

# Thailand



## Survey Findings Report

### Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2022



NSO  
National Statistical Office



UNICEF  
United Nations Children's Fund







# Thailand

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# Survey Findings Report

July 2023



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The Thailand Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2022 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 2022. 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](https://mics.unicef.org).

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## 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) to generate and analyse high quality and disaggregate data on 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 Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) method using tablets to collect the data in the field. Data entry software with built-in basic consistency checks was installed on each tablet. Hence, real-time quality control was initiated during the fieldwork and corrective measures were taken immediately. The third round, which was part of MICS5 programme, was conducted in 2015-16. The fourth round, which was part of MICS6 programme, was conducted in 2019. This round of MICS mainly focuses on establishing the baseline for SDGs and to bridge the data gaps.

Based upon the success of the previous rounds of MICS in Thailand, NSO conducted its fifth round of MICS by utilising the previous tools (MICS6 programme). The implementation of the Thailand MICS 2022 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 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.



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## SUMMARY OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

THAILAND MICS 2022			
Survey sample and implementation			
<b>Sample frame</b>	2022 Household Basic Information Survey (HBIS)	<b>Questionnaires</b>	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-14
○ Updated	October-December 2021		
<b>Interviewer training</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> batch: 9-17 June 2022 2 <sup>nd</sup> batch: 30 June-8 July 2022	<b>Fieldwork</b>	June-October 2022
Survey sample			
<b>Households</b>		<b>Children under five</b>	
○ Sampled	34,540	○ Eligible	10,638
○ Occupied	31,685	○ Mothers/caretakers interviewed	10,502
○ Interviewed	30,008	○ Response rate (Per cent)	98.7
○ Response rate (Per cent)	94.7		
<b>Women (age 15-49)</b>		<b>Children age 5-14<sup>1</sup></b>	
○ Eligible for interviews	21,663	○ Number in interviewed households	14,588
○ Interviewed	21,089	○ Eligible	10,615
○ Response rate (Per cent)	97.4	○ Mothers/caretakers interviewed	10,450
		○ Response rate (Per cent)	98.4
<b>Men (age 15-49)<sup>2</sup></b>			
○ Number in interviewed households	20,069		
○ Eligible for interviews	9,844		
○ Interviewed	9,452		
○ Response rate (Per cent)	96.0		

Survey population			
Average household size	2.6	<b>Percentage of population living in</b>	
<b>Percentage of population under:</b>		○ Urban areas	54.8
○ Age 5	4.0	○ Rural areas	45.2
○ Age 18	18.5	○ Bangkok	16.0
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	5.7	○ Central	31.4
		○ North	15.6
		○ Northeast	24.2
		○ South	12.8

<sup>1</sup> The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-14 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

<sup>2</sup> The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every second sampled household.



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>ANAR</b>	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate
<b>ASFR</b>	Age Specific Fertility Rates
<b>BCG</b>	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
<b>C-section</b>	Caesarean Section
<b>CAPI</b>	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
<b>CBR</b>	Crude Birth Rate
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus Disease
<b>CRC</b>	Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>CSPro</b>	Census and Survey Processing System
<b>DEEP</b>	Digital Education Excellence Platform
<b>DLTV</b>	Distance Learning Television
<b>DTP</b>	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
<b>EA</b>	Enumeration Area
<b>ECD</b>	Early Child Development
<b>ECDI</b>	Early Child Development Index
<b>FCT</b>	Field Check Table
<b>g</b>	Grams
<b>GAM</b>	Global AIDS Monitoring
<b>GFR</b>	General Fertility Rate
<b>GPI</b>	Gender Parity Index
<b>HBIS</b>	Household Basic Information Survey
<b>HepB</b>	Hepatitis B
<b>Hib</b>	Haemophilus influenzae type B
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>HPV</b>	Human Papillomavirus
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology
<b>IPV</b>	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
<b>IQ</b>	Intelligence Quotient
<b>ISCED</b>	International Standard Classification of Education
<b>IYCF</b>	Infant and Young Child Feeding
<b>JMP</b>	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>LAJE</b>	Live Attenuated Japanese Encephalitis
<b>LBW</b>	Low Birth Weight
<b>LLECE</b>	Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education
<b>LPG</b>	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
<b>MICS6</b>	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme

<b>MMR</b>	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>NSO</b>	National Statistical Office
<b>ORS</b>	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
<b>OPV</b>	Oral Polio Vaccine
<b>PASEC</b>	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems
<b>PISA</b>	Programme for International Student Assessment
<b>PNC</b>	Post-natal Care
<b>PSU</b>	Primary Sampling Unit
<b>SACMEQ</b>	Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SEA-PLM</b>	Southeast Asia Primary Learning Metrics
<b>SEP</b>	Sufficiency Economy Philosophy
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
<b>TFR</b>	Total Fertility Rate
<b>TIMSS</b>	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNGASS</b>	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children’s Fund
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WHO-MCEE</b>	WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation

This report is based on the Thailand Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2022 by the National Statistical Office (NSO) of Thailand. 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 Sustainable Development, chaired by the Prime Minister, as a main mechanism to oversee, coordinate and follow-up and review the sustainable development policies and their 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 the government to realize the vision of “Thailand as a developed country with security, prosperity and sustainability in accordance with the principle of 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.

The Thailand MICS 2022 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on about 23 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 Early Childhood Development Plan (2021-2027), the National Strategic Plan for Teen Pregnancy Prevention and Solution (2017-2027) and the Five-year National Nutritional Action Plan (2019-2023).

The Thailand MICS 2022 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 2022. Following Chapter 2 on survey organization and 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 are 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 a description of all tables, are followed by tabulations.

This is followed by Chapter 5, “Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health”, which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, postnatal care, and HIV.

The following chapter, “Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development” presents findings on immunisation, household energy use, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, early childhood home environment, and early child development index.

Learning is the topic of the next chapter, where survey findings on early childhood education, attendance, paternal involvement, foundational learning skills, and remote learning 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 the sample design, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

## CHAPTER 2 SURVEY ORGANIZATION AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Thailand MICS 2022 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 12 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 2022 Household Basic Information Survey enumeration areas (EAs) were selected systematically with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) at the first stage. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, households with and without children under 5 years were identified. A systematic sample of households was selected separately from each group within the sample EA at the second stage. A total of 1,727 sample EAs and 34,540 households were 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	Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men	Questionnaire for Children Age 5-14 Years
List of Household Members Education Household Characteristics Social Transfers Household Energy Use Water and Sanitation Handwashing	Woman's/Man's Background <sup>[M]</sup> Fertility <sup>1,[M]</sup> Desire for Last Birth Maternal and Newborn Health Contraception Unmet Need Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence <sup>[M]</sup> Victimisation <sup>[M]</sup> Marriage/Union <sup>[M]</sup> HIV/AIDS <sup>[M]</sup>	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

<sup>[M]</sup> The individual Questionnaire for Men only included those modules indicated.

<sup>1</sup> The birth history module was not included, therefore the childhood mortality estimates are not calculated and included in this report.



In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams observed the place for handwashing, and 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.<sup>2</sup> From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Thai and were pre-tested in Pathum Thani province during April 5-7, 2022. 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 2022 questionnaires is provided in Appendix D.

### 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 to answer 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 7.6, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs<sup>3</sup> developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Thailand MICS 2022 final questionnaires and used throughout.

### 2.5 TRAINING

A training of trainers on anthropometric measures was conducted in Bangkok on June 6, 2022. 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 were conducted in two batches due to the large number of participants for nine days in Bangkok from June 9-17, 2022 for the first batch and from June 30-July 8, 2022 for the second batch. Twelve priority provinces, Bangkok and other eight provinces were included in the first batch, while staffs from the remaining 56 provinces attended the second. Due to the large number of participants, each 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, and mock interviews between trainees followed by training on the CAPI application. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda while customized to fit the duration and content of Thailand MICS 2022.<sup>4</sup> Moreover, for both batches, experts from the Ministry of Public Health were invited to speak about maternal and newborn health issues such as contraception and antenatal care. The knowledge and information acquired through the training were useful for the interview process and the accuracy of the survey results.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>

<sup>3</sup> <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>

<sup>4</sup> <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>

## 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.

The data were collected by 98 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 June 2022 and concluded in October 2022.

Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling the 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.<sup>5</sup>

## 2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at the National Statistical Office's central office via CSWeb System 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.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to the editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.<sup>6</sup>

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.<sup>7</sup>

## 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<sup>8</sup> and on the MICS website<sup>9</sup> and can be downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to follow stipulations and submit final research to both NSO and UNICEF.

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<sup>5</sup> <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>

<sup>6</sup> <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>

<sup>7</sup> <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>

<sup>8</sup> <http://ddi.nso.go.th/index.php/home>

<sup>9</sup> <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>



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## MICS 2022 Indicators and definitions

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
<b>SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS</b>					
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	96.8
				Women	96.0
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	89.7
SR.S1	Households with a mobile phone		HC	Percentage of households that have a mobile phone	96.0
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	29.0
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	82.6
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	24.6
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	3.6
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	1.9
SR.S2	Grandparent as a primary caregiver		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with mother whose primary caregiver is the grandparent	70.6

<sup>1</sup> 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/>.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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>

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
<b>THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH</b>					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	18
TM.S1	Ever gotten pregnant		CM	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever gotten pregnant	55.7
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	6.8
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.	52.0
TM.S3	Unmet need for family planning		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with unmet need for family planning	8.9
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception <sup>4</sup>	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	86.5
TM.S4	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 personal cause of failure to prevent pregnancy	97.7
TM.5a TM.5b TM.S5 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 five times by any provider (d) at least eight times by any provider	98.8 88.3 85.5 60.7
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	97.8
TM.S6	Screening test for thalassemia		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 tested for thalassemia	93.3
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 prior <sup>5</sup> to the most recent birth	76.0

<sup>4</sup> See Table TM.3.4 for a detailed description

<sup>5</sup> See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
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	99.5
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	99.6
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	40.9
TM.S7	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.	70.3
TM.11	Infants 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	98.8
TM.S8	Low birthweight		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth	10.3
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	5.6
TM.29	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV <sup>6</sup> , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men	52.0 52.9
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 <sup>7</sup> of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men	61.7 53.1
TM.S9	Sexuality education in school		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who received sexuality education in school Women Men	89.7 83.1
TM.S10	Sexuality education in primary level		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who received sexuality education in primary level Women Men	25.1 27.9

<sup>6</sup> Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

<sup>7</sup> Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
TM.S11	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	87.9 98.0
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes <sup>8</sup> toward people living with HIV Women Men	28.4 26.7
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	78.5 71.4
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	3.3 2.4
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 know their results Women Men	3.2 1.5
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 <sup>9</sup> (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	66.3 54.6
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	72.7
TM.S12	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	66.1

<sup>8</sup> 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?

<sup>9</sup> 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



MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
<b>THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	98.4
TC.S1	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV3) vaccines at any time before the survey	89.3
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	88.7
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	85.7
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	92.8
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	92.8
TC.S2	Encephalitis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the first encephalitis containing vaccine at any time before the survey	85.1
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage <sup>10</sup>		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	82.6 63.9
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)	85.8
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)	99.8
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 <sup>11</sup>	86.3

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> Household members living in households that report no cooking, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
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	97.3
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	29.4
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed <sup>12</sup>	28.6
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 <sup>13</sup> during the previous day	45.3
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	31.3
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	18.7
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	5.7
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed <sup>14</sup> during the previous day	28.2
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	87.7
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	47.8 73.9
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	92.9
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups <sup>15</sup> during the previous day	76.7

<sup>12</sup> Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

<sup>13</sup> 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)

<sup>14</sup> 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

<sup>15</sup> 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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
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 <sup>16</sup> or more during the previous day	81.2
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	78.6
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	6.7 1.8
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	12.5 4.9
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	7.2 2.5
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	10.9 5.2
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	87.9 30.7 63.9
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	35.9
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	84.6
TC.S3	Availability of electronic device as playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with electronic devices	61.9
TC.S4	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	13.0
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	4.7

<sup>16</sup> 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.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
TC.53	Early child development index (ECDI2030) <sup>17</sup>	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being	77.8

<sup>17</sup> The ECDI2030 is not comparable with the previous MICS ECDI because of the differences in methodological approaches.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
<b>LEARN</b>					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	74.8
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (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	87.6
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	93.6
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	77.4
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance rate (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	93.5 84.9 74.0
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending any level of education (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending any level of education (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending any level of education	4.1 5.3 15.4
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake ratio to the last grade		ED	Ratio of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	99.0 90.7
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	98.6 88.7 69.6
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 and not repeating in the current school year who are attending the first grade of lower secondary school in the current school year	95.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of children attending school who are at least 2 years above the intended age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	1.4 2.4
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area	4.5.1	ED, FL	<p>Net attendance rate (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for boys (a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) 0.98 (b) Primary school 1.00 (c) Lower secondary school 1.03 (d) Upper secondary school 1.21</p> <p>Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in the poorest wealth quintile divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in for the richest wealth quintile (a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) 0.97 (b) Primary school 0.95 (c) Lower secondary school 0.82 (d) Upper secondary school 0.63</p> <p>Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in rural areas divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in urban areas (a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) 0.97 (b) Primary school 0.98 (c) Lower secondary school 0.98 (d) Upper secondary school 0.99</p> <p>Percentage of girls with foundational learning skills divided by percentage of boys with foundational learning skills (e) Reading, age 7-14 years 1.09 (f) Numeracy, age 7-14 years 1.04 (g) Reading, age for grade 2/3 1.08 (h) Numeracy, age for grade 2/3 0.92 (i) Reading, attending grade 2/3 1.15 (j) Numeracy, attending grade 2/3 1.07</p> <p>Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the poorest wealth quintile divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the richest wealth quintile (e) Reading, age 7-14 years 0.76 (f) Numeracy, age 7-14 years 0.73</p> <p>Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in rural areas divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in urban areas (e) Reading, age 7-14 years 0.93 (f) Numeracy, age 7-14 years 0.93</p>	

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools for whom an adult household member received a report card for the child in the last year	93.2
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools for whom their school's governing body is open to parental participation	78.6
LN.14	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 the last year	59.4
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 the last year in which key education/financial issues were discussed	54.4
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 in the last year	79.4
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 in the last year	76.2
LN.S2	Discussion with teachers regarding learning during COVID-19		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed on how to organize learning during COVID-19 with teachers in the last year	80.4
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and unable to attend class due to teacher absence at least once in the last year for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives for this reason	59.7
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	40.0
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	90.6
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who at home speak the language that teachers use at school	95.7
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework	75.4

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
LN.22a	Children with foundational reading and numeracy skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks	71.3
LN.22b				(a) Age 7-14	47.1
LN.22c				(b) Age for grade 2/3	51.5
LN.22d				(c) Attending grade 2/3	
LN.22e				Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational numeracy tasks	65.0
LN.22f				(d) Age 7-14	39.8
				(e) Age for grade 2/3	41.8
				(f) Attending grade 2/3	
LN.S3	Attended classes remotely during COVID-19 pandemic		CB	Percentage of children age 7-14 who attended classes remotely during COVID-19 pandemic in the last school year	91.4
LN.S4	Support for remote learning		CB	Percentage of children age 7-14 who attended classes remotely during COVID-19 pandemic in the last school year and received help for remote learning	73.2



MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
<b>PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION</b>					
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	53.8
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	5.5 17.0 0.6 5.8
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	7.7 2.7
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union Women Men	1.4 1.6
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) age 15-19 years (b) age 20-24 years	6.7 9.9
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	0.2 0.4
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	76.7 91.0
PR.15	Attitudes toward 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	3.5 5.7

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
<b>LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT</b>				
WS.1		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.7
WS.2	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	99.6
WS.3		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	99.8
WS.7	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	92.3
WS.8		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	99.8
WS.9	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	98.2
WS.10	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste has never been emptied or has been emptied and buried in a covered pit	36.3
WS.11	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which a service provider has removed waste for treatment off-site	48.4

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
<b>EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE</b>					
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	97.5 97.8 98.5 97.4
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	71.2
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	66.6
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	74.2
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	10.1 11.9

### 4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 34,540 households selected for the sample, 31,685 were found occupied. Of these, 30,008 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 94.7 percent.

In the interviewed households, 21,663 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 21,089 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 97.4 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. 9,844 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 9,452 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 96.0 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 10,638 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 10,502 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.7 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-14 years<sup>1</sup> 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 14,588 children age 5-14 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 10,615 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 10,450, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.4 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 92.2, 90.9, 93.5 and 93.2 percent were calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-14 years, respectively.

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<sup>1</sup> As the Child Labour and Child Functioning modules (designed for children age 5-17) are not included in this survey the age range for this questionnaire has been customised to include 5-14, rather than 5-17 in the standard MICS6 questionnaires.

**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, 2022

	Total	Area		Region				
		Urban	Rural	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South
<b>Households</b>								
Sampled	34,540	19,540	15,000	4,540	5,400	5,700	9,420	9,480
Occupied	31,685	17,623	14,062	4,106	4,794	5,152	8,779	8,854
Interviewed	30,008	16,257	13,751	3,455	4,336	5,065	8,638	8,514
Household completion rate	86.9	83.2	91.7	76.1	80.3	88.9	91.7	89.8
Household response rate	94.7	92.2	97.8	84.1	90.4	98.3	98.4	96.2
<b>Women age 15-49 years</b>								
Eligible	21,663	11,499	10,164	2,385	3,296	3,365	5,742	6,875
Interviewed	21,089	11,090	9,999	2,168	3,175	3,327	5,664	6,755
Women's response rate	97.4	96.4	98.4	90.9	96.3	98.9	98.6	98.3
Women's overall response rate	92.2	89.0	96.2	76.5	87.1	97.2	97.1	94.5
<b>Men age 15-49 years<sup>A</sup></b>								
Number of men in interviewed households	20,069	10,602	9,467	2,215	3,081	3,162	5,167	6,444
Eligible	9,844	5,177	4,667	1,036	1,495	1,564	2,571	3,178
Interviewed	9,452	4,901	4,551	892	1,417	1,527	2,516	3,100
Men's response rate	96.0	94.7	97.5	86.1	94.8	97.6	97.9	97.5
Men's overall response rate	90.9	87.3	95.4	72.4	85.7	96.0	96.3	93.8
<b>Children under 5 years</b>								
Eligible	10,638	4,775	5,863	608	1,256	1,868	3,300	3,606
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	10,502	4,693	5,809	566	1,231	1,857	3,286	3,562
Under-5's response rate	98.7	98.3	99.1	93.1	98.0	99.4	99.6	98.8
Under-5's overall response rate	93.5	90.7	96.9	78.3	88.6	97.7	98.0	95.0
<b>Children age 5-14 years<sup>B</sup></b>								
Number of children in interviewed households	14,588	6,715	7,873	889	1,693	2,386	4,610	5,010
Eligible	10,615	4,916	5,699	670	1,281	1,815	3,476	3,373
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	10,450	4,818	5,632	625	1,258	1,796	3,440	3,331
Children age 5-14's response rate	98.4	98.0	98.8	93.3	98.2	99.0	99.0	98.8
Children age 5-14's overall response rate	93.2	90.4	96.6	78.5	88.8	97.3	97.4	95.0

<sup>A</sup> The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every second sample household.<sup>B</sup> The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-14 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

## 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.

**Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics**

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, Thailand, 2022

	Total	Area		Region				
		Urban	Rural	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Electricity</b>								
Yes, interconnected grid	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.9	99.6	99.1	99.8	99.5
Yes, off-grid	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
No	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
<b>Energy use for cooking<sup>A</sup></b>								
Clean fuels and technologies	79.2	81.6	76.2	78.4	89.4	75.2	62.4	91.4
Other fuels	12.8	6.2	20.8	0.5	2.2	21.2	35.2	1.8
No cooking done in the household	8.0	12.2	3.0	21.1	8.4	3.5	2.4	6.8
<b>Internet access at home<sup>B</sup></b>								
Yes	82.6	86.5	77.8	93.8	87.7	74.7	74.6	80.9
No	17.2	13.3	22.0	6.1	12.2	24.8	25.3	18.9
DK/Missing	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2
<b>Main material of flooring<sup>C</sup></b>								
Natural floor	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.1
Rudimentary floor	10.5	7.0	14.7	5.7	10.2	22.5	7.7	7.6
Finished floor	89.1	92.8	84.6	94.2	89.3	77.3	91.2	92.3
<b>Main material of roof<sup>C</sup></b>								
Natural roofing	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Rudimentary roofing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Finished roofing	99.5	99.6	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.7
<b>Main material of exterior walls<sup>C</sup></b>								
Natural walls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary walls	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.7
Finished walls	98.6	98.9	98.3	98.9	98.9	97.7	98.9	98.3
<b>Rooms used for sleeping</b>								
1	47.4	52.8	40.9	62.1	51.2	42.0	36.9	46.1
2	35.8	31.9	40.5	25.2	33.1	39.0	42.3	39.6
3 or more	16.8	15.3	18.6	12.7	15.7	19.0	20.8	14.3
Number of households	30,008	16,455	13,553	4,793	9,418	4,693	7,269	3,835
<b>Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.71</b>
<b>Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.9</b>
Number of household members	79,511	40,204	39,307	10,855	24,408	12,504	20,982	10,763

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1

<sup>A</sup> Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.2.1

<sup>B</sup> See Table SR.8.1 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

