bangkok	(86.0)	(9.8)	(39.6)	(50.6)	(0.0)	127	27.1	39.0	50.4	10.6	296	44.8	22.2	44.1	33.7	0.0	423
Central	72.0	7.7	36.2	55.9	0.2	341	29.9	29.9	38.6	31.5	959	41.0	19.7	37.5	42.8	0.1	1,300
North	72.7	14.7	24.0	61.2	0.0	153	28.1	27.6	27.2	45.2	622	36.9	22.6	26.0	51.4	0.0	775
Northeast	67.7	6.9	29.3	63.8	0.0	422	26.2	23.1	34.0	42.9	1,205	36.9	15.4	31.8	52.8	0.0	1,627
South	67.6	14.1	18.9	66.9	0.0	212	32.6	26.5	33.8	39.7	737	40.4	21.9	28.2	49.9	0.0	949
Mother's education																	
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	29.2	13.9	41.7	44.4	108	39.1	8.5	32.9	58.0	0.6	133
Primary	52.9	4.3	32.6	63.1	0.0	252	22.0	27.8	33.9	38.2	1,073	27.9	19.3	33.5	47.2	0.0	1,325
Lower secondary	81.8	11.2	24.6	64.2	0.0	207	32.2	26.3	40.3	33.4	810	42.3	20.4	34.1	45.5	0.0	1,017
Upper secondary	75.5	12.4	40.2	47.4	0.0	388	33.1	16.5	36.2	47.3	831	46.6	14.4	38.3	47.3	0.0	1,219
Higher	72.8	8.9	22.6	68.5	0.0	382	29.5	40.1	30.3	29.6	998	41.5	25.0	26.5	48.5	0.0	1,381
Language of household head																	
Thai	70.2	8.9	31.2	59.8	0.0	1,162	26.3	26.1	35.0	38.9	3,464	37.3	18.0	33.2	48.8	0.0	4,625
Non-Thai	84.9	16.8	18.9	63.9	0.4	93	52.4	34.6	36.4	29.0	356	59.1	29.3	31.2	39.4	0.1	449
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	81.1	5.4	37.0	57.4	0.2	240	35.3	20.5	36.5	43.0	757	46.3	14.1	36.7	49.1	0.1	997
Second	71.8	14.5	27.0	58.5	0.1	300	25.8	26.9	38.2	34.9	839	37.9	20.7	32.6	46.7	0.0	1,139
Middle	72.2	12.9	26.5	60.6	0.0	239	26.6	32.7	27.5	39.8	808	37.0	23.9	27.1	49.1	0.0	1,047
Fourth	55.4	4.7	43.2	52.1	0.0	300	27.7	20.4	40.5	39.1	777	35.4	13.6	41.7	44.8	0.0	1,077
Richest	83.3	9.7	15.1	75.2	0.0	175	28.6	40.8	32.9	26.3	639	40.4	27.0	25.0	48.0	0.0	814

[1] **TH indicator TC.S3 - Breastfeeding frequency**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Thailand, 2019

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding[1]	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of: Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	Number of children age 0-23 months
Median	**8.3**	**7,826**	**0.5**	**1.4**	**5,074**
Sex					
Male	9.2	3,942	0.5	1.4	2,643
Female	6.2	3,884	0.5	1.4	2,431
Area					
Urban	9.2	2,855	0.6	2.0	1,776
Rural	6.2	4,971	0.5	0.7	3,298
Region					
Bangkok	9.0	720	1.1	3.7	423
Central	9.0	2,033	0.5	1.1	1,300
North	5.8	1,221	0.5	0.6	775
Northeast	6.4	2,523	0.4	0.6	1,627
South	8.5	1,330	0.4	2.2	949
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	5.5	225	0.7	2.7	133
Primary	3.3	2,114	0.4	1.2	1,325
Lower secondary	9.3	1,569	0.6	1.0	1,017
Upper secondary	10.2	1,887	0.5	1.9	1,219
Higher	7.9	2,031	0.5	1.2	1,381
Language of household head					
Thai	6.9	7,137	0.5	1.3	4,625
Non-Thai	14.1	689	0.5	3.0	449
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	8.9	1,558	0.5	2.0	997
Second	9.6	1,769	0.4	0.6	1,139
Middle	5.7	1,555	0.4	2.5	1,047
Fourth	6.9	1,702	0.6	1.6	1,077
Richest	8.5	1,242	1.1	1.7	814
Mean	10.1	7,826	0.8	2.5	5,074

[1] MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

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Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Thailand, 2019

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	**14.0**	**1,255**	**27.4**	**3,820**	**24.1**	**5,074**
Sex						
Male	15.5	642	27.5	2,001	24.6	2,643
Female	12.4	612	27.3	1,819	23.6	2,431
Area						
Urban	15.0	468	28.4	1,308	24.9	1,776
Rural	13.4	786	26.9	2,512	23.7	3,298
Region						
Bangkok	(26.4)	127	25.8	296	26.0	423
Central	8.0	341	28.9	959	23.5	1,300
North	16.5	153	26.7	622	24.7	775
Northeast	14.2	422	24.4	1,205	21.7	1,627
South	14.1	212	31.5	737	27.6	949
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	25	28.6	108	26.1	133
Primary	5.3	252	21.5	1,073	18.4	1,325
Lower secondary	16.3	207	30.6	810	27.7	1,017
Upper secondary	17.1	388	32.4	831	27.5	1,219
Higher	15.3	382	26.9	998	23.7	1,381
Language of household head						
Thai	12.9	1,162	24.9	3,464	21.9	4,625
Non-Thai	27.4	93	51.3	356	46.4	449
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	11.4	240	34.2	757	28.7	997
Second	10.6	300	24.7	839	21.0	1,139
Middle	16.0	239	25.0	808	22.9	1,047
Fourth	16.8	300	26.6	777	23.9	1,077
Richest	15.8	175	26.9	639	24.5	814

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Thailand, 2019

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	**87.7**	**303**	**97.0**	**235**	**91.7**	**537**
Sex						
Male	95.5	170	97.2	102	96.1	272
Female	77.8	133	96.8	133	87.2	265
Area						
Urban	87.7	112	95.8	52	90.3	163
Rural	87.7	191	97.3	183	92.4	374

[1] MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

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Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Thailand, 2019

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Total	**75.7**	**67.8**	**52.9**	**1,098**	**74.0**	**94.9**	**71.7**	**94.7**	**2,722**	**74.5**	**87.1**	**66.3**	**3,820**
Sex													
Male	75.8	69.4	51.2	561	75.9	95.7	73.7	95.5	1,440	75.9	88.3	67.4	2,001
Female	75.6	66.2	54.6	537	71.9	94.0	69.5	93.8	1,282	73.0	85.8	65.1	1,819
Area													
Urban	72.5	56.4	37.9	391	73.2	93.0	70.8	93.8	917	73.0	82.1	61.0	1,308
Rural	77.5	74.2	61.1	707	74.4	95.8	72.1	95.1	1,805	75.3	89.7	69.0	2,512
Region													
Bangkok	(77.6)	(44.2)	(27.5)	80	89.6	98.4	89.2	98.8	216	86.4	83.8	72.5	296
Central	77.3	75.0	58.4	287	71.7	96.4	69.4	96.1	672	73.4	90.0	66.1	959
North	59.0	68.3	45.0	175	70.1	94.9	67.6	94.0	447	67.0	87.4	61.2	622
Northeast	81.6	66.2	56.8	315	72.6	92.1	69.7	91.7	890	75.0	85.3	66.4	1,205
South	77.6	69.0	55.2	240	76.5	96.3	74.3	96.9	497	76.8	87.4	68.1	737
Age (in months)													
6-8	50.3	75.6	42.3	303	40.6	97.4	40.1	97.2	235	46.1	85.2	41.3	537
9-11	82.1	54.8	47.5	295	70.3	98.7	70.0	98.4	373	75.5	79.3	60.1	668
12-17	86.1	74.4	63.9	295	78.2	97.5	75.8	96.7	904	80.1	91.8	72.9	1,199
18-23	89.0	65.7	60.2	206	78.6	91.3	75.2	91.5	1,210	80.1	87.5	73.1	1,416
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or none	(58.8)	(46.0)	(22.2)	32	78.4	98.6	78.4	97.6	76	72.6	83.2	61.9	108
Primary	74.3	77.3	55.7	236	61.1	94.6	58.6	94.7	837	64.0	90.8	58.0	1,073
Lower secondary	74.3	72.3	56.9	261	75.9	94.5	73.8	94.4	549	75.4	87.4	68.4	810
Upper secondary	82.6	67.1	54.8	275	78.6	92.1	75.3	90.5	555	79.9	83.8	68.5	831
Higher	73.6	59.4	48.5	294	83.9	97.2	82.1	97.8	704	80.9	86.1	72.2	998

Commented [A9]: This seems a bit strange. That children in rural households have higher MMF than their urban counterparts in case of currently breastfeeding children.

Similarly, % with minimum acceptable diet in rural areas is 1.6 times higher than children in urban households.

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Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices (Continued)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Thailand, 2019

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Language of household head													
Thai	76.2	67.1	52.7	911	74.1	94.9	71.7	94.7	2,553	74.7	87.6	66.7	3,464
Non-Thai	73.5	71.4	53.5	187	72.7	94.6	71.2	93.7	170	73.1	82.4	61.9	356
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	73.5	75.3	56.1	267	69.8	95.8	67.8	95.1	490	71.1	88.6	63.7	757
Second	82.8	66.6	55.1	217	75.3	95.3	71.8	94.0	622	77.2	87.9	67.5	839
Middle	78.8	70.2	59.8	215	66.3	93.1	63.6	92.8	593	69.6	87.0	62.6	808
Fourth	69.9	64.9	45.3	215	81.5	95.7	79.6	96.6	561	78.3	87.1	70.1	777
Richest	73.7	59.0	46.1	183	77.6	94.5	76.5	95.2	456	76.5	84.4	67.8	639

[1] MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

[2] MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)

[3] MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

[4] MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

[5] MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

[A] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

[B] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

[C] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Commented [A10]: Similarly, here the richest have the lowest while the poorest have the highest MMF.
These patterns are only seen among currently breastfeeding children and not among those who are not currently breastfeeding.

Commented [A11]: Again richer and richest have the lowest minimum acceptable diet. This odd pattern seems to be happening only for currently breastfeeding children.

Is it due to smaller sample sizes?

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Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	**80.7**	**5,074**
Sex		
Male	82.6	2,643
Female	78.7	2,431
Area		
Urban	78.9	1,776
Rural	81.7	3,298
Region		
Bangkok	81.8	423
Central	84.3	1,300
North	81.5	775
Northeast	77.8	1,627
South	79.7	949
Age (in months)		
0-5	69.4	1,255
6-11	84.8	1,206
12-23	84.3	2,614
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	80.6	133
Primary	83.9	1,325
Lower secondary	78.6	1,017
Upper secondary	74.5	1,219
Higher	84.7	1,381
Language of household head		
Thai	81.9	4,625
Non-Thai	68.5	449
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	73.1	997
Second	81.6	1,139
Middle	80.3	1,047
Fourth	86.0	1,077
Richest	82.4	814

[1] MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

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6.4 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.[21] Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.[22] The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.[23] Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight,* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight.*

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted.* Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted.* Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted,* while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.[24] Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

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[21] Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

[22] Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." *The Lancet 371*, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

[23] WHO. *Child Growth Standards.* Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

[24] See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

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Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix C. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 8.3 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 10.1 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 11.3 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

Table DQ.1.3 (Appendix C) presents percentage of eligible children under age 5 with completed interviews. The completion rate for the Questionnaire for Children under Five is 97.3 percent and the ratio of children age 5 to 4 is 1.20. Table DQ.2.4 (Appendix C) shows that completeness of reporting for children under 5 of both year and month of birth is 100 percent. Heaping in anthropometric measurements is shown in Table DQ.3.7 (Appendix C)

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Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Thailand, 2019

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age[A]	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	Percent below		Percent above		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Total	**7.7**	**1.6**	**-0.3**	**12,559**	**13.3**	**4.3**	**-0.5**	**12,301**	**7.7**	**2.7**	**9.2**	**3.5**	**0.0**	**12,138**
Sex														
Male	8.7	1.7	-0.3	6,325	15.2	5.2	-0.6	6,231	8.2	2.8	9.7	3.9	0.0	6,124
Female	6.6	1.4	-0.3	6,233	11.4	3.3	-0.4	6,070	7.2	2.6	8.7	3.0	0.0	6,013
Area														
Urban	6.6	1.6	-0.2	4,506	13.9	4.0	-0.4	4,408	6.8	2.2	10.5	4.1	0.0	4,356
Rural	8.3	1.6	-0.3	8,053	13.0	4.4	-0.5	7,893	8.2	3.0	8.5	3.2	-0.1	7,782
Region														
Bangkok	6.4	2.4	0.0	963	17.0	6.0	-0.6	942	4.5	1.3	17.2	7.1	0.4	918
Central	7.7	0.7	-0.2	3,137	13.4	4.8	-0.4	3,100	9.1	3.2	9.4	3.6	0.0	3,041
North	7.9	1.4	-0.3	2,112	14.5	3.8	-0.5	2,062	8.3	2.7	9.8	3.8	0.0	2,046
Northeast	6.8	1.8	-0.3	4,187	12.0	3.7	-0.5	4,080	7.5	3.0	8.6	3.0	0.0	4,059
South	9.8	2.1	-0.4	2,159	12.9	4.1	-0.6	2,117	6.8	2.1	6.1	2.4	-0.2	2,074
Age (in months)														
0-5	14.5	7.1	-0.8	1,109	23.9	8.0	-0.7	1,081	17.2	5.7	4.2	1.5	-0.3	1,056
6-11	6.8	1.3	-0.4	1,148	11.9	3.4	-0.3	1,104	4.6	1.5	3.9	1.6	-0.2	1,112
12-17	8.0	0.5	-0.2	1,121	16.9	5.5	-0.6	1,076	6.7	1.7	8.3	2.3	0.1	1,084
18-23	7.3	1.2	-0.3	1,302	16.8	4.8	-0.7	1,241	7.8	3.1	10.4	3.4	0.0	1,233
24-35	7.5	1.0	-0.2	2,552	11.9	3.4	-0.4	2,492	7.7	3.4	11.0	4.9	0.1	2,458
36-47	5.6	1.2	-0.2	2,774	10.5	4.4	-0.4	2,754	7.0	2.6	11.5	4.2	0.1	2,704
48-59	7.6	0.9	-0.3	2,553	10.7	2.9	-0.5	2,553	6.2	1.6	9.3	3.7	-0.1	2,491
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	10.5	1.4	-0.6	379	18.6	5.0	-0.6	359	13.2	6.5	6.0	4.0	-0.4	369
Primary	7.5	2.1	-0.3	3,685	12.2	3.7	-0.5	3,618	7.7	2.6	8.8	3.1	0.0	3,563
Lower secondary	8.4	1.3	-0.3	2,523	12.8	4.7	-0.5	2,496	7.4	2.9	9.0	2.8	-0.1	2,454
Upper secondary	8.2	1.7	-0.3	2,928	15.0	4.5	-0.5	2,835	6.2	1.7	8.2	3.4	-0.1	2,786
Higher	6.4	0.9	-0.2	3,041	13.0	4.4	-0.4	2,991	8.6	3.1	11.2	4.6	0.1	2,964
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

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Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Thailand, 2019

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age[A]	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	8.6	1.8	-0.4	1,371	13.8	4.3	-0.7	1,357	5.9	1.8	11.2	3.8	-0.1	1,351
20-34	8.0	1.2	-0.3	6,444	13.7	4.8	-0.5	6,284	8.5	2.8	8.4	3.4	-0.1	6,195
35-49	8.7	2.7	-0.3	3,033	13.5	3.6	-0.6	3,000	7.4	2.8	8.8	3.0	0.0	2,948
No information on biological mother	3.7	0.8	0.0	1,711	11.3	3.6	-0.3	1,660	6.6	2.9	11.4	4.5	0.2	1,644
Language of household head														
Thai	7.1	1.4	-0.2	11,498	12.9	4.2	-0.5	11,263	7.4	2.6	9.6	3.6	0.0	11,122
Non-Thai	13.9	2.9	-0.7	1,061	17.9	5.2	-0.8	1,038	10.6	4.4	4.6	1.9	-0.4	1,016
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	11.0	2.5	-0.5	2,470	15.7	5.1	-0.7	2,426	11.1	3.8	5.5	2.2	-0.3	2,396
Second	8.1	1.8	-0.5	2,928	15.1	4.1	-0.7	2,889	7.4	2.8	7.4	2.6	-0.1	2,853
Middle	8.0	1.2	-0.1	2,665	11.5	4.0	-0.4	2,597	6.2	2.9	11.5	3.9	0.1	2,533
Fourth	6.0	1.5	-0.1	2,582	10.9	4.6	-0.4	2,511	7.3	2.1	12.0	4.7	0.1	2,487
Richest	4.5	0.6	-0.1	1,913	13.5	3.2	-0.4	1,878	6.4	1.7	9.8	4.1	0.1	1,869

[1] MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

[2] MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

[3] MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

[5] MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

[6] MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

[7] MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

[8] MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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6.5 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.[25] In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing to poor learning outcomes, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.[26] The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

In Thailand, a national programme for Universal Salt Iodisation (USI) to iodise salt is the main approach for the prevention of iodine deficiency. A notification of the Ministry of Public Health issued in 1991 mandated that all salt for human consumption must be adequately fortified at least 30 ppm. This minimum standard was revised to 20-40 ppm in 2010. Another notification was also issued in this year regulated that salty condiments such as fish sauce, salt brine and seasoning products of soybeans must contain iodine in the concentration of 2-3 milligrams per litre of products or using iodized salt in the process of production. In 2012, the USI programme was expanded to include animal consumption.

In Thailand MICS 2019, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for potassium iodate and potassium iodide. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, while Table TC.9.2 presents the percent distribution of households where salt was actually tested. Households with no salt or households where salt was not tested due to other reasons were excluded from the denominator.

Table TC.9.1: Iodised salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodizes salt, Thailand, 2019

			Percent of households with:						
				Salt test result					
					Iodised				
	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	No salt	Not iodised 0 ppm	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ ppm[1]	Total	Percentage of households with iodised salt[2]	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
Total	**87.3**	**35,604**	**10.4**	**5.0**	**14.3**	**70.3**	**100.0**	**84.6**	**34,680**
Area									
Urban	80.4	17,196	16.1	3.1	12.0	68.9	100.0	80.8	16,484
Rural	93.6	18,408	5.3	6.7	16.4	71.6	100.0	88.1	18,196
Region									
Bangkok	67.6	5,549	29.1	1.7	9.9	59.4	100.0	69.2	5,287
Central	83.9	10,067	11.9	1.4	10.8	75.9	100.0	86.7	9,584
North	95.6	6,299	3.9	4.6	7.8	83.8	100.0	91.6	6,265
Northeast	95.0	9,141	4.4	11.1	29.6	54.9	100.0	84.5	9,087
South	91.6	4,548	6.6	4.6	5.2	83.7	100.0	88.9	4,457
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	84.9	8,658	13.4	9.3	19.3	58.0	100.0	77.4	8,491
Second	84.6	7,531	13.7	5.6	14.1	66.6	100.0	80.7	7,384
Middle	88.1	6,881	9.4	4.1	13.1	73.4	100.0	86.5	6,689
Fourth	89.5	6,508	7.9	2.6	11.9	77.5	100.0	89.5	6,327
Richest	90.5	6,026	5.7	1.4	11.3	81.6	100.0	92.8	5,788

[1] TH indicator TC.S4 - Minimum iodised salt consumption

[2] MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodised salt consumption

[25] ICCIDD, UNICEF, WHO. *Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers*. Geneva: WHO Press (2007). http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1

[26] Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcdb.2011.07.009

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Table TC.9.2: Iodised salt consumption (Households in which salt was tested)

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodizes salt, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with: Salt test result: Not iodised 0 ppm	Iodised: >0 and <15 PPM	Iodised: 15+ ppm[1]	Total	Percentage of households with iodised salt[2]	Number of households in which salt was tested
Total	**87.3**	**35,604**	**5.6**	**16.0**	**78.5**	**100.0**	**94.4**	**31,069**
Area								
Urban	80.4	17,196	3.7	14.2	82.1	100.0	96.3	13,832
Rural	93.6	18,408	7.0	17.4	75.6	100.0	93.0	17,237
Region								
Bangkok	67.6	5,549	2.4	13.9	83.7	100.0	97.6	3,750
Central	83.9	10,067	1.6	12.2	86.1	100.0	98.4	8,445
North	95.6	6,299	4.8	8.1	87.1	100.0	95.2	6,023
Northeast	95.0	9,141	11.6	30.9	57.4	100.0	88.4	8,686
South	91.6	4,548	4.9	5.5	89.6	100.0	95.1	4,165
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	84.9	8,658	10.7	22.3	67.0	100.0	89.3	7,355
Second	84.6	7,531	6.5	16.3	77.2	100.0	93.5	6,372
Middle	88.1	6,881	4.6	14.4	81.0	100.0	95.4	6,060
Fourth	89.5	6,508	2.9	12.9	84.2	100.0	97.1	5,827
Richest	90.5	6,026	1.5	12.0	86.5	100.0	98.5	5,456

[1] TH indicator TC.S5 - Minimum iodised salt consumption (Households in which salt was tested)

[2] TH indicator TC.S6 - Iodised salt consumption (Households in which salt was tested)

6.6 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.[27] Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.[28] In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.10.1. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

[27] Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

[28] Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91–102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" *American Academy of Pediatrics* 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183–191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

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Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.2. The questionnaire also included a country-specific question on the use of electronic devices as a type of plaything. The percentage of children who play with electronic devices and the average playtime with electronic devices are presented in Table TC.10.2S.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.[29] In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.10.3.