<sup>C</sup> Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

**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, 2022

	Total	Area		Region				
		Urban	Rural	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South
<b>Percentage of households that own a</b>								
Television	89.7	88.5	91.2	85.7	90.4	91.0	93.4	84.7
Plain monitor	26.4	19.3	34.9	10.2	20.0	37.1	40.3	22.7
LCD/LED/Plasma monitor	69.1	74.3	62.9	78.4	76.2	62.8	59.3	66.5
Refrigerator	92.5	91.3	94.0	86.8	92.8	94.5	94.9	92.0
One-door	59.2	54.7	64.7	45.7	51.6	66.7	73.4	59.0
Two-door	36.3	39.4	32.7	43.2	44.4	32.1	24.4	35.9
Multi-door	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.8	0.9	1.1	0.9
Washing machine	72.6	68.7	77.3	57.8	71.6	83.0	77.0	72.4
Top load	69.2	64.0	75.6	52.0	66.9	80.6	76.0	69.7
Front load	4.7	6.2	3.0	7.3	6.0	3.5	2.0	4.9
Clothes dryer	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.9	10.7
Air conditioner	40.0	49.2	28.8	55.4	50.7	35.9	26.5	25.1
Air purifier	5.6	7.8	3.0	9.3	6.6	7.7	1.6	3.9
Microwave oven	31.7	39.3	22.4	45.7	38.5	31.2	20.1	19.9
Water heater	30.0	34.0	25.2	28.2	28.6	48.7	31.2	10.8
Electric water pump	26.8	27.5	26.0	24.3	30.0	26.1	22.9	30.6
Air fryer / Convection oven	13.3	15.9	10.2	14.4	14.3	15.0	10.7	12.5
<b>Percentage of households that own</b>								
Agricultural land	34.0	18.5	52.6	5.7	18.3	45.1	62.5	39.9
Farm animals/Livestock	14.5	6.3	24.4	0.2	5.3	21.7	31.9	13.1
<b>Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a</b>								
Wristwatch	63.2	69.8	55.1	74.7	72.3	54.9	50.0	61.5
Bicycle	45.1	39.7	51.7	23.7	40.9	56.0	62.0	36.8
Motorcycle or scooter	78.8	72.1	86.8	48.9	77.8	89.0	88.5	87.5
Car, truck, or van	49.5	49.5	49.4	42.8	55.1	50.5	47.7	45.8
Boat with a motor	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6
Two-wheel tractor	8.6	4.3	13.7	0.3	2.5	15.4	21.0	2.1
Four-wheel tractor	3.2	1.5	5.2	0.1	1.7	5.9	6.2	1.5
Large Motorcycle (Big bike)	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.3
Computer or tablet <sup>A</sup>	29.0	35.3	21.4	39.0	34.7	27.6	19.7	21.7
Mobile telephone <sup>A</sup>	96.0	97.1	94.5	98.8	97.0	94.3	94.5	94.6
Smartphone	90.7	93.6	87.2	97.0	93.0	87.2	86.7	89.4
Keypad	13.2	9.2	18.0	4.0	12.1	17.8	18.3	12.0
Bank account	96.4	96.2	96.6	97.4	96.1	95.2	97.7	94.7
Credit card	23.5	29.5	16.2	33.9	30.3	16.6	15.6	17.3
<b>Ownership of dwelling</b>								
Owned by a household member	70.7	57.3	86.9	37.3	60.7	87.4	91.5	76.7
Not owned	29.3	42.7	13.1	62.7	39.3	12.6	8.5	23.3
Rented	20.2	31.5	6.5	48.3	27.2	6.2	4.3	15.5
Other	9.1	11.2	6.6	14.4	12.1	6.4	4.2	7.8
<b>Number of households</b>	<b>30,008</b>	<b>16,455</b>	<b>13,553</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>9,418</b>	<b>4,693</b>	<b>7,269</b>	<b>3,835</b>

<sup>A</sup> See Table SR.8.1 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

**Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles**

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, Thailand, 2022

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,511</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	13.3	18.0	19.4	22.3	27.0	100.0	40,204
Rural	26.9	22.1	20.6	17.7	12.8	100.0	39,307
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	6.7	17.8	20.5	24.5	30.5	100.0	10,855
Central	12.6	16.7	17.7	23.8	29.1	100.0	24,408
North	24.3	19.7	21.7	17.5	16.8	100.0	12,504
Northeast	35.2	22.6	17.8	14.8	9.7	100.0	20,982
South	15.5	24.9	27.0	19.9	12.7	100.0	10,763

### 4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Table 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<sup>2</sup>. 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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup> The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

<sup>2</sup> This was determined by asking “What is the native language of the head of this household?”.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.



**Table SR.3.1: Household composition**

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Thailand, 2022

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,008</b>	<b>30,008</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>			
Male	56.8	17,044	17,189
Female	43.2	12,964	12,819
<b>Age of household head</b>			
<18	0.1	39	60
18-34	12.4	3,714	3,968
35-64	61.1	18,341	18,798
65-84	24.3	7,299	6,696
85+	2.1	615	486
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	54.8	16,455	16,257
Rural	45.2	13,553	13,751
<b>Region</b>			
Bangkok	16.0	4,793	3,455
Central	31.4	9,418	4,336
North	15.6	4,693	5,065
Northeast	24.2	7,269	8,638
South	12.8	3,835	8,514
<b>Education of household head</b>			
Pre-primary or none	4.3	1,293	1,797
Primary	49.0	14,703	15,004
Lower secondary	11.9	3,560	3,386
Upper secondary	13.9	4,172	4,060
Higher	20.5	6,155	5,670
DK/Missing	0.4	125	91
<b>Number of household members</b>			
1	25.7	7,707	5,390
2	29.3	8,797	6,122
3	20.4	6,107	5,866
4	12.7	3,824	5,304
5	6.4	1,918	3,585
6	3.4	1,034	2,082
7+	2.1	622	1,659
<b>Native language of household head</b>			
Thai	94.6	28,373	26,693
Non-Thai	5.4	1,635	3,315
<b>Households with <sup>A</sup></b>			
At least one child under age 5 years	9.4	2,824	9,263
At least one child age 5-14 years	22.6	6,786	10,615
At least one child age <18 years	32.4	9,737	16,288
At least one woman age 15-49 years	47.7	14,310	17,573
At least one man age 15-49 years	47.6	14,298	16,443
No member age <50	29.3	8,794	6,189
No adult (18+) member	0.1	37	53
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>30,008</b>	<b>30,008</b>

<sup>A</sup> Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households.

#### 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 79,511 household members were listed. Of these, 38,133 were males, and 41,378 were females.<sup>4</sup>

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex						
Percent and frequency distribution of the household population <sup>a</sup> in five-year age groups and child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Thailand, 2022						
	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,133</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41,378</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,511</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	1,699	4.5	1,469	3.5	3,167	4.0
5-9	2,157	5.7	2,040	4.9	4,197	5.3
10-14	2,351	6.2	2,246	5.4	4,596	5.8
15-19	2,224	5.8	2,015	4.9	4,239	5.3
15-17	1,411	3.7	1,311	3.2	2,723	3.4
18-19	813	2.1	704	1.7	1,516	1.9
20-24	2,062	5.4	1,771	4.3	3,833	4.8
25-29	2,295	6.0	2,506	6.1	4,801	6.0
30-34	2,581	6.8	2,441	5.9	5,022	6.3
35-39	2,551	6.7	2,553	6.2	5,104	6.4
40-44	2,567	6.7	2,816	6.8	5,383	6.8
45-49	2,830	7.4	3,065	7.4	5,895	7.4
50-54	3,389	8.9	4,203	10.2	7,592	9.5
55-59	3,280	8.6	3,836	9.3	7,116	8.9
60-64	2,697	7.1	3,128	7.6	5,825	7.3
65-69	2,113	5.5	2,620	6.3	4,733	6.0
70-74	1,532	4.0	1,906	4.6	3,439	4.3
75-79	874	2.3	1,228	3.0	2,102	2.6
80-84	549	1.4	811	2.0	1,361	1.7
85+	383	1.0	723	1.7	1,106	1.4
<b>Child and adult populations</b>						
Children age 0-17 years	7,617	20.0	7,066	17.1	14,683	18.5
Adults age 18+ years	30,516	80.0	34,312	82.9	64,828	81.5

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix C: Data quality.

## 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).<sup>3</sup> 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 number 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<sup>5</sup>, marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, language of the household head<sup>6</sup>, and wealth index quintiles.<sup>7,8</sup>

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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<sup>5</sup> Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

<sup>6</sup> This was determined by asking "What is the mother tongue/native language of the head of this household?"

<sup>7</sup> 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 2022, 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, number of persons per sleeping room 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>.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

**Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics**

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Thailand, 2022

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,089</b>	<b>21,089</b>
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	54.8	11,566	11,090
Rural	45.2	9,523	9,999
<b>Region</b>			
Bangkok	16.4	3,464	2,168
Central	34.0	7,165	3,175
North	13.5	2,837	3,327
Northeast	22.7	4,778	5,664
South	13.5	2,846	6,755
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	11.6	2,442	2,268
15-17	7.5	1,583	1,461
18-19	4.1	860	807
20-24	10.2	2,152	2,307
25-29	14.6	3,073	3,412
30-34	14.2	3,004	3,561
35-39	14.9	3,146	3,519
40-44	16.6	3,494	3,146
45-49	17.9	3,778	2,876
<b>Education</b>			
Pre-primary or none	2.1	435	635
Primary	15.4	3,238	3,555
Lower secondary	18.1	3,817	3,981
Upper secondary	25.9	5,457	5,816
Higher	38.0	8,012	7,036
DK/Missing	0.6	130	66
<b>Marital/Union status</b>			
Currently married/in union	56.1	11,840	14,025
Widowed	1.1	237	251
Divorced	3.2	672	621
Separated	4.7	995	984
Never married/in union	34.8	7,343	5,202
Missing	0.0	2	6
<b>Motherhood and recent births</b>			
Never gave birth	45.5	9,602	6,483
Ever gave birth	54.3	11,451	14,577
Gave birth in last two years	5.7	1,207	2,835
No birth in last two years	48.6	10,243	11,742
Missing	0.2	36	29
<b>Health insurance</b>			
Has coverage	97.5	20,569	20,355
Has no coverage	2.5	519	731
DK/Missing	0.0	1	3
<b>Native language of household head</b>			
Thai	92.9	19,592	18,085
Non-Thai	7.1	1,497	3,004
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	15.3	3,223	3,812
Second	19.8	4,185	4,448
Middle	20.7	4,358	4,756
Fourth	21.0	4,431	4,469
Richest	23.2	4,891	3,604

**Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics**

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years, Thailand, 2022

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,452</b>	<b>9,452</b>
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	54.9	5,185	4,901
Rural	45.1	4,267	4,551
<b>Region</b>			
Bangkok	16.4	1,546	892
Central	33.9	3,201	1,417
North	13.5	1,280	1,527
Northeast	22.1	2,084	2,516
South	14.2	1,340	3,100
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	12.8	1,213	1,126
15-17	8.2	775	741
18-19	4.6	438	385
20-24	11.8	1,114	1,028
25-29	13.8	1,307	1,422
30-34	15.0	1,419	1,568
35-39	14.3	1,355	1,538
40-44	16.2	1,530	1,482
45-49	16.0	1,515	1,288
<b>Education</b>			
Pre-primary or none	2.4	231	274
Primary	18.8	1,776	2,054
Lower secondary	23.0	2,174	2,192
Upper secondary	27.6	2,605	2,537
Higher	27.7	2,622	2,367
DK/Missing	0.5	45	28
<b>Marital/Union status</b>			
Currently married/in union	46.5	4,395	5,474
Widowed	0.4	41	30
Divorced	2.1	197	182
Separated	5.4	507	383
Never married/in union	45.5	4,298	3,379
Missing	0.1	13	4
<b>Fatherhood status</b>			
Has at least one living child	41.8	3,947	5,317
Has no living children	58.2	5,500	4,123
DK/Missing	0.1	5	12
<b>Health insurance</b>			
Has coverage	97.8	9,245	9,177
Has no coverage	2.2	206	274
DK/Missing	0.0	1	1
<b>Native language of household head</b>			
Thai	92.0	8,698	7,942
Non-Thai	8.0	754	1,510
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	19.6	1,855	2,074
Second	21.1	1,996	2,098
Middle	20.4	1,925	2,051
Fourth	19.3	1,824	1,808
Richest	19.6	1,852	1,421

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Thailand, 2022

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,502</b>	<b>10,502</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	53.7	5,640	5,442
Female	46.3	4,862	5,060
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	40.7	4,273	4,693
Rural	59.3	6,229	5,809
<b>Region</b>			
Bangkok	7.9	830	566
Central	26.5	2,783	1,231
North	17.4	1,832	1,857
Northeast	31.0	3,259	3,286
South	17.1	1,797	3,562
<b>Age in months</b>			
0-5	5.9	620	434
6-11	9.8	1,028	880
12-23	19.0	1,994	1,976
24-35	21.7	2,276	2,373
36-47	21.7	2,283	2,421
48-59	21.9	2,300	2,418
<b>Mother's education<sup>A</sup></b>			
Pre-primary or none	4.4	461	354
Primary	26.0	2,729	2,610
Lower secondary	19.4	2,039	2,053
Upper secondary	22.8	2,397	2,506
Higher	27.1	2,842	2,968
DK/Missing	0.3	34	11
<b>Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire</b>			
Mother	76.7	8,052	8,230
Other primary caretaker	23.3	2,450	2,272
<b>Health insurance</b>			
Has coverage	97.4	10,231	10,203
Has no coverage	2.6	270	298
DK/Missing	0.0	1	1
<b>Native language of household head</b>			
Thai	88.8	9,331	9,012
Non-Thai	11.2	1,171	1,490
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	22.5	2,362	2,228
Second	21.3	2,236	2,295
Middle	20.4	2,140	2,360
Fourth	19.4	2,036	2,093
Richest	16.5	1,729	1,526

<sup>A</sup> In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere).

**Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-14 years' background characteristics**

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-14 years, Thailand, 2022

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-14 years <sup>A</sup>	Number of households with at least one child age 5-14 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,559</b>	<b>10,450</b>	<b>10,450</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	51.7	7,004	5,446	5,477
Female	48.3	6,555	5,004	4,973
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	43.1	5,845	4,597	4,818
Rural	56.9	7,714	5,853	5,632
<b>Region</b>				
Bangkok	9.1	1,231	969	625
Central	26.9	3,647	2,877	1,258
North	15.8	2,147	1,690	1,796
Northeast	31.6	4,279	3,322	3,440
South	16.6	2,254	1,591	3,331
<b>Age</b>				
5-9	48.3	6,544	4,950	5,944
10-14	51.7	7,015	5,500	4,506
<b>Mother's education<sup>B</sup></b>				
Pre-primary or none	3.4	456	345	456
Primary	36.3	4,920	3,855	3,574
Lower secondary	19.8	2,678	2,036	1,897
Upper secondary	18.8	2,546	1,985	2,153
Higher	21.8	2,956	2,226	2,360
DK/Missing	0.0	3	3	10
<b>Respondent to the children age 5-14 questionnaire</b>				
Mother	67.1	9,102	6,905	7,490
Other primary caretaker	32.9	4,457	3,545	2,960
<b>Health insurance</b>				
Has coverage	98.5	13,354	10,288	10,179
Has no coverage	1.5	204	162	270
DK/Missing	0.0	1	1	1
<b>Native language of household head</b>				
Thai	91.3	12,375	9,641	8,945
Non-Thai	8.7	1,184	809	1,505
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	21.2	2,874	2,207	2,337
Second	21.8	2,960	2,274	2,275
Middle	20.3	2,759	2,041	2,323
Fourth	18.7	2,542	2,053	2,033
Richest	17.9	2,424	1,875	1,482

<sup>A</sup> 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.

<sup>B</sup> In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere).

## 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, 2022												
	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy									Total	Total percentage literate <sup>1</sup>	Number of women
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Lower secondary <sup>A</sup>	Upper secondary	Higher	Missing				
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				Literate	Illiterate			
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>21,089</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	0.2	2.0	9.7	2.9	15.4	23.4	45.6	0.1	0.8	100.0	94.4	11,566
Rural	0.2	1.7	15.6	3.2	21.3	28.9	28.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	94.8	9,523
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	0.2	1.6	8.9	2.5	12.8	20.5	53.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.9	3,464
Central	0.1	1.5	8.6	2.5	19.7	25.2	40.6	0.1	1.7	100.0	94.3	7,165
North	0.5	5.2	13.5	2.9	16.2	26.1	35.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.8	2,837
Northeast	0.3	0.4	18.5	2.9	21.4	29.4	27.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.6	4,778
South	0.1	1.8	14.6	5.1	17.0	27.8	33.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.1	2,846
<b>Age</b>												
15-24 <sup>1</sup>	0.1	1.1	2.3	1.6	16.4	45.1	32.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	96.8	4,594
15-19	0.2	0.9	1.8	0.7	17.2	65.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	2,442
15-17	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.5	21.1	75.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	1,583
18-19	0.5	1.9	2.3	1.0	10.0	45.1	39.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	860
20-24	0.1	1.3	2.8	2.6	15.5	22.5	54.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	95.1	2,152
25-34	0.3	1.7	5.2	2.2	18.5	21.7	48.9	0.1	1.3	100.0	94.8	6,077
35-49	0.2	2.2	21.0	4.1	18.6	19.8	33.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	93.5	10,418
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	0.2	1.0	12.4	1.9	18.2	26.2	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	19,592
Non-Thai	0.2	13.1	11.6	17.0	16.7	21.4	12.0	0.4	7.6	100.0	62.3	1,497
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	0.4	6.2	23.6	9.3	26.5	24.2	7.2	0.0	2.6	100.0	81.8	3,223
Second	0.3	2.9	17.9	4.8	23.9	30.3	18.9	0.2	0.8	100.0	91.4	4,185
Middle	0.3	0.9	12.9	1.7	19.8	29.1	35.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.3	4,358
Fourth	0.0	0.2	8.4	0.7	16.2	28.6	45.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	4,431
Richest	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.4	7.8	17.8	70.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	4,891

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

<sup>A</sup> Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

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, 2022												
	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy									Total	Total percentage literate <sup>1</sup>	Number of men
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Lower secondary <sup>A</sup>	Upper secondary	Higher	Missing				
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				Literate	Illiterate			
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>9,452</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	0.2	2.4	11.7	3.0	20.8	26.6	34.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	94.0	5,185
Rural	0.3	2.0	19.9	3.9	25.6	28.7	19.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	93.9	4,267
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	0.3	1.6	7.1	2.7	20.0	27.9	40.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	1,546
Central	0.3	2.0	11.7	2.5	21.9	28.7	31.6	0.1	1.3	100.0	94.2	3,201
North	0.2	4.1	18.3	2.8	24.0	25.5	25.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	93.0	1,280
Northeast	0.3	0.4	22.1	2.7	28.9	29.3	16.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.9	2,084
South	0.0	4.4	20.7	7.8	19.1	23.6	24.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.8	1,340
<b>Age</b>												
15-24 <sup>1</sup>	0.4	1.1	8.1	2.3	22.8	41.1	23.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	96.0	2,327
15-19	0.3	0.8	6.2	1.0	24.4	55.3	11.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.0	1,213
15-17	0.1	0.1	3.8	1.1	28.8	66.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	775
18-19	0.7	2.1	10.5	0.7	16.6	36.2	32.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	96.6	438
20-24	0.4	1.3	10.2	3.8	21.0	25.5	36.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	93.8	1,114
25-34	0.1	2.5	10.5	3.5	26.5	23.9	32.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	93.2	2,726
35-49	0.2	2.6	22.3	3.8	21.0	22.7	27.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	93.4	4,399
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	0.2	0.8	15.5	2.1	23.1	28.6	29.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	8,698
Non-Thai	0.7	18.1	13.8	17.8	21.6	15.1	7.8	0.0	5.1	100.0	59.0	754
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	0.4	7.4	27.5	9.0	28.4	21.0	4.5	0.0	1.7	100.0	81.9	1,855
Second	0.4	2.2	21.3	4.8	31.1	24.7	15.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	92.7	1,996
Middle	0.0	1.0	14.7	1.8	25.0	30.8	26.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.1	1,925
Fourth	0.2	0.1	9.2	0.9	19.8	35.5	34.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	1,824
Richest	0.2	0.3	3.7	0.3	10.0	26.1	59.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	1,852

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

<sup>A</sup> 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 2022 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.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (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, 2022																				
	Years since most recent migration						Number of women	Most recent migration was from <sup>A</sup> :				Most recent migration was from <sup>A</sup> :						Number of women who ever migrated		
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total		Urban area	Rural area	DK/Don't remember/ Missing	Total	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Outside Thailand		Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,089</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,753</b>	
<b>Area</b>																				
Urban	47.1	2.3	15.0	13.5	22.1	100.0	11,566	59.7	36.8	3.5	100.0	7.6	38.9	12.0	23.2	12.9	5.3	100.0	6,116	
Rural	61.8	2.4	12.2	7.4	16.3	100.0	9,523	39.4	58.0	2.6	100.0	9.4	41.1	13.6	17.1	16.8	2.1	100.0	3,637	
<b>Region</b>																				
Bangkok	60.1	1.0	6.8	9.2	22.9	100.0	3,464	38.3	59.0	2.8	100.0	0.0	22.8	13.6	43.5	9.8	10.1	100.0	1,381	
Central	34.7	4.0	20.9	16.0	24.5	100.0	7,165	57.3	38.7	4.0	100.0	11.5	71.3	3.1	9.0	1.6	3.6	100.0	4,678	
North	59.1	2.3	13.0	9.2	16.5	100.0	2,837	54.0	42.8	3.2	100.0	8.2	6.4	74.6	6.7	1.2	3.0	100.0	1,162	
Northeast	75.4	1.6	8.3	5.0	9.7	100.0	4,778	50.2	48.3	1.4	100.0	12.1	7.5	1.7	75.7	1.2	1.7	100.0	1,175	
South	52.3	1.4	14.0	10.5	21.9	100.0	2,846	48.4	49.4	2.2	100.0	2.5	4.1	0.7	3.9	86.0	2.8	100.0	1,357	
<b>Age</b>																				
15-19	76.3	2.4	11.1	4.1	6.1	100.0	2,442	55.3	42.8	1.9	100.0	8.6	39.9	13.3	20.3	16.4	1.6	100.0	579	
15-17	82.3	0.9	7.1	4.2	5.5	100.0	1,583	53.5	45.7	0.9	100.0	9.1	44.3	8.9	16.1	21.0	0.6	100.0	280	
18-19	65.3	5.0	18.6	3.7	7.4	100.0	860	56.9	40.1	2.9	100.0	8.1	35.7	17.4	24.2	12.1	2.4	100.0	299	
20-24	54.5	4.9	25.4	9.0	6.2	100.0	2,152	53.4	42.0	4.6	100.0	5.9	34.5	15.3	24.6	13.4	6.2	100.0	980	
25-29	50.5	2.7	22.3	14.6	10.0	100.0	3,073	53.3	43.6	3.1	100.0	9.4	36.7	12.2	23.3	13.2	5.0	100.0	1,522	
30-34	48.8	2.5	16.1	14.8	17.8	100.0	3,004	52.7	42.3	5.0	100.0	7.0	45.5	10.9	17.9	13.2	5.6	100.0	1,539	
35-39	47.6	1.7	12.5	13.6	24.6	100.0	3,146	49.1	47.5	3.4	100.0	9.2	35.3	15.6	18.9	15.3	5.7	100.0	1,647	
40-44	51.1	1.6	8.9	10.5	27.9	100.0	3,494	50.7	47.1	2.2	100.0	7.2	38.7	12.4	22.6	16.0	3.2	100.0	1,710	
45-49	53.0	1.8	5.4	7.4	32.4	100.0	3,778	53.0	44.9	2.0	100.0	9.8	45.0	10.0	20.1	13.9	1.1	100.0	1,776	
<b>Education</b>																				
Pre-primary or none	29.2	2.4	22.3	16.8	29.4	100.0	435	38.2	44.5	17.3	100.0	1.0	30.5	26.4	5.4	9.0	27.7	100.0	308	
Primary	54.1	3.3	9.9	7.8	24.9	100.0	3,238	39.8	53.5	6.7	100.0	6.0	31.4	10.9	24.9	16.4	10.4	100.0	1,487	
Lower secondary	52.8	2.1	14.3	12.2	18.7	100.0	3,817	49.5	49.0	1.5	100.0	6.1	42.8	10.3	26.0	12.5	2.3	100.0	1,803	
Upper secondary	59.1	2.2	13.6	9.7	15.4	100.0	5,457	51.3	47.7	1.0	100.0	7.8	44.8	13.0	20.5	13.2	0.8	100.0	2,234	
Higher	52.7	2.3	14.4	11.0	19.7	100.0	8,012	60.5	38.6	1.0	100.0	11.3	39.6	13.4	19.2	16.1	0.4	100.0	3,792	
DK/Missing	0.0	2.4	28.7	45.5	23.4	100.0	130	33.9	11.9	54.2	100.0	4.5	28.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	66.7	100.0	130	

**Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (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, 2022

	Years since most recent migration						Number of women	Most recent migration was from <sup>A</sup> :				Most recent migration was from <sup>A</sup> :						Number of women who ever migrated	
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total		Urban area	Rural area	DK/Don't remember/ Missing	Total	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Outside Thailand		Total
<b>Marital status</b>																			
Ever married/in union	47.7	2.4	14.1	12.1	23.7	100.0	13,746	50.1	46.7	3.2	100.0	7.8	38.7	13.2	20.9	15.3	4.1	100.0	7,194
Never married/in union	65.1	2.2	13.0	8.1	11.5	100.0	7,343	57.8	39.0	3.3	100.0	9.7	42.3	10.7	20.9	12.0	4.3	100.0	2,559
<b>Native language of household head</b>																			
Thai	54.3	2.3	13.5	10.4	19.4	100.0	19,592	53.2	45.2	1.7	100.0	8.6	41.8	12.8	22.2	13.0	1.6	100.0	8,952
Non-Thai	46.5	3.2	16.4	14.4	19.5	100.0	1,497	40.6	39.6	19.7	100.0	5.0	16.7	10.1	6.5	30.1	31.6	100.0	801
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																			
Poorest	59.9	2.7	13.3	8.5	15.6	100.0	3,223	40.1	48.2	11.7	100.0	6.6	28.4	10.4	25.7	12.5	16.3	100.0	1,291
Second	49.6	4.5	18.8	12.4	14.7	100.0	4,185	43.7	53.0	3.2	100.0	4.4	35.9	12.9	25.3	15.8	5.6	100.0	2,111
Middle	52.5	2.4	15.1	10.7	19.3	100.0	4,358	48.4	50.0	1.6	100.0	4.3	35.9	15.6	24.6	18.1	1.5	100.0	2,069
Fourth	57.2	1.7	11.6	11.7	17.8	100.0	4,431	56.8	41.8	1.4	100.0	8.9	42.4	11.0	19.6	16.9	1.1	100.0	1,895
Richest	51.2	1.0	10.4	9.8	27.6	100.0	4,891	65.5	33.2	1.3	100.0	15.6	50.3	12.0	12.3	9.0	0.8	100.0	2,387

<sup>A</sup>Moving within Bangkok or within the same municipality is not considered as migration.

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (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, 2022																				
	Years since most recent migration						Total	Most recent migration was from <sup>A</sup> :					Most recent migration was from <sup>A</sup> :						Number of men who ever migrated	
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Number of men		Urban area	Rural area	DK/Don't remember/ Missing	Total	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Outside Thailand	Total		
<b>Total</b>	56.9	2.3	12.6	11.2	17.0	100.0	9,452	49.6	46.8	3.6	100.0	7.3	39.1	11.8	24.7	12.7	4.4	100.0	4,071	
<b>Area</b>																				
Urban	49.5	1.7	13.5	15.0	20.2	100.0	5,185	56.9	40.0	3.2	100.0	6.9	39.7	12.4	25.4	10.7	4.9	100.0	2,616	
Rural	65.9	3.0	11.4	6.6	13.1	100.0	4,267	36.7	59.0	4.4	100.0	8.0	38.0	10.8	23.6	16.2	3.4	100.0	1,455	
<b>Region</b>																				
Bangkok	60.2	0.7	9.0	9.1	21.0	100.0	1,546	33.4	64.9	1.7	100.0	0.0	19.9	14.1	48.8	8.4	8.7	100.0	615	
Central	37.0	4.7	19.1	16.9	22.3	100.0	3,201	54.4	41.4	4.2	100.0	8.0	68.8	4.4	13.8	1.7	3.3	100.0	2,016	
North	68.7	1.6	10.3	8.4	10.9	100.0	1,280	56.1	40.2	3.8	100.0	9.2	9.6	73.7	3.7	0.3	3.4	100.0	401	
Northeast	74.7	1.4	7.6	5.0	11.3	100.0	2,084	49.4	50.3	0.3	100.0	17.2	4.6	1.2	75.4	0.3	1.3	100.0	527	
South	61.7	0.5	11.1	12.2	14.5	100.0	1,340	45.7	47.7	6.6	100.0	1.9	3.8	0.7	3.2	83.0	7.4	100.0	513	
<b>Age</b>																				
15-19	84.3	1.8	6.0	3.6	4.2	100.0	1,213	44.1	45.3	10.6	100.0	8.7	51.0	10.3	20.6	8.1	1.3	100.0	190	
15-17	87.3	1.3	3.5	4.7	3.1	100.0	775	55.8	44.2	0.0	100.0	8.7	47.3	11.1	24.1	8.6	0.0	100.0	98	
18-19	78.9	2.7	10.5	1.8	6.1	100.0	438	31.6	46.5	21.8	100.0	8.6	54.9	9.4	16.9	7.4	2.7	100.0	92	
20-24	62.2	4.8	20.5	6.7	5.8	100.0	1,114	47.0	47.6	5.4	100.0	4.9	37.0	11.5	23.5	15.6	7.5	100.0	421	
25-29	57.6	3.8	17.2	13.0	8.4	100.0	1,307	59.7	36.2	4.1	100.0	5.7	44.2	8.9	19.9	14.5	6.7	100.0	554	
30-34	48.9	2.2	15.1	18.4	15.3	100.0	1,419	43.6	52.0	4.3	100.0	5.0	43.1	9.2	28.0	8.1	6.5	100.0	725	
35-39	48.8	1.9	15.0	12.8	21.6	100.0	1,355	52.4	43.7	3.8	100.0	11.9	36.6	14.1	22.8	10.0	4.7	100.0	694	
40-44	50.1	0.8	10.0	12.7	26.4	100.0	1,530	50.7	47.6	1.7	100.0	4.6	38.2	11.3	26.7	17.2	2.0	100.0	763	
45-49	52.2	1.6	6.0	9.2	31.0	100.0	1,515	47.3	51.4	1.3	100.0	10.4	32.5	15.7	26.9	13.1	1.5	100.0	724	
<b>Education</b>																				
Pre-primary or none	25.8	0.4	27.7	26.5	19.5	100.0	231	34.8	40.6	24.6	100.0	2.7	24.1	13.0	1.3	17.9	41.0	100.0	171	
Primary	59.7	2.8	10.1	8.0	19.4	100.0	1,776	41.7	52.1	6.2	100.0	6.2	31.5	13.9	24.5	15.5	8.4	100.0	716	
Lower secondary	63.0	2.1	12.7	8.9	13.2	100.0	2,174	42.8	55.2	2.0	100.0	7.3	40.8	7.9	32.5	10.2	1.4	100.0	804	
Upper secondary	61.4	2.3	11.5	10.5	14.2	100.0	2,605	49.8	49.1	1.1	100.0	6.9	40.9	11.0	30.2	10.5	0.5	100.0	1,005	
Higher	49.3	2.3	13.5	13.8	21.0	100.0	2,622	60.1	38.5	1.4	100.0	8.8	42.7	13.9	19.9	14.0	0.7	100.0	1,330	
DK/Missing	(0.1)	(0.7)	(28.5)	(49.2)	(21.5)	100.0	45	(43.0)	(27.3)	(29.7)	100.0	(7.9)	(38.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(50.7)	100.0	45	

**Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (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, 2022

	Years since most recent migration						Number of men	Most recent migration was from <sup>A</sup> :				Most recent migration was from <sup>A</sup> :						Number of men who ever migrated	
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total		Urban area	Rural area	DK/Don't remember/ Missing	Total	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Outside Thailand		Total
<b>Marital status</b>																			
Ever married/in union	45.4	2.0	13.8	14.5	24.3	100.0	5,154	48.4	48.9	2.7	100.0	7.5	36.2	13.2	26.2	12.8	4.0	100.0	2,814
Never married/in union	70.8	2.7	11.1	7.2	8.3	100.0	4,298	52.4	41.9	5.6	100.0	7.0	45.4	8.6	21.5	12.4	5.1	100.0	1,257
<b>Native language of household head</b>																			
Thai	57.7	2.3	11.9	10.8	17.3	100.0	8,698	50.8	47.9	1.3	100.0	7.1	41.7	12.3	27.1	10.9	1.0	100.0	3,682
Non-Thai	48.4	2.0	20.0	15.9	13.7	100.0	754	38.9	35.9	25.2	100.0	9.7	14.7	6.9	2.7	29.6	36.4	100.0	389
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																			
Poorest	59.3	3.1	14.5	9.1	14.1	100.0	1,855	41.7	48.8	9.5	100.0	9.6	30.3	8.5	26.1	10.8	14.7	100.0	755
Second	53.5	2.5	16.0	13.3	14.6	100.0	1,996	43.4	52.6	3.9	100.0	3.3	35.9	13.7	29.1	12.5	5.4	100.0	928
Middle	56.4	3.7	11.3	11.5	17.1	100.0	1,925	43.0	55.4	1.6	100.0	4.0	35.4	14.7	27.1	17.9	0.9	100.0	839
Fourth	62.0	1.1	10.7	11.3	14.9	100.0	1,824	55.0	44.6	0.5	100.0	7.0	44.6	7.9	26.3	14.0	0.2	100.0	693
Richest	53.7	1.1	10.1	10.6	24.4	100.0	1,852	65.6	31.9	2.5	100.0	13.2	49.4	13.0	15.2	8.2	0.9	100.0	857

<sup>A</sup> Moving within Bangkok or within the same municipality is not considered as migration.

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

## 4.8 ICT

In Table SR.8.1 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (television, mobile telephone and computer) and access to internet.

Table SR.8.1: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet								
Percentage of households with a television, a mobile phone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Thailand, 2022								
	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home <sup>4</sup>	Number of households
	Television <sup>1</sup>	Mobile phone <sup>2</sup>	Computer					
			Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Any <sup>3</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>30,008</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	88.5	97.1	11.8	24.5	12.2	35.3	86.5	16,455
Rural	91.2	94.5	5.5	15.2	8.4	21.4	77.8	13,553
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	85.7	98.8	16.2	26.9	10.3	39.0	93.8	4,793
Central	90.4	97.0	11.1	23.9	14.7	34.7	87.7	9,418
North	91.0	94.3	8.7	19.8	8.9	27.6	74.7	4,693
Northeast	93.4	94.5	3.6	14.5	7.1	19.7	74.6	7,269
South	84.7	94.6	4.9	14.8	8.3	21.7	80.9	3,835
<b>Education of household head</b>								
Pre-primary or none	76.9	87.0	2.7	4.9	2.4	8.4	64.8	1,293
Primary	91.3	94.0	4.1	10.0	5.6	15.7	74.1	14,703
Lower secondary	88.6	98.1	8.3	13.6	8.8	24.1	89.6	3,560
Upper secondary	90.6	98.9	11.5	21.4	13.4	33.4	92.1	4,172
Higher	89.9	99.3	20.7	51.7	22.9	65.1	96.0	6,155
DK/Missing	36.5	95.6	3.4	7.2	0.4	11.0	92.6	125
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	91.2	96.1	9.4	21.1	10.9	30.1	83.1	28,373
Non-Thai	64.6	93.4	1.5	6.9	3.4	8.7	74.8	1,635
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	77.0	85.6	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.6	57.0	6,575
Second	85.4	97.2	0.7	5.2	1.7	7.1	80.6	6,624
Middle	93.4	98.8	4.1	14.9	5.2	22.6	89.1	6,097
Fourth	97.6	99.8	10.2	26.8	11.6	41.3	93.6	5,649
Richest	98.9	100.0	35.7	64.6	39.6	87.1	98.4	5,063
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television <sup>2</sup> TH indicator SR.S1 - Households with a mobile phone <sup>3</sup> MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer <sup>4</sup> MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet								



#### 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.9.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The Thailand MICS 2022 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.9.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.9.3 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.9.4 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological mother according to primary caretaker's relationship to child.

<b>Table SR.9.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood</b>																
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, 2022																
	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 <sup>1</sup>	One or both parents dead <sup>2</sup>	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							
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>14,683</b>	
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	50.9	0.5	0.5	22.8	0.2	16.1	2.0	5.0	0.5	1.5	100.0	30.5	24.0	3.8	7,617	
Female	49.5	0.6	0.6	23.8	0.1	17.4	1.7	4.7	0.4	1.1	100.0	31.2	25.1	3.4	7,066	
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	54.4	0.6	0.5	20.3	0.2	15.4	2.1	5.1	0.4	1.0	100.0	27.9	21.7	3.9	6,386	
Rural	47.1	0.6	0.6	25.6	0.1	17.7	1.7	4.7	0.4	1.5	100.0	33.1	26.8	3.4	8,298	
<b>Region</b>																
Bangkok	62.4	0.0	0.5	14.5	0.0	13.6	2.2	5.7	0.4	0.8	100.0	21.7	15.0	3.2	1,348	
Central	54.2	0.5	0.3	20.0	0.3	14.5	1.6	6.2	0.5	1.6	100.0	29.1	21.2	3.5	3,973	
North	47.1	0.6	1.3	22.8	0.1	18.6	3.0	4.3	0.4	1.8	100.0	30.9	24.8	5.4	2,361	
Northeast	38.5	0.6	0.5	34.3	0.1	18.8	1.1	4.4	0.3	1.3	100.0	41.1	35.5	2.7	4,595	
South	62.3	0.9	0.3	13.1	0.1	16.2	2.3	3.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	19.2	14.4	4.2	2,406	
<b>Age</b>																
0-4	58.6	0.2	0.2	20.0	0.0	17.4	0.4	2.5	0.1	0.6	100.0	23.4	20.4	0.9	3,167	
5-9	49.8	0.4	0.3	24.7	0.1	17.0	1.0	5.5	0.3	0.9	100.0	31.9	25.5	2.1	4,197	
10-14	46.5	0.9	0.8	24.4	0.1	16.3	2.4	6.3	0.6	1.9	100.0	34.3	26.1	4.8	4,596	
15-17	47.5	0.9	1.0	23.0	0.5	16.2	4.0	4.4	0.7	1.9	100.0	32.1	25.4	7.3	2,723	
<b>Native language of household head</b>																
Thai	48.8	0.6	0.6	24.0	0.1	16.9	1.8	5.1	0.4	1.4	100.0	32.0	25.4	3.7	13,382	
Non-Thai	64.4	0.1	0.3	15.8	0.1	14.5	1.9	2.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	19.1	16.3	2.8	1,301	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																
Poorest	43.3	0.9	0.5	29.8	0.2	16.8	1.8	3.7	0.6	2.3	100.0	37.2	31.4	4.2	3,112	
Second	42.7	0.6	0.6	29.7	0.0	17.1	2.3	5.5	0.3	1.3	100.0	37.7	30.9	3.7	3,145	
Middle	47.4	0.8	0.9	25.1	0.0	17.1	1.7	5.8	0.1	1.1	100.0	33.4	26.8	3.6	2,931	
Fourth	53.5	0.6	0.6	18.0	0.4	17.8	1.2	6.2	0.7	1.1	100.0	27.3	19.5	3.5	2,815	
Richest	66.7	0.1	0.1	11.8	0.0	14.7	2.2	3.3	0.5	0.7	100.0	16.4	12.0	2.9	2,681	
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements																
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead																

**Table SR.9.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents**

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother is living elsewhere <sup>A</sup>	Father is living elsewhere <sup>A</sup>	Both mother and father are living elsewhere <sup>A</sup>	At least one parent living elsewhere <sup>A</sup>	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>14,683</b>
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	6.1	16.5	22.1	44.8	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.9	7,617
Female	6.1	17.6	23.1	46.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.9	7,066
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	6.2	15.4	19.5	41.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.3	6,386
Rural	6.1	18.3	25.0	49.4	0.7	1.2	0.4	2.3	8,298
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	6.0	13.2	14.0	33.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	1,348
Central	7.5	14.5	19.0	40.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	3,973
North	6.6	18.9	22.6	48.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.7	2,361
Northeast	5.7	19.3	33.5	58.5	0.9	1.8	0.6	3.3	4,595
South	4.4	17.1	12.8	34.3	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.6	2,406
<b>Age</b>									
0-4	3.0	17.3	19.8	40.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.9	3,167
5-9	6.3	17.5	23.9	47.6	0.6	1.2	0.7	2.5	4,197
10-14	7.9	16.5	23.7	48.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.7	4,596
15-17	6.6	17.0	22.1	45.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.2	2,723
<b>Orphanhood status</b>									
Both parents alive	5.4	17.2	23.7	46.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.9	14,006
Only mother alive	21.5	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	353
Only father alive	0.0	55.3	0.0	55.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	150
Both parents deceased	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Unknown	42.6	3.2	0.0	45.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	153
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	6.4	17.3	23.4	47.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.7	13,382
Non-Thai	3.7	14.3	14.8	32.8	0.4	2.0	1.2	3.6	1,301
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	5.1	17.5	28.8	51.5	1.0	1.5	0.4	3.0	3,112
Second	7.1	17.6	29.0	53.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.8	3,145
Middle	7.2	17.6	24.6	49.4	0.1	1.3	0.4	1.9	2,931
Fourth	7.4	17.7	17.5	42.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.5	2,815
Richest	3.7	14.5	11.2	29.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	2,681

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

<sup>A</sup> Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

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



**Table SR.9.3: 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, 2022

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>A</sup>	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	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
<b>Native language of household head</b>													
Thai	25.4	13,382	1.0	0.2	78.3	0.9	17.2	1.3	0.5	0.6	100.0	97.9	3,397
Non-Thai	16.3	1,301	1.1	0.5	82.4	0.7	13.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	97.7	212
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	31.4	3,112	1.1	0.1	83.6	0.3	13.0	1.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	98.4	979
Second	30.9	3,145	2.1	0.5	77.4	1.2	17.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	100.0	96.7	973
Middle	26.8	2,931	0.6	0.0	83.1	1.1	13.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	100.0	98.6	785
Fourth	19.5	2,815	0.2	0.0	73.4	0.7	20.9	2.3	1.4	1.1	100.0	97.4	550
Richest	12.0	2,681	0.0	0.0	64.8	2.2	29.9	1.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.8	322
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements													
<sup>A</sup> Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related na: not applicable (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.													

Table SR.9.4: 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, 2022												
	Primary caretaker's relationship to child									Total	Percentage of children not living with mother whose primary caretaker is the grandparent <sup>1</sup>	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				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>4,476</b>	
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	1.5	12.5	30.5	40.1	7.4	1.0	5.9	1.2	100.0	70.6	2,296	
Female	2.1	11.4	26.3	44.4	9.1	0.7	5.0	1.0	100.0	70.7	2,180	
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	2.5	14.2	28.2	35.6	9.5	1.1	7.3	1.7	100.0	63.8	1,758	
Rural	1.3	10.5	28.6	46.5	7.4	0.7	4.2	0.7	100.0	75.1	2,718	
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	3.8	21.0	23.4	27.0	12.9	0.8	8.8	2.2	100.0	50.4	290	
Central	2.1	15.2	30.2	34.6	9.1	0.8	6.6	1.3	100.0	64.7	1,143	
North	1.1	12.4	32.9	41.3	4.2	1.1	5.1	1.9	100.0	74.2	714	
Northeast	1.3	7.1	26.7	51.7	7.7	0.7	4.3	0.5	100.0	78.4	1,873	
South	2.8	17.3	27.4	33.4	11.6	1.1	5.5	1.0	100.0	60.8	456	
<b>Age</b>												
0-4	0.0	5.7	32.5	51.6	5.3	0.1	4.2	0.6	100.0	84.1	738	
5-9	0.0	11.0	30.1	45.2	7.8	0.5	4.8	0.7	100.0	75.3	1,324	
10-14	0.0	15.5	27.3	39.6	9.7	0.9	6.0	1.1	100.0	66.8	1,552	
15-17	9.3	12.6	24.5	34.4	8.8	1.9	6.5	2.0	100.0	58.8	862	
<b>Orphanhood status</b>												
Both parents alive	1.8	11.4	29.3	42.2	8.3	0.9	5.1	1.1	100.0	71.5	4,153	
Only mother alive	7.7	0.1	30.1	48.1	8.1	0.8	4.6	0.5	100.0	78.2	81	
Only father alive	0.4	40.5	14.7	30.5	6.0	0.7	7.2	0.0	100.0	45.2	150	
Both parents deceased	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21	
Unknown	0.9	2.9	15.0	59.7	6.6	0.0	12.5	2.4	100.0	74.7	71	

Table SR.9.4: 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, 2022												
	Primary caretaker's relationship to child									Total	Percentage of children not living with mother whose primary caretaker is the grandparent <sup>1</sup>	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				
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	1.8	12.2	28.6	41.7	8.5	0.9	5.3	1.1	100.0	70.2	4,229	
Non-Thai	2.3	7.7	26.2	51.3	3.7	0.6	7.8	0.4	100.0	77.4	247	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	1.8	8.4	26.5	52.6	5.1	0.3	4.7	0.7	100.0	79.0	1,139	
Second	3.5	9.8	28.4	42.6	10.4	1.1	3.7	0.4	100.0	71.0	1,175	
Middle	1.4	12.7	29.7	44.3	5.0	0.9	5.6	0.4	100.0	74.0	975	
Fourth	0.2	15.7	32.5	28.0	11.1	0.8	7.7	4.1	100.0	60.4	759	
Richest	0.5	19.2	23.7	34.0	12.7	1.7	8.0	0.2	100.0	57.7	428	
<sup>1</sup> TH indicator SR.S2 - Grandparent as a primary caregiver												
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases												

## 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. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- 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.