[29] Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

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Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Thailand, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Total	**92.3**	**5.4**	**0.7**	**56.0**	**71.2**	**33.9**	**2.2**	**62.2**	**3.6**	**8,639**
Sex										
Male	90.5	5.3	0.8	56.7	71.5	33.5	2.2	61.5	3.6	4,259
Female	94.2	5.4	0.5	55.4	71.0	34.4	2.2	62.8	3.7	4,381
Area										
Urban	95.3	5.5	0.2	64.3	77.4	43.9	2.7	68.9	4.1	3,268
Rural	90.6	5.3	0.9	51.0	67.5	27.9	1.9	58.1	3.4	5,372
Region										
Bangkok	98.3	5.7	0.0	73.4	80.0	59.9	3.5	77.7	4.5	780
Central	92.6	5.4	0.5	69.6	85.4	40.5	2.7	73.6	4.3	2,169
North	88.3	5.2	1.3	52.3	68.5	30.0	2.0	58.1	3.4	1,415
Northeast	93.9	5.4	0.3	37.0	54.0	22.2	1.5	48.8	2.8	2,868
South	89.4	5.2	1.3	67.9	82.4	37.4	2.6	67.4	4.0	1,408
Age										
2	91.8	5.4	0.5	59.8	73.7	36.3	2.4	64.0	3.8	2,777
3	93.2	5.4	0.5	54.9	70.9	32.7	2.1	62.6	3.6	3,028
4	92.0	5.4	1.0	53.6	69.2	33.0	2.1	60.0	3.5	2,835
Mother's education[A]										
Pre-primary or none	75.8	4.7	1.4	45.5	49.5	20.4	1.5	30.6	2.0	305
Primary	89.0	5.2	1.0	28.8	31.7	15.3	1.1	26.3	1.5	2,672
Lower secondary	91.9	5.3	0.9	65.7	88.7	36.0	2.4	74.6	4.4	1,742
Upper secondary	95.6	5.5	0.3	70.4	90.1	44.2	2.9	80.7	4.7	1,953
Higher	96.6	5.7	0.2	71.9	94.2	49.2	3.1	86.5	5.1	1,964
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

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Table TC.10.1: Support for learning (Continued)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Thailand, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Father's education										
Pre-primary or none	72.7	4.7	0.2	100.0	99.9	43.0	3.4	65.2	4.4	117
Primary	89.4	5.2	1.4	100.0	95.3	53.5	3.7	79.6	4.7	1,051
Lower secondary	93.7	5.5	0.6	100.0	93.7	57.5	3.8	83.4	4.9	1,329
Upper secondary	96.1	5.5	0.1	100.0	94.5	60.9	3.9	86.5	5.0	1,134
Higher	97.0	5.7	0.3	100.0	96.3	70.8	4.4	90.8	5.3	1,207
Biological father not in the household	90.7	5.3	0.7	0.0	40.9	0.2	0.0	33.5	2.0	3,799
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Language of household head										
Thai	93.2	5.4	0.5	55.0	70.4	34.0	2.2	62.1	3.6	7,907
Non-Thai	82.6	5.0	2.4	67.2	80.9	33.2	2.5	63.7	3.9	732
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	85.1	5.0	1.8	44.2	56.5	20.3	1.5	44.2	2.7	1,681
Second	91.2	5.3	0.7	44.8	63.2	26.9	1.7	53.9	3.1	1,990
Middle	93.2	5.4	0.1	57.0	72.9	34.9	2.3	63.7	3.7	1,852
Fourth	95.1	5.5	0.4	64.2	78.5	37.7	2.5	69.6	4.0	1,764
Richest	98.2	5.8	0.3	75.3	89.7	55.0	3.4	85.1	5.0	1,352

[1] MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

[2] MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

[3] MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

[A] In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children
Total	**33.9**	**8.9**	**55.9**	**89.9**	**73.0**	**79.8**	**13,689**
Sex							
Male	33.7	8.1	56.7	89.8	70.9	79.1	6,893
Female	34.1	9.8	55.1	90.0	75.3	80.6	6,796
Area							
Urban	44.1	13.2	60.2	90.2	72.1	80.5	5,037
Rural	28.0	6.4	53.5	89.7	73.6	79.4	8,652
Region							
Bangkok	56.4	24.7	57.6	88.9	68.3	73.5	1,200
Central	42.4	9.2	52.5	89.1	69.6	78.9	3,461
North	35.9	9.8	61.4	91.9	75.5	83.0	2,189
Northeast	22.8	5.0	58.3	89.7	74.3	79.6	4,483
South	29.2	7.0	50.6	90.1	75.7	81.9	2,355
Age							
0-1	16.3	4.0	44.7	77.1	52.3	60.9	5,050
2-4	44.2	11.7	62.5	97.4	85.1	90.9	8,639
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	11.0	1.1	62.7	87.3	76.0	80.1	438
Primary	22.8	4.1	58.3	92.0	78.3	83.2	3,988
Lower secondary	31.5	4.8	54.9	92.0	75.5	82.9	2,749
Upper secondary	36.0	7.9	52.4	87.3	67.6	75.6	3,170
Higher	50.3	20.0	56.4	88.5	69.5	77.2	3,341
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Language of household head							
Thai	36.1	9.7	55.9	90.4	73.1	80.0	12,509
Non-Thai	10.3	1.0	56.7	84.3	72.1	77.8	1,180
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	14.2	2.2	55.9	89.4	75.5	80.2	2,674
Second	26.4	3.7	58.0	88.0	74.9	81.3	3,125
Middle	31.2	6.8	53.2	90.4	71.7	79.5	2,890
Fourth	39.9	8.5	58.3	90.8	73.7	80.8	2,835
Richest	64.9	28.0	53.4	91.4	68.3	76.3	2,165

[1] MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books

[2] MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TC.10.2S: Electronic device as playthings

Percentage of children under age 5 who play with electronic devices by average hours per day, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children who play with electronic devices[1]	Number of children	Playtime with electronic devices (hrs.)					Percent playing with electronic devices on average for three hours or more per day[2]	Number of children playing with electronic devices
			< 1	1-2	3-4	≥ 5	DK/Missing		
Total	**52.8**	**13,689**	**49.7**	**41.2**	**6.7**	**1.6**	**0.8**	**8.3**	**7,225**
Sex									
Male	51.8	6,893	48.5	42.5	6.2	2.0	0.7	8.2	3,571
Female	53.8	6,796	50.9	39.8	7.2	1.2	0.9	8.4	3,654
Area									
Urban	57.6	5,037	49.1	40.5	6.9	2.7	0.8	9.6	2,902
Rural	50.0	8,652	50.1	41.6	6.5	1.0	0.8	7.5	4,322
Region									
Bangkok	55.9	1,200	47.7	36.9	12.4	1.6	1.3	14.1	671
Central	55.1	3,461	47.7	44.3	6.8	0.6	0.5	7.4	1,909
North	51.5	2,189	44.3	46.5	7.9	0.9	0.4	8.8	1,128
Northeast	51.5	4,483	52.7	37.8	5.7	3.1	0.7	8.8	2,311
South	51.2	2,355	53.4	40.0	3.9	1.3	1.4	5.2	1,206
Age									
0-1	23.0	5,050	70.8	23.7	0.7	4.0	0.9	4.7	1,163
2-4	70.2	8,639	45.7	44.5	7.8	1.2	0.8	9.0	6,062
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	30.8	438	44.6	40.3	14.3	0.2	0.6	14.4	135
Primary	48.7	3,988	53.9	38.3	6.3	0.9	0.5	7.2	1,941
Lower secondary	55.2	2,749	51.7	40.2	5.5	1.3	1.3	6.8	1,519
Upper secondary	56.7	3,170	49.2	41.1	6.8	2.2	0.8	8.9	1,796
Higher	54.8	3,341	44.7	45.0	7.4	2.3	0.6	9.7	1,832
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Language of household head									
Thai	54.6	12,509	49.6	41.3	6.6	1.7	0.8	8.3	6,836
Non-Thai	32.9	1,180	52.1	39.5	7.8	0.3	0.4	8.0	389
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	41.0	2,674	56.4	36.5	4.8	1.6	0.6	6.5	1,096
Second	53.4	3,125	52.6	38.0	5.6	2.8	0.9	8.4	1,669
Middle	53.3	2,890	49.5	40.5	7.6	1.7	0.7	9.3	1,541
Fourth	57.4	2,835	47.7	42.9	7.8	0.8	0.8	8.5	1,628
Richest	59.6	2,165	43.1	47.7	7.1	1.2	0.9	8.3	1,290

[1] TH indicator TC.S7 - Availability of electronic device as playthings

[2] TH indicator TC.S8 - Playtime with electronic devices

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week[1]	Number of children
Total	**2.3**	**3.4**	**4.5**	**13,689**
Sex				
Male	3.0	4.1	5.5	6,893
Female	1.6	2.7	3.6	6,796
Area				
Urban	2.7	3.3	4.7	5,037
Rural	2.1	3.5	4.4	8,652
Region				
Bangkok	2.2	2.4	3.4	1,200
Central	3.0	4.2	5.2	3,461
North	1.3	2.4	3.5	2,189
Northeast	2.4	2.8	4.0	4,483
South	2.1	5.0	6.1	2,355
Age				
0-1	1.5	2.5	2.9	5,050
2-4	2.8	4.0	5.5	8,639
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	3.0	3.3	5.0	438
Primary	2.8	4.7	5.8	3,988
Lower secondary	2.4	3.0	4.8	2,749
Upper secondary	1.5	3.0	3.4	3,170
Higher	2.4	2.7	3.8	3,341
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Language of household head				
Thai	2.3	3.4	4.5	12,509
Non-Thai	2.7	3.4	4.5	1,180
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	2.2	3.8	5.0	2,674
Second	2.7	3.5	4.8	3,125
Middle	1.6	4.3	4.8	2,890
Fourth	2.9	3.1	4.4	2,835
Richest	2.0	2.0	3.4	2,165

[1] **MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision**

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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6.7 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.[30]. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being. [31]

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Thailand. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

[30] UNICEF et al. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale.* Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

[31] Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

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Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	**60.9**	**99.1**	**84.8**	**99.0**	**92.9**	**5,863**
Sex						
Male	57.9	98.9	81.7	98.7	90.8	2,952
Female	63.9	99.3	87.9	99.4	95.0	2,911
Area						
Urban	68.1	99.2	86.0	99.1	94.1	2,182
Rural	56.6	99.0	84.1	99.0	92.2	3,681
Region						
Bangkok	83.9	100.0	83.6	98.6	94.8	480
Central	65.9	98.8	90.5	99.2	95.4	1,429
North	67.0	99.8	84.5	99.7	94.7	969
Northeast	46.1	98.7	83.4	99.2	89.7	1,960
South	65.7	99.2	80.4	98.2	92.8	1,025
Age						
3	52.3	98.5	84.0	98.9	91.5	3,028
4	70.0	99.7	85.6	99.2	94.4	2,835
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	62.7	99.5	84.4	99.2	93.2	5,057
Not attending	49.5	96.8	87.4	98.0	90.4	806
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	39.7	98.4	86.3	98.4	90.9	213
Primary	55.0	99.2	82.3	98.9	92.1	1,874
Lower secondary	64.9	98.8	82.4	98.4	92.7	1,180
Upper secondary	58.3	99.2	85.1	99.5	91.5	1,283
Higher	71.7	99.2	89.9	99.4	95.8	1,310
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Language of household head						
Thai	62.7	99.1	85.0	99.2	93.6	5,372
Non-Thai	40.7	99.2	83.0	96.7	84.7	491
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	48.5	99.0	81.7	98.7	89.8	1,116
Second	57.9	98.9	83.4	99.0	92.1	1,356
Middle	59.6	99.5	85.9	98.7	95.1	1,335
Fourth	65.5	99.0	84.7	99.2	91.6	1,133
Richest	76.4	99.0	89.1	99.8	96.1	922

[1] **MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1**

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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CHAPTER 7 LEARN

7.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

Given that investing in children early builds the foundation for their future development and learning, with long-term gains in the areas of health, nutrition, education and future employment, this area has become one of the important policy areas for the Royal Thai Government. In early 2019, the National Early Childhood Development (ECD) Act became law, paving the way for access to quality ECD services for more than four million children up to six years of age, as well pregnant women. The ECD Operational Plan, adopted by the Ministry of Education (MoE) in October, provides guidance for the development of ECD plans at the provincial level where authorities will be accountable for results for children.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Thailand, the school year begins in May.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted[1]). The official primary school entry age in Thailand is age 6 years.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents parity indices in support of SDG indicator 4.5.1, specifically on the gender, wealth and area disaggregates of SDG indicator 4.2.2. Generally, when an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

[1] The ratio is termed "adjusted" since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

Commented [A1]: COMMENTS FROM DIOGO/EDUCATION TEAM:

Here are the comments from the education team. They are all small comments except for LN.2.1 where we suspect of a copy and paste or coding issue:

-Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organized learning – we should add the word "adjusted" every time the "net attendance ratio" is mentioned

-**Table LN.2.1: School Readiness – Might be good to double check**: The shares here show reverse trends from the norm. Share of rural is higher than urban, might be good to double check; similarly in mother's education, the share reduces as mother's education increases which seems contradictory. Same with wealth quintile

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Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	**86.3**	**5,863**
Sex		
Male	85.1	2,952
Female	87.5	2,911
Area		
Urban	80.3	2,182
Rural	89.8	3,681
Region		
Bangkok	71.2	480
Central	81.1	1,429
North	85.3	969
Northeast	92.4	1,960
South	89.6	1,025
Age (in months)		
36-47	78.5	3,028
48-59	94.5	2,835
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	78.2	213
Primary	88.9	1,874
Lower secondary	84.3	1,180
Upper secondary	83.4	1,283
Higher	88.4	1,310
DK/Missing	(*)	3
Language of household head		
Thai	86.9	5,372
Non-Thai	79.8	491
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	85.4	1,116
Second	88.7	1,356
Middle	84.8	1,335
Fourth	84.4	1,133
Richest	88.1	922

[1] MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Thailand, 2019

	Percent of children:					
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education	Total	Net attendance ratio[1]	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year[A]
Total	**94.8**	**3.6**	**1.5**	**100.0**	**98.5**	**1,155**
Sex						
Male	94.9	2.8	2.3	100.0	97.7	553
Female	94.8	4.4	0.8	100.0	99.2	603
Area						
Urban	94.3	4.8	0.9	100.0	99.1	495
Rural	95.2	2.8	2.0	100.0	98.0	660
Region						
Bangkok	89.1	10.2	0.6	100.0	99.4	118
Central	98.1	1.3	0.7	100.0	99.3	234
North	90.5	8.2	1.3	100.0	98.7	203
Northeast	97.5	1.4	1.1	100.0	98.9	382
South	93.9	2.3	3.8	100.0	96.2	218
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	92.1	1.2	6.8	100.0	93.2	40
Primary	94.9	3.3	1.8	100.0	98.2	435
Lower secondary	95.3	2.5	2.2	100.0	97.8	216
Upper secondary	97.1	2.7	0.2	100.0	99.8	256
Higher	92.0	7.1	0.9	100.0	99.1	209
Language of household head						
Thai	94.9	3.7	1.4	100.0	98.6	1,054
Non-Thai	94.2	2.7	3.1	100.0	96.9	101
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	92.8	3.5	3.6	100.0	96.4	251
Second	96.3	1.2	2.5	100.0	97.5	237
Middle	95.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	253
Fourth	97.6	2.1	0.3	100.0	99.7	222
Richest	92.2	6.9	1.0	100.0	99.0	191
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male[2]	1.00	1.57	0.33	na	1.02	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest[3]	1.01	0.52	3.80	na	0.97	na
Area						
Rural/Urban[4]	1.01	0.57	2.29	na	0.99	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

[2] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[3] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] Age at the beginning of the school year refers to age at May, 2019

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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7.2 ATTENDANCE

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year[2].

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Thailand, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 12 and upper secondary school at age 15. There are 6 grades in primary school, 3 grades in lower secondary school and 3 grades in upper secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as *Prathomsuksa 1* to *Prathomsuksa 6*. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as *Mattayomsuksa 1* to *Mattayomsuksa 3* and in upper secondary to *Mattayomsuksa 4* to *Mattayomsuksa 6*. The school year typically runs from May of one year to March of the following year.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering *Prathomsuksa 1*.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 11 years who are attending primary or secondary school[3], and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4[4] for children age 12 to 14 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in *Prathomsuksa 3*, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6[5].

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 14 to 16 years old, who completed primary education in Thailand. Completion rates are also presented lower and upper secondary education.

[2] The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

[3] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

[4] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

[5] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

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The table also provides the "effective" transition rate[6], defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The table also presents additional parity indices in support of SDG Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

The further from 1 a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. When an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups.

[6] The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

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Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	**82.1**	**1,248**
Sex		
Male	81.7	665
Female	82.6	583
Area		
Urban	76.9	400
Rural	84.6	848
Region		
Bangkok	65.4	100
Central	78.2	324
North	80.4	229
Northeast	89.2	360
South	85.4	236
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	88.2	47
Primary	84.8	404
Lower secondary	82.7	264
Upper secondary	84.5	288
Higher	73.2	244
Language of household head		
Thai	81.7	1,145
Non-Thai	86.4	103
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	88.4	271
Second	86.3	251
Middle	80.3	280
Fourth	74.6	248
Richest	80.2	197

[1] **MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness**

Commented [A3]: I have done a quick check on the low school readiness. Surprisingly, a high proportion of children attending Grade 1 reported retention (attended the same grade previous year), this could be the reason. Looks like a data collection/quality issue.

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Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age[A]
Total	**75.8**	**1,160**
Sex		
Male	78.2	631
Female	72.8	529
Area		
Urban	72.7	390
Rural	77.3	771
Region		
Bangkok	76.8	85
Central	75.8	301
North	81.1	215
Northeast	71.1	350
South	77.6	210
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	75.4	39
Primary	73.0	411
Lower secondary	77.3	219
Upper secondary	76.7	255
Higher	78.2	235
Language of household head		
Thai	75.8	1,064
Non-Thai	75.6	96
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	75.7	249
Second	71.4	239
Middle	75.5	252
Fourth	79.3	252
Richest	77.2	168

[1] **MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education**

[A] Children age 6 years at May, 2019

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Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year[B]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year[B]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year[B]
Total	**94.9**	**4.1**	**1.0**	**4,027**	**94.7**	**4.3**	**1.1**	**3,621**	**94.8**	**4.2**	**1.0**	**7,648**
Area												
Urban	94.2	4.9	0.8	1,483	94.4	4.1	1.5	1,366	94.3	4.5	1.1	2,849
Rural	95.2	3.7	1.0	2,544	94.8	4.4	0.8	2,255	95.0	4.0	0.9	4,799
Region												
Bangkok	96.6	2.2	0.8	364	94.3	4.0	1.7	337	95.5	3.0	1.3	701
Central	92.2	6.0	1.8	1,056	95.9	3.2	1.0	957	94.0	4.6	1.4	2,013
North	96.8	2.5	0.7	698	93.8	4.2	1.9	616	95.4	3.3	1.3	1,314
Northeast	95.9	3.8	0.3	1,246	93.3	5.8	0.8	1,074	94.7	4.7	0.6	2,319
South	94.1	4.7	1.2	664	96.0	3.5	0.4	637	95.0	4.1	0.8	1,301
Age at beginning of school year												
6	78.7	19.4	1.8	631	74.0	25.3	0.7	529	76.6	22.1	1.3	1,160
7	98.1	1.5	0.3	694	98.6	0.8	0.6	666	98.3	1.2	0.5	1,360
8	99.2	0.2	0.6	600	97.8	1.5	0.6	555	98.6	0.8	0.6	1,155
9	98.8	0.1	1.1	716	99.7	0.1	0.2	649	99.2	0.1	0.7	1,365
10	97.8	1.2	1.0	706	97.6	0.2	2.3	605	97.7	0.7	1.6	1,312
11	95.4	3.4	1.1	680	97.1	0.8	2.1	616	96.2	2.2	1.5	1,296
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	94.3	4.0	1.3	131	95.3	2.0	2.7	147	94.8	2.9	2.0	278
Primary	94.6	4.7	0.7	1,606	94.8	4.3	0.8	1,352	94.7	4.5	0.8	2,958
Lower secondary	94.7	2.5	2.8	752	92.9	5.8	1.3	638	93.9	4.0	2.1	1,390
Upper secondary	96.4	3.5	0.1	685	94.6	4.8	0.6	769	95.4	4.2	0.4	1,454
Higher	94.4	5.0	0.5	854	95.8	2.7	1.4	709	95.0	4.0	0.9	1,563
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	5

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Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children (continued)

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year[B]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year[B]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year[B]
Language of household head												
Thai	94.9	4.1	1.0	3,744	94.6	4.3	1.0	3,332	94.8	4.2	1.0	7,076
Non-Thai	94.4	4.6	0.8	283	95.0	3.6	1.3	289	94.7	4.1	1.1	572
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	95.7	3.6	0.6	853	93.7	5.4	0.9	697	94.8	4.4	0.8	1,550
Second	95.9	3.5	0.6	867	93.9	4.7	1.4	792	95.0	4.1	0.9	1,659
Middle	94.2	4.4	1.4	837	95.0	4.1	0.9	764	94.6	4.2	1.2	1,601
Fourth	92.9	5.1	2.0	754	94.7	4.0	1.2	775	93.8	4.6	1.6	1,529
Richest	95.3	4.3	0.3	717	96.3	2.9	0.8	592	95.7	3.7	0.5	1,309

[1] MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

[A] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary education

[B] Age at the beginning of the school year refers to age at May, 2019

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year[B]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year[B]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year[B]
Total	**82.2**	**11.6**	**5.1**	**1,982**	**89.2**	**9.0**	**1.6**	**2,002**	**85.7**	**10.3**	**3.4**	**3,985**
Area												
Urban	81.8	12.0	4.6	830	87.9	10.0	1.5	845	84.9	11.0	3.0	1,675
Rural	82.6	11.4	5.5	1,152	90.1	8.2	1.7	1,157	86.3	9.8	3.6	2,309
Region												
Bangkok	93.1	5.7	1.2	209	92.4	5.8	1.1	212	92.7	5.7	1.2	421
Central	87.4	7.4	4.1	540	90.1	8.0	1.8	579	88.8	7.7	2.9	1,119
North	84.0	11.3	3.9	278	88.7	9.7	0.6	310	86.5	10.5	2.2	588
Northeast	79.7	13.9	4.7	666	89.7	8.1	2.2	607	84.5	11.1	3.5	1,273
South	68.8	19.0	12.1	289	84.4	14.3	1.3	295	76.7	16.6	6.7	583
Age at beginning of school year												
12	66.0	30.4	2.7	698	72.7	25.7	1.5	638	69.2	28.2	2.1	1,336
13	91.9	1.7	4.7	697	97.2	1.3	1.5	771	94.7	1.5	3.0	1,468
14	90.0	1.0	8.6	587	96.5	0.9	1.8	594	93.3	1.0	5.2	1,181
Mother's education[C]												
Pre-primary or none	39.0	36.5	24.4	66	87.3	11.4	1.2	77	65.0	23.0	12.0	144
Primary	82.5	11.2	5.3	810	89.1	8.7	2.0	835	85.9	9.9	3.6	1,645
Lower secondary	81.1	9.2	9.6	325	90.0	7.7	1.5	341	85.7	8.4	5.4	666
Upper secondary	89.1	8.2	2.6	389	90.7	7.3	2.0	364	89.8	7.8	2.3	754
Higher	85.5	14.3	0.3	376	87.4	11.9	0.6	376	86.5	13.1	0.4	753
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	14

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Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents (continued)

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year[B]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year[B]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year[B]
Language of household head												
Thai	82.8	11.3	4.8	1,866	89.4	8.7	1.6	1,883	86.1	10.0	3.2	3,749
Non-Thai	73.4	16.5	10.1	116	84.9	13.3	1.7	120	79.3	14.8	5.8	235
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	76.0	13.6	10.4	360	87.1	9.7	3.2	354	81.5	11.6	6.8	714
Second	79.5	13.5	4.3	436	88.0	10.1	1.5	391	83.5	11.9	3.0	826
Middle	80.3	12.2	7.0	406	88.8	8.5	2.7	435	84.7	10.3	4.8	841
Fourth	91.2	5.8	2.9	335	93.3	5.7	0.2	402	92.4	5.8	1.4	737
Richest	85.0	12.1	1.6	446	88.4	11.1	0.5	421	86.6	11.6	1.1	866