<b>Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates</b>			
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, 2022			
	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Age<sup>A</sup></b>			
15-19 <sup>1</sup>	19	17	18
20-24	51	64	56
25-29	32	66	46
30-34	37	52	43
35-39	34	32	33
40-44	3	9	6
45-49	0	0	0
TFR (15-49 years) <sup>B</sup>	0.9	1.2	1.0
GFR <sup>C</sup>	24.2	31.2	27.3
CBR <sup>D</sup>	5.5	6.0	5.8
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2			
<sup>A</sup> 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			
<sup>B</sup> 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			
<sup>C</sup> 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			
<sup>D</sup> CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population			



Table TM.1.2 presents percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever been pregnant.

<b>Table TM.1.2: Pregnancy</b>				
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever gotten pregnant, Thailand, 2022				
	Percentage of women who have ever gotten pregnant			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Have had a live birth	With no live birth	Total <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>21,089</b>
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	49.3	1.5	50.8	11,566
Rural	60.3	1.3	61.6	9,523
<b>Region</b>				
Bangkok	40.8	0.9	41.7	3,464
Central	49.8	1.7	51.5	7,165
North	62.1	2.2	64.3	2,837
Northeast	61.6	0.9	62.5	4,778
South	62.0	1.1	63.1	2,846
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	4.2	1.2	5.4	2,442
15-17	1.6	0.9	2.6	1,583
18-19	8.9	1.6	10.6	860
20-24	25.0	1.4	26.4	2,152
25-29	37.2	2.6	39.7	3,073
30-34	59.2	2.3	61.5	3,004
35-39	69.3	0.7	70.0	3,146
40-44	76.8	0.8	77.6	3,494
45-49	80.1	0.9	80.9	3,778
<b>Education</b>				
Pre-primary or none	70.0	2.3	72.3	435
Primary	84.2	0.9	85.0	3,238
Lower secondary	69.4	1.4	70.8	3,817
Upper secondary	48.4	0.7	49.1	5,457
Higher	38.5	1.9	40.5	8,012
DK/Missing	32.7	1.9	34.6	130
<b>Native language of household head</b>				
Thai	53.5	1.4	54.8	19,592
Non-Thai	64.9	1.5	66.4	1,497
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	67.6	1.5	69.1	3,223
Second	55.5	1.1	56.6	4,185
Middle	52.3	1.2	53.5	4,358
Fourth	53.9	1.4	55.3	4,431
Richest	46.7	1.7	48.3	4,891
<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TM.S1 - Ever gotten pregnant				

## 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.<sup>1</sup>

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 mothers and fathers before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

**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, 2022

	Adolescent birth rate <sup>1</sup> (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) <sup>A</sup>	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) <sup>A</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	19	0.9
Rural	17	1.2
<b>Region</b>		
Bangkok	(22)	0.6
Central	17	1.0
North	22	0.8
Northeast	15	1.2
South	17	1.6
<b>Education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	2.8
Primary	(93)	2.0
Lower secondary	70	1.4
Upper secondary	11	1.1
Higher	0	0.7
<b>Native language of household head</b>		
Thai	17	0.9
Non-Thai	30	1.7
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	30	1.6
Second	27	1.1
Middle	24	1.0
Fourth	3	0.7
Richest	2	0.8

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years);SDG indicator 3.7.2<sup>A</sup> Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

( ) Based on 125-249 unweighted women years of exposure.

(\*) Figures based on less than 125 unweighted women years of exposure.

**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, 2022

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 <sup>1</sup>	
	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 20-24 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>2,152</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	3.8	2.0	5.8	0.2	1,161	4.5	1,249
Rural	4.5	0.4	5.0	0.6	1,281	10.1	903
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	271	4.1	432
Central	3.5	2.5	6.0	0.2	703	6.4	726
North	5.7	0.3	5.9	0.5	370	8.5	228
Northeast	4.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	732	8.7	473
South	5.4	0.8	6.2	0.1	367	7.8	294
<b>Education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	(8.7)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(0.5)	27	(6.9)	31
Primary	31.8	2.4	34.2	2.4	62	27.5	116
Lower secondary	12.5	5.6	18.1	2.0	420	21.5	334
Upper secondary	1.7	0.2	2.0	0.0	1,587	5.8	484
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	345	1.1	1,168
<b>Native language of household head</b>							
Thai	4.2	1.1	5.3	0.5	2,275	6.9	1,970
Non-Thai	4.8	1.8	6.6	0.1	168	6.5	182
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	6.8	1.8	8.6	0.2	473	11.7	359
Second	4.9	0.9	5.8	0.3	589	9.9	476
Middle	6.1	0.1	6.2	1.6	469	5.2	452
Fourth	2.5	3.2	5.7	0.1	423	6.1	420
Richest	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	487	2.0	446

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

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

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**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, 2022

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:			Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-19 years	Number of men age 20-24 years	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1,114</b>
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	0.4	0.0	559	0.6	624
Rural	2.1	0.1	654	3.0	490
<b>Region</b>					
Bangkok	0.3	0.0	146	0.0	209
Central	2.4	0.0	361	3.0	368
North	0.7	0.0	170	0.4	147
Northeast	0.9	0.0	371	2.5	195
South	1.5	0.3	165	1.0	195
<b>Education</b>					
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	14	(0.0)	20
Primary	10.5	0.0	87	2.8	156
Lower secondary	1.4	0.1	295	4.8	234
Upper secondary	0.4	0.0	671	0.6	284
Higher	0.1	0.0	143	0.3	409
<b>Native language of household head</b>					
Thai	1.3	0.0	1,131	1.7	977
Non-Thai	1.3	0.0	81	1.1	138
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	4.2	0.2	243	1.5	210
Second	1.6	0.0	231	1.7	314
Middle	0.5	0.0	236	1.1	236
Fourth	0.4	0.0	254	3.5	179
Richest	0.0	0.0	249	0.7	175

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

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

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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, 2022												
	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>11,566</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>10,405</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>9,523</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8,242</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>21,089</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>18,647</b>
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	0.2	1,161	na	na	0.6	1,281	na	na	0.4	2,442	na	na
15-17	0.2	718	na	na	0.9	865	na	na	0.6	1,583	na	na
18-19	0.2	443	na	na	0.1	417	na	na	0.2	860	na	na
20-24	0.5	1,249	4.5	1,249	1.6	903	10.1	903	1.0	2,152	6.8	2,152
25-29	0.9	1,808	7.0	1,808	0.4	1,265	9.0	1,265	0.7	3,073	7.8	3,073
30-34	0.3	1,702	7.5	1,702	0.3	1,302	14.0	1,302	0.3	3,004	10.3	3,004
35-39	0.5	1,788	3.6	1,788	0.2	1,358	7.7	1,358	0.4	3,146	5.4	3,146
40-44	0.2	1,942	4.8	1,942	1.0	1,552	11.5	1,552	0.6	3,494	7.8	3,494
45-49	0.9	1,915	6.1	1,915	0.4	1,863	6.2	1,863	0.6	3,778	6.1	3,778
na: not applicable												

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, 2022												
	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5,185</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4,626</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4,267</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3,614</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>9,452</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>8,239</b>
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	0.0	559	na	na	0.1	654	na	na	0.0	1,213	na	na
15-17	0.0	390	na	na	0.0	385	na	na	0.0	775	na	na
18-19	0.0	169	na	na	0.2	269	na	na	0.1	438	na	na
20-24	0.1	624	0.6	624	0.1	490	3.0	490	0.1	1,114	1.7	1,114
25-29	0.0	786	0.6	786	0.1	521	5.0	521	0.0	1,307	2.3	1,307
30-34	0.1	800	1.2	800	0.1	619	4.0	619	0.1	1,419	2.4	1,419
35-39	1.5	682	2.9	682	0.2	673	2.7	673	0.9	1,355	2.8	1,355
40-44	0.1	896	0.6	896	0.6	634	2.5	634	0.3	1,530	1.4	1,530
45-49	0.0	837	0.2	837	0.5	678	0.8	678	0.2	1,515	0.5	1,515
na: not applicable												

### 5.3 CONTRACEPTION

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.<sup>2</sup>

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 TM.3.3 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.3.4 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.3.5 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<sup>3</sup> and iii) fecund<sup>4</sup> 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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<sup>2</sup> 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](https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.



Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method<sup>5</sup> 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.3.4 alone.

Table TM.3.6 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.

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<sup>5</sup> 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).

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, 2022																
	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):															Number of women currently married or in union
	Modern method									Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Other <sup>A</sup>	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other/Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>11,840</b>
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	26.0	22.3	0.2	0.4	7.2	2.4	35.5	3.2	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.1	71.4	2.5	74.0	6,049
Rural	28.1	26.4	0.2	0.3	12.3	2.2	26.4	2.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.0	70.2	1.6	71.9	5,790
<b>Region</b>																
Bangkok	26.7	15.5	0.2	0.8	6.5	1.7	41.6	3.9	0.2	2.1	0.8	0.0	70.4	2.8	73.3	1,611
Central	25.9	23.4	0.3	0.2	8.4	2.1	33.8	3.8	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.1	72.0	1.9	74.1	3,914
North	21.2	25.9	0.2	0.1	17.9	2.0	29.8	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	77.1	1.7	78.8	1,757
Northeast	26.2	34.0	0.2	0.5	8.1	2.6	26.2	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	72.9	0.9	73.8	2,759
South	36.6	17.9	0.1	0.2	10.0	3.2	24.3	3.1	0.6	1.8	2.3	0.0	59.4	4.1	63.4	1,799
<b>Age</b>																
15-19	28.2	0.3	0.0	3.7	10.4	18.9	30.9	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.8	68.7	0.3	71.8	187
15-17	32.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	4.3	19.1	30.2	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	66.9	0.3	67.1	57
18-19	26.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	13.0	18.9	31.2	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	3.9	69.5	0.3	73.8	130
20-24	27.7	3.1	0.0	0.1	14.9	6.5	43.1	3.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	71.5	0.8	72.3	724
25-29	27.1	10.3	0.0	0.0	10.4	2.2	44.1	3.2	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.0	70.5	2.4	72.9	1,532
30-34	25.2	20.3	0.2	0.2	12.0	2.0	34.5	3.2	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.0	72.6	2.2	74.8	1,947
35-39	25.3	27.0	0.1	0.5	9.4	1.8	30.7	3.4	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.0	72.9	1.7	74.7	2,175
40-44	26.1	31.1	0.3	0.5	7.8	1.6	27.3	2.7	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.0	71.6	2.4	73.9	2,537
45-49	30.2	33.9	0.5	0.2	8.4	1.5	21.8	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.0	67.3	2.4	69.8	2,739
<b>Education</b>																
Pre-primary or none	29.4	18.9	0.3	0.0	21.2	3.1	24.9	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	68.8	1.8	70.6	338
Primary	24.0	30.0	0.6	0.3	11.2	1.9	30.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	74.8	1.2	76.0	2,567
Lower secondary	25.5	24.5	0.1	0.7	11.1	2.5	31.2	2.8	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	73.1	1.5	74.5	2,590
Upper secondary	25.3	21.9	0.0	0.2	11.6	3.2	33.0	2.8	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.0	72.9	1.7	74.7	2,682
Higher	31.4	22.8	0.2	0.4	5.4	1.7	29.8	4.2	0.3	2.3	1.3	0.2	64.9	3.5	68.6	3,589
DK/Missing	(22.9)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(68.7)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(77.1)	(0.0)	(77.1)	74

**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, 2022

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):														Number of women currently married or in union	
	Modern method							Traditional method								
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Other <sup>A</sup>	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other/Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method		Any method <sup>1</sup>
<b>Number of living children</b>																
0	51.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.4	1.3	37.1	3.7	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.2	46.0	1.8	48.1	2,112
1	30.8	5.7	0.1	0.3	11.0	3.5	41.5	4.1	0.2	1.4	1.4	0.0	66.4	2.8	69.2	3,781
2	15.5	44.4	0.4	0.3	10.6	1.9	23.6	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	82.7	1.8	84.5	4,444
3	15.3	48.9	0.1	1.3	12.2	1.9	17.5	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	83.5	1.2	84.7	1,138
4+	20.6	36.7	1.2	0.0	14.8	2.3	20.3	0.6	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	76.0	3.4	79.4	365
<b>Native language of household head</b>																
Thai	26.6	25.4	0.3	0.3	9.5	2.1	30.7	2.8	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.1	71.3	2.0	73.4	10,804
Non-Thai	31.4	12.9	0.0	0.6	11.9	4.4	34.9	0.9	0.0	1.3	1.7	0.0	65.5	3.1	68.6	1,036
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																
Poorest	24.1	24.5	0.0	0.3	15.1	2.7	30.7	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	74.5	1.4	75.9	2,111
Second	22.6	21.5	0.4	0.6	11.2	2.9	36.4	2.5	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.0	75.9	1.5	77.4	2,296
Middle	31.2	22.3	0.3	0.3	10.6	2.0	28.8	2.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	66.9	1.7	68.8	2,455
Fourth	27.7	25.4	0.2	0.2	8.3	2.0	30.7	3.1	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.0	70.0	2.3	72.3	2,458
Richest	28.8	27.7	0.3	0.4	4.5	2.1	28.9	3.8	0.1	2.2	1.2	0.0	67.7	3.4	71.2	2,519

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

<sup>A</sup> Female condom, Diaphragm, Foam, Jelly, Patch, Emergency pill

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

**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, 2022

	Percentage of women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>9,249</b>
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	3.8	0.0	3.9	5,517
Rural	5.1	0.2	5.2	3,733
<b>Region</b>				
Bangkok	2.4	0.0	2.5	1,853
Central	3.8	0.0	3.9	3,251
North	6.1	0.0	6.1	1,079
Northeast	6.0	0.2	6.3	2,019
South	4.2	0.1	4.3	1,047
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	0.4	0.0	0.5	2,255
15-17	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,526
18-19	1.3	0.0	1.3	729
20-24	1.6	0.0	1.6	1,428
25-29	3.1	0.1	3.2	1,541
30-34	4.0	0.0	4.0	1,057
35-39	6.7	0.1	6.7	971
40-44	10.5	0.6	11.1	958
45-49	10.9	0.1	10.9	1,039
<b>Education</b>				
Pre-primary or none	13.5	0.0	13.5	98
Primary	14.0	0.0	14.0	672
Lower secondary	9.4	0.1	9.5	1,226
Upper secondary	2.4	0.0	2.4	2,775
Higher	2.5	0.1	2.6	4,423
DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	56
<b>Number of living children</b>				
0	0.8	0.1	0.8	7,556
1	9.3	0.1	9.4	901
2	30.6	0.1	30.8	587
3	38.5	0.2	38.7	177
4+	39.5	0.0	39.5	28
<b>Native language of household head</b>				
Thai	4.4	0.1	4.4	8,789
Non-Thai	3.9	0.0	3.9	461
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	6.1	0.0	6.1	1,112
Second	5.6	0.3	6.0	1,889
Middle	5.0	0.0	5.0	1,903
Fourth	3.4	0.0	3.4	1,973
Richest	2.7	0.0	2.7	2,372

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

**Table TM.3.3: Source of contraceptive**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a modern contraceptive method by source, Thailand, 2022

	Source of modern contraceptive					Number of women who are using (or whose partner is using) a modern contraceptive method
	Health facility			Pharmacy	Other	
	Public <sup>1</sup>	Private	DK public or private			
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8,786</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	43.9	7.3	0.0	47.4	9.3	4,530
Rural	60.7	7.7	0.1	32.0	5.9	4,256
<b>Region</b>						
Bangkok	28.8	11.6	0.0	56.8	11.9	1,179
Central	45.4	6.3	0.0	45.4	9.2	2,944
North	56.9	10.0	0.3	36.7	6.5	1,421
Northeast	68.4	5.5	0.0	28.7	4.8	2,131
South	56.4	6.9	0.0	33.2	5.9	1,111
<b>Education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	55.2	9.3	0.1	35.7	4.7	245
Primary	64.7	4.1	0.2	32.1	5.0	2,014
Lower secondary	55.2	7.6	0.0	38.2	6.2	2,008
Upper secondary	48.6	6.6	0.0	42.9	8.1	2,022
Higher	42.2	10.3	0.0	45.6	10.7	2,439
DK/Missing	(19.9)	(25.2)	(0.0)	(52.1)	(18.0)	57
<b>Marital status</b>						
Ever married/in union	52.1	7.5	0.0	39.7	7.5	8,727
Never married/in union	(31.6)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(69.8)	(28.7)	59
<b>Native language of household head</b>						
Thai	52.1	7.5	0.1	39.7	7.8	8,090
Non-Thai	50.6	7.7	0.0	42.2	5.7	697
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	63.2	5.3	0.2	32.1	6.1	1,642
Second	51.8	5.8	0.0	42.8	6.0	1,849
Middle	53.0	7.8	0.0	39.2	7.6	1,737
Fourth	47.5	8.9	0.0	42.6	7.1	1,788
Richest	45.5	9.6	0.0	42.2	11.3	1,771

<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TM.S2 - Source of modern contraceptive

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

**Table TM.3.4: 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, 2022

	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 <sup>1</sup>	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>11,840</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>9,698</b>
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	4.7	3.8	8.5	23.5	50.5	74.0	28.2	54.3	82.6	6,049	89.7	86.5	4,994
Rural	4.5	4.8	9.4	17.6	54.3	71.9	22.1	59.1	81.2	5,790	88.5	86.4	4,705
<b>Region</b>													
Bangkok	5.0	2.7	7.7	22.0	51.3	73.3	27.0	53.9	80.9	1,611	90.5	87.0	1,304
Central	4.1	4.4	8.4	25.4	48.7	74.1	29.5	53.0	82.5	3,914	89.8	87.3	3,229
North	3.9	3.2	7.1	19.1	59.7	78.8	23.0	62.9	85.9	1,757	91.7	89.7	1,510
Northeast	4.5	5.7	10.2	15.5	58.2	73.8	20.1	63.9	83.9	2,759	87.9	86.8	2,316
South	6.3	4.7	11.1	18.1	45.3	63.4	24.5	50.1	74.5	1,799	85.1	79.7	1,340
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	6.9	0.7	7.6	56.1	15.7	71.8	63.0	16.4	79.4	187	90.4	86.5	149
15-17	2.8	0.9	3.7	48.2	18.9	67.1	51.0	19.8	70.8	57	94.8	94.4	40
18-19	8.7	0.6	9.4	59.5	14.3	73.8	68.2	14.9	83.2	130	88.7	83.6	109
20-24	11.0	1.6	12.6	51.9	20.4	72.3	62.9	22.0	84.9	724	85.1	84.2	615
25-29	8.7	2.8	11.4	45.3	27.6	72.9	54.0	30.3	84.3	1,532	86.5	83.6	1,292
30-34	6.0	2.0	8.0	31.2	43.6	74.8	37.2	45.6	82.8	1,947	90.3	87.7	1,612
35-39	5.1	4.9	10.0	19.2	55.5	74.7	24.2	60.4	84.7	2,175	88.2	86.1	1,841
40-44	2.8	5.4	8.2	6.2	67.8	73.9	9.0	73.1	82.1	2,537	90.0	87.1	2,084
45-49	0.8	6.3	7.2	3.1	66.7	69.8	3.9	73.0	76.9	2,739	90.7	87.6	2,106

**Table TM.3.4: 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, 2022

	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 <sup>1</sup>	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Education</b>													
Pre-primary or none	7.8	4.8	12.6	21.5	49.1	70.6	29.3	53.9	83.2	338	84.8	82.6	281
Primary	2.9	4.9	7.8	10.1	65.9	76.0	13.0	70.7	83.7	2,567	90.7	89.3	2,149
Lower secondary	3.2	5.2	8.4	22.0	52.5	74.5	25.1	57.8	82.9	2,590	89.9	88.1	2,147
Upper secondary	3.4	4.2	7.6	23.0	51.6	74.7	26.4	55.9	82.3	2,682	90.7	88.6	2,207
Higher	7.4	3.4	10.8	24.5	44.1	68.6	31.9	47.5	79.4	3,589	86.4	81.7	2,849
DK/Missing	(8.7)	(0.4)	(9.1)	(56.6)	(20.5)	(77.1)	(65.3)	(20.9)	(86.2)	74	(89.4)	(89.4)	64
<b>Native language of household head</b>													
Thai	4.4	4.3	8.7	19.6	53.8	73.4	24.0	58.0	82.1	10,804	89.4	86.9	8,868
Non-Thai	6.9	4.7	11.6	30.7	37.9	68.6	37.6	42.6	80.2	1,036	85.6	81.7	830
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	3.3	4.1	7.4	17.6	58.3	75.9	21.0	62.4	83.3	2,111	91.1	89.4	1,759
Second	4.2	5.1	9.3	24.4	53.1	77.4	28.6	58.2	86.8	2,296	89.2	87.5	1,992
Middle	5.1	5.8	10.8	21.2	47.6	68.8	26.2	53.4	79.6	2,455	86.4	84.0	1,954
Fourth	4.6	3.7	8.3	19.8	52.5	72.3	24.5	56.2	80.6	2,458	89.7	86.8	1,982
Richest	5.6	3.0	8.6	19.9	51.3	71.2	25.5	54.3	79.8	2,519	89.2	84.9	2,010

<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TM.S3 - Unmet need for family planning

<sup>2</sup> 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 25-49 unweighted cases.