[1] MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

[B] Age at the beginning of the school year refers to age at May, 2019

[C] The disaggregate of mother's education is not available for children age 15 years identified as emancipated at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Thailand, 2019

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school[A]	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school[A]
Total	**0.7**	**93.8**	**4.9**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**7,674**	**1.2**	**85.6**	**9.2**	**3.9**	**100.0**	**3,959**
Sex												
Male	0.7	93.4	5.2	0.7	100.0	4,062	1.3	84.4	8.4	5.9	100.0	1,924
Female	0.8	94.2	4.5	0.5	100.0	3,613	1.2	86.8	9.9	2.1	100.0	2,035
Area												
Urban	1.0	92.5	6.0	0.4	100.0	2,878	1.4	84.7	10.4	3.5	100.0	1,674
Rural	0.5	94.5	4.3	0.7	100.0	4,796	1.1	86.3	8.3	4.3	100.0	2,285
Region												
Bangkok	1.7	94.8	2.7	0.7	100.0	694	2.4	83.9	12.7	1.0	100.0	466
Central	0.7	94.9	4.1	0.3	100.0	1,980	1.1	88.2	4.9	5.9	100.0	1,123
North	1.3	93.8	3.7	1.1	100.0	1,322	2.1	86.9	8.9	2.0	100.0	577
Northeast	0.3	93.4	5.9	0.4	100.0	2,340	0.8	84.9	10.5	3.8	100.0	1,251
South	0.5	92.2	6.7	0.6	100.0	1,338	0.4	82.2	12.5	4.9	100.0	541
Mother's education[B]												
Pre-primary or none	0.3	87.9	7.9	3.8	100.0	289	7.2	71.6	14.0	7.1	100.0	130
Primary	0.5	94.0	5.1	0.5	100.0	2,957	1.3	85.2	11.2	2.3	100.0	1,649
Lower secondary	0.4	95.5	3.8	0.4	100.0	1,364	0.4	88.3	10.7	0.6	100.0	645
Upper secondary	1.3	94.6	3.8	0.4	100.0	1,458	1.1	88.0	7.6	3.3	100.0	760
Higher	1.0	92.8	6.0	0.2	100.0	1,592	1.1	92.4	4.7	1.8	100.0	696
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1

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Table LN.2.5: Age for grade (continued)

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Thailand, 2019

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school[A]	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school[A]
Grade												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	4.0	95.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,248	3.0	96.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,371
2 (primary/lower secondary)	0.1	98.5	0.8	0.6	100.0	1,344	0.3	96.0	2.2	1.5	100.0	1,315
3 (primary/lower secondary)	0.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,173	0.3	67.7	27.1	4.8	100.0	1,175
4 (primary)	0.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,401	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	0.0	97.3	2.0	0.6	100.0	1,311	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	0.2	69.8	27.9	2.1	100.0	1,194	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	0.0	8.0	12.0	80.0	100.0	98
Language of household head												
Thai	0.7	93.8	4.9	0.5	100.0	7,098	1.2	86.3	8.6	3.9	100.0	3,714
Non-Thai	0.6	93.3	4.7	1.4	100.0	576	1.7	75.6	17.5	5.1	100.0	245
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.6	93.8	4.4	1.2	100.0	1,555	1.5	82.5	10.5	5.5	100.0	703
Second	0.5	93.5	5.6	0.5	100.0	1,675	1.2	85.5	9.7	3.6	100.0	793
Middle	0.8	93.7	5.0	0.5	100.0	1,606	1.1	83.9	9.9	5.2	100.0	841
Fourth	0.8	96.2	2.4	0.6	100.0	1,488	0.5	86.5	8.3	4.8	100.0	786
Richest	1.0	91.6	7.3	0.1	100.0	1,350	1.9	89.3	7.7	1.0	100.0	835

[1] MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

[2] MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

[A] Children's age at the beginning of the school year (May, 2019)

[B] The disaggregate of mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 or higher at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year[B]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower seconddary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year[B]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year[B]
Total	**61.8**	**13.3**	**0.2**	**24.6**	**1,676**	**75.6**	**13.4**	**0.0**	**11.0**	**1,731**	**68.8**	**13.4**	**0.1**	**17.7**	**3,407**
Area															
Urban	65.7	13.3	0.0	21.0	683	74.6	15.9	0.0	9.5	760	70.3	14.7	0.0	14.9	1,444
Rural	59.1	13.4	0.4	27.1	992	76.5	11.4	0.0	12.1	971	67.7	12.4	0.2	19.7	1,963
Region															
Bangkok	69.2	14.5	0.0	16.3	221	74.7	15.1	0.0	10.2	209	71.9	14.8	0.0	13.4	430
Central	67.0	10.1	0.0	22.8	444	76.2	11.6	0.0	12.2	466	71.7	10.9	0.0	17.4	910
North	67.3	12.6	0.1	20.0	302	82.2	8.7	0.0	9.1	254	74.1	10.8	0.0	15.0	556
Northeast	57.5	14.8	0.4	27.2	465	77.7	14.9	0.0	7.3	544	68.4	14.9	0.2	16.5	1,009
South	46.9	16.3	0.6	36.1	244	64.5	16.7	0.0	18.8	259	56.0	16.5	0.3	27.2	503
Age at beginning of school year															
15	54.4	32.8	0.0	12.7	492	59.5	34.3	0.0	6.1	589	57.2	33.7	0.0	9.1	1,081
16	68.6	7.4	0.5	23.4	686	85.5	3.7	0.0	10.7	590	76.4	5.7	0.3	17.6	1,276
17	59.7	2.2	0.0	38.0	497	82.2	1.4	0.0	16.4	553	71.6	1.8	0.0	26.6	1,050

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Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth (continued)

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year[B]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower seconddary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year[B]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year[B]
Mother's education[C]															
Pre-primary or none	46.0	20.2	1.2	32.2	79	57.6	17.2	0.0	25.2	66	51.3	18.8	0.7	29.0	145
Primary	57.4	14.8	0.1	27.5	754	73.1	13.6	0.0	13.2	811	65.6	14.2	0.0	20.1	1,564
Lower secondary	61.2	13.0	0.1	25.6	195	72.4	19.9	0.0	7.7	240	67.4	16.8	0.0	15.8	435
Upper secondary	63.5	19.2	0.7	16.6	245	80.6	16.2	0.0	3.2	222	71.6	17.8	0.4	10.2	467
Higher	87.7	10.1	0.0	2.2	201	89.0	10.8	0.0	0.3	236	88.4	10.5	0.0	1.2	437
DK/Missing	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Language of household head															
Thai	63.6	12.7	0.2	23.4	1,543	77.0	12.8	0.0	10.1	1,614	70.5	12.8	0.1	16.6	3,157
Non-Thai	40.2	21.1	0.1	38.6	133	56.1	21.2	0.0	22.8	117	47.7	21.1	0.1	31.2	250
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	39.8	16.2	0.6	43.3	331	66.5	12.8	0.1	20.6	308	52.7	14.6	0.3	32.4	640
Second	56.3	14.7	0.0	29.0	339	71.3	13.2	0.0	15.5	349	63.9	13.9	0.0	22.2	688
Middle	55.3	12.4	0.4	31.8	401	76.1	15.3	0.0	8.6	325	64.6	13.7	0.2	21.4	726
Fourth	76.8	13.8	0.0	9.3	306	74.1	14.5	0.0	11.4	365	75.3	14.2	0.0	10.5	671
Richest	85.8	9.4	0.0	4.8	298	88.0	11.4	0.0	0.6	385	87.0	10.6	0.0	2.4	683

[1] MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

[B] Age at the beginning of the school year refers to age at May, 2019

[C] The disaggregate of mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Thailand, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age[A]	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 14-16 years[B]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years[B]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 20-22 years[B]
Total	**77.3**	**1,296**	**98.7**	**3,538**	**95.9**	**1,179**	**87.9**	**1,181**	**86.2**	**2,913**	**65.2**	**2,704**
Sex												
Male	80.7	680	98.5	1,766	95.1	567	80.3	587	81.1	1,534	59.4	1,422
Female	73.6	616	98.9	1,772	96.7	613	95.4	594	91.9	1,379	71.7	1,282
Area												
Urban	79.3	555	99.4	1,432	94.9	450	100.6	464	89.6	1,383	70.9	1,489
Rural	75.8	741	98.2	2,106	96.6	729	79.6	717	83.1	1,530	58.3	1,216
Region												
Bangkok	62.4	143	99.2	404	96.5	110	124.3	108	88.4	464	78.7	572
Central	74.9	319	99.2	967	95.2	324	87.3	313	90.9	804	63.0	737
North	76.7	208	98.8	604	99.1	165	80.0	201	86.0	382	72.3	339
Northeast	82.1	398	99.6	1,070	95.6	406	84.8	386	84.7	788	56.5	602
South	82.2	229	95.1	493	94.7	174	82.3	173	78.9	476	58.1	456
Mother's education[C]												
Pre-primary or none	103.2	38	90.1	148	97.8	36	65.5	50	76.6	47	na	na
Primary	72.5	563	98.9	1,625	96.5	508	94.0	477	85.1	416	na	na
Lower secondary	60.7	248	99.3	519	91.1	204	88.9	167	92.1	83	na	na
Upper secondary	90.3	213	99.2	584	97.4	257	81.9	221	97.2	103	na	na
Higher	90.3	236	99.7	588	97.7	173	80.6	257	99.7	106	na	na
DK/Missing	na	na	na	0	(*)	1	na	0	(*)	1	na	na

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Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates (continued)

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Thailand, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age[A]	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 14-16 years[B]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years[B]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 20-22 years[B]
Language of household head												
Thai	78.4	1,205	99.0	3,305	95.8	1,115	87.0	1,111	87.6	2,700	67.3	2,499
Non-Thai	62.6	92	93.7	234	98.0	64	101.6	70	68.4	213	40.4	206
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	69.1	249	97.3	641	97.1	225	79.1	226	65.7	528	38.2	447
Second	85.3	248	97.6	708	98.2	207	90.6	234	85.3	647	59.3	619
Middle	85.3	283	99.3	750	90.9	292	93.2	218	87.9	557	62.9	530
Fourth	55.3	248	99.4	687	96.5	235	86.1	222	91.5	562	73.4	571
Richest	89.5	269	99.6	752	98.7	221	89.9	281	98.3	620	88.2	538

[1] MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)

[2] MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)

[3] MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

[4] MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)

[5] MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)

[6] MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary)

[A] Children age 11 years at the beginning of the school year (May, 2019)

[B] Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade (at the beginning of the school year or May, 2019), for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

[C] The disaggregate of mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 or higher at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Thailand, 2019

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[3]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR),	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR),	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR[3]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR[3]
Total[3]	**94.7**	**94.9**	**94.8**	**1.00**	**89.2**	**82.2**	**85.7**	**1.08**	**75.4**	**61.2**	**68.4**	**1.23**
Area												
Urban	94.4	94.2	94.3	1.00	87.9	81.8	84.9	1.08	74.2	64.9	69.8	1.14
Rural	94.8	95.2	95.0	1.00	90.1	82.6	86.3	1.09	76.3	58.8	67.4	1.30
Region												
Bangkok	94.3	96.6	95.5	0.98	92.4	93.1	92.7	0.99	73.9	66.8	70.2	1.11
Central	95.9	92.2	94.0	1.04	90.1	87.4	88.8	1.03	75.9	66.5	71.3	1.14
North	93.8	96.8	95.4	0.97	88.7	84.0	86.5	1.06	82.2	67.3	74.1	1.22
Northeast	93.3	95.9	94.7	0.97	89.7	79.7	84.5	1.12	77.6	57.3	68.3	1.36
South	96.0	94.1	95.0	1.02	84.4	68.8	76.7	1.23	64.4	46.8	55.8	1.38
Mother's education[A]												
Pre-primary or none	95.3	94.3	94.8	1.01	87.3	39.0	65.0	2.24	57.6	45.8	51.2	1.26
Primary	94.8	94.6	94.7	1.00	89.1	82.5	85.9	1.08	73.0	57.4	65.5	1.27
Lower secondary	92.9	94.7	93.9	0.98	90.0	81.1	85.7	1.11	72.4	61.2	67.4	1.18
Upper secondary	94.6	96.4	95.4	0.98	90.7	89.1	89.8	1.02	80.6	63.5	71.6	1.27
Higher	95.8	94.4	95.0	1.02	87.4	85.5	86.5	1.02	89.0	87.6	88.3	1.02
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

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Table LN.2.8: Parity indices (continued)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Thailand, 2019

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[3]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR[3]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR[3]
Language of household head												
Thai	94.6	94.9	94.8	1.00	89.4	82.8	86.1	1.08	76.8	63.1	70.1	1.22
Non-Thai	95.0	94.4	94.7	1.01	84.9	73.4	79.3	1.16	56.1	40.1	47.6	1.40
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	93.7	95.7	94.8	0.98	87.1	76.0	81.5	1.15	66.2	38.5	51.8	1.72
Second	93.9	95.9	95.0	0.98	88.0	79.5	83.5	1.11	71.1	56.1	63.7	1.27
Middle	95.0	94.2	94.6	1.01	88.8	80.3	84.7	1.11	75.9	55.2	64.5	1.37
Fourth	94.7	92.9	93.8	1.02	93.3	91.2	92.4	1.02	73.5	75.7	74.5	0.97
Richest	96.3	95.3	95.7	1.01	88.4	85.0	86.6	1.04	88.0	85.6	87.0	1.03
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest[1]	0.97	1.01	0.99	na	0.99	0.89	0.94	na	0.75	0.45	0.60	na
Area												
Rural/Urban[2]	1.00	1.01	1.01	na	1.02	1.01	1.02	na	1.03	0.91	0.97	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[2] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[3] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] The disaggregate of mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 or higher at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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7.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.[7] Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.[8]

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.[9] Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.[10]

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-14 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).[11]

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress and child's behaviour.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike, student strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

[7] Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

[8] Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology*74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

[9] Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research*77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

[10] Desforges, C. and A, Abouchaar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

[11] Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers. New York: UNICEF, 2017. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzMxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26.

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Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Thailand, 2019

				Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			
	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child[1]	School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues[4]	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	Met with teachers to discuss child's behaviour[6]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school[B]
Total	**98.4**	**13,793**	**95.3**	**80.3**	**76.1**	**67.0**	**68.9**	**67.7**	**63.5**	**13,172**
Sex										
Male	98.0	7,238	94.9	80.4	75.4	65.8	69.1	68.0	64.4	6,868
Female	98.9	6,554	95.8	80.2	76.9	68.2	68.8	67.5	62.4	6,304
Area										
Urban	98.2	5,430	96.4	78.1	74.3	66.1	66.3	68.7	63.1	5,118
Rural	98.6	8,363	94.6	81.7	77.2	67.5	70.6	67.1	63.7	8,054
Region										
Bangkok	98.7	1,369	97.2	81.1	77.7	69.8	63.2	77.7	71.1	1,249
Central	97.9	3,700	93.9	69.5	64.1	53.9	51.7	52.3	45.0	3,603
North	98.7	2,255	95.5	84.4	81.3	70.4	72.4	70.9	68.1	2,200
Northeast	98.8	4,252	95.3	88.1	83.5	76.0	76.8	72.7	71.2	3,996
South	98.0	2,217	96.5	79.5	76.2	66.8	83.2	75.3	71.0	2,124
Age at beginning of school year										
6	99.5	313	89.2	71.5	68.0	62.5	74.5	72.8	71.2	306
7	99.6	1,779	94.9	83.5	79.5	66.0	73.8	73.4	68.4	1,734
8	99.3	1,576	96.4	76.5	73.3	66.1	73.1	69.9	62.7	1,530
9	99.5	1,885	95.5	80.2	76.5	65.6	76.5	64.3	62.8	1,809
10	97.9	1,741	92.9	81.8	77.5	63.4	76.5	69.3	68.0	1,643
11	98.7	1,627	95.9	82.1	76.9	69.5	72.8	68.7	63.1	1,566
12	97.8	1,751	96.0	81.0	76.2	70.0	65.0	65.7	61.2	1,675
13	97.1	1,907	96.5	76.8	73.0	66.4	51.8	60.6	56.6	1,793
14	96.9	1,214	95.7	83.1	77.7	70.9	58.7	70.8	64.1	1,116
School attendance[A]										
Early childhood education	100.0	53	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53
Primary	100.0	9,222	95.4	81.3	77.1	66.7	74.7	69.7	65.8	8,964
Lower secondary	100.0	4,276	96.5	79.3	74.8	68.3	57.4	64.4	59.1	4,140
Upper secondary	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Out-of-school	0.0	218	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

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Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school (continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child[1]	Involvement by adult in school management in last year: School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Involvement by adult in school management in last year: Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	Involvement by adult in school management in last year: A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues[4]	Involvement by adult in school activities in last year: Attended school celebration or a sport event	Involvement by adult in school activities in last year: Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	Involvement by adult in school activities in last year: Met with teachers to discuss child's behaviour[6]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school[B]
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	97.2	495	90.0	70.9	68.0	53.1	58.5	57.4	57.0	464
Primary	98.3	5,554	94.7	79.0	74.6	65.7	68.2	64.4	61.4	5,297
Lower secondary	97.3	2,397	95.1	81.9	79.6	68.8	67.1	70.2	63.1	2,303
Upper secondary	99.0	2,639	96.5	82.9	78.0	70.5	71.0	66.8	62.5	2,532
Higher	99.2	2,705	96.7	80.7	75.5	67.0	71.9	75.1	70.1	2,572
DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
School management[C]										
Public	100.0	11,770	95.5	80.2	76.1	66.9	68.5	67.9	63.4	11,770
Non-public	100.0	1,342	97.7	84.5	79.2	69.8	75.6	69.2	66.6	1,342
Non-formal education/Home school	100.0	402	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
DK/Missing	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Language of household head										
Thai	98.4	12,869	95.5	80.4	76.2	67.7	68.6	68.3	64.0	12,266
Non-Thai	98.2	923	92.4	79.4	74.0	57.5	73.5	59.7	56.3	906
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	98.3	2,672	91.3	77.3	72.8	63.8	67.4	61.0	58.9	2,539
Second	98.5	2,943	95.6	82.7	78.3	68.8	67.6	69.3	65.9	2,844
Middle	98.1	2,977	96.0	78.9	76.2	68.3	67.9	67.0	63.3	2,836
Fourth	98.7	2,637	96.6	79.2	74.9	65.2	74.1	70.2	64.0	2,520
Richest	98.6	2,564	97.1	83.5	78.1	68.3	68.0	71.1	65.1	2,433

[1] MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance
[2] MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School ~~M~~management
[3] MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management
[4] MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management
[5] MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress
[6] TH indicator LN.S1 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's behaviour

[A] Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

[B] Excludes non-formal education and home school

[C] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:							Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Student strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Total[A]	**12.5**	**13,172**	**72.6**	**10.5**	**5.2**	**5.8**	**8.5**	**24.8**	**28.2**	**1,648**	**22.6**	**465**
Sex												
Male	11.5	6,868	75.4	12.6	6.1	7.3	8.2	24.1	28.6	792	26.3	226
Female	13.6	6,304	70.0	8.6	4.4	4.4	8.7	25.4	28.0	856	19.0	239
Area												
Urban	11.8	5,118	81.5	16.7	5.2	4.4	5.7	16.9	21.1	605	51.4	127
Rural	12.9	8,054	67.5	7.0	5.2	6.5	10.1	29.3	32.4	1,042	11.7	338
Region												
Bangkok	5.8	1,249	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	73	(*)	12
Central	14.8	3,603	73.0	12.2	0.9	1.2	10.9	14.4	15.2	533	16.6	81
North	6.6	2,200	54.7	3.2	6.1	3.6	11.1	41.8	47.7	146	(34.7)	70
Northeast	7.6	3,996	48.9	23.6	18.3	21.2	18.1	53.2	62.8	302	17.4	190
South	27.9	2,124	87.7	4.4	2.4	3.2	0.9	16.9	19.0	593	30.4	113
Age at beginning of school year												
6	9.2	306	(93.3)	(11.3)	(3.8)	(3.9)	(6.0)	(7.9)	(7.9)	28	(*)	2
7	10.2	1,734	71.6	3.7	6.2	2.3	4.0	30.5	34.5	177	(38.3)	61
8	13.4	1,530	76.6	3.2	4.0	1.9	8.9	20.8	23.7	205	24.3	49
9	11.6	1,809	65.2	32.4	15.2	21.7	22.4	22.7	34.1	209	12.9	71
10	11.5	1,643	67.8	10.7	4.1	5.5	10.2	23.6	25.8	188	(24.1)	49
11	11.7	1,566	82.1	8.8	0.1	1.6	2.4	16.2	16.2	183	(9.3)	30
12	13.2	1,675	52.1	14.8	7.0	8.7	8.2	34.8	38.9	220	8.8	86
13	15.3	1,793	82.5	5.0	2.2	1.9	2.6	20.3	21.5	274	(7.7)	59
14	14.6	1,116	80.5	4.4	2.6	1.6	10.5	34.1	36.3	163	(55.6)	59

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Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class (continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:							Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Student strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
School attendance												
Early childhood	0.0	53	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	0
Primary	11.6	8,964	72.1	12.3	6.9	7.3	10.0	23.5	28.1	1,038	23.0	291
Lower secondary	14.7	4,140	73.4	7.6	2.3	3.2	5.9	26.9	28.5	610	21.9	174
Upper secondary	~~0.0~~(*)	15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	0
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	7.1	464	(51.7)	(6.0)	(23.6)	(0.0)	(21.2)	(8.8)	(32.4)	33	(*)	11
Primary	12.1	5,297	68.4	14.0	6.3	7.1	7.8	31.8	34.6	639	20.4	221
Lower secondary	12.5	2,303	66.4	14.0	2.3	6.8	5.8	22.9	24.0	289	5.9	69
Upper secondary	12.9	2,532	82.7	3.1	2.5	2.6	6.2	22.1	24.0	326	41.8	78
Higher	13.9	2,572	77.7	8.9	6.4	5.9	12.8	17.8	24.0	358	25.9	86
DK/Missing	~~(84.7*)~~	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	na	na
School management[B]												
Public	12.4	11,770	72.2	10.5	4.5	5.1	7.0	25.6	28.2	1,454	20.8	410
Non-public	14.4	1,342	75.3	11.0	10.6	10.5	19.7	18.5	28.6	194	(35.7)	55
DK/Missing	~~(*)0.0~~	7	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Language of household												
Thai	12.7	12,266	72.6	10.3	4.9	5.7	8.7	23.8	27.1	1,553	23.5	421
Non-Thai	10.4	906	72.7	14.8	10.4	5.9	5.4	40.0	47.4	94	13.3	45
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	11.2	2,539	68.4	3.4	5.7	3.4	10.1	31.7	35.4	284	15.5	101
Second	12.0	2,844	78.5	16.3	8.9	10.6	13.0	30.2	32.8	342	23.6	112
Middle	14.4	2,836	69.0	14.7	1.6	3.2	2.1	22.6	24.0	408	49.6	98
Fourth	15.2	2,520	70.9	9.5	6.7	9.4	8.9	24.4	31.1	383	2.3	119
Richest	9.5	2,433	78.3	5.2	3.0	0.1	10.4	12.6	15.5	230	(32.6)	36

[1] MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

[A] Excludes non-formal education and home school

[B] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school[A]	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school[A]	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework[A]
Total	**44.5**	**13,793**	**94.3**	**13,109**	**97.2**	**13,172**	**96.0**	**12,627**	**79.0**	**12,799**
Sex										
Male	42.4	7,238	92.5	6,778	96.6	6,868	95.6	6,512	79.3	6,631
Female	46.8	6,554	96.2	6,330	97.8	6,304	96.5	6,115	78.7	6,168
Area										
Urban	57.2	5,430	96.4	5,131	97.5	5,118	97.8	4,861	79.4	4,991
Rural	36.2	8,363	92.9	7,978	96.9	8,054	94.9	7,766	78.7	7,808
Region										
Bangkok	78.3	1,369	98.4	1,336	98.9	1,249	97.3	1,224	85.2	1,235
Central	49.3	3,700	94.2	3,516	96.8	3,603	98.3	3,443	82.0	3,487
North	48.9	2,255	92.7	2,193	96.9	2,200	94.7	2,141	74.3	2,131
Northeast	30.3	4,252	96.1	3,998	97.0	3,996	99.4	3,833	76.0	3,878
South	38.3	2,217	89.8	2,065	97.4	2,124	86.3	1,986	80.8	2,068
Age at beginning of school year										
6	57.1	313	97.4	289	89.5	306	91.4	285	98.1	274
7	46.5	1,779	94.7	1,671	97.4	1,734	96.7	1,643	95.2	1,688
8	42.4	1,576	94.3	1,490	96.8	1,530	95.6	1,461	89.9	1,481
9	45.1	1,885	94.2	1,709	97.4	1,809	95.2	1,651	88.1	1,762
10	43.5	1,741	91.5	1,679	95.9	1,643	96.3	1,605	84.9	1,577
11	40.4	1,627	94.4	1,553	98.4	1,566	96.3	1,517	73.7	1,541
12	48.4	1,751	94.8	1,667	97.7	1,675	96.6	1,606	75.1	1,636
13	43.0	1,907	94.5	1,863	97.5	1,793	95.4	1,763	61.8	1,748
14	43.5	1,214	95.5	1,187	97.8	1,116	97.2	1,097	52.0	1,091

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Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home (continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school[A]	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school[A]	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework[A]
School attendance										
Early childhood education	66.2	53	92.6	48	0.0	53	65.9	48	na	0
Primary	44.0	9,222	94.1	8,710	97.5	8,964	95.8	8,519	86.8	8,740
Lower secondary	45.2	4,276	95.3	4,166	97.7	4,140	96.8	4,047	62.3	4,046
Upper secondary	(*)	24	(*)	22	(*)	15	(*)	14	(*)	13
Out-of-school	42.1	218	77.9	164	na	0	na	0	na	0
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	22.4	495	86.2	472	92.3	464	77.3	447	55.8	429
Primary	32.9	5,554	93.2	5,315	96.8	5,297	95.8	5,120	72.1	5,130
Lower secondary	47.7	2,397	93.6	2,258	97.3	2,303	96.6	2,205	85.3	2,241
Upper secondary	48.4	2,639	95.3	2,535	97.2	2,532	97.7	2,442	81.5	2,462
Higher	65.6	2,705	97.5	2,526	98.6	2,572	97.8	2,411	88.9	2,535
DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2
Language of household head										
Thai	45.9	12,869	94.8	12,257	97.4	12,266	99.0	11,787	78.9	11,941
Non-Thai	24.5	923	87.2	851	94.7	906	53.8	840	81.0	858
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	24.5	2,672	90.9	2,538	94.6	2,539	92.6	2,446	67.6	2,402
Second	37.6	2,943	93.7	2,819	97.2	2,844	95.1	2,744	76.9	2,763
Middle	44.4	2,977	92.9	2,807	97.9	2,836	96.2	2,704	80.3	2,776
Fourth	49.9	2,637	97.0	2,503	97.6	2,520	98.1	2,406	83.3	2,460
Richest	67.8	2,564	97.3	2,443	98.5	2,433	98.3	2,327	86.9	2,397

[1] MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home
[2] MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home
[3] MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages
[4] MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

[A] Excludes non-formal education and home school
na: not applicable (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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7.4 FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).[12] Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.[13]

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.[14]

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes[15] with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: "Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (…) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments", according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.[16] National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, sex, location, region, wealth index quintile and other

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[12] CONFEMEN. *PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education.* Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf;
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Spaull, N. "Poverty & Privilege: Primary School Inequality in South Africa." *International Journal of Educational Development* 33, no. 5 (2013): 436-47. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2012.09.009.

[13] Stanovich, K. "Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy." *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360-407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

[14] Duncan, G. "School Readiness and Later Achievement." *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

[15] LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force.* Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf;
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Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper - Improving Leaning Assessments for Developing Countries.* Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf.

[16] Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam.* Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf.

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disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

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Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,5,6]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Total[1,4]	**85.3**	**80.7**	**72.5**	**69.8**	**6,778**	**89.1**	**84.5**	**78.3**	**75.9**	**6,330**	**87.1**	**82.5**	**75.3**	**72.8**	**1.09**	**0.37**	**13,109**
Area																	
Urban	87.0	82.1	76.0	73.5	2,620	92.0	86.6	81.3	79.2	2,511	89.5	84.3	78.6	76.3	1.08	0.23	5,131
Rural	84.2	79.7	70.2	67.4	4,158	87.1	83.2	76.3	73.7	3,819	85.6	81.4	73.1	70.5	1.09	0.47	7,978
Region																	
Bangkok	86.8	77.4	73.3	70.0	705	86.9	79.1	72.5	69.6	631	86.8	78.2	72.9	69.8	0.99	0.75	1,336
Central	86.9	82.0	74.7	72.5	1,744	90.0	85.3	82.1	81.0	1,772	88.5	83.7	78.5	76.8	1.12	0.00	3,516
North	87.2	86.2	74.1	71.7	1,107	86.6	83.4	72.8	71.6	1,086	86.9	84.8	73.5	71.6	1.00	0.13	2,193
Northeast	84.0	79.5	72.5	69.5	2,199	91.8	87.5	82.0	80.0	1,799	87.5	83.1	76.8	74.2	1.15	0.00	3,998
South	82.1	77.1	66.1	63.7	1,023	86.8	82.7	74.6	68.7	1,042	84.5	79.9	70.4	66.2	1.08	1.75	2,065
Age at beginning of school year																	
6	47.0	44.0	40.9	36.5	177	63.5	63.0	49.6	48.5	112	53.4	51.4	44.3	41.2	1.33	0.19	289
7-8[2]	68.1	63.5	55.4	51.3	1,628	69.4	64.7	55.9	52.3	1,534	68.7	64.1	55.6	51.8	1.02	0.39	3,161
7	61.5	60.6	53.4	47.3	807	57.2	54.2	46.9	43.0	864	59.3	57.3	50.1	45.1	0.91	0.31	1,671
8	74.6	66.4	57.3	55.3	821	85.2	78.2	67.5	64.2	670	79.3	71.7	61.9	59.3	1.16	0.49	1,490
9	78.8	77.7	70.5	68.0	945	90.3	85.8	75.6	74.4	763	84.0	81.3	72.8	70.9	1.09	0.45	1,709
10	93.3	85.8	74.2	71.6	905	96.4	92.3	87.3	84.4	774	94.8	88.8	80.2	77.5	1.18	0.34	1,679
11	95.4	88.7	77.5	76.3	832	98.5	92.6	86.0	83.1	721	96.9	90.5	81.5	79.4	1.09	0.48	1,553
12	97.8	92.3	84.0	81.3	863	94.4	90.7	84.5	83.7	804	96.2	91.5	84.2	82.5	1.03	0.61	1,667
13	94.6	92.7	86.0	84.6	830	98.0	94.7	90.5	89.5	1,033	96.5	93.8	88.5	87.3	1.06	0.12	1,863
14	96.0	90.5	86.3	83.9	598	99.5	92.6	94.5	90.3	589	97.7	91.5	90.4	87.1	1.08	0.23	1,187

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Table LN.4.1: Reading skills (continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,5,6]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
School attendance																	
Early childhood education	(36.3)	(37.9)	(23.0)	(19.3)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	36.7	37.8	26.4	23.8	1.81	1.47	48
Primary	81.2	76.5	66.7	64.0	4,694	84.7	80.1	72.1	69.3	4,015	82.8	78.1	69.2	66.4	1.08	0.36	8,710
Primary 1	43.1	41.3	38.0	31.6	369	45.8	43.3	34.5	33.4	368	44.4	42.3	36.2	32.5	1.06	0.46	736
Primary 2-3[3]	71.8	68.9	59.9	56.4	1,588	77.7	72.1	62.1	58.2	1,427	74.6	70.4	60.9	57.3	1.03	0.42	3,015
Primary 2	65.1	64.5	53.8	49.9	793	67.8	62.2	54.9	50.6	744	66.4	63.4	54.3	50.3	1.01	0.21	1,538
Primary 3	78.5	73.3	66.1	63.0	794	88.6	82.9	69.9	66.4	683	83.2	77.7	67.9	64.5	1.05	0.64	1,477
Primary 4	84.4	76.8	70.0	67.1	1,004	92.5	89.9	80.0	79.1	794	88.0	82.6	74.4	72.4	1.18	0.25	1,798
Primary 5	95.4	87.4	76.5	74.7	918	98.3	92.7	86.4	84.5	807	96.8	89.9	81.1	79.2	1.13	0.35	1,725
Primary 6	97.0	94.3	77.9	77.3	816	96.0	91.2	88.8	84.2	618	96.6	93.0	82.6	80.3	1.09	0.31	1,434
Lower secondary	96.3	92.2	87.1	84.9	1,936	97.7	93.4	90.1	88.4	2,229	97.0	92.8	88.7	86.8	1.04	0.25	4,166
Secondary 1	97.8	93.7	90.1	86.2	803	96.8	91.3	87.0	85.9	1,011	97.3	92.4	88.4	86.1	1.00	0.14	1,815
Secondary 2	95.7	92.1	85.5	85.3	750	97.6	96.5	91.1	90.6	799	96.7	94.3	88.4	88.0	1.06	0.36	1,549
Secondary 3	94.0	88.9	83.5	81.2	373	100.0	92.5	95.9	90.1	419	97.1	90.8	90.1	85.9	1.11	0.27	792
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Out-of-school	77.6	68.8	73.7	66.4	109	70.1	68.7	63.2	63.2	54	75.1	68.7	70.2	65.3	0.95	4.25	164
Mother's education																	
Pre-primary or none	79.1	74.8	62.3	61.2	197	79.9	75.1	63.2	62.0	275	79.6	75.0	62.8	61.7	1.01	1.44	472
Primary	82.9	77.4	67.3	64.1	2,779	90.5	85.8	78.3	76.1	2,536	86.5	81.4	72.6	69.8	1.19	0.39	5,315
Lower secondary	84.5	82.1	74.8	71.8	1,179	86.1	79.9	73.4	71.9	1,080	85.2	81.0	74.1	71.8	1.00	0.19	2,258
Upper secondary	87.2	81.3	72.6	71.5	1,202	89.8	87.4	82.1	78.8	1,333	88.5	84.5	77.6	75.3	1.10	0.24	2,535
Higher	89.8	86.0	82.0	79.0	1,419	90.3	85.1	82.1	79.6	1,106	90.0	85.6	82.0	79.3	1.01	0.43	2,526
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

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Table LN.4.1: Reading skills (continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,5,6]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Language of household head																	
Thai	86.0	81.9	74.0	71.3	6,355	90.0	85.6	79.9	77.4	5,903	87.9	83.7	76.8	74.2	1.09	0.06	12,257
Non-Thai	74.9	62.9	49.8	47.7	423	75.8	69.8	56.6	55.2	428	75.3	66.4	53.2	51.5	1.16	4.95	851
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	78.8	75.6	60.5	56.9	1,361	84.5	79.8	70.0	68.0	1,176	81.5	77.5	64.9	62.0	1.20	1.04	2,538
Second	84.4	78.7	71.1	69.1	1,487	87.9	83.9	78.5	76.6	1,332	86.1	81.2	74.6	72.6	1.11	0.38	2,819
Middle	89.5	82.4	77.8	73.8	1,335	92.5	85.9	74.4	73.4	1,471	91.1	84.2	76.0	73.6	0.99	0.07	2,807
Fourth	83.2	80.1	73.6	71.6	1,205	91.4	89.9	87.6	83.9	1,298	87.5	85.2	80.8	78.0	1.17	0.00	2,503
Richest	90.2	86.5	79.6	77.8	1,390	88.0	82.4	81.2	77.6	1,053	89.2	84.8	80.3	77.7	1.00	0.41	2,443
Parity indices																	
Wealth																	
Poorest/Richest[5]	0.87	0.87	0.76	0.73	na	0.96	0.97	0.86	0.88	na	0.91	0.91	0.81	0.80	na	na	na
Area																	
Rural/Urban[6]	0.97	0.97	0.92	0.92	na	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.93	na	0.96	0.97	0.93	0.92	na	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)

[2] MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

[3] MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[5] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[6] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] The reading book is only available in Thai language.

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3,5,6]	Gender Parity Index for found-ational numer-acy skills[4]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total[1,4]	**89.0**	**89.2**	**82.3**	**74.4**	**66.5**	**6,778**	**90.5**	**89.7**	**86.6**	**78.6**	**70.6**	**6,330**	**89.7**	**89.4**	**84.4**	**76.4**	**68.5**	**1.06**	**13,109**
Area																			
Urban	90.4	89.9	87.5	76.7	71.3	2,620	92.7	89.7	89.6	85.3	75.6	2,511	91.5	89.8	88.6	80.9	73.4	1.06	5,131
Rural	88.1	88.7	79.1	73.0	63.5	4,158	89.0	89.6	84.6	74.2	67.4	3,819	88.5	89.1	81.7	73.5	65.4	1.06	7,978
Region																			
Bangkok	93.5	92.1	96.2	80.7	76.0	705	91.9	87.9	91.9	80.5	71.7	631	92.7	90.2	94.1	80.6	74.0	0.94	1,336
Central	87.2	89.5	82.8	76.2	69.3	1,744	92.8	90.4	90.2	85.2	78.5	1,772	90.1	90.0	86.5	80.7	73.9	1.13	3,516
North	86.7	88.8	83.4	71.6	62.4	1,107	84.3	87.7	82.7	68.9	62.2	1,086	85.5	88.2	83.0	70.3	62.3	1.00	2,193
Northeast	90.6	89.2	79.7	74.2	65.6	2,199	91.5	91.4	87.6	81.5	72.9	1,799	91.0	90.2	83.3	77.5	68.9	1.11	3,998
South	88.0	87.0	76.5	70.5	61.9	1,023	90.2	88.5	79.5	71.2	61.6	1,042	89.1	87.7	78.0	70.8	61.8	0.99	2,065
Age at beginning of school year																			
6	61.5	59.4	52.4	32.4	23.0	177	70.4	78.0	60.6	52.0	46.5	112	65.0	66.6	55.6	40.0	32.1	2.02	289
7-8[2]	79.5	83.2	67.1	57.1	45.9	1,628	78.1	75.6	72.4	55.6	47.5	1,534	78.8	79.5	69.6	56.4	46.7	1.03	3,161
7	75.2	79.9	63.2	51.3	36.4	807	69.6	64.8	62.1	43.0	34.4	864	72.3	72.1	62.6	47.0	35.4	0.95	1,671
8	83.7	86.4	70.8	62.8	55.2	821	88.9	89.5	85.7	71.8	64.4	670	86.0	87.8	77.5	66.8	59.4	1.17	1,490
9	84.9	87.4	82.5	70.4	61.4	945	89.8	86.5	87.6	72.4	61.7	763	87.1	87.0	84.8	71.3	61.6	1.01	1,709
10	92.7	91.9	86.7	76.0	69.6	905	95.5	93.4	88.4	86.3	77.9	774	94.0	92.6	87.5	80.7	73.4	1.12	1,679
11	93.6	90.5	83.6	76.5	67.9	832	93.9	94.2	89.6	90.4	76.3	721	93.7	92.2	86.4	83.0	71.8	1.12	1,553
12	96.5	92.4	92.0	87.6	82.9	863	93.4	96.7	91.3	85.8	77.2	804	95.0	94.4	91.6	86.7	80.2	0.93	1,667
13	97.9	96.3	94.8	93.1	86.8	830	98.8	98.5	97.4	93.4	90.5	1,033	98.4	97.6	96.2	93.3	88.8	1.04	1,863
14	94.4	96.6	92.7	90.2	85.3	598	97.9	97.1	95.7	91.0	87.0	589	96.1	96.9	94.2	90.6	86.1	1.02	1,187

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Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills (Continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills[1,2,3,5,6]	Gender Parity Index for founda-tional numeracy skills[4]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total[1,4]	**89.0**	**89.2**	**82.3**	**74.4**	**66.5**	**6,778**	**90.5**	**89.7**	**86.6**	**78.6**	**70.6**	**6,330**	**89.7**	**89.4**	**84.4**	**76.4**	**68.5**	**1.06**	**13,109**
Area																			
Urban	90.4	89.9	87.5	76.7	71.3	2,620	92.7	89.7	89.6	85.3	75.6	2,511	91.5	89.8	88.6	80.9	73.4	1.06	5,131
Rural	88.1	88.7	79.1	73.0	63.5	4,158	89.0	89.6	84.6	74.2	67.4	3,819	88.5	89.1	81.7	73.5	65.4	1.06	7,978
Region																			
Bangkok	93.5	92.1	96.2	80.7	76.0	705	91.9	87.9	91.9	80.5	71.7	631	92.7	90.2	94.1	80.6	74.0	0.94	1,336
Central	87.2	89.5	82.8	76.2	69.3	1,744	92.8	90.4	90.2	85.2	78.5	1,772	90.1	90.0	86.5	80.7	73.9	1.13	3,516
North	86.7	88.8	83.4	71.6	62.4	1,107	84.3	87.7	82.7	68.9	62.2	1,086	85.5	88.2	83.0	70.3	62.3	1.00	2,193
Northeast	90.6	89.2	79.7	74.2	65.6	2,199	91.5	91.4	87.6	81.5	72.9	1,799	91.0	90.2	83.3	77.5	68.9	1.11	3,998
South	88.0	87.0	76.5	70.5	61.9	1,023	90.2	88.5	79.5	71.2	61.6	1,042	89.1	87.7	78.0	70.8	61.8	0.99	2,065
Age at beginning of school year																			
6	61.5	59.4	52.4	32.4	23.0	177	70.4	78.0	60.6	52.0	46.5	112	65.0	66.6	55.6	40.0	32.1	2.02	289
7-8[2]	79.5	83.2	67.1	57.1	45.9	1,628	78.1	75.6	72.4	55.6	47.5	1,534	78.8	79.5	69.6	56.4	46.7	1.03	3,161
7	75.2	79.9	63.2	51.3	36.4	807	69.6	64.8	62.1	43.0	34.4	864	72.3	72.1	62.6	47.0	35.4	0.95	1,671
8	83.7	86.4	70.8	62.8	55.2	821	88.9	89.5	85.7	71.8	64.4	670	86.0	87.8	77.5	66.8	59.4	1.17	1,490
9	84.9	87.4	82.5	70.4	61.4	945	89.8	86.5	87.6	72.4	61.7	763	87.1	87.0	84.8	71.3	61.6	1.01	1,709
10	92.7	91.9	86.7	76.0	69.6	905	95.5	93.4	88.4	86.3	77.9	774	94.0	92.6	87.5	80.7	73.4	1.12	1,679
11	93.6	90.5	83.6	76.5	67.9	832	93.9	94.2	89.6	90.4	76.3	721	93.7	92.2	86.4	83.0	71.8	1.12	1,553
12	96.5	92.4	92.0	87.6	82.9	863	93.4	96.7	91.3	85.8	77.2	804	95.0	94.4	91.6	86.7	80.2	0.93	1,667
13	97.9	96.3	94.8	93.1	86.8	830	98.8	98.5	97.4	93.4	90.5	1,033	98.4	97.6	96.2	93.3	88.8	1.04	1,863
14	94.4	96.6	92.7	90.2	85.3	598	97.9	97.1	95.7	91.0	87.0	589	96.1	96.9	94.2	90.6	86.1	1.02	1,187

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Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills (continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills[1,2,3,5,6]	Gender Parity Index for founda-tional numeracy skills[4]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
School attendance																			
Early childhood education	(39.2)	(81.5)	(39.4)	(30.6)	(27.5)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	48.9	71.7	38.7	34.1	27.0	0.94	48
Primary	86.1	86.5	77.7	67.7	58.6	4,694	86.7	85.0	81.9	71.9	62.0	4,015	86.4	85.8	79.6	69.6	60.2	1.06	8,710
Primary 1	59.7	58.1	49.9	38.4	25.9	369	50.8	51.6	46.2	37.7	30.8	368	55.3	54.8	48.1	38.0	28.3	1.19	736
Primary 2-3[3]	83.4	85.9	71.1	60.0	49.1	1,588	85.7	84.3	79.6	61.0	52.9	1,427	84.5	85.1	75.1	60.5	50.9	1.08	3,015
Primary 2	80.8	85.3	67.3	57.6	43.0	793	80.0	76.5	71.5	50.1	40.5	744	80.4	81.1	69.3	54.0	41.8	0.94	1,538
Primary 3	86.1	86.5	74.8	62.3	55.2	794	91.9	92.7	88.5	72.8	66.4	683	88.8	89.4	81.1	67.2	60.4	1.20	1,477
Primary 4	84.2	87.2	82.6	71.3	61.9	1,004	91.1	86.6	88.2	77.2	64.9	794	87.2	86.9	85.0	73.9	63.2	1.05	1,798
Primary 5	94.3	91.9	86.2	77.0	71.0	918	97.2	93.1	87.2	88.9	79.0	807	95.7	92.5	86.7	82.6	74.8	1.11	1,725
Primary 6	96.4	93.7	87.4	80.9	74.1	816	91.2	94.1	93.3	88.3	75.7	618	94.1	93.9	89.9	84.1	74.8	1.02	1,434
Lower secondary	96.9	96.2	95.0	91.7	87.3	1,936	97.7	98.1	95.3	90.7	86.5	2,229	97.3	97.2	95.2	91.1	86.9	0.99	4,166
Secondary 1	98.4	96.2	95.5	90.3	87.6	803	96.9	98.2	94.2	89.9	85.1	1,011	97.6	97.3	94.8	90.1	86.2	0.97	1,815
Secondary 2	98.0	96.6	96.2	95.5	89.4	750	98.9	98.1	96.5	92.0	87.7	799	98.4	97.4	96.4	93.7	88.5	0.98	1,549
Secondary 3	91.7	95.4	91.9	87.2	82.3	373	97.2	97.7	95.9	89.8	87.5	419	94.6	96.6	94.0	88.6	85.0	1.06	792
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Out-of-school	88.4	79.6	69.3	71.6	48.8	109	71.2	94.2	81.1	78.3	59.2	54	82.7	84.4	73.3	73.9	52.3	1.21	164
Mother's education																			
Pre-primary or none	83.9	87.0	71.9	44.9	42.4	197	77.5	84.6	72.5	67.4	60.3	275	80.2	85.6	72.2	58.0	52.8	1.42	472
Primary	88.1	87.2	77.0	71.8	62.2	2,779	91.3	90.3	85.9	77.0	68.5	2,536	89.7	88.7	81.2	74.3	65.2	1.10	5,315
Lower secondary	88.6	87.1	81.9	74.3	66.6	1,179	88.9	87.4	84.5	74.4	68.1	1,080	88.7	87.2	83.1	74.4	67.3	1.02	2,258
Upper secondary	88.0	89.6	84.1	78.1	68.2	1,202	92.7	89.0	88.9	81.7	72.7	1,333	90.4	89.3	86.6	80.0	70.6	1.07	2,535
Higher	92.6	94.6	93.0	80.5	76.8	1,419	90.5	92.5	90.8	85.3	78.0	1,106	91.7	93.7	92.1	82.6	77.3	1.02	2,526
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