**Table TM.3.5: 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, 2022

	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	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9,249</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>413</b>
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.1	3.9	0.7	3.1	3.9	5,517	99.7	98.8	213
Rural	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	4.3	5.2	1.0	4.4	5.4	3,733	97.9	94.9	200
<b>Region</b>													
Bangkok	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.8	2.5	0.7	1.8	2.5	1,853	(100.0)	(98.3)	46
Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.1	3.9	0.7	3.1	3.9	3,251	100.0	99.5	125
North	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	5.1	6.1	1.1	5.4	6.5	1,079	94.6	94.3	70
Northeast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.3	6.3	0.9	5.4	6.3	2,019	99.3	95.3	127
South	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.3	4.3	1.0	3.3	4.3	1,047	99.6	97.3	45
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	2,255	(*)	(*)	14
15-17	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1,526	(*)	(*)	4
18-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.3	729	(*)	(*)	10
20-24	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	1.6	1.3	0.4	1.6	1,428	(95.9)	(95.4)	23
25-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.3	3.2	1.9	1.3	3.2	1,541	99.1	97.5	49
30-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.4	4.0	0.6	3.4	4.0	1,057	99.5	99.5	42
35-39	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.0	6.7	0.7	6.0	6.7	971	100.0	99.2	65
40-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.6	11.1	0.5	10.6	11.1	958	100.0	94.7	106
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	10.7	10.9	0.3	10.7	10.9	1,039	100.0	99.5	114



**Table TM.3.5: 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, 2022

	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	
<b>Education</b>													
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	10.6	13.5	2.9	10.6	13.5	98	(*)	(*)	13
Primary	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	13.2	14.0	0.8	13.3	14.1	672	99.6	99.3	95
Lower secondary	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	8.6	9.5	1.0	8.7	9.6	1,226	99.0	98.0	118
Upper secondary	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.7	2.4	0.7	1.8	2.5	2,775	95.2	95.2	70
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.8	2.6	0.8	1.8	2.6	4,423	100.0	94.7	117
DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	56	–	–	0
<b>Native language of household head</b>													
Thai	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.7	4.4	0.8	3.7	4.5	8,789	98.8	96.8	395
Non-Thai	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.4	3.9	1.5	2.4	3.9	461	(*)	(*)	18
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	5.5	6.1	0.7	5.6	6.2	1,112	98.0	98.0	69
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.1	6.0	0.9	5.1	6.0	1,889	99.8	94.1	113
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.9	5.0	1.2	3.9	5.1	1,903	99.8	98.8	96
Fourth	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.8	3.4	0.6	2.9	3.5	1,973	95.6	95.1	70
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.9	2.7	0.8	1.9	2.7	2,372	100.0	99.9	65

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator.

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

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

Table TM.3.6: 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, 2022								
	Percentage of women who did not wish to have last child						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years but did not wish to have last child
	But wanted to have later	And wanted none/No more	No response	Reported main cause of failure to prevent pregnancy				
				Personal <sup>1,A</sup>	Other <sup>B</sup>	Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	41.2	53.9	4.9	97.8	0.9	1.3	100.0	90
Rural	48.1	51.0	1.0	97.7	2.2	0.1	100.0	117
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	(50.6)	(38.6)	(10.8)	(98.6)	(0.9)	(0.5)	100.0	28
Central	37.2	59.9	2.8	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	64
North	37.8	62.2	0.0	95.3	4.1	0.6	100.0	34
Northeast	57.0	41.9	1.1	97.6	0.8	1.6	100.0	45
South	46.8	52.9	0.3	98.2	1.2	0.6	100.0	36
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	57.7	39.4	2.9	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	41
15-17	(60.3)	(38.4)	(1.4)	(99.1)	(0.9)	(0.0)	100.0	20
18-19	(55.3)	(40.4)	(4.3)	(92.8)	(7.2)	(0.0)	100.0	21
20-24	54.6	43.3	2.1	98.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	55
25-29	54.9	45.1	0.0	98.4	1.4	0.2	100.0	49
30-34	25.8	74.2	0.0	98.6	0.9	0.4	100.0	33
35-39	(9.8)	(74.1)	(16.1)	(94.7)	(0.4)	(4.9)	100.0	19
40-44	(12.8)	(87.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	8
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Primary	43.9	55.3	0.8	98.5	0.9	0.7	100.0	24
Lower secondary	49.6	46.9	3.5	96.1	3.6	0.2	100.0	52
Upper secondary	49.7	49.9	0.4	97.3	1.3	1.4	100.0	75
Higher	35.9	64.1	0.0	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	35

**Table TM.3.6: 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, 2022

	Percentage of women who did not wish to have last child						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years but did not wish to have last child
	But wanted to have later	And wanted none/No more	No response	Reported main cause of failure to prevent pregnancy				
				Personal <sup>1,A</sup>	Other <sup>B</sup>	Missing		
<b>Marital status</b>								
Ever married/in union	45.7	51.6	2.7	97.7	1.7	0.6	100.0	203
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	43.0	54.1	2.9	97.6	1.7	0.7	100.0	180
Non-Thai	(59.3)	(40.1)	(0.6)	(98.3)	(1.4)	(0.3)	100.0	27
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	50.1	44.6	5.3	96.7	3.2	0.1	100.0	62
Second	40.4	55.0	4.5	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	44
Middle	42.6	57.4	0.0	98.1	0.6	1.4	100.0	62
Fourth	52.9	46.6	0.5	97.6	2.0	0.5	100.0	30
Richest	(20.9)	(79.1)	(0.0)	(96.0)	(1.0)	(2.9)	100.0	8

<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TM.S4 - Cause of failure to prevent pregnancy

<sup>A</sup> 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

<sup>B</sup> Forced to have sex, not afforded to buy birth control pills / contraceptive device, 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.

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

## 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.<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup>

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.

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<sup>6</sup> 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>.

**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, 2022

	Provider of antenatal care <sup>A</sup>					No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel <sup>1,B</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Nurse's aide	Other/Missing					
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>1,207</b>	
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	85.6	12.6	0.0	0.1	1.7	100.0	98.2	559	
Rural	83.8	15.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	100.0	99.3	648	
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	94.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	126	
Central	90.7	7.2	0.0	0.1	2.0	100.0	97.9	375	
North	73.2	24.2	0.3	0.3	1.9	100.0	97.8	186	
Northeast	87.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	288	
South	74.6	24.8	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	232	
<b>Education</b>									
Pre-primary or none	83.4	4.4	0.0	0.9	11.2	100.0	87.8	43	
Primary	68.5	30.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	100.0	99.1	140	
Lower secondary	78.7	20.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	282	
Upper secondary	84.0	15.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.7	316	
Higher	94.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	413	
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>									
Less than 20	79.7	18.4	0.3	0.3	1.3	100.0	98.4	105	
20-34	84.3	14.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	866	
35-49	88.2	10.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	100.0	99.0	236	
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	88.0	11.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	99.1	1,036	
Non-Thai	64.3	32.7	0.1	0.0	3.0	100.0	97.0	172	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	74.8	23.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	100.0	98.0	257	
Second	79.8	18.4	0.1	0.3	1.4	100.0	98.3	249	
Middle	86.3	12.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	99.3	259	
Fourth	88.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	218	
Richest	95.3	3.2	0.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	226	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

<sup>A</sup> Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

<sup>B</sup> Skilled providers include medical doctor, nurse/midwife and nurse's aide.

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

<b>Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit</b>																
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, 2022																
	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						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	
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider <sup>1</sup>	5 or more visits to any provider <sup>2</sup>	8 or more visits to any provider <sup>3</sup>	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing				Total
<b>Total</b>	1.1	5.6	88.3	85.5	60.7	5.0	1.1	83.9	12.0	2.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,207	2	1,194
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	1.7	5.8	85.6	83.7	55.9	6.9	1.7	85.6	10.5	2.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	559	2	549
Rural	0.6	5.3	90.6	87.1	64.7	3.4	0.6	82.5	13.3	2.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	648	2	644
<b>Region</b>																
Bangkok	0.1	3.0	91.5	90.9	59.8	5.4	0.1	92.0	7.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	126	2	126
Central	2.0	4.5	90.2	87.9	62.6	3.3	2.0	86.8	9.2	1.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	375	2	368
North	1.9	16.9	74.7	72.1	48.6	6.6	1.9	76.7	18.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	186	2	183
Northeast	0.3	3.3	91.3	85.1	61.8	5.1	0.3	82.0	15.2	2.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	288	2	287
South	0.5	2.3	90.8	90.1	66.3	6.4	0.5	83.1	9.9	4.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	232	2	231
<b>Education</b>																
Pre-primary or none	11.2	4.4	83.3	81.3	30.6	1.1	11.2	76.9	9.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	43	2	38
Primary	0.7	12.8	78.2	68.9	45.9	8.2	0.7	64.3	26.2	8.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	140	3	139
Lower secondary	1.2	7.2	85.7	83.6	57.7	5.9	1.2	83.3	12.2	3.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	282	2	278
Upper secondary	0.2	3.6	92.6	91.4	60.6	3.6	0.2	82.9	15.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	316	2	315
Higher	0.9	3.1	91.4	89.6	71.2	4.7	0.9	93.7	3.4	0.7	1.3	0.1	100.0	413	2	409

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

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, 2022

	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							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
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider <sup>1</sup>	5 or more visits to any provider <sup>2</sup>	8 or more visits to any provider <sup>3</sup>	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing	Total			
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>																
Less than 20	1.3	7.1	80.6	78.0	32.5	11.1	1.3	75.0	21.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	105	2	104
20-34	1.2	5.7	89.1	86.7	62.7	4.0	1.2	85.2	11.7	1.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	866	2	856
35-49	0.9	4.3	88.6	84.5	65.8	6.3	0.9	83.4	9.0	4.5	2.2	0.1	100.0	236	2	234
<b>Native language of household head</b>																
Thai	0.8	4.7	89.5	86.8	61.4	5.0	0.8	85.5	10.4	2.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,036	2	1,027
Non-Thai	3.0	10.9	81.1	77.8	56.2	5.0	3.0	74.5	21.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	172	2	167
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																
Poorest	2.0	10.5	83.3	76.5	56.7	4.1	2.0	75.6	20.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	257	2	251
Second	1.4	7.0	87.4	84.3	52.1	4.2	1.4	82.4	11.5	4.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	249	2	245
Middle	0.6	3.3	88.5	87.9	52.8	7.6	0.6	80.3	15.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	259	2	257
Fourth	0.0	3.9	90.0	89.7	70.5	6.1	0.0	91.4	7.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	218	2	218
Richest	1.4	2.5	93.0	90.3	74.0	3.1	1.4	92.1	3.9	0.7	1.8	0.1	100.0	226	2	222

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

<sup>2</sup> TH indicator TM.S5 - Antenatal care coverage (at least five times by any provider)

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**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, 2022

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Screening test for thalassemia <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>1,207</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	98.3	98.1	98.3	98.1	91.9	559
Rural	99.2	98.1	98.8	97.6	94.5	648
<b>Region</b>						
Bangkok	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	89.6	126
Central	97.9	97.7	97.8	97.4	91.8	375
North	98.1	97.4	98.1	97.4	93.7	186
Northeast	99.7	98.4	99.6	98.4	96.2	288
South	99.0	98.1	98.1	97.2	93.7	232
<b>Education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	67.4	43
Primary	99.3	96.6	99.3	96.6	92.8	140
Lower secondary	98.7	98.5	98.0	97.6	93.6	282
Upper secondary	99.5	99.1	99.5	99.0	94.3	316
Higher	99.1	98.6	98.9	98.4	96.3	413
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>						
Less than 20	98.7	97.9	98.7	97.9	92.9	105
20-34	98.7	98.0	98.4	97.6	93.1	866
35-49	99.1	98.8	99.1	98.8	94.1	236
<b>Native language of household head</b>						
Thai	99.1	98.5	98.8	98.1	94.4	1,036
Non-Thai	97.0	96.0	97.0	96.0	86.7	172
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	98.0	96.5	97.5	96.0	91.0	257
Second	98.2	97.8	97.8	97.2	90.2	249
Middle	99.3	99.1	99.3	99.1	93.8	259
Fourth	100.0	98.9	99.6	98.6	97.0	218
Richest	98.6	98.4	98.6	98.4	95.2	226

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care<sup>A</sup>

<sup>2</sup> TH indicator TM.S6 - Screening test for thalassemia

<sup>A</sup> For HIV testing and counselling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.9.7

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.



## 5.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

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

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.<sup>9</sup>

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, 2022						
	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 <sup>1</sup>	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		
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>1,207</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	51.4	24.2	0.3	0.0	75.9	559
Rural	47.1	28.0	1.0	0.1	76.1	648
<b>Region</b>						
Bangkok	61.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	75.0	126
Central	52.0	22.1	0.6	0.0	74.7	375
North	36.6	36.0	1.3	0.0	73.8	186
Northeast	46.7	29.2	0.2	0.0	76.2	288
South	50.7	28.4	1.1	0.2	80.4	232

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> "Global Health Estimates." World Health Organization. Accessed August 28, 2018. [http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global\\_burden\\_disease/en/](http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/).

<sup>9</sup> 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.

**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, 2022

	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 <sup>1</sup>	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		
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	19.6	36.4	0.0	0.0	56.0	43
Primary	43.0	27.8	0.7	0.0	71.5	140
Lower secondary	50.2	27.3	1.2	0.0	78.7	282
Upper secondary	47.8	24.7	0.7	0.0	73.2	316
Higher	53.5	25.9	0.4	0.1	79.9	413
<b>Native language of household head</b>						
Thai	50.2	26.6	0.6	0.0	77.4	1,036
Non-Thai	42.3	24.2	1.2	0.0	67.7	172
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	39.5	30.4	1.1	0.0	71.0	257
Second	42.7	27.8	1.0	0.0	71.6	249
Middle	53.7	21.1	0.4	0.0	75.2	259
Fourth	54.7	28.3	0.6	0.0	83.6	218
Richest	56.4	23.7	0.2	0.2	80.5	226

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

## 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.<sup>10</sup>

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.<sup>11</sup> 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.<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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>.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

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

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.

<b>Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery</b>							
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, 2022							
	Place of delivery				Total	Delivered in health facility <sup>1</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Other/DK/ Missing			
	Public sector	Private sector					
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>1,207</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	87.3	12.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.5	559
Rural	96.0	3.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	99.5	648
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	78.8	21.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	126
Central	89.3	10.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	375
North	91.5	8.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	186
Northeast	97.8	1.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	288
South	96.6	2.0	0.9	0.4	100.0	98.6	232
<b>Education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	93.8	3.7	0.4	2.0	100.0	97.5	43
Primary	95.5	3.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	140
Lower secondary	97.2	1.8	0.4	0.5	100.0	99.1	282
Upper secondary	96.3	3.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	316
Higher	83.9	16.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	413
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>							
Less than 20	98.7	0.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	105
20-34	91.2	8.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.6	866
35-49	91.8	7.3	0.4	0.5	100.0	99.1	236
<b>Number of antenatal care visits</b>							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
1-3 visits	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	67
4+ visits	92.1	7.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	99.6	1,066
5+ visits	91.8	7.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	99.6	1,033
8+ visits	90.5	9.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.7	732
DK/Missing	91.8	7.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	61
<b>Native language of household head</b>							
Thai	91.6	8.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.8	1,036
Non-Thai	94.5	3.4	1.5	0.7	100.0	97.9	172
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	97.5	1.6	0.8	0.1	100.0	99.1	257
Second	96.5	2.4	0.5	0.6	100.0	99.0	249
Middle	96.9	2.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.7	259
Fourth	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	218
Richest	76.1	23.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.7	226

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

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

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**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, 2022

	Person assisting at delivery							Percent delivered by C-section					Number of women with more than one live birth and had a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Skilled attendant			Other				Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant <sup>1</sup>	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total <sup>2</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years		Person with repeat C-section <sup>3</sup>
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Nurse's aide	Community health worker	Relative/Friend/Other/Missing	No attendant	Total							
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>662</b>
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	91.1	8.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	99.5	29.4	12.9	42.3	559	71.6	258
Rural	84.0	15.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	26.5	13.2	39.7	648	69.4	404
<b>Region</b>														
Bangkok	91.9	7.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	19.5	15.8	35.2	126	58.7	62
Central	92.0	7.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	30.6	12.5	43.1	375	80.9	205
North	82.3	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	32.0	7.5	39.5	186	55.0	101
Northeast	88.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	15.0	40.0	288	66.8	156
South	80.0	18.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	98.9	28.1	14.7	42.7	232	71.9	139
<b>Education</b>														
Pre-primary or none	91.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.5	34.1	2.2	36.3	43	28.7	22
Primary	73.8	25.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.5	19.3	11.3	30.6	140	60.0	89
Lower secondary	85.6	13.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	99.4	14.7	17.3	32.0	282	49.9	177
Upper secondary	85.8	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	23.1	8.7	31.8	316	72.1	173
Higher	93.2	6.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	43.6	15.3	58.9	413	83.8	200
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>														
Less than 20	79.5	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	10.2	17.4	27.6	105	(63.5)	10
20-34	86.7	12.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.8	27.6	11.9	39.5	866	69.4	477
35-49	92.6	6.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	99.0	36.7	15.3	52.0	236	72.6	175

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, 2022

	Person assisting at delivery						Total	Percent delivered by C-section					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Person with repeat C-section <sup>3</sup>	Number of women with more than one live birth and had a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant			Other				Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant <sup>1</sup>	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total <sup>2</sup>				
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Nurse's aide	Community health worker	Relative/Friend/Other/Missing	No attendant									
<b>Number of antenatal care visits</b>															
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	8	
1-3 visits	74.9	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	15.8	5.1	20.9	67	65.6	32	
4+ visits	87.9	11.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	29.2	13.6	42.7	1,066	70.1	595	
5+ visits	88.2	11.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	29.8	12.9	42.7	1,033	69.8	580	
DK/Missing	94.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	23.7	13.9	37.7	61	79.3	27	
<b>Place of delivery</b>															
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	2	
Health facility	87.5	12.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	28.0	13.1	41.1	1,201	70.3	659	
Public	87.0	12.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	25.6	13.3	38.9	1,111	67.0	604	
Private	94.0	5.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	56.8	11.1	67.9	91	90.7	54	
<b>Native language of household head</b>															
Thai	90.1	9.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	29.7	13.7	43.4	1,036	70.3	569	
Non-Thai	70.1	28.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.3	100.0	98.2	16.8	9.1	25.9	172	71.2	93	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	79.4	20.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	99.4	15.4	14.1	29.5	257	61.0	142	
Second	82.3	17.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	20.2	14.6	34.7	249	60.6	127	
Middle	87.0	12.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	27.3	11.0	38.3	259	74.0	146	
Fourth	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	30.4	17.8	48.2	218	68.7	127	
Richest	94.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.6	48.6	8.1	56.7	226	78.9	121	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section<sup>3</sup> TH indicator TM.S7 - Repeated Caesarean section

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

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

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' and 'Other/DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' and 'Place of delivery' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

## 5.7 BIRTH WEIGHT

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.<sup>12,13</sup>

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.<sup>14,15,16</sup> 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.<sup>17,18</sup> Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.<sup>19,20</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

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

<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> 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.

<sup>19</sup> 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.

<sup>20</sup> 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.

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 unweighed 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.<sup>21</sup> 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.<sup>22</sup> 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.

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<sup>21</sup> 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.

<sup>22</sup> 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](https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf).

**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, 2022

	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) <sup>2,B:</sup>			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 <sup>1,A</sup>		From card	From recall	Total <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1,179</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	67.1	29.8	98.0	559	8.8	2.1	10.9	542
Rural	89.1	9.2	99.4	648	9.2	0.6	9.8	637
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	54.8	43.6	99.7	126	10.1	1.1	11.2	124
Central	80.0	18.8	99.5	375	7.8	1.9	9.7	371
North	86.7	9.1	97.5	186	16.5	0.2	16.7	179
Northeast	86.5	10.6	98.7	288	9.1	1.1	10.3	279
South	74.8	23.0	98.2	232	4.4	1.3	5.7	227
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	61.2	30.9	98.0	43	9.3	10.9	20.2	40
Primary	83.9	13.7	99.3	140	21.2	1.3	22.6	137
Lower secondary	81.1	16.4	97.8	282	4.5	0.4	4.8	275
Upper secondary	83.8	14.4	99.3	316	8.9	0.6	9.5	311
Higher	74.9	22.9	98.9	413	8.3	1.0	9.4	404
<b>Mother's age at delivery</b>								
Less than 20 years	86.9	12.6	99.6	105	3.1	1.2	4.3	105
20-34 years	80.1	18.1	99.0	866	9.8	1.6	11.3	850
35-49 years	70.9	23.9	97.4	236	9.0	0.2	9.1	224
<b>Place of delivery</b>								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Health facility	79.1	18.7	98.9	1,201	9.0	1.3	10.3	1,175
Public	80.1	17.9	99.1	1,111	9.0	1.1	10.1	1,089
Private	66.6	28.5	96.8	91	9.5	3.3	12.8	86
<b>Birth order of most recent live birth</b>								
1	78.6	18.9	98.7	545	13.4	1.2	14.6	531
2-3	78.3	19.6	98.9	586	4.8	1.4	6.2	574
4-5	85.7	10.9	97.9	64	11.7	0.0	11.7	61
6+	(90.3)	(9.6)	(99.9)	12	(4.5)	(0.6)	(5.1)	12
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	78.9	19.0	98.9	1,036	8.7	0.7	9.4	1,014
Non-Thai	78.9	17.0	98.1	172	11.2	4.7	15.8	165
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	85.1	13.6	99.1	257	15.8	2.3	18.1	253
Second	83.6	13.5	99.1	249	10.0	1.5	11.5	241
Middle	81.1	17.3	99.3	259	3.5	0.5	4.0	254
Fourth	80.0	18.8	99.9	218	8.8	0.6	9.4	215
Richest	63.3	31.9	96.4	226	6.7	1.4	8.1	215

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

<sup>2</sup> TH indicator TM.S8 - Low birthweight

<sup>A</sup> The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

<sup>B</sup> The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birthweight typically requires adjustment for missing birthweights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birthweight (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.

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' and 'Other/DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' and 'Place of delivery' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.



## 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.8.1 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were given skin to skin contact.