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Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills (continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demon-strate founda-tional numeracy skills[1,2,3,5,6]	Gender Parity Index for founda-tional numeracy skills[4]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Language of household head																			
Thai	89.7	89.8	83.2	75.7	68.0	6,355	91.3	90.3	87.4	79.9	72.1	5,903	90.5	90.0	85.3	77.7	70.0	1.06	12,257
Non-Thai	78.3	79.0	68.6	55.3	44.4	423	78.2	81.6	74.8	60.1	50.4	428	78.2	80.3	71.7	57.7	47.4	1.14	851
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	87.5	86.7	74.6	65.4	54.2	1,361	87.5	89.2	80.4	73.2	64.6	1,176	87.5	87.8	77.3	69.0	59.0	1.19	2,538
Second	87.2	88.3	75.4	72.0	62.1	1,487	90.6	87.9	85.5	77.8	67.3	1,332	88.8	88.1	80.2	74.8	64.5	1.08	2,819
Middle	92.8	92.2	83.4	76.7	70.8	1,335	91.0	89.3	85.6	73.4	65.7	1,471	91.9	90.6	84.5	75.0	68.1	0.93	2,807
Fourth	85.8	85.3	87.7	74.4	67.8	1,205	93.3	92.3	90.7	84.5	78.9	1,298	89.7	89.0	89.3	79.6	73.6	1.16	2,503
Richest	91.6	93.0	91.7	83.7	78.1	1,390	89.4	89.8	91.2	85.5	78.5	1,053	90.6	91.6	91.4	84.5	78.3	1.00	2,443
Parity indices																			
Wealth																			
Poorest/Richest[5]	0.96	0.93	0.81	0.78	0.69	na	0.98	0.99	0.88	0.86	0.82	na	0.97	0.96	0.84	0.82	0.75	na	na
Area																			
Rural/Urban[6]	0.98	0.99	0.90	0.95	0.89	na	0.96	1.00	0.94	0.87	0.89	na	0.97	0.99	0.92	0.91	0.89	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

[2] MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

[3] MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[5] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[6] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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CHAPTER 8 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

8.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.[1] Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

There are mainly two ~~types~~ places of birth in Thailand, i.e., hospital ~~birth~~, and out-of-hospital ~~birth~~. The birth document is issued by the hospital or the head of the village. Parent/household head is responsible to report the birth to the registration unit located in the district office within 15 days of birth. The birth certificate and the personal identification number are then assigned by the District Registrar at the time of registration of birth.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered, Thailand, 2019

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	Number of children
	Seen	Not seen			
Total	**71.7**	**27.5**	**0.5**	**99.8**	**13,689**
Sex					
Male	72.4	26.8	0.5	99.7	6,893
Female	71.1	28.3	0.5	99.9	6,796
Area					
Urban	68.4	31.0	0.5	100.0	5,037
Rural	73.7	25.5	0.5	99.7	8,652
Region					
Bangkok	62.8	35.2	1.9	99.9	1,200
Central	72.0	27.6	0.3	99.9	3,461
North	72.6	26.8	0.5	99.9	2,189
Northeast	75.3	24.4	0.3	99.9	4,483
South	68.4	30.1	0.6	99.1	2,355
Age (in months)					
0-11	76.5	23.3	0.1	100.0	2,460
12-23	72.8	26.6	0.3	99.8	2,614
24-35	71.9	27.1	0.9	99.9	2,752
36-47	70.7	28.4	0.8	99.9	3,028
48-59	67.6	31.5	0.3	99.4	2,835
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	69.3	26.8	2.9	99.0	438
Primary	69.8	29.2	0.6	99.6	3,988
Lower secondary	73.6	25.5	0.7	99.8	2,749
Upper secondary	75.6	24.1	0.1	99.9	3,170
Higher	69.1	30.5	0.3	99.9	3,341
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

[1] UNICEF. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

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Table PR.1.1: Birth registration (continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered, Thailand, 2019

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	Number of children
	Seen	Not seen			
Language of household head					
Thai	72.5	27.0	0.4	99.9	12,509
Non-Thai	64.2	32.7	1.7	98.6	1,180
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	74.1	24.5	0.5	99.1	2,674
Second	74.4	24.8	0.7	99.9	3,125
Middle	70.9	28.9	0.2	99.9	2,890
Fourth	70.5	29.2	0.3	100.0	2,835
Richest	67.9	31.2	0.9	100.0	2,165

[1] **MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1**

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

8.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies[2] have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the Thailand MICS 2019, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-14 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

[2] Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

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Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					
			Physical punishment			
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Any	Severe[A]	Any violent discipline method[1]	Number of children age 1-14 years
Total	**36.3**	**40.4**	**44.0**	**2.2**	**57.6**	**28,402**
Sex						
Male	34.0	43.1	46.7	2.4	60.5	14,554
Female	38.8	37.6	41.3	2.1	54.6	13,848
Area						
Urban	40.0	33.9	41.0	2.0	52.9	10,903
Rural	34.1	44.5	45.9	2.3	60.6	17,499
Region						
Bangkok	47.4	23.8	41.6	3.0	47.1	2,659
Central	43.7	28.1	38.9	1.0	46.5	7,281
North	27.5	54.0	46.8	2.8	67.9	4,629
Northeast	34.9	46.5	44.5	2.1	61.4	9,055
South	30.2	43.9	49.6	3.2	63.5	4,778
Age						
1-2	37.9	30.4	43.9	1.6	51.4	5,395
3-4	31.4	41.4	57.4	2.5	65.0	5,863
5-9	32.6	46.9	48.1	2.2	63.0	8,369
10-14	42.2	39.8	31.3	2.4	51.5	8,774
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	22.9	51.0	50.1	7.1	66.7	982
Primary	32.2	46.4	46.3	2.7	62.6	10,179
Lower secondary	33.3	37.6	47.6	1.7	58.9	5,320
Upper secondary	38.3	38.7	43.6	1.9	56.4	5,883
Higher	46.3	32.8	36.5	1.3	47.9	6,030
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Language of household head						
Thai	37.8	39.0	42.6	1.9	56.2	26,237
Non-Thai	18.5	57.4	61.7	5.4	75.3	2,165
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	25.1	53.9	53.9	4.6	69.6	5,562
Second	34.1	42.5	47.8	2.2	61.7	6,240
Middle	35.6	39.6	44.5	1.8	58.0	6,064
Fourth	37.9	37.0	40.8	1.0	54.5	5,634
Richest	51.1	27.5	31.1	1.3	42.1	4,902

[1] MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

[A] Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	**52.8**	**20,262**
Sex		
Male	51.0	1,274
Female	52.9	18,989
Area		
Urban	47.9	8,051
Rural	56.0	12,211
Region		
Bangkok	41.9	2,084
Central	57.5	5,381
North	51.1	3,338
Northeast	52.1	6,396
South	55.5	3,064
Age		
<25	49.1	1,845
25-34	54.2	4,913
35-49	50.8	8,561
50+	56.3	4,943
Education		
Pre-primary or none	53.0	676
Primary	57.7	7,327
Lower secondary	55.2	3,701
Upper secondary	50.4	4,135
Higher	44.9	4,418
DK/Missing	(*)	6
Language of household head		
Thai	52.7	18,935
Non-Thai	54.6	1,327
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	57.3	3,818
Second	57.2	4,361
Middle	57.1	4,308
Fourth	50.2	4,127
Richest	40.6	3,648

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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8.3 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage[3] before the age of 18 is violation of human rights yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.[4]

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.[5,6] In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls and boys aged 15-19 who are currently married, and the percentage of women and men in a polygynous union.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

[3] All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

[4] Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey.* Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf.;
Godha, D. et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization.* MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

[5] Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

[6] Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

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Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Thailand, 2019

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	**3.8**	**25,087**	**3.9**	**18.3**	**22,256**	**3.0**	**20.2**	**2,764**	**9.6**	**2,831**	**2.3**	**15,827**
Area												
Urban	2.9	12,401	3.0	14.3	11,110	2.4	16.9	1,610	6.9	1,291	2.3	7,144
Rural	4.7	12,686	4.9	22.3	11,145	3.9	24.8	1,155	12.0	1,540	2.4	8,683
Region												
Bangkok	1.8	4,160	1.8	10.7	3,761	2.4	11.0	557	7.3	399	1.7	2,165
Central	3.6	7,613	3.7	17.2	6,843	2.8	18.5	904	11.9	769	1.8	4,688
North	4.7	3,746	4.9	19.7	3,333	3.9	24.7	379	9.4	413	2.5	2,511
Northeast	4.9	6,020	5.3	23.1	5,224	3.2	28.1	546	8.1	796	3.9	4,053
South	3.9	3,549	3.7	20.3	3,095	3.4	21.8	378	10.9	454	1.3	2,410
Age												
15-19	2.7	2,831	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.6	2,831	2.6	273
15-17	2.3	1,911	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.8	1,911	4.7	130
18-19	3.5	920	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.6	920	0.7	144
20-24	3.0	2,764	3.0	20.2	2,764	3.0	20.2	2,764	na	na	1.0	1,123
25-29	3.9	3,070	3.9	17.3	3,070	na	na	na	na	na	2.7	1,917
30-34	4.2	3,300	4.2	18.0	3,300	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	2,363
35-39	4.8	3,854	4.8	18.1	3,854	na	na	na	na	na	2.4	2,928
40-44	3.8	4,520	3.8	17.9	4,520	na	na	na	na	na	2.1	3,480
45-49	3.8	4,747	3.8	18.6	4,747	na	na	na	na	na	2.7	3,743
Education												
Pre-primary or none	9.1	508	9.2	27.2	497	16.0	31.2	40	(*)	11	4.4	413
Primary	7.2	5,553	6.8	28.0	5,450	13.0	33.0	166	50.1	104	2.8	4,536
Lower secondary	6.5	4,739	6.7	29.7	4,080	8.0	46.1	523	24.0	659	2.7	3,358
Upper secondary	2.2	6,414	2.8	18.6	4,668	1.5	27.2	715	3.3	1,746	2.4	3,483
Higher	0.8	7,869	0.8	4.4	7,558	0.2	4.2	1,320	1.2	311	1.2	4,034
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Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Thailand, 2019

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Language of household head												
Thai	3.7	23,601	3.9	18.0	20,961	2.8	19.9	2,567	9.1	2,639	2.3	14,765
Non-Thai	4.9	1,486	4.9	23.0	1,294	6.0	24.1	198	17.4	192	3.3	1,062
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	6.6	3,616	6.7	26.6	3,153	6.3	29.7	393	17.7	463	3.3	2,503
Second	4.1	4,855	3.9	21.4	4,237	3.9	24.1	565	13.2	618	2.4	3,070
Middle	3.9	5,197	4.3	22.1	4,644	3.1	25.3	544	10.3	553	1.6	3,424
Fourth	4.1	5,688	4.4	17.4	5,095	2.7	20.8	633	7.4	593	2.4	3,589
Richest	1.4	5,730	1.5	8.1	5,126	0.5	5.8	629	1.5	603	2.3	3,240

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

[2] MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

[3] MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

[4] MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Thailand, 2019

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union[4]	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
Total	**1.5**	**11,023**	**1.7**	**7.0**	**9,687**	**2.5**	**9.8**	**1,311**	**4.2**	**1,336**	**0.5**	**5,730**
Area												
Urban	1.1	5,346	1.2	5.4	4,771	0.2	6.9	656	2.4	575	0.4	2,586
Rural	1.9	5,677	2.1	8.5	4,916	4.8	12.7	655	5.6	761	0.5	3,145
Region												
Bangkok	0.5	1,792	0.4	3.2	1,603	0.2	2.3	250	2.5	189	0.9	806
Central	1.3	3,253	1.4	6.8	2,893	0.8	13.6	347	2.8	360	0.0	1,703
North	1.8	1,670	1.8	8.3	1,464	0.0	3.1	192	7.4	207	1.4	893
Northeast	2.4	2,671	2.7	8.4	2,268	8.5	16.1	298	2.9	403	0.4	1,385
South	1.6	1,637	1.7	7.9	1,460	1.8	9.6	224	8.2	177	0.3	944
Age												
15-19	0.6	1,336	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.2	1,336	0.0	56
15-17	0.2	840	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	840	(*)	11
18-19	1.2	496	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.1	496	0.0	45
20-24	2.5	1,311	2.5	9.8	1,311	2.5	9.8	1,311	na	na	0.6	360
25-29	1.5	1,554	1.5	7.8	1,554	na	na	na	na	na	0.2	645
30-34	2.7	1,505	2.7	7.0	1,505	na	na	na	na	na	0.8	829
35-39	1.3	1,635	1.3	5.2	1,635	na	na	na	na	na	0.9	1,082
40-44	1.5	1,885	1.5	6.5	1,885	na	na	na	na	na	0.2	1,339
45-49	0.9	1,797	0.9	6.5	1,797	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	1,420
Education												
Pre-primary or none	3.5	244	3.6	7.9	235	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	9	0.0	139
Primary	1.5	2,499	1.4	8.8	2,391	1.5	10.3	142	8.1	109	0.6	1,560
Lower secondary	2.1	2,563	2.4	9.7	2,185	4.7	18.5	381	8.9	378	0.8	1,280
Upper secondary	2.0	3,023	2.6	7.7	2,301	3.6	10.5	335	1.5	722	0.2	1,465
Higher	0.4	2,693	0.3	2.3	2,575	0.0	1.1	436	2.0	118	0.4	1,285
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Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Thailand, 2019

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union[4]	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
Language of household head												
Thai	1.6	10,260	1.7	7.2	9,016	2.6	10.2	1,209	3.5	1,243	0.4	5,312
Non-Thai	1.2	763	1.0	4.7	671	0.6	5.4	102	13.0	92	1.9	419
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	1.4	2,177	1.4	6.7	1,939	5.1	8.9	239	7.6	239	1.2	963
Second	1.9	2,266	2.1	8.6	1,974	2.4	16.8	334	3.6	292	0.7	1,126
Middle	2.2	2,246	2.4	8.3	2,009	3.9	9.1	277	5.6	238	0.3	1,282
Fourth	1.8	2,141	2.0	7.2	1,878	0.8	6.1	222	4.5	263	0.3	1,217
Richest	0.5	2,193	0.5	4.0	1,888	0.0	5.1	239	0.7	304	0.1	1,142

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15)

[2] MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18)

[3] MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union

[4] MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Thailand, 2019

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**2.9**	**12,401**	**14.3**	**11,110**	**4.7**	**12,686**	**22.3**	**11,145**	**3.8**	**25,087**	**18.3**	**22,256**
Age												
15-19	1.7	1,291	na	na	3.5	1,540	na	na	2.7	2,831	na	na
15-17	0.9	834	na	na	3.4	1,078	na	na	2.3	1,911	na	na
18-19	3.3	457	na	na	3.7	463	na	na	3.5	920	na	na
20-24	2.4	1,610	16.9	1,610	3.9	1,155	24.8	1,155	3.0	2,764	20.2	2,764
25-29	2.4	1,649	12.0	1,649	5.8	1,422	23.5	1,422	3.9	3,070	17.3	3,070
30-34	4.0	1,741	14.1	1,741	4.4	1,559	22.4	1,559	4.2	3,300	18.0	3,300
35-39	3.2	1,900	14.1	1,900	6.4	1,955	22.0	1,955	4.8	3,854	18.1	3,854
40-44	3.7	2,168	15.2	2,168	3.8	2,353	20.4	2,353	3.8	4,520	17.9	4,520
45-49	2.2	2,044	13.5	2,044	5.0	2,703	22.4	2,703	3.8	4,747	18.6	4,747

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Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Thailand, 2019

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	**1.1**	**5,346**	**5.4**	**4,771**	**1.9**	**5,677**	**8.5**	**4,916**	**1.5**	**11,023**	**7.0**	**9,687**
Age												
15-19	0.4	575	na	na	0.7	761	na	na	0.6	1,336	na	na
15-17	0.1	350	na	na	0.3	490	na	na	0.2	840	na	na
18-19	0.9	225	na	na	1.5	271	na	na	1.2	496	na	na
20-24	0.2	656	6.9	656	4.8	655	12.7	655	2.5	1,311	9.8	1,311
25-29	0.6	865	4.5	865	2.5	690	11.8	690	1.5	1,554	7.8	1,554
30-34	2.0	784	5.5	784	3.4	721	8.6	721	2.7	1,505	7.0	1,505
35-39	1.4	791	5.4	791	1.3	845	5.0	845	1.3	1,635	5.2	1,635
40-44	2.2	896	5.9	896	0.9	989	7.0	989	1.5	1,885	6.5	1,885
45-49	0.6	779	4.6	779	1.1	1,017	7.9	1,017	0.9	1,797	6.5	1,797

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Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Total	
Total	**15.2**	**60.7**	**18.9**	**5.2**	**100.0**	**273**	**19.0**	**51.9**	**16.3**	**12.8**	**100.0**	**1,123**
Area												
Urban	22.9	45.2	29.1	2.8	100.0	89	18.1	54.8	17.6	9.5	100.0	548
Rural	11.5	68.2	14.0	6.3	100.0	184	19.8	49.2	15.0	16.0	100.0	575
Region												
Bangkok	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29	26.6	58.4	11.0	4.0	100.0	140
Central	17.3	61.6	17.7	3.4	100.0	92	12.2	50.7	24.7	12.4	100.0	353
North	24.8	63.4	6.7	5.2	100.0	39	13.8	55.0	14.2	16.9	100.0	196
Northeast	14.7	52.4	26.2	6.7	100.0	64	21.6	51.9	11.7	14.8	100.0	236
South	2.2	73.6	16.0	8.2	100.0	49	27.7	46.5	12.4	13.4	100.0	198
Education												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(16.5)	(56.9)	(16.7)	(9.9)	100.0	35
Primary	5.9	59.9	28.1	6.1	100.0	52	8.3	44.3	19.0	28.4	100.0	123
Lower secondary	15.4	63.1	16.8	4.7	100.0	158	21.3	51.8	16.8	10.0	100.0	325
Upper secondary	23.9	53.6	17.6	4.8	100.0	57	15.8	50.8	20.7	12.7	100.0	390
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	26.5	56.9	7.2	9.4	100.0	249
Language of household head												
Thai	14.4	60.1	20.9	4.6	100.0	240	19.3	51.1	16.9	12.7	100.0	1,002
Non-Thai	(21.0)	(65.5)	(4.3)	(9.2)	100.0	33	16.0	59.3	11.1	13.6	100.0	120
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	18.0	53.9	21.4	6.6	100.0	82	15.0	59.1	17.5	8.4	100.0	247
Second	20.7	60.5	15.5	3.2	100.0	81	17.2	50.3	19.7	12.8	100.0	246
Middle	3.9	70.3	22.8	3.0	100.0	57	26.5	50.0	14.6	8.9	100.0	254
Fourth	16.9	61.6	13.1	8.3	100.0	44	17.2	46.2	13.6	23.1	100.0	246
Richest	(3.6)	(59.5)	(28.9)	(8.0)	100.0	9	18.6	56.1	15.8	9.5	100.0	130

[1] MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

[2] MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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8.4 VICTIMISATION

Crime can have a large impact on the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services[7].

Tables PR.6.1W and PR.6.1M present the percentage of women and men who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Information on weapons used during the last robbery, the circumstances of the latest assault and whether the last robbery or assault was reported to the police were also collected ~~in the questionnaires as well~~. However, the results were ~~suppressed from~~not shown in this report due to low number of unweighted cases.

[7] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. Geneva: UN. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

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Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of women
Total	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**25,087**
Area										
Urban	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	12,401
Rural	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	12,686
Region										
Bangkok	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	4,160
Central	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	7,613
North	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	3,746
Northeast	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	6,020
South	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	3,549
Age										
15-19	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	2,831
15-17	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	1,911
18-19	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.1	0.2	920
20-24	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	2,764
25-29	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	3,070
30-34	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	3,300
35-39	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	3,854
40-44	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	4,520
45-49	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	4,747
Education										
Pre-primary or none	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	508
Primary	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	5,553
Lower secondary	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	4,739
Upper secondary	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	6,414
Higher	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	7,869
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Language of household head										
Thai	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	23,601
Non-Thai	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1,486
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	3,616
Second	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	4,855
Middle	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	5,197
Fourth	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	5,688
Richest	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	5,730

[1] **MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault**

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of men
Total	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**11,023**
Area										
Urban	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	5,346
Rural	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	5,677
Region										
Bangkok	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	1,792
Central	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	3,253
North	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	1,670
Northeast	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.3	2,671
South	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1,637
Age										
15-19	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.1	1,336
15-17	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.1	840
18-19	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	496
20-24	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	1,311
25-29	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	1,554
30-34	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	1,505
35-39	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1,635
40-44	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	1,885
45-49	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	1,797
Education										
Pre-primary or none	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	244
Primary	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	2,499
Lower secondary	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	2,563
Upper secondary	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	3,023
Higher	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	2,693
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Language of household head										
Thai	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	10,260
Non-Thai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	763
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	2,177
Second	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	2,266
Middle	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	2,246
Fourth	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	2,141
Richest	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2,193

[1] MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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8.5 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety.[7]

Tables PR.7.1W and PR.7.1M present data for women and men on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

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Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Thailand, 2019

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
Total	**13.8**	**62.2**	**12.2**	**1.4**	**10.4**	**100.0**	**75.9**	**20.2**	**66.8**	**7.0**	**0.9**	**5.0**	**100.0**	**87.0**	**1.7**	**25,087**
Area																
Urban	11.3	63.7	12.8	1.7	10.5	100.0	74.9	16.1	70.5	6.9	1.5	5.0	100.0	86.5	2.0	12,401
Rural	16.3	60.6	11.6	1.1	10.4	100.0	76.9	24.3	63.2	7.1	0.4	5.0	100.0	87.4	1.3	12,686
Region																
Bangkok	7.3	71.8	15.0	0.4	5.5	100.0	79.1	9.9	78.9	6.3	0.5	4.6	100.0	88.7	0.7	4,160
Central	10.0	61.5	12.2	2.7	13.5	100.0	71.4	21.3	63.2	7.5	2.2	5.8	100.0	84.4	3.1	7,613
North	20.3	60.2	9.9	0.7	8.9	100.0	80.5	27.8	60.6	5.2	0.5	5.9	100.0	88.5	0.9	3,746
Northeast	18.5	59.1	10.1	1.5	10.9	100.0	77.5	22.5	65.4	6.9	0.2	5.0	100.0	87.9	1.6	6,020
South	15.0	59.4	14.7	0.4	10.5	100.0	74.2	18.2	69.3	9.1	0.4	3.0	100.0	87.3	0.7	3,549
Age																
15-19	11.1	55.5	18.1	1.2	14.1	100.0	66.6	16.7	64.3	9.9	0.7	8.4	100.0	81.0	1.7	2,831
15-17	10.6	55.2	17.5	1.1	15.6	100.0	65.9	16.0	64.4	8.4	0.6	10.6	100.0	80.3	1.7	1,911
18-19	12.1	56.0	19.4	1.5	10.9	100.0	68.1	18.1	64.3	12.9	0.7	4.0	100.0	82.4	1.8	920
20-24	11.6	63.1	13.8	1.9	9.5	100.0	74.7	19.9	63.3	8.7	2.6	5.6	100.0	83.1	2.9	2,764
25-29	12.8	61.7	13.0	1.9	10.5	100.0	74.4	19.8	66.9	7.7	0.4	5.3	100.0	86.5	2.1	3,070
30-34	13.2	62.5	12.6	2.0	9.7	100.0	75.4	19.5	67.8	7.4	1.4	4.0	100.0	87.3	2.1	3,300
35-39	11.8	65.5	10.3	1.2	11.2	100.0	77.1	18.5	70.0	6.5	0.8	4.2	100.0	88.4	1.4	3,854
40-44	15.1	63.6	9.9	1.5	9.9	100.0	78.7	21.3	68.1	5.3	0.7	4.7	100.0	89.4	1.5	4,520
45-49	18.2	61.6	10.5	0.5	9.2	100.0	79.8	23.7	65.7	5.8	0.5	4.2	100.0	89.4	0.7	4,747
Education																
Pre-primary or none	13.5	72.0	4.8	0.2	9.4	100.0	85.5	15.4	73.7	3.6	0.0	7.2	100.0	89.1	0.3	508
Primary	17.6	62.3	10.6	0.8	8.7	100.0	79.8	22.5	65.8	6.7	0.5	4.5	100.0	88.2	1.0	5,553
Lower secondary	13.0	63.1	11.6	1.2	11.2	100.0	75.9	19.2	68.3	7.4	0.3	4.7	100.0	87.3	1.4	4,739
Upper secondary	12.0	60.5	14.3	1.4	11.7	100.0	72.5	18.6	66.4	7.9	0.7	6.4	100.0	85.0	1.6	6,414
Higher	13.1	62.2	12.4	2.0	10.2	100.0	75.3	20.9	66.5	6.5	1.8	4.3	100.0	87.4	2.4	7,869
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	3

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Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women) (continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Thailand, 2019

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
Language of household head																
Thai	14.1	61.8	12.1	1.4	10.6	100.0	75.8	20.6	66.4	7.0	1.0	5.0	100.0	86.9	1.7	23,601
Non-Thai	9.5	68.2	13.7	0.9	7.7	100.0	77.7	13.6	73.8	6.9	0.0	5.5	100.0	87.5	0.9	1,486
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	15.3	62.9	11.8	1.1	8.9	100.0	78.3	19.2	68.8	7.3	0.2	4.5	100.0	88.0	1.2	3,616
Second	14.3	61.0	14.0	1.0	9.6	100.0	75.2	19.7	65.7	9.3	0.2	5.1	100.0	85.3	1.1	4,855
Middle	13.8	61.7	13.0	0.4	11.0	100.0	75.4	20.9	66.1	7.5	0.4	5.1	100.0	86.9	0.8	5,197
Fourth	14.3	62.9	11.5	1.0	10.3	100.0	77.1	21.3	66.7	6.5	0.4	5.2	100.0	88.0	1.2	5,688
Richest	11.9	62.4	10.8	3.2	11.8	100.0	74.2	19.7	67.2	5.0	3.0	5.1	100.0	86.9	3.7	5,730

[1] **MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4**

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Thailand, 2019

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men
Total	**19.1**	**70.6**	**5.4**	**0.7**	**4.2**	**100.0**	**89.6**	**25.2**	**68.0**	**4.1**	**0.7**	**2.0**	**100.0**	**93.1**	**0.8**	**11,023**
Area																
Urban	13.9	74.3	6.8	1.3	3.6	100.0	88.2	18.8	73.4	5.0	1.3	1.6	100.0	92.0	1.5	5,346
Rural	24.1	67.0	4.0	0.2	4.6	100.0	91.0	31.3	62.9	3.2	0.1	2.5	100.0	94.1	0.2	5,677
Region																
Bangkok	7.4	84.2	7.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	91.6	10.7	85.8	3.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	96.5	0.4	1,792
Central	13.7	72.6	7.1	1.9	4.6	100.0	86.1	22.9	66.4	5.8	2.0	2.8	100.0	88.9	2.1	3,253
North	28.9	63.7	3.7	0.5	3.2	100.0	92.6	36.2	59.7	2.3	0.2	1.6	100.0	95.8	0.7	1,670
Northeast	25.3	62.6	3.9	0.1	8.1	100.0	87.9	30.7	62.0	4.0	0.1	3.3	100.0	92.6	0.2	2,671
South	22.6	71.7	3.5	0.0	2.2	100.0	94.3	25.8	69.6	3.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	95.5	0.1	1,637
Age																
15-19	16.6	72.8	4.9	0.0	5.7	100.0	89.3	23.4	69.6	3.8	0.0	3.1	100.0	93.0	0.0	1,336
15-17	16.8	71.7	4.6	0.0	6.9	100.0	88.5	18.8	73.3	3.9	0.0	4.0	100.0	92.1	0.0	840
18-19	16.2	74.7	5.4	0.0	3.8	100.0	90.8	31.2	63.4	3.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	94.6	0.0	496
20-24	19.4	67.5	8.6	0.0	4.5	100.0	86.8	25.8	67.8	4.9	0.0	1.6	100.0	93.0	0.0	1,311
25-29	18.2	69.7	7.0	0.2	4.9	100.0	87.4	23.2	67.6	6.2	0.1	2.9	100.0	90.3	0.2	1,554
30-34	17.9	72.0	6.3	0.0	3.8	100.0	89.8	25.6	68.5	4.6	0.1	1.3	100.0	94.0	0.1	1,505
35-39	18.4	70.4	4.6	3.2	3.4	100.0	88.8	23.4	66.6	5.6	2.4	1.9	100.0	90.1	3.2	1,635
40-44	20.4	71.7	3.1	1.2	3.7	100.0	92.1	24.3	70.7	1.5	1.3	2.2	100.0	95.0	1.4	1,885
45-49	22.1	69.8	4.5	0.1	3.5	100.0	91.9	30.3	65.1	2.8	0.3	1.5	100.0	95.4	0.4	1,797
Education																
Pre-primary or none	12.8	80.4	2.7	0.0	4.2	100.0	90.1	15.2	79.2	2.9	0.0	2.8	100.0	91.3	0.0	244
Primary	19.8	72.4	4.5	0.0	3.2	100.0	92.2	25.0	70.7	2.9	0.0	1.3	100.0	95.6	0.0	2,499
Lower secondary	18.8	69.0	8.0	0.3	4.0	100.0	87.8	25.8	65.2	6.2	0.2	2.5	100.0	91.0	0.5	2,563
Upper secondary	21.2	68.3	4.6	0.7	5.2	100.0	89.5	26.5	66.1	4.4	0.6	2.4	100.0	92.3	0.7	3,023
Higher	17.0	72.1	4.8	2.0	4.1	100.0	89.1	24.4	69.2	2.9	1.8	1.7	100.0	93.6	2.2	2,693
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2

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Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men) (continued)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Thailand, 2019

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men
Language of household head																
Thai	19.2	70.3	5.4	0.8	4.3	100.0	89.5	25.5	67.5	4.1	0.7	2.1	100.0	92.9	0.9	10,260
Non-Thai	17.8	74.6	5.5	0.0	2.1	100.0	91.4	21.8	73.8	3.4	0.1	0.9	100.0	94.7	0.1	763
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	15.2	76.1	5.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	90.9	20.4	73.8	3.9	0.0	2.0	100.0	93.7	0.1	2,177
Second	21.8	68.3	6.4	0.0	3.5	100.0	90.1	27.3	65.6	5.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	92.9	0.1	2,266
Middle	22.3	65.9	6.6	0.1	5.1	100.0	88.2	27.9	65.8	4.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	93.4	0.1	2,246
Fourth	19.9	70.3	4.9	1.2	3.7	100.0	90.2	26.0	67.4	3.5	1.2	2.0	100.0	93.4	1.4	2,141
Richest	16.3	72.5	4.2	2.4	4.7	100.0	88.8	24.5	67.4	3.7	2.1	2.3	100.0	91.9	2.6	2,193

[1] **MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4**

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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8.6 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Thailand, MICS 2019 assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women and in Table PR.8.1M for men.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:							
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	If she neglects household chores	Number of women
Total	**3.3**	**5.3**	**3.0**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**7.2**	**3.3**	**25,087**
Area								
Urban	2.7	4.5	2.1	1.4	1.0	5.8	2.4	12,401
Rural	4.0	6.2	3.8	1.2	1.0	8.6	4.2	12,686
Region								
Bangkok	0.7	3.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	4.3	2.3	4,160
Central	5.2	5.8	3.9	2.3	1.1	7.4	3.3	7,613
North	1.6	4.2	1.8	0.3	0.6	5.6	3.7	3,746
Northeast	2.5	5.1	3.6	0.9	0.9	7.9	3.5	6,020
South	5.6	7.8	3.9	2.0	1.0	10.7	3.9	3,549
Age								
15-19	3.8	5.4	3.6	1.1	0.8	8.0	3.4	2,831
20-24	4.1	6.5	3.1	1.8	1.8	8.2	3.7	2,764
25-29	2.5	4.5	2.4	0.8	0.9	6.2	2.9	3,070
30-34	5.8	7.2	4.2	2.7	1.0	9.0	2.8	3,300
35-39	2.9	5.0	2.5	1.0	0.8	6.4	2.8	3,854
40-44	3.3	4.6	2.3	0.9	0.8	6.5	3.6	4,520
45-49	1.9	4.8	3.0	1.1	1.0	6.9	3.9	4,747
Education								
Pre-primary or none	4.5	6.5	1.8	1.4	3.3	8.1	4.4	508
Primary	2.8	5.8	3.1	1.0	1.1	8.1	4.2	5,553
Lower secondary	4.9	6.9	3.9	1.7	1.0	9.4	3.9	4,739
Upper secondary	2.7	4.9	2.3	0.8	0.7	6.6	3.3	6,414
Higher	3.2	4.3	2.9	1.6	0.9	5.8	2.4	7,869
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Marital/Union status								
Currently married/in union	3.6	6.0	3.2	1.5	1.0	8.1	3.6	15,827
Formerly married/in union	2.3	4.4	1.9	0.5	1.2	6.0	3.8	2,185
Never married/in union	3.0	4.2	2.7	1.1	0.9	5.6	2.5	7,063
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Language of household head								
Thai	3.0	5.1	2.7	1.1	0.8	6.8	3.2	23,601
Non-Thai	8.2	8.6	7.3	4.3	2.8	14.5	4.8	1,486
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	4.7	6.3	3.9	1.6	1.5	9.4	4.5	3,616
Second	3.6	5.8	3.3	1.0	1.4	8.1	3.1	4,855
Middle	3.7	6.7	3.5	1.1	0.8	8.5	3.9	5,197
Fourth	1.9	4.2	2.2	0.9	0.5	6.0	3.4	5,688
Richest	3.3	4.1	2.4	2.0	0.8	5.1	2.2	5,730

[1] **MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence**

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:							
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	If she neglects household chores	Number of men
Total	**3.4**	**5.8**	**4.2**	**1.7**	**0.7**	**8.4**	**3.8**	**11,023**
Area								
Urban	2.9	5.9	3.8	1.9	0.7	8.2	3.5	5,346
Rural	3.8	5.8	4.5	1.4	0.7	8.6	4.1	5,677
Region								
Bangkok	1.0	4.7	1.0	0.2	1.2	5.3	2.3	1,792
Central	4.8	8.0	6.7	3.5	0.1	11.1	4.9	3,253
North	2.0	4.9	1.5	0.2	0.5	6.1	5.6	1,670
Northeast	3.1	4.0	4.4	1.2	0.8	7.8	2.4	2,671
South	5.3	6.7	5.1	2.0	1.5	9.9	3.9	1,637
Age								
15-19	3.8	4.8	4.4	1.1	1.1	7.7	4.4	1,336
20-24	2.4	4.7	2.6	1.8	0.7	7.2	3.5	1,311
25-29	2.8	4.7	3.0	1.1	0.5	6.3	2.9	1,554
30-34	3.3	9.4	5.8	1.0	0.3	10.6	4.5	1,505
35-39	4.1	6.4	4.6	2.4	0.7	9.2	3.2	1,635
40-44	4.4	6.2	4.3	2.7	0.5	9.5	4.4	1,885
45-49	2.8	4.7	4.3	1.2	1.1	8.1	3.8	1,797
Education								
Pre-primary or none	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	4.0	1.1	244
Primary	3.0	6.2	3.8	1.4	1.0	9.0	4.6	2,499
Lower secondary	3.4	6.8	4.8	1.3	0.7	9.2	4.8	2,563
Upper secondary	4.2	7.3	4.7	1.9	0.9	10.1	4.3	3,023
Higher	2.8	3.4	3.7	2.1	0.3	5.7	1.7	2,693
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Marital/Union status								
Currently married/in union	3.6	6.8	4.8	1.8	0.6	9.5	4.2	5,730
Formerly married/in union	5.1	7.9	6.1	1.4	1.1	11.7	7.0	674
Never married/in union	2.9	4.3	3.1	1.5	0.8	6.7	2.8	4,619
Language of household head								
Thai	3.2	5.7	4.0	1.5	0.6	8.2	3.7	10,260
Non-Thai	6.1	7.4	6.6	3.3	2.2	11.9	5.5	763
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	3.5	5.8	5.1	1.9	1.3	10.4	4.3	2,177
Second	3.7	5.7	3.4	2.0	1.0	8.5	3.5	2,266
Middle	3.4	7.2	4.5	1.2	0.3	8.5	3.8	2,246
Fourth	3.1	5.9	4.4	1.0	0.4	7.4	4.6	2,141
Richest	3.2	4.6	3.6	2.2	0.6	7.3	2.8	2,193

[1] **MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence**

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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CHAPTER 9 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

9.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right[1]. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.[2]

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.[3]

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water[4].

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

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[1] The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

[2] WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water.* Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf.

[3] "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. https://washdata.org/.

[4] Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

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Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Thailand, 2019

	Main source of drinking water															
	Improved sources											Unimproved sources				
	Piped water															
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neigh-bour	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Tube-well/ bore-hole	Pro-tected well	Rain-water collect-ion	Tanker truck	Bottled water[A]	Packaged water glass/ cup[A]	Coin-operated water dispenser	Unpro-tected well	Surface water	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**33.9**	**4.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**1.3**	**0.9**	**5.1**	**0.1**	**46.6**	**1.8**	**5.7**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**99.5**	**101,020**
Area																
Urban	44.9	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.8	0.0	39.5	1.9	7.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	45,918
Rural	24.7	4.9	0.0	0.1	1.7	1.5	7.8	0.1	52.6	1.8	4.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	99.2	55,102
Region																
Bangkok	63.8	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	17.7	1.6	14.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	13,947
Central	43.0	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	4.5	0.0	33.7	2.5	8.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	28,377
North	28.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.4	4.5	0.0	55.6	1.9	4.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.8	17,545
Northeast	19.3	3.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	8.7	0.2	64.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	27,352
South	21.0	3.6	0.1	0.1	4.8	4.1	4.8	0.0	55.9	1.6	1.4	2.4	0.2	100.0	97.4	13,798
Education of household head																
Pre-primary or none	34.5	5.2	0.0	0.1	2.8	2.3	7.5	0.0	38.4	1.1	5.2	1.8	1.0	100.0	97.2	4,624
Primary	29.3	4.5	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.0	7.0	0.1	49.0	1.6	5.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	99.5	57,571
Lower secondary	33.6	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.2	3.5	0.0	45.1	2.2	8.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	10,788
Upper secondary	35.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.0	48.3	1.8	7.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	12,503
Higher	49.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	40.0	2.7	3.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	15,339
DK/Missing	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	48.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	195
Language of household head																
Thai	34.5	3.8	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.7	5.0	0.0	47.1	1.9	5.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	95,260
Non-Thai	22.9	8.3	0.2	0.5	6.6	4.6	6.6	1.0	39.5	0.5	4.4	4.7	0.3	100.0	94.9	5,760
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	21.7	6.8	0.2	0.1	1.9	1.2	13.8	0.3	43.8	1.2	7.4	1.3	0.2	100.0	98.5	20,205
Second	25.8	4.8	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.6	5.8	0.0	50.8	1.5	7.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.5	20,206
Middle	28.4	3.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.9	4.1	0.0	53.5	1.7	6.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	20,214
Fourth	35.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	50.6	2.5	4.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	20,201
Richest	57.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	34.5	2.1	2.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.8	20,194

[1] MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[A] Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

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Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Thailand, 2019

	Time to source of drinking water										
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
Total	**99.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.5**	**101,020**
Area											
Urban	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	45,918
Rural	98.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	55,102
Region											
Bangkok	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	13,947
Central	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	28,377
North	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	17,545
Northeast	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	27,352
South	96.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	13,798
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	96.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	4,624
Primary	99.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	57,571
Lower secondary	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	10,788
Upper secondary	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	12,503
Higher	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	15,339
DK/Missing	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	195
Language of household head											
Thai	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	95,260
Non-Thai	93.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	5,760
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	97.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	20,205
Second	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	20,206
Middle	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	20,214
Fourth	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	20,201
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	20,194

[1] MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

[A] Includes cases where household members do not collect

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Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	
Total	**0.3**	**101,020**	**19.2**	**9.4**	**2.9**	**68.4**	**100.0**	**274**
Area								
Urban	0.1	45,918	47.5	8.8	0.0	43.7	100.0	46
Rural	0.4	55,102	13.6	9.6	3.5	73.4	100.0	228
Region								
Bangkok	0.0	13,947	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Central	0.2	28,377	8.8	9.2	0.0	81.9	100.0	46
North	0.3	17,545	24.8	13.6	0.0	61.7	100.0	46
Northeast	0.3	27,352	(26.7)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(71.2)	100.0	95
South	0.6	13,798	9.5	16.1	9.6	64.8	100.0	83
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	0.4	4,624	22.2	19.9	0.0	57.8	100.0	16
Primary	0.4	57,571	21.1	7.9	3.8	67.2	100.0	211
Lower secondary	0.1	10,788	21.1	13.2	0.0	65.7	100.0	7
Upper secondary	0.1	12,503	18.9	19.1	0.0	62.0	100.0	13
Higher	0.2	15,339	(2.1)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(88.9)	100.0	26
DK/Missing	0.0	195	na	na	na	na	na	0
Source of drinking water								
Improved	0.2	100,536	19.8	9.0	3.3	67.9	100.0	244
Unimproved	6.2	483	14.8	12.7	0.0	72.5	100.0	30
Language of household head								
Thai	0.2	95,260	21.8	10.8	3.9	63.4	100.0	204
Non-Thai	1.2	5,760	11.6	5.3	0.0	83.2	100.0	69
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.9	20,205	25.1	9.9	3.0	62.0	100.0	184
Second	0.2	20,206	10.7	9.3	7.3	72.6	100.0	34
Middle	0.2	20,214	9.6	8.9	0.0	81.5	100.0	31
Fourth	0.1	20,201	(0.0)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(92.7)	100.0	23
Richest	0.0	20,194	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by by average time spent collecting water per day, Thailand, 2019

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	DK/Missing	Total	
Total	**97.2**	**1.9**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**86**
Area						
Urban	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	26
Rural	96.3	2.7	0.5	0.5	100.0	61
Region						
Bangkok	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Central	98.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	8
North	90.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
Northeast	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
South	98.1	0.0	1.1	0.7	100.0	29
Education						
Pre-primary or none	72.7	27.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
Primary	98.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	57
Lower secondary	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13
Upper secondary	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	8
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Age						
<15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
15-49	92.9	5.6	1.1	0.4	100.0	29
50+	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	49
Sex						
Male	91.2	6.3	1.3	1.2	100.0	26
Female	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	61
Source of drinking water						
Improved	97.0	2.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	78
Unimproved	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	8
Language of household head						
Thai	98.9	0.0	0.4	0.6	100.0	75
Non-Thai	86.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	97.4	2.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	70
Second	94.1	0.0	3.6	2.3	100.0	9
Middle	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	6
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Richest	nca	nca	nac	nac	nac	0

nc: not calculated.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities						Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	
Total	**99.4**	**101,020**	**50.1**	**7.4**	**32.4**	**6.2**	**3.9**	**100.0**	**532**
Area									
Urban	99.7	45,918	48.0	33.8	15.8	2.2	0.3	100.0	88
Rural	99.1	55,102	50.5	2.3	35.6	7.0	4.6	100.0	445
Region									
Bangkok	99.6	13,947	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Central	99.7	28,377	48.6	32.0	11.5	7.5	0.4	100.0	83
North	99.2	17,545	83.2	7.3	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	132
Northeast	99.1	27,352	41.2	1.4	42.4	5.7	9.2	100.0	223
South	99.3	13,798	18.7	0.0	64.9	16.5	0.0	100.0	85
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	98.8	4,624	51.4	6.1	35.8	6.6	0.0	100.0	51
Primary	99.2	57,571	48.0	8.1	32.6	6.5	4.8	100.0	427
Lower secondary	99.6	10,788	87.2	3.1	1.8	6.5	1.5	100.0	19
Upper secondary	99.7	12,503	(45.4)	(5.0)	(48.1)	(1.5)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Higher	99.9	15,339	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
DK/Missing	99.9	195	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Source of drinking water									
Improved	99.4	100,536	49.9	7.4	32.5	6.2	3.9	100.0	530
Unimproved	99.1	483	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Language of household head									
Thai	99.5	95,260	54.2	9.7	23.6	7.4	5.1	100.0	404
Non-Thai	97.7	5,760	37.1	0.2	60.1	2.4	0.2	100.0	128
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	98.3	20,205	48.3	8.0	38.2	4.3	1.1	100.0	336
Second	99.5	20,206	23.7	3.4	36.7	19.6	16.7	100.0	83
Middle	99.5	20,214	81.3	2.6	12.8	2.9	0.4	100.0	82
Fourth	99.8	20,201	39.7	34.6	12.8	0.0	13.0	100.0	22
Richest	99.9	20,194	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9

[1] **MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Thailand, 2019

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	**72.0**	**9.5**	**0.3**	**1.2**	**20.5**	**0.4**	**2.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**25.9**	**101,020**
Area											
Urban	61.4	13.3	0.3	0.6	32.3	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.1	37.5	45,918
Rural	80.8	6.4	0.2	1.7	10.7	0.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	16.3	55,102
Region											
Bangkok	35.5	21.5	0.0	0.2	58.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	64.2	13,947
Central	65.8	13.2	0.0	0.8	25.6	0.2	3.3	0.4	0.0	32.9	28,377
North	75.3	2.6	1.3	1.6	16.3	1.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	18.5	17,545
Northeast	91.0	2.8	0.0	1.1	4.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.7	27,352
South	79.8	12.1	0.1	2.8	7.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	13,798
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	78.8	10.5	0.3	2.5	9.3	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.2	17.6	4,624
Primary	76.4	8.8	0.3	1.6	14.9	0.5	2.4	0.2	0.1	21.0	57,571
Lower secondary	72.0	9.2	0.1	1.0	21.7	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	25.6	10,788
Upper secondary	69.9	10.7	0.2	0.7	23.1	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	29.0	12,503
Higher	55.4	11.2	0.2	0.2	41.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	44.4	15,339
Missing/DK	51.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	42.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	195
Source of drinking water											
Improved	72.0	9.5	0.3	1.2	20.6	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.1	25.9	100,536
Unimproved	70.0	22.8	0.0	2.7	9.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	25.6	483
Language of household head											
Thai	71.5	9.3	0.3	1.1	21.4	0.4	2.1	0.1	0.1	26.3	95,260
Non-Thai	79.4	14.4	0.3	2.8	6.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	19.6	5,760
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	83.9	7.3	0.2	2.1	4.7	0.6	3.2	0.1	0.0	12.0	20,205
Second	82.7	6.6	0.2	1.5	9.2	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	14.6	20,206
Middle	78.3	9.0	0.4	1.5	12.9	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.0	19.6	20,214
Fourth	68.6	10.4	0.3	0.5	25.5	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	30.4	20,201
Richest	46.4	14.5	0.2	0.4	50.3	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.3	53.0	20,194

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9.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five[5]. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place[6,7].