<b>Table TM.8.1: Thermal care for newborns</b>		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was given skin to skin contact, Thailand, 2022		
	Percentage of children who were given skin-to-skin contact with mother <sup>1</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1,207</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	5.9	559
Rural	5.5	648
<b>Region</b>		
Bangkok	3.9	126
Central	5.4	375
North	7.1	186
Northeast	5.9	288
South	5.4	232
<b>Education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	4.2	43
Primary	2.9	140
Lower secondary	6.0	282
Upper secondary	7.5	316
Higher	5.3	413
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>		
Less than 20	7.4	105
20-34	5.4	866
35-49	5.9	236
<b>Place of delivery</b>		
Home	(*)	3
Health facility	5.7	1,201
Public	5.4	1,111
Private	8.6	91
<b>Native language of household head</b>		
Thai	5.8	1,036
Non-Thai	4.7	172
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	6.0	257
Second	3.5	249
Middle	3.9	259
Fourth	5.6	218
Richest	9.6	226
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care		
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.		
Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' and 'Other/DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education' and 'Place of delivery' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.		

## 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.<sup>23</sup> 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.<sup>23, 24</sup> 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.<sup>23,24</sup> 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 2022 all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.9.1W and TM.9.1M.

Tables TM.9.1W and TM.9.1M 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.9.2W and TM.9.2M.

Tables TM.9.3W and TM.9.3M present the percentage of young women and men who studied sexuality education<sup>25</sup> in school. The percentage with other source of sexuality information among those who studied sexuality education is presented in Tables TM.9.4W and TM.9.4M

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.<sup>23</sup>

The following questions were asked in Thailand MICS 2022 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';

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<sup>23</sup> 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](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf).

<sup>24</sup> 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](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf).

<sup>25</sup> Sexuality education includes birth control, safe sex, teen pregnancy, reproductive tract infections and wellbeing, etc.

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.9.5W and TM.9.5M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

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.<sup>23,24</sup> Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.9.6W and TM.9.6M.

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.9.7. 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.<sup>23,24</sup> The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.9.8W and TM.9.8M summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

**Table TM.9.1W: 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, 2022

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>21,089</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	97.5	94.0	92.6	90.3	84.9	82.5	94.9	74.2	58.7	55.3	11,566
Rural	96.6	93.3	91.1	88.7	85.3	75.6	93.3	72.1	54.9	51.7	9,523
<b>Region</b>											
Bangkok	99.2	94.8	94.7	91.5	87.4	84.8	96.2	72.5	58.6	55.4	3,464
Central	96.8	94.0	92.3	90.3	84.8	78.9	92.7	72.8	56.4	53.9	7,165
North	97.1	93.0	91.9	89.2	86.4	80.9	94.9	78.0	61.2	56.9	2,837
Northeast	97.6	94.6	91.5	89.6	84.3	77.9	95.6	71.9	54.7	51.1	4,778
South	94.4	90.7	88.4	85.8	83.2	75.1	92.0	73.2	56.3	52.4	2,846
<b>Age</b>											
15-24 <sup>1</sup>	96.6	92.7	91.0	88.1	86.4	77.5	94.2	69.3	55.9	52.0	4,594
15-19	97.2	93.2	92.7	89.4	85.4	77.8	94.9	68.6	55.6	52.4	2,442
15-17	97.6	94.0	93.0	90.1	86.9	77.0	94.9	68.2	55.4	52.5	1,583
18-19	96.5	91.8	92.3	88.2	82.5	79.2	95.0	69.3	56.1	52.4	860
20-24	96.0	92.2	88.9	86.6	87.5	77.3	93.4	70.2	56.2	51.5	2,152
25-29	97.5	94.2	93.1	91.2	87.1	79.1	93.3	71.3	56.8	54.1	3,073
30-39	97.3	94.1	92.1	90.0	84.2	81.0	94.7	74.3	57.6	54.7	6,150
40-49	97.1	93.7	91.9	89.5	84.2	79.3	94.0	75.8	57.3	53.7	7,272

**Table TM.9.1W: 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, 2022

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
<b>Education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	82.1	74.1	70.9	68.1	61.2	49.0	73.4	48.2	29.2	24.6	435
Primary	94.7	90.0	89.2	85.5	78.4	71.2	91.4	68.2	47.6	44.4	3,238
Lower secondary	97.4	94.0	91.9	89.5	82.9	73.9	94.0	69.2	48.4	45.2	3,817
Upper secondary	98.4	95.3	93.0	91.0	87.7	79.5	95.4	74.6	57.6	54.4	5,457
Higher	98.4	95.7	94.1	92.2	89.2	87.6	96.2	78.4	66.7	63.3	8,012
DK/Missing	62.4	53.8	50.1	46.9	30.1	39.6	59.0	31.1	10.6	10.6	130
<b>Marital status</b>											
Ever married/in union	97.3	93.8	91.7	89.4	84.4	78.1	94.4	74.0	55.8	52.5	13,746
Never married/in union	96.8	93.5	92.3	89.9	86.4	81.9	93.6	71.9	59.3	56.0	7,343
<b>Native language of household head</b>											
Thai	98.1	94.9	93.1	90.9	86.7	81.0	95.1	74.4	58.4	55.1	19,592
Non-Thai	84.3	78.2	76.0	72.3	64.6	59.1	81.8	59.4	38.1	34.7	1,497
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	93.5	88.4	87.6	84.1	76.5	67.6	90.4	66.3	45.1	41.5	3,223
Second	95.7	92.1	89.5	86.9	83.6	72.8	92.2	67.9	50.2	46.3	4,185
Middle	97.8	94.3	92.8	90.7	87.9	81.3	94.3	73.7	58.7	55.9	4,358
Fourth	98.5	95.8	94.3	92.2	85.7	83.3	96.0	76.3	59.6	56.6	4,431
Richest	98.8	96.1	94.0	92.2	88.9	87.7	96.5	79.4	66.8	63.4	4,891

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

<sup>A</sup>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

**Table TM.9.1M: 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, 2022

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of men
		Having only one faithful sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>9,452</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	96.5	93.5	93.5	91.2	83.4	83.4	93.9	72.4	57.7	55.3	5,185
Rural	94.5	91.0	89.7	87.3	83.9	76.8	92.1	69.5	54.9	51.6	4,267
<b>Region</b>											
Bangkok	98.7	96.2	96.4	94.7	85.7	87.3	95.7	69.9	57.3	55.7	1,546
Central	96.2	93.6	93.7	91.6	84.5	78.4	93.7	70.8	55.7	53.6	3,201
North	96.7	93.7	91.1	89.2	87.1	80.8	94.7	74.2	58.3	54.7	1,280
Northeast	94.0	90.2	89.2	86.6	81.3	79.9	92.3	70.9	56.3	52.0	2,084
South	92.1	87.1	86.4	83.0	79.8	77.9	88.2	70.4	55.6	52.9	1,340
<b>Age</b>											
15-24 <sup>1</sup>	93.9	90.3	91.1	88.3	82.7	77.6	91.5	67.1	54.7	52.9	2,327
15-19	93.1	90.9	90.7	88.9	83.4	78.5	91.3	67.1	55.9	54.1	1,213
15-17	93.7	91.6	91.2	89.6	83.9	79.7	91.7	67.4	54.6	53.0	775
18-19	92.0	89.6	89.9	87.8	82.7	76.4	90.6	66.6	58.2	56.1	438
20-24	94.7	89.7	91.4	87.5	82.0	76.6	91.6	67.0	53.5	51.6	1,114
25-29	97.1	94.6	93.6	91.9	83.1	82.5	95.3	72.0	55.0	52.3	1,307
30-39	95.7	92.5	91.7	89.7	84.1	80.3	92.8	69.0	55.5	52.7	2,773
40-49	96.2	92.8	91.6	89.0	84.2	81.8	93.7	75.6	59.2	55.6	3,045

**Table TM.9.1M: 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, 2022

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of men
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
<b>Education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	79.8	75.4	72.4	70.5	57.6	63.9	76.4	50.6	34.8	32.4	231
Primary	93.0	88.8	87.4	84.6	78.8	71.6	89.3	61.9	43.4	40.6	1,776
Lower secondary	95.6	92.4	92.4	90.0	81.8	76.7	93.3	67.3	51.4	48.7	2,174
Upper secondary	96.8	93.8	93.9	91.7	86.8	81.9	94.7	72.9	58.2	56.0	2,605
Higher	97.9	95.4	94.1	92.4	88.6	90.4	95.7	81.1	70.4	66.8	2,622
DK/Missing	(77.6)	(57.7)	(74.2)	(54.3)	(27.4)	(28.5)	(77.6)	(27.6)	(8.8)	(8.8)	45
<b>Marital status</b>											
Ever married/in union	96.7	93.4	92.6	90.1	85.0	80.3	93.8	72.9	57.0	54.0	5,154
Never married/in union	94.3	91.1	90.7	88.7	82.0	80.6	92.2	68.8	55.7	53.2	4,298
<b>Native language of household head</b>											
Thai	96.5	93.4	92.7	90.5	85.3	81.6	93.9	72.1	57.8	55.0	8,698
Non-Thai	85.7	80.4	81.4	77.2	64.3	66.4	83.4	58.5	40.1	38.0	754
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	92.5	86.1	87.0	82.6	76.5	69.7	88.8	64.0	44.6	40.5	1,855
Second	94.2	91.5	89.6	87.7	82.5	77.5	92.3	67.1	52.3	49.3	1,996
Middle	96.9	93.7	93.2	91.0	88.4	81.0	94.3	69.9	57.4	54.8	1,925
Fourth	95.6	93.5	92.8	91.4	83.3	82.6	92.9	72.1	58.8	56.8	1,824
Richest	98.8	97.0	96.3	94.7	87.5	91.6	97.2	82.5	69.4	67.2	1,852

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

<sup>A</sup>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 25-49 unweighted cases.

**Table TM.9.2W: 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, 2022

	Percentage of women who:									Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child		
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means <sup>1</sup>	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			
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>21,089</b>	
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	82.4	74.0	76.5	87.7	64.6	44.3	38.7	12.1	11,566	
Rural	77.2	69.5	71.9	84.9	58.1	43.8	37.0	15.0	9,523	
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	88.7	77.5	80.9	91.5	71.0	51.6	45.2	8.3	3,464	
Central	76.7	71.6	68.6	83.6	57.1	39.5	32.2	16.1	7,165	
North	77.6	68.6	73.6	86.3	56.7	43.5	36.8	13.7	2,837	
Northeast	82.0	71.9	81.2	89.5	65.7	44.2	39.9	10.4	4,778	
South	77.1	69.5	70.7	82.3	60.3	46.6	41.2	17.6	2,846	
<b>Age group</b>										
15-24	77.5	70.2	72.8	84.3	59.5	41.4	35.7	15.6	4,594	
15-19	73.2	65.2	69.6	80.4	55.2	34.0	29.7	19.5	2,442	
15-17	72.3	64.0	68.6	79.8	54.6	34.5	29.4	20.2	1,583	
18-19	75.1	67.4	71.4	81.3	56.3	33.1	30.2	18.2	860	
20-24	82.3	75.8	76.6	88.7	64.5	49.7	42.6	11.1	2,152	
25-29	79.4	72.1	72.9	86.0	59.8	47.3	40.9	13.7	3,073	
30-39	81.9	73.9	75.4	87.7	63.6	46.4	39.4	12.2	6,150	
40-49	80.4	71.4	75.3	87.0	62.3	42.4	36.9	13.0	7,272	



**Table TM.9.2W: 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, 2022

	Percentage of women who:								Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means <sup>1</sup>	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		
<b>Education</b>									
Pre-primary or none	60.7	53.8	56.6	63.5	49.3	25.3	24.5	35.4	435
Primary	74.5	65.1	71.9	80.8	59.1	36.4	32.7	18.9	3,238
Lower secondary	80.8	73.8	76.7	86.7	65.1	39.5	35.7	13.2	3,817
Upper secondary	80.6	72.2	76.7	88.4	62.0	42.8	37.3	11.6	5,457
Higher	83.2	75.3	74.2	89.1	62.1	51.8	42.7	10.8	8,012
DK/Missing	47.1	34.5	48.8	52.0	33.2	5.8	5.8	48.0	130
<b>Marital status</b>									
Ever married/in union	81.2	72.8	75.9	87.6	63.3	45.0	39.1	12.3	13,746
Never married/in union	77.8	70.4	71.8	84.2	58.8	42.4	35.8	15.5	7,343
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	81.2	73.3	75.2	87.5	62.6	45.4	38.9	12.4	19,592
Non-Thai	64.6	55.1	64.7	72.1	50.3	26.9	25.1	27.2	1,497
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>									
Poorest	76.2	68.3	73.1	83.2	59.5	35.3	31.2	16.5	3,223
Second	77.1	69.0	75.0	83.7	61.5	39.3	35.1	16.2	4,185
Middle	82.6	72.0	75.8	88.5	62.8	44.0	38.5	11.4	4,358
Fourth	81.5	73.8	74.8	87.7	62.6	49.4	42.0	12.2	4,431
Richest	81.5	75.3	73.3	88.0	61.5	49.1	40.7	11.9	4,891

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

**Table TM.9.2M: 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, 2022

	Percentage of men who:									Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child		
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means <sup>1</sup>	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			
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>9,452</b>	
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	75.5	64.4	68.0	80.4	56.1	33.3	29.1	19.5	5,185	
Rural	65.4	60.5	61.0	73.7	49.4	30.1	26.3	26.0	4,267	
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	86.3	71.5	73.5	88.9	63.3	44.4	37.9	11.1	1,546	
Central	61.8	57.1	54.7	68.7	44.7	23.7	20.2	31.0	3,201	
North	71.7	62.3	69.5	81.4	51.6	31.9	27.6	18.5	1,280	
Northeast	75.3	65.3	72.4	82.5	58.8	34.6	31.5	17.5	2,084	
South	67.6	61.8	63.0	73.0	53.9	32.4	28.9	26.5	1,340	
<b>Age group</b>										
15-24	65.8	57.3	61.3	73.0	49.1	29.1	25.7	26.7	2,327	
15-19	65.8	55.4	60.9	73.0	47.9	27.2	23.7	26.5	1,213	
15-17	64.8	52.5	60.2	71.6	46.8	25.8	23.1	27.6	775	
18-19	67.6	60.6	62.1	75.5	49.8	29.6	24.8	24.5	438	
20-24	65.8	59.5	61.7	73.0	50.4	31.1	27.9	26.9	1,114	
25-29	70.5	65.1	65.2	78.7	52.5	32.9	28.4	21.1	1,307	
30-39	72.8	64.9	64.8	77.8	55.2	30.2	26.3	21.9	2,773	
40-49	73.3	63.5	67.6	79.8	54.4	35.0	30.6	20.2	3,045	

**Table TM.9.2M: 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, 2022

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means <sup>1</sup>	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		
<b>Education</b>									
Pre-primary or none	47.2	45.7	48.0	52.7	39.9	8.0	8.0	44.5	231
Primary	64.0	55.9	61.7	71.0	49.1	25.6	23.3	28.7	1,776
Lower secondary	71.1	62.6	66.6	79.1	53.3	27.3	24.4	20.9	2,174
Upper secondary	72.4	60.8	64.7	77.6	52.7	31.7	27.2	22.1	2,605
Higher	77.1	71.3	67.9	83.1	57.8	42.4	36.5	16.9	2,622
DK/Missing	(16.8)	(11.8)	(27.0)	(27.0)	(8.4)	(5.5)	(5.5)	(73.0)	45
<b>Marital status</b>									
Ever married/in union	74.0	65.1	68.3	80.3	56.0	33.9	29.8	19.5	5,154
Never married/in union	67.2	59.6	60.8	73.8	49.5	29.4	25.4	26.0	4,298
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	72.6	64.2	66.1	79.1	54.2	33.2	28.9	20.8	8,698
Non-Thai	51.2	44.3	50.9	57.5	40.1	16.3	15.7	40.9	754
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>									
Poorest	64.2	57.6	62.5	72.5	49.6	19.8	18.0	26.5	1,855
Second	69.2	60.2	65.7	76.0	53.2	29.7	26.5	24.0	1,996
Middle	73.3	66.5	66.5	79.6	55.3	35.0	31.1	20.4	1,925
Fourth	72.7	58.7	63.4	77.7	50.6	37.2	32.9	22.3	1,824
Richest	75.4	70.1	66.1	81.1	56.6	37.6	30.7	18.9	1,852

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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

**Table TM.9.3W: Sexuality education in school (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who studied sexuality education in school by level of first study, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage who studied sexuality education in school <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 15- 24 years	Level of first studied					DK/ Not sure/ Missing	Total	Number of women who studied sexuality education
			Primary <sup>2</sup>	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Diploma/ associate				
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>4,594</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,119</b>	
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	89.7	2,410	22.6	70.8	6.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,163	
Rural	89.6	2,184	28.0	64.2	6.9	0.1	0.8	100.0	1,956	
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	96.1	703	30.7	67.5	1.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	676	
Central	89.7	1,429	19.9	74.3	5.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,282	
North	91.2	597	31.3	59.3	9.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	544	
Northeast	88.6	1,205	20.7	71.8	7.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,068	
South	83.1	660	33.2	52.5	10.8	0.3	3.2	100.0	548	
<b>Age group</b>										
15-19	91.7	2,442	28.1	66.8	4.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,239	
15-17	93.0	1,583	29.9	66.8	3.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,472	
18-19	89.3	860	24.6	66.8	8.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	768	
20-24	87.3	2,152	21.6	68.6	8.7	0.3	0.8	100.0	1,880	
20-22	86.0	1,137	23.0	67.5	8.4	0.2	0.9	100.0	978	
23-24	88.8	1,015	20.0	69.8	8.9	0.5	0.7	100.0	901	
<b>Education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	0.0	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	
Primary	49.0	178	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	100.0	87	
Lower secondary	89.1	754	30.6	69.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	673	
Upper secondary	93.2	2,071	24.6	70.0	5.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,931	
Higher	94.4	1,513	19.3	68.0	11.9	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,428	
<b>Marital status</b>										
Ever married/in union	79.9	999	33.1	61.8	3.9	0.2	1.0	100.0	799	
Never married/in union	92.4	3,595	23.2	69.1	7.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	3,321	
<b>Native language of household head</b>										
Thai	91.4	4,245	24.3	68.6	6.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	3,880	
Non-Thai	68.4	350	39.1	52.7	4.8	0.0	3.5	100.0	239	
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>										
Poorest	85.4	832	28.7	65.5	5.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	711	
Second	81.7	1,066	25.0	64.6	9.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	870	
Middle	92.2	921	26.7	66.1	5.9	0.6	0.6	100.0	849	
Fourth	92.8	843	26.0	68.9	4.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	783	
Richest	97.2	933	20.3	72.6	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	906	

<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TM.S9 - Sexuality education in school

<sup>2</sup> TH indicator TM.S10 - Sexuality education in primary level

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator.

Note: The category of ‘DK/Missing’ in the background characteristic of ‘Education’ has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**Table TM.9.3M: Sexuality education in school (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who studied sexuality education in school by level of first study, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage who studied sexuality education in school <sup>1</sup>	Number of men age 15- 24 years	Level of first studied					DK/ Not sure/ Missing	Total	Number of men who studied sexuality education
			Primary <sup>2</sup>	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Diploma/ associate				
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,934</b>	
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	86.0	1,183	27.8	66.2	5.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,018	
Rural	80.2	1,143	28.0	64.6	6.7	0.1	0.6	100.0	917	
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	96.2	354	34.5	61.9	3.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	341	
Central	81.0	729	22.0	71.3	6.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	591	
North	85.7	317	30.4	60.1	8.3	0.3	1.0	100.0	272	
Northeast	81.6	566	23.6	70.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	462	
South	74.5	360	37.3	54.1	7.3	0.1	1.3	100.0	268	
<b>Age group</b>										
15-19	85.8	1,213	25.1	71.4	3.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,040	
15-17	87.8	775	23.1	74.8	1.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	680	
18-19	82.3	438	28.9	65.0	5.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	360	
20-24	80.2	1,114	31.2	58.5	10.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	894	
20-22	85.8	637	31.6	58.7	9.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	547	
23-24	72.8	477	30.4	58.0	10.8	0.3	0.5	100.0	347	
<b>Education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	
Primary	45.6	243	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	111	
Lower secondary	83.3	530	26.9	73.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	441	
Upper secondary	90.1	955	22.5	72.2	5.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	861	
Higher	94.4	552	23.3	61.8	14.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	521	
<b>Marital status</b>										
Ever married/in union	67.4	277	36.4	57.1	5.6	0.2	0.7	100.0	187	
Never married/in union	85.3	2,049	27.0	66.3	6.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,747	
<b>Native language of household head</b>										
Thai	86.1	2,108	27.7	65.8	6.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,816	
Non-Thai	54.2	219	30.7	60.5	6.5	0.2	2.1	100.0	119	
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>										
Poorest	73.2	453	34.8	59.8	4.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	332	
Second	76.9	545	30.7	61.2	7.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	419	
Middle	85.2	472	28.0	65.3	6.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	402	
Fourth	88.6	433	25.8	67.7	6.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	383	
Richest	93.9	424	21.0	72.4	6.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	398	

<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TM.S9 - Sexuality education in school

<sup>2</sup> TH indicator TM.S10 - Sexuality education in primary level

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator.

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

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases..