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

[5] Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

[6] Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

[7] Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

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Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Thailand, 2019

	Handwashing facility observed						Handwashing facility observed and						
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed	No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/Other	Total	Number of household members	water available	soap available	detergent available	dishwashing liquid available	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
Total	**75.2**	**15.9**	**3.9**	**5.0**	**100.0**	**101,020**	**97.6**	**47.0**	**18.5**	**71.9**	**92,059**	**89.0**	**95,958**
Area													
Urban	78.5	9.4	3.0	9.1	100.0	45,918	98.2	53.5	20.1	69.4	40,361	91.5	41,759
Rural	72.5	21.3	4.5	1.6	100.0	55,102	97.2	41.8	17.3	73.8	51,697	87.0	54,199
Region													
Bangkok	72.3	3.8	3.7	20.2	100.0	13,947	98.9	59.9	27.4	67.2	10,614	92.0	11,126
Central	78.3	12.3	3.9	5.5	100.0	28,377	98.4	55.0	18.4	63.7	25,720	90.2	26,825
North	85.5	10.4	3.1	0.9	100.0	17,545	97.8	39.1	10.7	73.8	16,826	89.3	17,379
Northeast	65.9	28.3	5.0	0.8	100.0	27,352	96.3	44.4	22.0	82.6	25,766	87.2	27,146
South	77.4	17.8	2.5	2.3	100.0	13,798	97.5	35.8	14.7	68.3	13,133	87.3	13,482
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	69.2	20.3	6.8	3.7	100.0	4,624	94.8	36.0	12.8	67.5	4,140	77.8	4,452
Primary	72.2	20.4	4.8	2.6	100.0	57,571	97.5	41.1	18.6	75.6	53,289	87.5	56,060
Lower secondary	76.4	13.5	3.4	6.8	100.0	10,788	97.1	49.0	17.1	69.1	9,697	88.5	10,059
Upper secondary	81.0	10.5	2.3	6.2	100.0	12,503	97.8	50.2	20.5	70.5	11,446	92.0	11,727
Higher	82.9	3.9	1.1	12.1	100.0	15,339	99.2	69.9	19.5	61.5	13,306	96.4	13,479
DK/Missing	86.3	6.4	0.0	7.2	100.0	195	100.0	15.9	10.1	79.1	180	97.1	180
Language of household head													
Thai	75.7	15.5	3.6	5.2	100.0	95,260	97.8	48.2	18.9	71.8	86,892	89.7	90,317
Non-Thai	68.1	21.6	8.2	2.1	100.0	5,760	94.1	25.4	12.1	74.2	5,167	77.7	5,641
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	55.0	33.9	8.5	2.6	100.0	20,205	96.2	30.0	16.5	73.4	17,955	79.1	19,675
Second	67.2	23.4	5.2	4.3	100.0	20,206	97.1	39.0	19.6	74.9	18,289	85.7	19,330
Middle	79.2	13.9	3.3	3.6	100.0	20,214	97.9	44.3	18.7	75.7	18,826	90.5	19,483
Fourth	86.9	6.7	1.7	4.6	100.0	20,201	98.0	51.3	16.9	72.7	18,924	93.3	19,273
Richest	87.9	1.5	0.7	9.9	100.0	20,194	99.0	70.0	20.9	62.5	18,064	96.9	18,197

[1] MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

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9.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[8], and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide[9].

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene[10]. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

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[8] Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

[9] WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

[10] WHO, UNICEF and JMP. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1.

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Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Thailand, 2019

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility						
	Flush/Pour flush to:												
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Flush/Pour flush to elsewhere	Other	DK/Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Number of household members
Total	**16.1**	**81.1**	**2.1**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**99.6**	**101,020**
Are													
Urban	22.9	75.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	45,918
Rural	10.5	85.5	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.5	55,102
Region													
Bangkok	41.6	58.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	13,947
Central	14.0	85.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	28,377
North	9.1	85.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	17,545
Northeast	11.0	86.4	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	27,352
South	14.0	80.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.0	13,798
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	16.5	76.8	5.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.1	4,624
Primary	12.1	85.0	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	57,571
Lower secondary	16.3	81.9	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	10,788
Upper secondary	22.0	75.6	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	12,503
Higher	26.4	71.9	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	15,339
DK/Missing	12.0	62.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.7	195
Location of sanitation facility													
In dwelling	17.1	80.6	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	89,649
In plot/yard	8.4	86.5	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	11,054
Elsewhere	4.4	79.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.8	194
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	0.0	115
No response	0.0	75.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.7	8
Language of household head													
Thai	16.2	81.3	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.7	95,260
Non-Thai	15.8	77.3	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.5	5,760
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	10.0	84.8	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.9	20,205
Second	12.7	84.3	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	20,206
Middle	13.5	84.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	20,214
Fourth	17.5	80.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	20,201
Richest	26.9	71.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	20,194

[1] **MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1**

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Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Thailand, 2019

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					
		Shared by					Shared by				
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	5 households or less	Public facility	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Total	**97.1**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**101,020**
Area											
Urban	96.8	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45,918
Rural	97.3	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	55,102
Region											
Bangkok	95.7	2.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,947
Central	98.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28,377
North	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,545
Northeast	95.8	0.5	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27,352
South	96.8	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	13,798
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	95.1	2.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	4,624
Primary	96.7	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	57,571
Lower secondary	96.6	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,788
Upper secondary	98.0	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,503
Higher	99.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,339
DK/Missing	76.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	195
Location of sanitation facility											
In dwelling	98.2	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89,649
In plot/yard	89.9	5.4	1.9	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,054
Elsewhere	49.8	26.4	4.5	8.1	0.0	1.6	6.9	2.7	0.0	100.0	194
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	115
No response	65.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	8
Language of household head											
Thai	97.3	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	95,260
Non-Thai	93.5	2.8	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	100.0	5,760
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	91.6	3.9	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	20,205
Second	98.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,206
Middle	98.6	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,214
Fourth	98.5	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,201
Richest	98.6	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,194

[1] **MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1**

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Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Thailand, 2019

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities												
	Removed by a service provider to treat-ment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To un-covered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treat-ment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To un-covered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities[1]	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Total	**5.0**	**49.3**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**1.4**	**37.7**	**2.8**	**0.0**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**42.4**	**0.6**	**57.0**	**84,082**
Area																					
Urban	6.9	41.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.3	42.5	5.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	49.2	0.2	50.5	35,195
Rural	3.7	54.7	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.4	34.1	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	37.5	0.8	61.7	48,887
Region																					
Bangkok	12.3	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	44.9	16.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	61.7	0.0	38.3	8,125
Central	3.0	35.7	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	57.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	60.5	0.4	39.1	24,153
North	2.2	53.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.8	35.3	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.1	100.0	40.1	0.3	59.7	15,917
Northeast	6.4	80.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.8	7.6	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	8.5	0.5	91.0	24,161
South	5.2	23.0	1.9	1.8	0.0	2.4	56.5	3.4	0.0	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	64.9	1.8	33.2	11,725
Education of household head																					
Pre-primary or none	3.4	37.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.7	46.7	2.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.4	0.1	100.0	55.5	0.6	43.9	3,819
Primary	5.0	54.6	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.5	33.0	1.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	36.8	0.5	62.7	50,239
Lower secondary	4.7	40.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.2	46.2	4.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	52.3	0.6	47.1	8,991
Upper secondary	5.6	43.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.4	42.4	3.5	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	47.9	0.5	51.6	9,719
Higher	5.3	41.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.0	44.9	5.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	50.8	0.6	48.5	11,188
DK/Missing	0.0	79.4	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	10.6	10.0	79.4	126

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Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities (continued)

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Thailand, 2019

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities												
	Removed by a service provider to treat-ment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To un-covered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treat-ment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To un-covered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities[1]	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Type of sanitation facility																					
Flush to septic tank	5.2	50.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.4	38.6	2.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	42.3	0.6	57.1	81,940
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.5	50.9	1.8	0.8	0.0	1.1	44.5	0.5	100.0	46.7	0.8	52.5	2,142
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.5	50.7	1.8	0.8	0.0	1.1	44.6	0.5	100.0	46.9	0.8	52.3	2,092
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	(66.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(33.4)	(0.0)	(66.6)	40
Language of household head																					
Thai	5.3	50.1	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.4	36.9	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	41.4	0.6	58.1	79,320
Non-Thai	1.2	35.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.5	50.0	4.4	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.1	100.0	60.1	0.4	39.5	4,762
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	2.9	53.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.0	32.9	4.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	40.1	0.6	59.4	17,864
Second	3.9	49.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	2.1	36.7	3.5	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	42.7	0.7	56.7	17,529
Middle	5.1	45.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.4	41.8	2.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	46.4	0.7	52.9	17,411
Fourth	6.1	49.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.3	39.0	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	42.1	0.4	57.5	16,591
Richest	7.7	49.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.0	38.2	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	40.7	0.4	59.0	14,687

[1] MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Thailand, 2019

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)								
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site[1]	Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
Total	**35.3**	**0.5**	**47.5**	**16.4**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**101,020**
Area									
Urban	37.7	0.2	38.7	23.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	45,918
Rural	33.3	0.7	54.7	10.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	55,102
Region									
Bangkok	35.9	0.0	22.3	41.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,947
Central	51.5	0.3	33.3	14.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	28,377
North	36.4	0.2	54.1	9.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,545
Northeast	7.5	0.4	80.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27,352
South	55.2	1.6	28.2	14.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	13,798
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	45.8	0.5	36.3	16.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	4,624
Primary	32.1	0.5	54.7	12.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	57,571
Lower secondary	43.6	0.5	39.3	16.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	10,788
Upper secondary	37.2	0.4	40.1	22.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,503
Higher	37.1	0.5	35.4	26.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,339
DK/Missing	6.9	6.4	51.4	12.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	195
Language of household head									
Thai	34.4	0.5	48.3	16.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	95,260
Non-Thai	49.7	0.3	32.7	15.9	0.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	5,760
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	35.4	0.5	52.5	10.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	20,205
Second	37.0	0.6	49.1	13.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,206
Middle	39.9	0.6	45.6	13.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,214
Fourth	34.6	0.4	47.2	17.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,201
Richest	29.6	0.3	42.9	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,194

[1] MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

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Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of household population using:															
	Drinking water					Sanitation					Handwashing[A]					
	Basic service[1]	Limited service	Un improved	Surface water	Total	Basic service[2]	Limited service	Un improved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility[B]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
Total	**99.5**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**97.1**	**2.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**84.5**	**6.6**	**3.9**	**5.0**	**100.0**	**81.7**	**101,020**
Area																	
Urban	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.8	2.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	83.3	4.6	3.0	9.1	100.0	80.4	45,918
Rural	99.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	97.3	2.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	85.6	8.3	4.5	1.6	100.0	82.7	55,102
Region																	
Bangkok	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	4.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	73.4	2.7	3.7	20.2	100.0	69.7	13,947
Central	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	85.3	5.4	3.9	5.5	100.0	83.6	28,377
North	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	98.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	88.4	7.5	3.1	0.9	100.0	87.4	17,545
Northeast	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.5	7.7	5.0	0.8	100.0	82.6	27,352
South	97.4	0.0	2.4	0.2	100.0	96.8	2.2	0.3	0.7	100.0	85.3	9.9	2.5	2.3	100.0	80.8	13,798
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	97.2	0.0	1.8	1.0	100.0	95.1	4.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	74.9	14.6	6.8	3.7	100.0	69.8	4,624
Primary	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	96.7	2.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	85.2	7.4	4.8	2.6	100.0	81.9	57,571
Lower secondary	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.6	3.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	82.5	7.4	3.4	6.8	100.0	79.3	10,788
Upper secondary	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	86.3	5.2	2.3	6.2	100.0	84.6	12,503
Higher	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	84.7	2.0	1.1	12.1	100.0	83.8	15,339
DK/Missing	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	76.2	0.6	23.3	0.0	100.0	90.1	2.7	0.0	7.2	100.0	66.6	195
Language of household head																	
Thai	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.3	2.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	85.0	6.2	3.6	5.2	100.0	82.5	95,260
Non-Thai	94.9	0.0	4.7	0.3	100.0	93.5	5.0	0.4	1.1	100.0	76.1	13.6	8.2	2.1	100.0	67.3	5,760
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	98.5	0.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	91.6	7.3	0.5	0.6	100.0	77.0	11.9	8.5	2.6	100.0	69.3	20,205
Second	99.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.1	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	82.0	8.5	5.2	4.3	100.0	80.0	20,206
Middle	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	87.3	5.9	3.3	3.6	100.0	85.8	20,214
Fourth	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	89.0	4.7	1.7	4.6	100.0	87.5	20,201
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.3	2.1	0.7	9.9	100.0	85.8	20,194

[1] **MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1**

[2] **MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1**

[A] For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

[B] Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see / other". See table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

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CHAPTER 10 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

10.1 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.[1]

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as 'free economic help' and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Thailand include state welfare card, old age allowance, child support grant or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-14 separately.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, 'Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months', was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.[2] Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

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[1] UNICEF. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam.* A methodological report. New York: UNICEF, 2016. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTgvMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BfTW9kdWxlX0RlY2VtYmVyXzIwMTZfRklOQUwuUERGIl1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f

[2] UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

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Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2019

			Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by									
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of women	Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer	Local administrative organization	State enterprises/ independent agencies	Other	Number of women covered by health insurance
Total	**97.7**	**25,087**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**29.6**	**6.6**	**64.1**	**5.0**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**24,508**
Area												
Urban	97.1	12,401	0.3	1.5	39.0	8.7	52.3	5.7	0.0	1.3	0.2	12,044
Rural	98.3	12,686	0.7	1.0	20.4	4.5	75.5	4.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	12,464
Region												
Bangkok	94.8	4,160	0.0	2.7	53.7	8.9	40.4	2.5	0.0	1.7	0.1	3,944
Central	98.3	7,613	0.5	1.4	40.0	8.7	52.5	5.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	7,487
North	97.7	3,746	0.5	0.4	18.7	7.8	73.6	7.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	3,658
Northeast	97.9	6,020	0.9	1.0	15.2	2.8	79.8	4.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	5,896
South	99.3	3,549	0.3	0.6	15.5	4.4	78.8	3.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	3,523
Age												
15-19	98.2	2,831	0.8	0.1	3.0	5.8	92.6	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	2,781
20-24	96.9	2,764	0.2	0.8	29.5	5.8	67.4	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	2,679
25-29	96.2	3,070	0.2	1.6	47.5	6.0	48.5	3.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	2,954
30-34	97.9	3,300	0.1	2.4	40.6	6.8	53.2	4.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	3,229
35-39	98.6	3,854	0.2	1.4	37.0	7.2	55.7	6.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	3,799
40-44	97.9	4,520	0.5	1.3	29.6	6.9	62.1	5.9	0.1	1.5	0.2	4,425
45-49	97.8	4,747	1.1	1.0	20.2	6.8	71.4	6.9	0.2	0.7	0.1	4,640
Education												
Pre-primary or none	73.8	508	2.8	3.6	13.1	1.5	80.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	375
Primary	96.6	5,553	0.9	0.9	13.8	1.5	84.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	5,366
Lower secondary	98.2	4,739	0.4	1.8	24.7	3.2	73.3	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	4,654
Upper secondary	98.9	6,414	0.5	1.0	25.9	5.2	71.4	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	6,346
Higher	98.7	7,869	0.2	1.3	47.1	13.5	37.8	12.9	0.2	1.8	0.1	7,767
DK/Missing	(*)	3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0

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Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2019

			Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by									
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of women	Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer	Local administrative organization	State enterprises/ independent agencies	Other	Number of women covered by health insurance
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	97.6	18,011	0.6	1.3	29.6	5.5	64.2	4.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	17,577
Never married/in union	97.9	7,063	0.3	1.2	29.6	9.2	63.7	5.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	6,917
Missing	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Language of household head												
Thai	98.1	23,601	0.5	1.2	30.7	6.9	62.9	5.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	23,158
Non-Thai	90.8	1,486	0.7	2.3	10.4	0.8	85.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.3	1,349
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	93.7	3,616	0.7	1.4	16.4	1.3	82.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	3,390
Second	97.9	4,855	0.8	1.6	24.9	2.1	73.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	4,755
Middle	98.4	5,197	0.4	1.4	28.9	3.4	67.8	2.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	5,115
Fourth	98.9	5,688	0.3	0.9	32.4	5.1	62.3	5.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	5,626
Richest	98.1	5,730	0.4	1.1	39.1	17.8	43.7	13.5	0.2	2.3	0.1	5,621

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2019

			Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by									
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of men	Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer	Local administrative organization	State enterprises/ independent agencies	Other	Number of men covered by health insurance
Total	**97.5**	**11,023**	**0.3**	**2.1**	**28.6**	**5.4**	**65.5**	**3.8**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**10,744**
Area												
Urban	97.0	5,346	0.3	2.6	39.8	6.6	52.3	5.2	0.1	1.3	0.5	5,184
Rural	97.9	5,677	0.3	1.6	18.2	4.3	77.8	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	5,560
Region												
Bangkok	94.2	1,792	0.0	3.0	54.5	6.4	37.4	3.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	1,688
Central	96.8	3,253	0.2	3.3	43.4	8.1	50.0	3.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	3,150
North	97.6	1,670	0.4	1.3	16.3	6.0	76.9	5.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1,630
Northeast	98.9	2,671	0.7	1.3	11.7	2.4	84.7	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	2,642
South	99.8	1,637	0.0	1.1	13.0	3.6	81.9	2.9	0.0	0.8	0.9	1,634
Age												
15-19	97.4	1,336	0.7	0.0	1.4	4.5	93.3	3.7	0.0	0.3	1.4	1,301
20-24	97.0	1,311	0.1	1.7	25.0	5.6	72.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	1,272
25-29	96.4	1,554	0.3	2.5	39.0	4.7	55.4	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	1,499
30-34	96.9	1,505	0.1	2.9	41.2	4.5	54.0	4.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	1,458
35-39	97.7	1,635	0.1	4.5	35.3	7.1	57.8	4.2	0.1	1.4	0.1	1,597
40-44	97.9	1,885	0.3	1.5	27.7	6.0	64.7	5.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	1,846
45-49	98.5	1,797	0.5	1.5	26.9	5.1	65.8	4.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	1,770
Education												
Pre-primary or none	60.9	244	0.4	1.6	19.5	0.0	78.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	149
Primary	96.8	2,499	0.5	2.6	15.4	2.4	81.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	2,420
Lower secondary	99.0	2,563	0.4	2.1	26.1	2.1	71.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	2,538
Upper secondary	98.9	3,023	0.2	1.6	27.9	4.3	68.5	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	2,989
Higher	98.4	2,693	0.2	2.4	44.3	12.8	40.5	11.2	0.2	2.4	0.7	2,648
DK/Missing	(*)	2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0

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Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2019

			Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by									
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of men	Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer	Local administrative organization	State enterprises/ independent agencies	Other	Number of men covered by health insurance
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	97.8	6,404	0.3	2.0	30.7	5.0	62.9	4.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	6,266
Never married/in union	97.0	4,619	0.3	2.3	25.6	6.0	69.1	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	4,478
Language of household head												
Thai	98.1	10,260	0.3	1.9	29.8	5.7	64.6	4.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	10,063
Non-Thai	89.2	763	0.7	5.5	11.5	0.6	79.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	681
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	92.5	2,177	0.3	3.5	18.4	0.5	78.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	2,015
Second	98.4	2,266	0.3	3.4	26.6	2.5	70.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,229
Middle	98.8	2,246	0.4	0.6	26.6	4.6	70.1	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	2,219
Fourth	98.9	2,141	0.4	1.7	33.8	5.1	63.6	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	2,118
Richest	98.6	2,193	0.1	1.5	37.3	14.1	45.4	12.8	0.5	2.9	0.9	2,162

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage**

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-14 years)

Percentage of children age 5-14 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2019