Table TM.9.4W: 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, 2022

	Source of sexuality information											No source	Percentage with other source of sexuality information <sup>1</sup>	Number of women who studied sexuality education
	Internet	Movies	Television	Radio	Book	Comics	Fiction	Friends	Brother/sister	Parent/guardian	Other			
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>4,119</b>
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	81.3	11.4	28.6	0.8	34.0	2.3	2.3	34.0	5.6	16.6	0.5	10.0	89.9	2,163
Rural	76.2	8.8	21.0	0.4	25.0	0.9	1.7	30.8	4.1	16.6	0.5	13.6	85.6	1,956
<b>Region</b>														
Bangkok	86.4	19.1	39.3	2.0	38.0	5.0	4.7	46.0	6.0	18.7	1.0	5.2	94.8	676
Central	77.5	6.9	20.1	0.1	25.3	0.4	0.6	31.7	2.0	12.8	0.4	15.9	84.0	1,282
North	78.9	14.9	22.8	0.6	19.8	2.2	5.1	28.6	8.5	18.2	0.7	12.4	87.5	544
Northeast	78.5	6.8	21.0	0.1	37.4	0.6	0.3	32.9	6.1	21.7	0.1	9.4	90.0	1,068
South	73.3	8.5	28.6	1.2	24.8	1.8	2.3	20.9	4.2	11.2	0.6	13.8	84.4	548
<b>Age group</b>														
15-19	80.7	10.7	24.3	0.4	29.9	1.3	2.1	33.5	5.6	21.6	0.3	10.0	89.6	2,239
15-17	78.1	9.9	23.1	0.5	29.2	1.3	2.1	34.5	5.7	23.6	0.3	11.5	87.8	1,472
18-19	85.6	12.2	26.5	0.3	31.1	1.3	2.2	31.8	5.5	17.9	0.3	6.9	93.1	768
20-24	76.7	9.5	25.8	0.8	29.6	2.0	1.9	31.3	4.0	10.5	0.7	13.9	85.8	1,880
20-22	80.1	9.0	25.3	0.5	29.2	1.8	1.8	32.7	3.8	11.8	0.8	12.2	87.3	978
23-24	73.0	10.0	26.4	1.2	30.0	2.3	1.9	29.8	4.1	9.1	0.6	15.8	84.1	901
<b>Education</b>														
Primary	47.9	2.4	13.8	0.1	11.2	0.6	0.1	23.3	19.5	4.8	0.5	19.8	80.2	87
Lower secondary	67.3	7.2	17.2	0.1	21.6	0.8	1.0	30.1	5.2	15.7	0.1	17.8	82.0	673
Upper secondary	79.2	10.4	24.6	0.4	30.5	1.2	1.9	32.5	4.8	20.0	0.5	11.8	87.7	1,931
Higher	85.8	11.7	29.8	1.1	33.6	2.7	2.7	34.2	3.9	13.1	0.6	8.3	91.4	1,428
<b>Marital status</b>														
Ever married/in union	71.9	8.6	22.0	0.3	22.7	1.5	1.7	27.5	4.9	10.4	0.7	15.7	83.6	799
Never married/in union	80.5	10.5	25.7	0.7	31.4	1.7	2.1	33.7	4.9	18.0	0.4	10.8	88.9	3,321
<b>Native language of household head</b>														
Thai	79.7	10.4	25.2	0.5	29.8	1.6	1.9	31.0	3.9	15.5	0.5	12.0	87.6	3,880
Non-Thai	64.5	6.7	20.9	2.9	28.8	2.8	4.6	56.6	19.7	34.7	0.0	8.1	91.5	239

Table TM.9.4W: 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, 2022														
	Source of sexuality information											No source	Percentage with other source of sexuality information <sup>1</sup>	Number of women who studied sexuality education
	Internet	Movies	Television	Radio	Book	Comics	Fiction	Friends	Brother/sister	Parent/guardian	Other			
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>														
Poorest	71.9	3.7	22.4	0.1	33.3	0.9	1.7	31.2	6.0	15.6	0.5	11.0	88.7	711
Second	76.8	12.1	19.6	0.1	30.3	1.7	0.7	33.9	4.5	14.2	0.0	12.9	87.0	870
Middle	82.0	13.1	31.1	0.8	30.8	3.1	2.5	32.5	6.8	16.4	0.6	8.8	90.5	849
Fourth	77.4	11.0	23.6	0.7	22.4	1.4	3.6	31.7	3.9	18.1	0.6	16.5	83.2	783
Richest	84.6	9.7	27.5	1.2	31.7	1.0	1.7	32.9	3.3	18.4	0.7	9.9	89.6	906
<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TM.S11 - Sources of sexuality information other than school														
Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.														

Table TM.9.4M: 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, 2022														
	Source of sexuality information											No source	Percentage with other source of sexuality information <sup>1</sup>	Number of men who studied sexuality education
	Internet	Movies	Television	Radio	Book	Comics	Fiction	Friends	Brother/sister	Parent/guardian	Other			
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>1,934</b>
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	90.2	12.5	29.1	1.6	28.1	1.9	0.8	42.2	4.2	14.3	0.7	0.0	98.7	1,018
Rural	80.3	9.6	21.7	0.8	22.9	0.9	0.6	39.8	4.3	14.0	0.7	0.5	97.1	917
<b>Region</b>														
Bangkok	87.3	16.2	32.4	2.5	42.6	2.2	0.6	49.5	3.3	16.5	1.1	0.0	97.8	341
Central	88.5	10.5	22.9	0.1	21.3	0.5	0.0	44.3	4.4	12.8	0.4	0.0	98.0	591
North	78.9	18.5	24.3	3.9	17.9	3.8	1.2	27.0	4.8	10.1	1.1	1.7	97.6	272
Northeast	85.1	4.0	22.5	0.0	29.5	0.0	0.7	45.5	4.5	22.1	0.0	0.0	98.1	462
South	84.4	10.7	29.3	1.5	14.9	2.5	1.9	29.7	4.1	4.9	1.3	0.0	98.2	268

Table TM.9.4M: 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, 2020

	Source of sexuality information												Percentage with other source of sexuality information <sup>1</sup>	Number of men who studied sexuality education
	Internet	Movies	Television	Radio	Book	Comics	Fiction	Friends	Brother/sister	Parent/guardian	Other	No source		
<b>Age group</b>														
15-19	84.8	9.1	23.4	1.2	26.0	1.0	0.8	45.6	5.9	17.4	0.3	0.0	97.8	1,040
15-17	87.2	8.3	22.0	1.3	24.7	1.4	1.0	45.4	6.5	19.0	0.0	0.0	97.1	680
18-19	80.1	10.4	26.0	1.0	28.4	0.3	0.5	46.0	4.8	14.2	0.8	0.0	99.1	360
20-24	86.5	13.5	28.1	1.2	25.3	2.0	0.6	35.8	2.3	10.4	1.1	0.5	98.2	894
20-22	87.8	12.6	30.1	0.9	27.2	2.2	0.5	35.8	1.7	10.8	0.7	0.8	98.4	547
23-24	84.3	14.8	25.1	1.7	22.2	1.5	0.6	35.8	3.1	9.9	1.8	0.0	97.9	347
<b>Education</b>														
Primary	71.5	4.3	32.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.0	93.2	111
Lower secondary	76.8	6.2	19.6	0.2	24.4	1.2	0.5	43.0	6.6	13.7	0.8	0.0	97.2	441
Upper secondary	87.7	9.9	25.9	1.6	27.0	1.6	1.1	40.7	4.3	18.5	0.7	0.5	97.9	861
Higher	92.4	18.7	28.5	1.6	28.0	1.7	0.4	42.1	3.0	8.0	0.6	0.0	99.8	521
<b>Marital status</b>														
Ever married/in union	79.9	15.7	34.5	0.2	21.4	2.7	0.0	38.6	3.1	11.3	3.7	0.0	98.9	187
Never married/in union	86.1	10.6	24.6	1.3	26.1	1.3	0.8	41.3	4.4	14.5	0.3	0.3	97.9	1,747
<b>Native language of household head</b>														
Thai	86.6	11.2	25.4	1.1	25.8	1.3	0.5	39.8	3.6	12.4	0.7	0.3	98.0	1,816
Non-Thai	69.8	9.3	27.9	3.4	22.8	3.3	3.6	60.5	14.8	41.7	0.1	0.0	98.0	119
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>														
Poorest	77.0	8.6	26.3	1.0	23.1	1.1	1.2	44.5	2.7	13.9	1.9	1.4	95.6	332
Second	84.0	9.5	24.3	0.1	27.2	1.1	0.8	38.1	2.8	8.2	0.1	0.0	98.9	419
Middle	82.1	11.7	25.1	0.6	23.1	3.4	0.9	35.9	6.9	13.3	0.0	0.0	98.5	402
Fourth	88.6	11.5	20.9	2.1	20.9	1.2	0.4	38.2	3.9	14.7	1.5	0.0	97.3	383
Richest	94.8	13.9	31.3	2.4	33.3	0.3	0.3	49.3	4.8	21.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	398

<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TM.S11 - Sources of sexuality information other than school



Table TM.9.5W: 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, 2022									
	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 <sup>1,A</sup>	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 <sup>B</sup>	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>20,477</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	25.0	12.3	29.4	56.1	57.6	55.2	19.5	45.2	11,273
Rural	22.6	12.8	27.2	63.6	64.7	59.9	20.6	47.8	9,204
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	29.8	8.2	32.2	52.5	52.9	50.8	18.3	47.2	3,436
Central	21.7	17.5	28.5	57.5	57.7	53.2	15.1	40.5	6,935
North	14.2	9.7	18.8	61.1	62.0	58.6	18.9	42.5	2,755
Northeast	25.2	10.9	29.2	62.9	62.8	59.1	25.3	49.8	4,664
South	29.7	11.0	31.9	65.9	74.0	71.5	26.9	58.6	2,688
<b>Age</b>									
15-24	30.3	12.8	33.7	58.7	62.7	57.0	19.5	48.3	4,440
15-19	30.8	13.4	34.8	55.6	61.9	56.2	18.8	47.5	2,374
15-17	32.2	13.0	35.8	54.9	62.3	54.9	18.9	46.1	1,544
18-19	28.2	14.2	32.9	57.0	61.2	58.7	18.7	50.0	830
20-24	29.7	12.2	32.4	62.2	63.6	57.8	20.3	49.2	2,067
25-29	25.0	14.1	30.3	60.3	57.8	56.5	19.9	49.9	2,996
30-39	23.5	12.9	28.1	59.8	61.2	58.6	20.8	44.5	5,982
40-49	19.7	11.4	24.6	59.3	60.5	56.7	19.8	45.3	7,059
<b>Education</b>									
Pre-primary or none	27.6	16.1	30.4	58.5	60.4	56.1	29.2	57.6	357
Primary	25.4	13.8	30.5	59.9	60.4	59.2	23.7	50.5	3,067
Lower secondary	24.3	15.4	30.0	59.2	63.1	59.6	21.9	49.0	3,718
Upper secondary	25.7	11.8	29.5	61.6	62.9	57.5	21.2	47.3	5,368
Higher	21.4	10.9	25.7	58.1	58.3	55.3	16.2	42.0	7,885
DK/Missing	(58.4)	(31.8)	(61.6)	(48.6)	(68.9)	(56.5)	(46.1)	(83.6)	81

**Table TM.9.5W: 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, 2022

	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 <sup>1,A</sup>	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 <sup>B</sup>	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
<b>Marital status</b>									
Ever married/in union	22.2	12.8	27.2	61.2	62.0	58.3	20.6	46.7	13,372
Never married/in union	27.0	12.0	30.8	56.3	58.5	55.4	18.9	45.7	7,105
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	23.3	12.1	27.9	59.8	60.9	57.4	19.3	46.0	19,215
Non-Thai	32.9	18.5	37.0	55.2	59.3	56.0	30.4	52.6	1,262
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	26.6	13.2	31.1	63.3	66.4	60.8	24.4	53.2	3,013
Second	26.0	13.3	30.5	62.4	63.8	62.3	23.9	53.9	4,007
Middle	22.0	10.1	25.5	60.5	61.8	57.6	19.3	47.6	4,261
Fourth	23.9	11.5	28.3	60.4	59.9	56.6	20.5	42.3	4,365
Richest	22.1	14.5	27.7	52.9	54.6	51.2	14.3	38.5	4,831

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

<sup>A</sup> 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

<sup>B</sup> 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 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table TM.9.5M: 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, 2022									
	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 <sup>1,A</sup>	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 <sup>B</sup>	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>9,037</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	22.5	12.2	27.5	59.2	59.5	54.7	20.9	45.6	5,004
Rural	20.9	12.3	25.6	63.7	64.0	58.7	18.9	44.9	4,033
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	27.7	7.9	30.8	57.3	52.3	52.6	22.6	44.5	1,526
Central	19.7	17.0	25.4	59.1	58.3	52.0	15.6	40.8	3,079
North	17.7	8.5	23.8	60.7	62.9	55.5	19.6	41.9	1,238
Northeast	21.3	11.9	27.4	63.3	64.7	60.2	25.3	47.7	1,959
South	24.5	10.1	26.6	68.6	74.6	67.6	19.9	57.1	1,234
<b>Age</b>									
15-24	27.8	13.6	31.9	60.0	60.8	54.8	19.4	48.6	2,184
15-19	29.1	14.7	33.7	60.6	61.9	53.5	17.1	51.2	1,129
15-17	30.9	16.8	35.6	61.0	63.0	53.2	18.5	49.4	726
18-19	25.9	11.0	30.2	60.0	60.0	54.1	14.7	54.4	403
20-24	26.4	12.3	30.0	59.4	59.6	56.1	21.9	45.8	1,055
25-29	24.4	16.5	30.7	63.7	66.4	59.5	19.8	46.8	1,270
30-39	19.1	10.5	23.7	60.5	60.6	56.4	19.6	42.6	2,653
40-49	18.5	11.0	23.7	61.7	60.8	56.6	20.9	44.6	2,930
<b>Education</b>									
Pre-primary or none	21.2	8.9	23.4	61.7	55.9	50.0	22.1	64.8	184
Primary	22.9	12.2	28.3	62.7	65.0	60.7	22.7	49.9	1,650
Lower secondary	23.2	13.2	28.7	64.6	62.7	58.0	21.5	45.1	2,079
Upper secondary	23.5	14.0	28.5	64.4	64.1	57.7	20.6	46.3	2,523
Higher	18.0	10.0	22.2	54.8	56.3	51.7	16.3	40.1	2,566

**Table TM.9.5M: 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, 2022

	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 <sup>1,A</sup>	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 <sup>B</sup>	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
<b>Marital status</b>									
Ever married/in union	19.4	12.1	25.0	62.4	62.8	58.1	20.9	44.9	4,983
Never married/in union	24.6	12.5	28.8	59.8	60.0	54.6	18.9	45.8	4,054
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	21.6	12.2	26.7	62.2	62.0	56.9	19.8	45.2	8,390
Non-Thai	23.8	13.1	26.2	49.2	54.9	51.2	23.1	46.1	647
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	24.1	11.4	28.3	61.9	64.7	57.6	23.5	46.9	1,716
Second	20.9	10.6	25.9	63.8	63.2	59.4	22.6	51.1	1,881
Middle	21.5	11.9	26.5	63.3	60.2	53.7	16.7	46.6	1,865
Fourth	20.9	10.1	25.3	61.7	63.5	59.0	19.3	42.4	1,744
Richest	21.5	17.1	27.4	55.4	56.3	53.0	18.1	39.2	1,831

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

<sup>A</sup> 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

<sup>B</sup> 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

Note: The category of ‘DK/Missing’ in the background characteristic of ‘Education’ has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**Table TM.9.6W: 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, 2022

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women
	Know a place to get tested <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV <sup>A</sup>	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit <sup>A</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>21,089</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	80.0	42.3	39.5	3.9	3.7	16.4	0.7	11,566
Rural	76.6	44.8	41.9	3.1	2.9	15.1	1.0	9,523
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	82.2	38.1	36.5	4.4	4.2	17.4	0.9	3,464
Central	77.3	40.6	37.8	3.7	3.6	16.9	0.5	7,165
North	85.2	56.4	53.3	3.0	2.7	11.8	0.3	2,837
Northeast	75.8	44.0	40.9	3.3	3.0	15.1	0.9	4,778
South	74.6	43.0	39.5	3.2	2.8	16.6	1.6	2,846
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	67.8	15.2	14.1	3.6	3.2	15.1	0.4	4,594
15-19	61.8	5.8	4.9	2.4	1.8	12.1	0.6	2,442
15-17	57.2	3.3	2.8	1.5	1.1	9.2	0.4	1,583
18-19	70.2	10.4	8.9	3.9	3.0	17.4	1.2	860
20-24	74.7	26.0	24.6	5.1	4.8	18.4	0.2	2,152
25-29	81.5	38.6	36.2	6.4	6.0	19.7	1.5	3,073
30-39	82.8	55.1	50.9	4.7	4.5	17.2	0.8	6,150
40-49	80.2	53.4	50.4	1.4	1.3	13.5	0.7	7,272
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	56.3	41.1	35.2	3.3	2.9	2.4	0.1	435
Primary	73.0	50.6	45.7	2.4	2.4	10.7	0.7	3,238
Lower secondary	78.4	53.5	50.0	4.2	3.8	11.4	0.7	3,817
Upper secondary	75.3	38.7	36.7	2.7	2.5	13.1	1.0	5,457
Higher	85.1	39.5	37.4	4.3	4.1	22.9	0.8	8,012
DK/Missing	13.3	13.3	12.3	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	130

**Table TM.9.6W: 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, 2022

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women
	Know a place to get tested <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV <sup>A</sup>	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit <sup>A</sup>	
<b>Marital status</b>								
Ever married/in union	83.6	62.6	58.4	4.6	4.4	15.2	1.1	13,746
Never married/in union	68.8	7.5	7.2	1.5	1.4	17.1	0.3	7,343
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	80.3	44.1	41.5	3.5	3.3	16.6	0.8	19,592
Non-Thai	54.5	34.8	28.5	4.7	4.0	6.0	0.5	1,497
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	69.0	44.0	39.7	3.9	3.8	10.7	0.5	3,223
Second	74.0	42.2	39.2	3.5	3.2	10.6	0.5	4,185
Middle	80.4	43.8	41.2	3.0	2.6	14.2	1.0	4,358
Fourth	82.0	44.2	42.0	3.6	3.4	16.9	1.0	4,431
Richest	83.6	43.0	40.5	3.9	3.8	24.2	0.9	4,891
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV								
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results								
<sup>A</sup> Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing								

**Table TM.9.6M: 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, 2022

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know a place to get tested <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV <sup>A</sup>	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit <sup>A</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>9,452</b>	
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	74.7	29.8	28.3	2.8	2.7	15.0	0.6	5,185	
Rural	67.3	30.1	28.5	2.2	2.1	11.6	1.0	4,267	
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	78.0	33.5	32.1	5.7	5.3	16.5	0.7	1,546	
Central	71.9	27.5	26.5	2.3	2.0	14.8	0.9	3,201	
North	75.8	41.8	38.7	2.7	2.7	9.4	0.2	1,280	
Northeast	65.5	27.0	25.2	1.6	1.6	11.3	0.7	2,084	
South	67.2	24.9	23.8	1.0	0.9	14.3	1.0	1,340	
<b>Age</b>									
15-24	57.0	10.2	9.2	1.7	1.5	12.4	0.4	2,327	
15-19	52.8	3.4	3.2	0.6	0.4	10.6	0.6	1,213	
15-17	51.7	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.7	775	
18-19	54.5	5.3	4.8	1.5	1.1	8.2	0.4	438	
20-24	61.6	17.6	15.8	2.9	2.7	14.3	0.2	1,114	
25-29	77.1	29.3	27.6	4.1	3.9	14.0	1.1	1,307	
30-39	75.8	36.1	34.8	3.0	2.8	15.0	1.4	2,773	
40-49	75.8	39.7	37.5	2.1	2.1	12.8	0.2	3,045	
<b>Education</b>									
Pre-primary or none	41.9	30.6	26.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	0.0	231	
Primary	60.5	28.0	26.4	0.9	0.9	7.8	0.4	1,776	
Lower secondary	72.6	31.9	30.7	2.6	2.5	10.8	1.4	2,174	
Upper secondary	69.8	26.5	24.9	2.0	1.8	12.5	0.9	2,605	
Higher	83.0	33.5	31.9	4.3	4.0	21.9	0.4	2,622	
DK/Missing	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	45	

**Table TM.9.6M: 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, 2022

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men
	Know a place to get tested <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV <sup>A</sup>	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit <sup>A</sup>	
<b>Marital status</b>								
Ever married/in union	77.9	45.4	43.1	3.3	3.2	13.4	1.0	5,154
Never married/in union	63.5	11.4	10.8	1.6	1.5	13.7	0.4	4,298
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	73.6	30.6	29.1	2.6	2.5	14.3	0.8	8,698
Non-Thai	45.9	22.0	19.8	1.7	1.6	4.7	0.2	754
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	59.6	25.6	23.4	1.6	1.6	6.0	0.8	1,855
Second	69.5	31.1	29.4	2.3	2.1	8.7	0.5	1,996
Middle	71.6	29.5	28.0	2.1	1.8	13.9	0.9	1,925
Fourth	72.7	29.0	27.9	2.4	2.3	15.9	0.4	1,824
Richest	83.6	34.4	33.2	4.5	4.2	23.4	1.1	1,852

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

<sup>A</sup> 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 25-49 unweighted cases.



**Table TM.9.7: 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, 2022

	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of women whose husband/ partner was tested for HIV during antenatal care <sup>4</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care <sup>1,A</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>1,207</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	98.2	69.8	76.3	72.8	62.3	54.0	63.3	559
Rural	99.3	63.2	75.6	72.6	53.6	55.0	68.6	648
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	99.9	79.6	87.0	85.6	76.2	51.2	67.7	126
Central	97.9	63.7	76.4	72.2	54.5	52.2	62.0	375
North	97.8	62.2	72.4	68.4	53.6	52.8	74.8	186
Northeast	99.7	72.5	81.0	78.7	63.2	68.1	75.7	288
South	99.5	58.6	65.8	62.3	49.1	44.8	53.2	232
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	99.5	59.7	69.1	65.8	52.4	47.6	60.5	317
15-19	98.7	66.5	66.1	58.6	53.1	48.3	57.7	67
15-17	99.2	69.8	72.9	65.7	63.0	63.5	65.6	23
18-19	98.5	64.9	62.6	54.9	48.0	40.4	53.6	44
20-24	99.7	57.9	69.9	67.7	52.2	47.4	61.3	249
25-29	97.8	62.8	74.0	71.6	51.8	54.7	65.4	296
30-39	99.1	73.6	82.1	78.1	65.2	58.1	70.8	515
40-49	98.2	57.4	70.4	69.4	51.3	59.0	61.0	80
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	87.8	57.8	60.9	55.2	47.2	46.4	50.3	43
Primary	99.1	50.3	57.6	54.6	41.1	39.6	55.1	140
Lower secondary	98.8	69.1	79.9	76.8	63.6	58.7	69.4	282
Upper secondary	99.7	67.9	77.0	74.4	60.3	54.0	68.2	316
Higher	99.1	71.6	80.7	76.9	60.2	59.9	68.4	413

**Table TM.9.7: 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, 2022

	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of women whose husband/ partner was tested for HIV during antenatal care <sup>4</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care <sup>1,A</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>		
<b>Marital status</b>								
Ever married/in union	98.8	66.4	76.1	72.8	57.8	54.7	66.3	1,203
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	99.1	70.3	79.5	76.7	61.8	57.4	71.1	1,036
Non-Thai	97.0	41.8	54.2	48.6	32.5	37.2	36.5	172
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	98.0	59.3	67.7	65.0	50.4	45.5	63.5	257
Second	98.3	62.5	77.1	73.7	57.1	53.5	64.7	249
Middle	99.3	68.8	73.2	70.9	61.6	57.1	65.4	259
Fourth	100.0	66.2	81.9	80.3	56.4	57.9	70.5	218
Richest	98.6	75.5	81.3	75.0	63.2	59.9	67.4	226

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during antenatal care

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during antenatal care (information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)

<sup>4</sup> TH indicator TM.S12 - HIV testing during antenatal care (Husband)

<sup>A</sup> 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.