			Among children age 5-14 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by								
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children age 5-14 years	Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer[B]	Local administrative organization[B]	State enterprises/ independent agencies[B]	Other	Number of children age 5-14 years covered by health insurance
Total	**98.9**	**17,143**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**7.1**	**93.3**	**5.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**16,951**
Area											
Urban	98.5	6,706	0.3	0.0	9.0	90.2	7.3	0.1	0.9	2.0	6,605
Rural	99.1	10,437	0.4	0.1	5.9	95.3	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	10,346
Region											
Bangkok	95.9	1,669	0.0	0.0	11.0	91.4	4.3	0.3	1.4	1.5	1,600
Central	99.5	4,485	0.2	0.0	8.3	93.6	5.4	0.0	0.4	3.0	4,464
North	99.0	2,820	0.3	0.0	10.2	94.0	5.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	2,792
Northeast	98.8	5,339	0.7	0.0	3.1	93.0	5.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	5,273
South	99.7	2,830	0.1	0.3	7.6	93.9	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	2,822
Age											
5-11	98.7	8,369	0.4	0.1	8.4	93.6	4.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	8,263
12-14	99.0	8,774	0.3	0.0	5.9	93.1	5.4	0.1	0.6	1.6	8,688
School attendance											
Attending[A]	98.9	16,893	0.3	0.1	7.1	93.4	5.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	16,711
Not attending	95.8	250	0.4	0.1	7.2	91.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	240
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	94.7	596	0.8	0.0	1.4	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	565
Primary	99.0	6,765	0.6	0.0	4.2	97.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	6,696
Lower secondary	99.2	3,010	0.3	0.0	4.7	97.8	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.1	2,987
Upper secondary	99.1	3,347	0.1	0.0	6.0	98.2	0.8	0.0	0.6	2.3	3,316
Higher	98.9	3,420	0.1	0.2	17.1	74.5	21.0	0.3	1.3	1.6	3,382
DK/Missing	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5

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Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-14 years) (continued)

Percentage of children age 5-14 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2019

			Among children age 5-14 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by								
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children age 5-14 years	Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer[B]	Local administrative organization[B]	State enterprises/ independent agencies[B]	Other	Number of children age 5-14 years covered by health insurance
Language of household head											
Thai	99.1	15,941	0.3	0.1	7.6	93.0	5.4	0.1	0.4	1.1	15,790
Non-Thai	96.6	1,202	0.6	0.0	0.4	97.4	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1,161
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	98.3	3,374	0.4	0.0	3.6	99.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	3,318
Second	98.8	3,628	0.3	0.0	3.4	98.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,585
Middle	99.1	3,668	0.5	0.0	4.4	97.1	1.6	0.1	0.5	1.8	3,635
Fourth	99.5	3,336	0.4	0.0	7.1	92.2	6.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	3,320
Richest	98.6	3,137	0.1	0.2	18.4	78.2	17.2	0.4	1.5	1.6	3,094

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-14)

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[B] Insurance covered under parents status is referred

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2019

			Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by								
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children under age 5	Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer[A]	Local administrative organization[A]	State enterprises/ independent agencies[A]	Other	Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
Total	**98.0**	**13,689**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**5.1**	**93.1**	**4.3**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**13,416**
Area											
Urban	97.2	5,037	0.2	0.2	6.8	90.4	5.3	0.2	1.7	0.3	4,896
Rural	98.5	8,652	0.5	0.0	4.1	94.8	3.8	0.1	0.6	0.3	8,520
Region											
Bangkok	93.8	1,200	0.0	0.1	11.1	90.2	4.5	0.0	2.0	0.5	1,125
Central	97.4	3,461	0.2	0.1	6.0	91.6	4.1	0.1	2.1	0.8	3,373
North	97.9	2,189	0.5	0.1	8.4	93.7	5.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	2,144
Northeast	99.1	4,483	0.8	0.0	2.1	94.5	3.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	4,442
South	99.0	2,355	0.2	0.1	3.5	93.6	5.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	2,333
Age											
0-11 months	96.9	2,460	0.2	0.0	3.6	93.8	4.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	2,384
12-23 months	97.7	2,614	0.6	0.2	4.0	93.5	4.4	0.1	0.9	0.2	2,553
24-35 months	98.4	2,752	0.3	0.1	4.3	94.3	3.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	2,708
36-47 months	98.5	3,028	0.6	0.1	6.2	90.5	5.3	0.1	2.0	0.7	2,981
48-59 months	98.4	2,835	0.3	0.0	7.0	94.0	4.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	2,789
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	84.3	438	0.7	0.0	1.5	98.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	369
Primary	97.9	3,988	0.5	0.0	2.6	96.5	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	3,906
Lower secondary	98.6	2,749	0.5	0.1	2.1	96.7	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.8	2,709
Upper secondary	99.1	3,170	0.3	0.0	3.3	96.9	1.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	3,142
Higher	98.4	3,341	0.3	0.2	12.6	82.1	12.6	0.4	2.5	0.2	3,289
DK/Missing	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0

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Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5) (continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2019

			Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by								
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children under age 5	Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer[A]	Local administrative organization[A]	State enterprises/ independent agencies[A]	Other	Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
Language of household head											
Thai	98.6	12,509	0.4	0.1	5.5	92.9	4.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	12,329
Non-Thai	92.1	1,180	0.9	0.0	0.3	96.0	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	1,086
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	95.4	2,674	0.4	0.0	2.1	98.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	2,552
Second	98.5	3,125	0.6	0.0	1.6	98.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	3,078
Middle	98.8	2,890	0.5	0.1	2.1	94.4	3.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	2,855
Fourth	99.0	2,835	0.2	0.1	4.4	93.9	4.1	0.4	1.0	0.8	2,807
Richest	98.1	2,165	0.2	0.1	18.8	76.3	15.7	0.4	3.4	0.3	2,123

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

[A] Insurance covered under parents status is referred

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of economic assistance programmes	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/external economic support	Number of households
Total	**98.1**	**61.6**	**35,604**
Sex of household head			
Male	97.5	58.2	21,358
Female	99.1	66.7	14,246
Area			
Urban	97.4	49.5	17,196
Rural	98.8	72.9	18,408
Region			
Bangkok	96.9	37.0	5,549
Central	97.3	49.5	10,067
North	98.8	75.6	6,299
Northeast	99.9	80.4	9,141
South	97.0	60.9	4,548
Age of household head			
15-19	98.0	14.9	209
20-24	87.7	15.1	709
25-49	96.0	36.1	12,044
50+	99.6	77.0	22,642
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	98.4	68.0	595
With no orphans	98.1	61.5	35,009
Language of household head			
Thai	99.3	61.5	33,685
Non-Thai	78.2	62.3	1,919
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	94.2	73.5	8,658
Second	98.9	63.9	7,531
Middle	99.7	63.6	6,881
Fourth	99.6	56.2	6,508
Richest	99.4	45.2	6,026

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Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	State welfare card	Old age allowance	Child support grant	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Total	**38.6**	**31.6**	**4.2**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**38.5**	**68.9**	**31.1**	**101,020**
Sex of household head									
Male	37.7	29.2	3.9	2.2	1.9	38.9	67.8	32.2	62,854
Female	40.2	35.6	4.6	2.2	2.1	37.9	70.6	29.4	38,165
Area									
Urban	27.2	27.5	2.9	3.1	1.5	32.6	59.5	40.5	45,918
Rural	48.2	35.0	5.2	1.4	2.3	43.5	76.7	23.3	55,102
Region									
Bangkok	9.0	18.5	1.7	3.2	2.0	24.8	44.5	55.5	13,947
Central	24.4	26.9	4.0	3.3	1.0	36.5	60.4	39.6	28,377
North	55.5	42.1	3.9	2.4	4.0	38.5	81.3	18.7	17,545
Northeast	56.5	37.3	4.6	1.0	2.1	45.0	80.3	19.7	27,352
South	41.2	29.9	6.6	1.2	1.0	43.7	72.7	27.3	13,798
Education household head									
Pre-primary or none	46.9	45.5	3.5	0.5	2.0	30.7	70.0	30.0	4,624
Primary	49.8	41.4	4.3	0.6	2.1	40.5	76.8	23.2	57,571
Lower secondary	30.8	15.9	4.6	1.7	2.2	39.1	61.7	38.3	10,788
Upper secondary	27.5	15.4	4.5	2.6	1.5	38.2	59.3	40.7	12,503
Higher	9.1	15.0	2.7	8.9	1.7	33.2	51.5	48.5	15,339
DK/Missing	23.3	7.0	43.7	0.0	0.0	52.4	87.8	12.2	195
Language of household head									
Thai	38.5	32.4	4.1	2.3	2.0	38.3	69.2	30.8	95,260
Non-Thai	40.5	18.6	5.6	0.2	0.7	41.7	64.3	35.7	5,760
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	56.6	37.9	4.1	0.1	2.1	35.8	74.4	25.6	20,205
Second	50.6	33.8	4.6	0.4	2.4	40.2	73.0	27.0	20,206
Middle	43.0	32.0	4.6	1.1	1.7	42.7	72.2	27.8	20,214
Fourth	30.4	29.0	4.7	1.9	2.4	38.9	67.5	32.5	20,201
Richest	12.6	25.2	2.8	7.5	1.2	35.1	57.4	42.6	20,194

[1] MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1

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Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	State welfare card	Old age allowance	Child support grant	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
Total	**46.1**	**32.9**	**2.4**	**0.3**	**1.8**	**23.6**	**62.7**	**37.3**	**16,189**
Sex of household head									
Male	44.6	29.6	2.2	0.2	1.7	23.2	60.1	39.9	9,632
Female	48.2	37.7	2.8	0.4	2.1	24.2	66.4	33.6	6,557
Area									
Urban	32.3	24.4	2.0	0.4	1.4	15.9	45.6	54.4	6,116
Rural	54.5	38.1	2.7	0.2	2.1	28.3	73.0	27.0	10,073
Region									
Bangkok	9.2	7.8	0.7	0.4	1.2	8.2	20.6	79.4	1,920
Central	28.5	24.7	2.1	0.1	1.0	17.5	46.3	53.7	3,838
North	63.7	46.0	1.8	0.4	3.3	25.2	80.4	19.6	2,872
Northeast	62.3	41.1	2.9	0.3	2.3	31.1	78.8	21.2	5,587
South	44.6	30.8	4.4	0.3	0.7	26.9	64.0	36.0	1,972
Age of household head									
15-19	7.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.8	23.0	29.8	70.2	157
20-24	6.3	0.6	5.4	0.0	0.7	8.1	17.4	82.6	477
25-29	9.2	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.5	7.3	14.7	85.3	707
30-34	16.1	1.1	6.4	0.0	0.6	18.8	29.2	70.8	807
35-39	29.4	2.9	3.8	0.0	1.0	34.9	47.3	52.7	873
40-44	36.3	4.6	2.9	0.0	1.5	34.7	54.1	45.9	1,192
45-49	45.0	5.8	2.1	0.0	2.0	33.6	59.2	40.8	1,538
50-59	48.5	7.2	2.3	0.1	1.8	23.0	60.7	39.3	3,915
60-69	61.0	71.5	1.8	0.7	2.4	23.2	80.9	19.1	3,425
70+	59.8	77.9	1.6	0.5	2.3	19.7	82.5	17.5	3,099

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Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles (continued)

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	State welfare card	Old age allowance	Child support grant	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	45.3	42.3	1.4	0.1	1.5	18.3	61.7	38.3	1,331
Primary	53.8	40.5	2.2	0.2	2.0	25.1	71.1	28.9	11,053
Lower secondary	27.5	10.5	2.6	0.7	1.9	21.4	40.7	59.3	1,726
Upper secondary	25.3	6.1	4.1	0.2	1.0	24.2	41.7	58.3	1,353
Higher	12.3	3.0	1.8	1.3	1.1	14.2	24.9	75.1	703
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Language of household head									
Thai	47.3	34.6	2.4	0.3	2.0	23.5	64.1	35.9	14,714
Non-Thai	33.5	15.6	2.5	0.1	0.5	24.5	47.8	52.2	1,475
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	50.3	36.3	2.1	0.1	2.0	21.2	64.7	35.3	8,658
Second	41.2	29.1	2.8	0.4	1.7	26.4	60.3	39.7	7,531

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households**

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	State welfare card	Old age allowance	Child support grant	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Total	**42.4**	**26.5**	**7.4**	**1.3**	**2.3**	**69.9**	**84.6**	**15.4**	**21,158**
Sex of household head									
Male	39.8	23.4	7.0	1.3	2.3	69.4	82.9	17.1	13,085
Female	46.5	31.4	8.2	1.3	2.3	70.6	87.5	12.5	8,073
Area									
Urban	31.4	22.9	5.6	2.0	1.8	66.8	80.1	19.9	8,270
Rural	49.4	28.7	8.6	0.8	2.6	71.8	87.6	12.4	12,888
Region									
Bangkok	8.5	13.5	3.6	1.9	3.4	59.6	69.7	30.3	2,084
Central	27.1	22.0	6.9	2.4	1.2	67.2	78.9	21.1	5,550
North	55.5	32.5	7.0	1.2	4.4	73.3	90.6	9.4	3,461
Northeast	56.5	32.7	7.4	0.5	2.4	72.2	89.3	10.7	6,628
South	47.1	23.3	11.2	0.7	1.0	72.4	88.0	12.0	3,434
Age of household head									
15-19	8.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	2.4	45.4	52.0	48.0	134
20-24	29.3	4.0	16.2	0.0	3.5	26.2	54.8	45.2	169
25-29	25.0	2.4	12.1	0.1	0.7	43.8	61.1	38.9	476
30-34	31.7	5.3	13.4	0.3	1.2	65.0	76.3	23.7	1,159
35-39	33.2	8.9	7.8	0.2	2.4	75.8	83.7	16.3	2,016
40-44	31.3	5.5	5.5	0.1	1.3	73.0	81.2	18.8	2,707
45-49	37.0	9.4	4.9	0.8	2.0	73.3	84.1	15.9	2,734
50-59	43.5	8.5	8.2	0.7	2.2	66.5	83.0	17.0	5,270
60-69	52.4	66.3	7.2	3.4	3.3	71.8	91.8	8.2	4,083
70+	60.6	73.8	6.7	2.5	2.8	73.7	93.9	6.1	2,409

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Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households (continued)

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	State welfare card	Old age allowance	Child support grant	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	51.9	40.7	6.6	0.2	2.5	65.1	85.8	14.2	915
Primary	52.9	36.1	7.5	0.3	2.4	71.6	88.5	11.5	11,968
Lower secondary	36.5	10.8	8.4	0.5	2.8	68.7	81.7	18.3	2,502
Upper secondary	31.7	12.2	7.8	1.7	1.8	69.3	80.6	19.4	2,808
Higher	11.7	9.8	5.3	5.7	2.0	66.1	74.6	25.4	2,890
DK/Missing	(21.9)	(7.0)	(40.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.8)	(97.0)	(3.0)	73
Language of household head									
Thai	42.0	27.2	7.3	1.4	2.4	70.2	84.8	15.2	19,581
Non-Thai	46.9	16.6	9.1	0.2	0.9	66.0	82.4	17.6	1,577
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	61.3	31.8	8.8	0.0	1.9	72.9	89.3	10.7	4,104
Second	55.8	29.8	7.8	0.2	3.2	71.9	89.1	10.9	4,522
Middle	46.6	26.8	7.7	0.4	2.0	72.2	86.5	13.5	4,477
Fourth	31.5	22.8	7.5	1.0	2.9	67.8	82.1	17.9	4,217
Richest	13.3	20.4	5.2	5.1	1.4	63.8	75.0	25.0	3,839

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year, Thailand, 2019

	Education related financial or material support				
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]	No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
Total	**53.7**	**74.6**	**78.1**	**21.9**	**15,803**
Sex of household head					
Male	54.4	74.6	78.2	21.8	7,903
Female	53.0	74.7	78.0	22.0	7,900
Area					
Urban	50.0	66.7	70.9	29.1	6,718
Rural	56.4	80.5	83.4	16.6	9,084
Region					
Bangkok	40.8	52.3	53.6	46.4	1,970
Central	52.8	70.2	76.1	23.9	4,256
North	51.0	82.2	85.0	15.0	2,528
Northeast	58.6	81.5	84.5	15.5	4,612
South	59.2	79.5	81.8	18.2	2,437
Age					
5-9	62.3	86.5	89.5	10.5	4,404
10-14	60.9	84.5	88.2	11.8	6,474
15-19	42.3	59.5	63.2	36.8	3,973
20-24	12.2	15.2	18.3	81.7	951
School management					
Public	58.1	79.0	82.4	17.6	13,503
Non-public	21.5	46.8	49.8	50.2	1,769
Non-formal education/Home school	51.4	57.4	65.8	34.2	496
DK/Missing	12.9	12.3	15.2	84.8	35
Education of household head					
Pre-primary or none	55.3	76.7	79.8	20.2	586
Primary	56.9	80.3	83.2	16.8	8,488
Lower secondary	57.1	72.8	79.5	20.5	1,759
Upper secondary	51.1	69.9	71.9	28.1	2,225
Higher	43.3	61.2	65.6	34.4	2,686
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	58
Language of household head					
Thai	53.6	74.5	78.1	21.9	14,789
Non-Thai	55.4	76.1	77.7	22.3	1,013
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	59.5	86.3	88.6	11.4	2,722
Second	57.6	77.5	80.0	20.0	3,298
Middle	58.5	77.9	81.0	19.0	3,261
Fourth	50.1	72.3	76.2	23.8	3,152
Highest	43.9	61.4	66.6	33.4	3,370

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support**

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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10.2 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1M show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

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Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Poor status	Work position	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Total	**2.9**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**2.4**	**1.7**	**5.7**	**5.5**	**0.8**	**11.3**	**88.7**	**25,087**
Area												
Urban	3.0	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.6	1.6	5.3	5.9	1.0	11.5	88.5	12,401
Rural	2.8	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.8	6.0	5.1	0.6	11.1	88.9	12,686
Region												
Bangkok	1.7	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.9	0.9	6.3	8.9	2.2	13.9	86.1	4,160
Central	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.5	4.1	3.7	0.3	7.9	92.1	7,613
North	2.2	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.8	0.8	5.5	5.0	0.4	11.1	88.9	3,746
Northeast	4.3	0.9	2.9	1.7	3.5	2.8	6.4	5.4	0.9	12.5	87.5	6,020
South	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	2.3	7.0	6.3	0.6	13.6	86.4	3,549
Age												
15-19	2.5	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	4.9	3.4	1.0	10.1	89.9	2,831
15-17	2.5	1.1	2.5	2.7	2.0	1.8	4.4	3.0	0.8	9.6	90.4	1,911
18-19	2.7	1.7	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	5.7	4.1	1.4	11.2	88.8	920
20-24	3.7	0.7	1.9	2.4	3.8	2.2	6.1	6.3	1.1	13.0	87.0	2,764
25-29	4.1	1.1	2.2	1.3	3.4	2.4	5.4	5.6	0.7	10.9	89.1	3,070
30-34	2.5	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.5	5.4	5.1	0.8	10.9	89.1	3,300
35-39	2.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.1	5.1	5.9	1.1	10.4	89.6	3,854
40-44	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.6	5.2	5.5	0.8	10.6	89.4	4,520
45-49	2.8	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	7.0	6.2	0.5	12.9	87.1	4,747
Education												
Pre-primary or none	21.1	0.7	1.3	1.1	7.5	2.2	12.2	10.9	0.9	28.4	71.6	508
Primary	3.0	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.4	7.9	7.1	1.2	14.2	85.8	5,553
Lower secondary	3.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.2	7.6	5.4	0.9	12.8	87.2	4,739
Upper secondary	2.1	1.2	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.0	4.9	5.2	0.7	11.1	88.9	6,414
Higher	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.4	3.1	4.4	0.6	7.3	92.7	7,869
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

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Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Poor status	Work position	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Language of household head												
Thai	2.4	0.9	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.6	5.3	5.3	0.8	10.5	89.5	23,601
Non-Thai	10.1	6.3	4.6	6.3	6.6	3.1	10.8	8.5	1.2	24.1	75.9	1,486
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	5.7	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.5	10.8	8.1	1.0	18.0	82.0	3,616
Second	3.1	1.5	2.5	2.2	3.1	2.7	8.2	7.7	1.0	15.2	84.8	4,855
Middle	2.8	1.1	1.8	1.7	2.6	1.3	5.3	4.5	1.2	9.9	90.1	5,197
Fourth	2.3	1.3	2.1	1.4	2.3	1.4	4.3	4.8	0.5	9.8	90.2	5,688
Richest	1.6	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.9	3.6	0.7	6.5	93.5	5,730

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Poor status	Work position	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Total	**2.9**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**6.3**	**6.6**	**0.8**	**12.2**	**87.8**	**11,023**
Area												
Urban	3.2	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.7	6.3	6.8	1.1	11.6	88.4	5,346
Rural	2.7	1.1	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	6.4	6.3	0.5	12.8	87.2	5,677
Region												
Bangkok	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.1	7.7	10.5	2.8	16.2	83.8	1,792
Central	2.9	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.6	5.1	5.0	0.5	9.3	90.7	3,253
North	1.6	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.9	1.2	8.4	6.1	0.2	13.0	87.0	1,670
Northeast	4.0	0.3	3.3	1.8	3.4	3.5	6.1	6.5	0.3	12.7	87.3	2,671
South	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.1	2.4	5.7	6.0	0.4	12.0	88.0	1,637
Age												
15-19	1.3	1.5	3.2	2.3	2.7	2.0	4.7	3.6	1.0	10.6	89.4	1,336
15-17	1.2	1.2	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.6	3.7	0.4	8.4	91.6	840
18-19	1.3	2.0	4.0	1.9	3.2	1.3	6.5	3.4	1.8	14.3	85.7	496
20-24	4.1	0.8	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.1	4.5	5.8	0.6	12.4	87.6	1,311
25-29	3.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	3.2	8.2	8.2	0.8	13.9	86.1	1,554
30-34	4.5	1.2	1.8	1.5	3.0	2.0	6.9	7.5	0.4	10.3	89.7	1,505
35-39	1.3	0.8	2.0	1.3	2.1	0.7	4.9	6.3	0.7	11.9	88.1	1,635
40-44	2.5	0.9	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.2	7.8	7.3	0.6	13.4	86.6	1,885
45-49	3.1	0.5	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.7	6.7	6.7	1.2	12.5	87.5	1,797
Education												
Pre-primary or none	29.2	0.8	1.4	1.4	6.4	7.2	24.2	19.1	1.1	39.5	60.5	244
Primary	4.4	0.9	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.6	8.4	8.1	1.2	14.9	85.1	2,499
Lower secondary	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	7.1	6.5	0.8	11.6	88.4	2,563
Upper secondary	2.1	0.8	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.4	4.5	5.7	0.6	10.2	89.8	3,023
Higher	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	4.2	5.0	0.4	10.0	90.0	2,693
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

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Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Poor status	Work position	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Language of household head												
Thai	2.3	0.6	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.9	5.9	6.2	0.7	11.2	88.8	10,260
Non-Thai	12.1	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.9	3.6	12.1	11.7	0.9	25.1	74.9	763
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	7.7	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.2	3.6	11.9	10.0	1.0	19.8	80.2	2,177
Second	3.3	1.3	3.3	2.0	3.7	2.7	7.0	8.5	0.5	15.3	84.7	2,266
Middle	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	6.3	6.3	1.1	10.0	90.0	2,246
Fourth	1.4	0.7	2.3	1.2	2.5	1.4	3.7	4.8	0.8	8.9	91.1	2,141
Richest	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	2.8	3.1	0.4	7.0	93.0	2,193

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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