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.9.8W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)								
Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Thailand, 2022								
	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:					Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>A</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4,594</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>4,440</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	50.7	61.4	68.9	13.2	3.9	2,410	36.6	2,347
Rural	53.5	57.5	66.6	15.2	2.4	2,184	30.4	2,093
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	53.8	69.6	72.4	11.5	3.6	703	38.9	698
Central	52.6	53.9	67.3	15.7	3.5	1,429	30.7	1,379
North	53.2	50.3	76.1	12.9	2.4	597	24.3	579
Northeast	52.7	65.3	66.9	14.9	2.5	1,205	32.9	1,174
South	46.7	58.9	58.1	13.4	4.1	660	44.7	611
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	52.4	55.2	61.8	4.9	1.8	2,442	34.8	2,374
15-17	52.5	54.6	57.2	2.8	1.1	1,583	35.8	1,544
18-19	52.4	56.3	70.2	8.9	3.0	860	32.9	830
20-24	51.5	64.5	74.7	24.6	4.8	2,152	32.4	2,067
20-22	48.6	63.4	70.3	20.0	4.4	1,137	34.4	1,083
23-24	54.9	65.7	79.5	29.7	5.2	1,015	30.2	984
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	4.9	48.0	43.6	24.8	4.0	57	(31.6)	51
Primary	33.6	50.4	52.8	32.0	8.7	178	54.2	154
Lower secondary	47.4	61.1	71.5	30.7	7.2	754	30.5	731
Upper secondary	51.8	57.8	64.2	9.8	1.9	2,071	36.3	2,023
Higher	59.2	62.5	74.0	8.9	2.4	1,513	29.3	1,465

**Table TM.9.8W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women) (continued)**

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:					Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>A</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>			
<b>Marital status</b>								
Ever married/in union	39.4	62.7	80.5	53.2	12.8	999	34.7	958
Never married/in union	55.5	58.7	64.3	3.3	0.5	3,595	33.4	3,483
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	53.0	60.3	69.3	14.3	3.2	4,245	33.0	4,136
Non-Thai	40.0	50.1	49.5	12.0	3.8	350	43.1	304
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	44.8	58.8	65.5	19.1	6.5	832	36.5	798
Second	43.3	59.2	63.1	17.2	3.5	1,066	37.8	1,003
Middle	56.6	62.5	71.7	13.3	1.4	921	29.7	894
Fourth	54.1	62.4	71.7	14.0	4.5	843	34.2	817
Richest	62.0	55.0	67.9	7.0	0.5	933	30.0	929

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.34 - Young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

<sup>A</sup> Refer to Table TM.9.5W for the two components.

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

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.9.8M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)								
Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Thailand, 2022								
	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:					Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>A</sup>	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>2,184</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	53.4	51.8	60.5	9.2	1.3	1,183	34.1	1,126
Rural	52.4	46.3	53.3	9.2	1.7	1,143	29.6	1,058
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	52.7	53.9	63.9	12.1	3.0	354	37.9	349
Central	52.9	42.9	58.4	11.7	1.1	729	29.4	692
North	58.1	51.5	59.8	9.9	3.7	317	29.9	307
Northeast	53.4	50.9	52.1	4.0	0.7	566	28.7	511
South	47.8	51.9	52.5	9.0	0.2	360	37.5	324
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	54.1	47.9	52.8	3.2	0.4	1,213	33.7	1,129
15-17	53.0	46.8	51.7	2.3	0.0	775	35.6	726
18-19	56.1	49.8	54.5	4.8	1.1	438	30.2	403
20-24	51.6	50.4	61.6	15.8	2.7	1,114	30.0	1,055
20-22	54.4	53.8	60.6	12.9	2.3	637	31.7	614
23-24	47.9	45.8	62.9	19.6	3.1	477	27.6	441
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	(26.2)	(34.5)	(25.3)	(11.0)	(0.0)	34	(38.2)	29
Primary	38.5	48.0	48.6	14.7	1.0	243	29.5	217
Lower secondary	47.5	49.2	56.2	11.1	0.4	530	31.6	490
Upper secondary	55.3	48.6	57.7	6.8	1.9	955	34.6	905
Higher	63.2	52.5	63.4	9.3	2.3	552	27.4	530

**Table TM.9.8M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men) (continued)**

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:					Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>A</sup>	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>			
<b>Marital status</b>								
Ever married/in union	47.2	50.2	68.2	30.4	2.5	277	32.5	269
Never married/in union	53.7	48.9	55.5	6.3	1.4	2,049	31.8	1,915
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	54.5	50.3	59.3	9.3	1.6	2,108	32.4	1,986
Non-Thai	37.8	37.7	34.6	8.3	1.0	219	26.9	198
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	47.5	48.1	55.2	6.3	2.2	453	34.4	422
Second	48.6	46.8	55.9	10.4	1.6	545	32.0	504
Middle	57.6	53.7	53.3	8.9	1.0	472	29.3	445
Fourth	49.6	45.8	57.5	11.0	0.7	433	34.1	397
Richest	62.5	51.3	64.0	9.3	2.0	424	30.0	415

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.34 - Young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

<sup>A</sup> Refer to Table TM.9.5M for the two components.

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

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristic of 'Education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of 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 3.5 and 5 million deaths each year.<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

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 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 2021, Ministry of Public Health)

Age	Vaccination								
	BCG	HepB	OPV	DTP-HepB-Hib <sup>4</sup>	Rota <sup>5</sup>	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 this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full vaccination coverage from the Thailand MICS 2022 are based on children age 12-23/24-35 months.

<sup>1</sup> "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018.

<http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/>.

Carter, Austin and Msemburi, William and Sim, So Yoon and A.M. Gaythorpe, Katy and Lindstrand, Ann and Hutubessy, Raymond C.W., Modeling the Impact of Vaccination for the Immunization Agenda 2030: Deaths Averted Due to Vaccination Against 14 Pathogens in 194 Countries from 2021-2030 (April 20, 2021). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3830781> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3830781>.

<sup>2</sup> "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/](http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/).

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

<sup>4</sup> Hib vaccination was first introduced in the 2019 schedule. Therefore, this vaccination was not included in the questionnaire for children under 5.

<sup>5</sup> Rota vaccination was first introduced in the 2020 schedule. Therefore, this vaccination was not included in the questionnaire for children under 5.



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 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.

<b>Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life</b>								
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, 2022								
	<b>Children age 12-23 months:</b>				<b>Children age 24-35 months:</b>			
	<b>Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:</b>				<b>Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:</b>			
	Vaccination records <sup>A</sup>	Mother's report	Either <sup>B</sup> (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records <sup>A</sup>	Mother's report	Either <sup>B</sup> (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 24 months of age <sup>F</sup>
<b>Antigen</b>								
BCG <sup>1</sup>	89.0	9.4	98.4	98.4	83.5	14.0	97.5	97.4
<b>Polio</b>								
OPV1	88.1	9.0	97.1	96.4	82.3	13.8	96.1	95.8
OPV2	87.0	5.9	92.9	92.1	81.8	10.5	92.4	92.1
OPV3 <sup>2</sup>	84.6	4.7	89.3	87.3	81.0	9.1	90.1	87.3
<b>IPV</b>								
	78.4	8.7	87.1	85.1	75.1	13.1	88.2	84.7
<b>DTP</b>								
1	88.1	8.3	96.3	95.6	82.4	13.2	95.6	95.2
2	87.0	5.0	91.9	91.0	81.9	9.7	91.6	91.1
3 <sup>3</sup>	84.6	4.1	88.7	86.8	81.0	8.5	89.6	86.4
<b>HepB</b>								
At birth <sup>C</sup>	88.8	0.0	88.9	88.9	82.4	0.4	82.8	82.7
Within 1 day	78.0	0.0	78.0	78.0	74.9	0.0	74.9	74.9
Later	10.7	0.0	10.7	10.7	7.4	0.0	7.4	7.3
1	88.1	6.2	94.2	93.5	82.4	10.7	93.1	92.7
2	87.0	2.0	89.0	88.1	81.9	6.2	88.1	87.6
3 <sup>4</sup>	84.6	1.0	85.7	83.8	81.0	3.9	84.9	81.9
MMR1 <sup>5,6</sup>	85.0	7.8	92.8	88.4	80.7	13.4	94.1	87.4
OPV4	32.2	0.7	32.9	0.0	65.5	3.4	68.9	66.6
DTP4	32.2	0.8	33.0	0.0	65.5	3.8	69.3	67.0
JE1 <sup>7</sup>	77.3	7.7	85.1	46.2	79.4	12.3	91.7	90.4
<b>Fully vaccinated</b>								
<i>Including HepB at birth</i>								
Basic antigens <sup>8,D1</sup>	82.6	0.0	82.6	77.4	78.9	0.1	79.0	70.4
All antigens <sup>9,E1</sup>	31.8	0.0	31.8	na	63.9	0.0	63.9	53.1
All antigens <sup>9,E3</sup>	75.7	0.0	75.7	na	76.7	0.1	76.8	67.4

**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, 2022

	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 <sup>A</sup>	Mother's report	Either <sup>B</sup> (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records <sup>A</sup>	Mother's report	Either <sup>B</sup> (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 24 months of age <sup>F</sup>
<i>Excluding HepB at birth</i>								
Basic antigens <sup>8,D2</sup>	82.8	0.5	83.2	78.0	79.3	3.2	82.5	73.6
All antigens <sup>9,E2</sup>	31.8	0.1	32.0	na	64.3	2.2	66.4	55.3
All antigens <sup>9,E4</sup>	75.8	0.5	76.3	na	77.2	3.2	80.4	70.6
No vaccinations	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Number of children	1,994	1,994	1,994	1,994	2,276	2,276	2,276	2,276

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

<sup>2</sup> TH indicator TC.S1 - Polio immunization coverage

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

<sup>7</sup> TH indicator TC.S2 - Encephalitis immunization coverage

<sup>8</sup> MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

<sup>9</sup> MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

na: not applicable

<sup>A</sup> Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

<sup>B</sup> 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

<sup>C</sup> The Hepatitis B birth dose is further disaggregated by timing of dose. For children with vaccination records, "Within 1 day" includes records of a dose given on the day of birth or the following day. For children relying on mother's report, "Within 1 day" refers to the 24 hours following birth, as this is specifically used in the recall question. Cases with unknown timing are not shown in the disaggregate, but are included in the total, which therefore may present more cases than the sum of the disaggregate.

<sup>D1</sup> Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3 (including HepB0), MMR1

<sup>D2</sup> Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3 (excluding HepB0), MMR1

<sup>E1</sup> All antigens include: BCG, Polio4, DTP4, HepB3 (including HepB0), MMR1 and JE1

<sup>E2</sup> All antigens include: BCG, Polio4, DTP4, HepB3 (excluding HepB0), MMR1 and JE1

<sup>E3</sup> All antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3 (including HepB0), MMR1 and JE1

<sup>E4</sup> All antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3 (excluding HepB0), MMR1 and JE1

<sup>F</sup> OPV4 and DTP4 by 24 months

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (12-23 months)																				
Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Thailand, 2022																				
	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:															Percentage with:		Number of children age 12-23 months		
	Polio					DTP			HepB			MMR 1 <sup>5,6</sup>	Basic antigens <sup>7,A1</sup>	Basic antigens <sup>7,A2</sup>	JE 1 <sup>8</sup>	No vaccinations	Vaccination records <sup>B</sup>		Vaccination records seen <sup>C</sup>	
	BCG <sup>1</sup>	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3 <sup>2</sup>	IPV	1	2	3 <sup>3</sup>	At birth	1	2									3 <sup>4</sup>
<b>Total</b>	98.4	97.1	92.9	89.3	87.1	96.3	91.9	88.7	88.9	94.2	89.0	85.7	92.8	82.6	83.2	85.1	1.0	95.8	89.1	1,994
<b>Sex</b>																				
Male	98.5	97.4	92.8	89.5	87.1	96.6	91.9	88.6	86.6	92.4	87.2	83.9	93.1	81.1	81.9	87.4	0.4	94.3	86.8	1,009
Female	98.3	96.8	93.0	89.2	87.1	96.0	91.9	88.7	91.2	96.1	90.8	87.5	92.5	84.1	84.6	82.7	1.5	97.3	91.4	985
<b>Area</b>																				
Urban	98.2	97.0	90.3	87.2	87.2	95.8	88.5	86.2	82.1	91.3	83.7	81.5	92.4	77.6	78.7	86.2	0.4	93.0	82.5	734
Rural	98.5	97.2	94.4	90.6	87.0	96.6	93.9	90.2	92.8	95.9	92.1	88.1	93.0	85.6	85.9	84.4	1.3	97.4	92.9	1,260
<b>Region</b>																				
Bangkok	100.0	96.1	79.1	74.9	89.4	96.5	78.6	74.6	64.7	82.5	69.2	65.6	93.1	60.2	62.6	89.9	0.0	90.8	65.5	160
Central	98.7	99.2	97.5	92.6	87.7	97.8	96.1	92.2	92.7	96.5	93.3	89.4	94.3	86.4	86.4	88.7	0.8	97.7	92.8	481
North	94.9	94.6	92.6	92.0	85.4	94.6	92.1	91.4	90.6	93.9	91.1	90.5	92.8	88.5	89.5	83.5	2.8	95.6	90.8	414
Northeast	99.7	99.4	97.9	94.7	90.3	98.7	96.3	93.8	92.9	97.1	95.5	92.2	96.4	89.4	89.8	87.1	0.3	98.2	93.0	648
South	99.1	92.7	82.1	76.3	80.3	91.1	82.2	75.5	84.4	91.1	75.3	69.3	82.3	65.3	66.0	74.2	0.5	90.2	84.5	291
<b>Mother's education</b>																				
Pre-primary or none	100.0	93.6	75.6	70.2	90.2	90.3	74.7	69.3	72.6	82.9	72.6	67.2	89.2	67.1	67.1	82.5	0.0	84.2	72.6	80
Primary	97.0	96.0	92.8	89.9	87.4	95.6	92.8	89.7	91.6	94.6	90.5	88.0	90.7	84.3	84.7	82.9	0.8	95.1	91.8	504
Lower secondary	99.0	97.1	95.1	92.2	88.1	96.7	94.6	92.3	92.1	95.0	92.0	89.5	92.7	86.2	86.7	87.0	0.9	97.5	92.3	393
Upper secondary	97.8	96.7	93.1	89.7	89.9	96.4	92.1	89.4	89.2	94.5	89.1	85.4	92.3	82.5	82.9	84.6	2.2	96.3	89.2	480
Higher	99.6	99.0	93.7	89.1	83.8	97.5	91.5	87.2	86.0	94.7	87.7	83.6	95.9	80.7	82.0	86.3	0.2	96.4	86.3	534
<b>Native language of household head</b>																				
Thai	98.3	97.7	94.5	91.2	87.8	97.2	93.3	90.5	88.8	94.8	90.4	87.4	94.5	84.3	85.1	86.5	1.0	95.8	89.0	1,730
Non-Thai	98.9	93.0	82.6	77.4	82.2	90.8	82.6	76.9	89.1	90.5	79.6	74.4	82.0	71.3	71.4	76.0	0.6	95.4	89.4	264

**Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (12-23 months) (continued)**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:														Percentage with:		Number of children age 12-23 months			
	Polio					DTP			HepB			MMR 1 <sup>5,6</sup>	Basic antigens <sup>7,A1</sup>	Basic antigens <sup>7,A2</sup>	JE 1 <sup>8</sup>	No vaccinations		Vaccination records <sup>B</sup>	Vaccination records seen <sup>C</sup>	
	BCG <sup>1</sup>	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3 <sup>2</sup>	IPV	1	2	3 <sup>3</sup>	At birth	1	2									3 <sup>4</sup>
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																				
Poorest	97.1	95.7	91.5	88.3	88.9	95.4	91.5	88.0	92.6	94.6	90.1	86.8	91.7	85.5	85.8	82.5	2.6	97.4	92.9	516
Second	99.0	96.4	91.5	88.6	89.4	94.8	90.8	88.3	91.1	94.9	88.5	85.9	88.1	81.7	82.0	80.2	0.7	97.7	91.4	438
Middle	97.3	96.8	92.4	86.3	83.4	96.5	91.2	85.5	86.8	92.9	88.0	82.9	92.0	78.5	79.1	83.3	0.3	92.3	86.9	400
Fourth	99.7	98.9	96.4	93.2	92.8	98.8	94.9	92.7	89.1	93.3	90.6	88.3	97.6	86.2	86.4	93.2	0.2	95.4	89.3	352
Richest	99.7	99.0	93.8	92.0	78.6	97.2	91.7	90.0	81.1	95.5	87.2	83.9	97.4	80.2	82.3	89.6	0.3	95.4	81.1	288

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

<sup>2</sup> TH indicator TC.S1 - Polio immunization coverage

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

<sup>7</sup> MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

<sup>8</sup> TH indicator TC.S2 - Encephalitis immunization coverage

<sup>A1</sup> Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3 (including HepB0), and MMR1

<sup>A2</sup> Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3 (excluding HepB0), and MMR1

<sup>B</sup> Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

<sup>C</sup> Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TC.1.3: Vaccinations by background characteristics (24-35 months)

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:										Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
	Full vaccination										Vaccination records <sup>c</sup>	Vaccination records seen <sup>d</sup>	
	OPV 4	DTP 4	JE 1 <sup>1</sup>	Basic antigens <sup>A1</sup>	Basic antigens <sup>A2</sup>	All antigens <sup>2,B1</sup>	All antigens <sup>2,B2</sup>	All antigens <sup>2,B3</sup>	All antigens <sup>2,B4</sup>	No vaccinations			
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>2,276</b>
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	67.3	67.9	91.1	75.7	80.2	61.3	64.9	73.6	78.1	2.0	91.9	80.6	1,296
Female	71.0	71.1	92.6	83.3	85.6	67.3	68.4	81.1	83.3	0.7	94.8	88.5	980
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	68.7	69.6	91.4	72.7	79.3	60.5	65.4	71.2	77.8	3.4	90.0	76.9	836
Rural	69.0	69.1	91.9	82.6	84.4	65.8	67.0	80.1	81.9	0.3	95.0	88.1	1,440
<b>Region</b>													
Bangkok	48.9	51.9	90.6	59.9	66.8	41.6	45.6	57.8	64.7	0.0	86.9	65.4	168
Central	76.0	75.4	91.6	80.1	87.6	66.8	72.9	76.9	84.5	3.1	93.5	82.2	637
North	71.2	73.0	95.8	82.5	84.6	67.7	69.6	81.7	83.7	1.2	93.8	84.0	416
Northeast	69.6	69.4	92.4	82.1	83.6	66.7	67.3	80.2	81.7	0.7	95.1	88.8	682
South	61.9	62.4	86.8	75.9	76.8	59.5	59.8	73.5	74.3	0.9	91.0	86.6	374
<b>Mother's education</b>													
Pre-primary or none	58.0	58.0	74.9	63.1	70.1	49.9	56.9	62.8	69.8	20.8	70.3	66.6	98
Primary	73.2	73.4	92.4	82.2	84.6	69.7	71.5	80.7	83.1	0.9	95.2	89.1	553
Lower secondary	66.7	67.3	95.5	79.9	82.7	62.8	64.5	79.4	82.1	0.8	95.4	86.8	426
Upper secondary	72.2	71.9	92.5	80.7	81.7	69.5	70.2	79.1	80.1	0.6	93.8	84.0	543
Higher	65.4	66.6	90.5	76.3	83.0	56.9	61.6	71.7	78.4	0.2	92.6	80.2	647
<b>Native language of household head</b>													
Thai	70.5	70.9	93.8	80.6	84.5	65.3	68.1	78.6	82.5	0.8	93.8	84.3	2,024
Non-Thai	56.1	56.1	75.0	66.1	67.1	52.5	53.3	62.3	63.3	6.6	87.8	81.4	252

**Table TC.1.3: Vaccinations by background characteristics (24-35 months) (continued)**

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:										Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
	Full vaccination										Vaccination records <sup>C</sup>	Vaccination records seen <sup>D</sup>	
	OPV 4	DTP 4	JE 1 <sup>1</sup>	Basic antigens <sup>A1</sup>	Basic antigens <sup>A2</sup>	All antigens <sup>2,B1</sup>	All antigens <sup>2,B2</sup>	All antigens <sup>2,B3</sup>	All antigens <sup>2,B4</sup>	No vaccinations			
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	71.2	71.3	88.7	83.7	85.1	68.9	69.3	81.6	82.9	3.3	93.9	89.2	502
Second	73.1	73.5	92.6	78.9	82.5	67.4	70.8	77.2	80.8	2.7	90.9	84.7	429
Middle	67.3	67.9	92.0	79.8	82.1	64.9	66.5	79.1	81.3	0.8	94.7	84.5	436
Fourth	69.5	70.1	91.8	86.8	88.5	66.7	67.4	82.4	84.1	0.1	95.7	91.0	524
Richest	62.0	62.6	94.3	61.3	71.7	48.5	56.5	60.1	70.4	0.3	89.3	66.3	385
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)													
<sup>2</sup> TH indicator TC.S2 - Encephalitis immunization coverage													
<sup>A1</sup> Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3 (including HepB0), and MMR1													
<sup>A2</sup> Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3 (excluding HepB0), and MMR1													
<sup>B1</sup> All antigens include: BCG, Polio4, DTP4, HepB3 (including HepB0), MMR1 and JE1													
<sup>B2</sup> All antigens include: BCG, Polio4, DTP4, HepB3 (excluding HepB0), MMR1 and JE1													
<sup>B3</sup> All antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3 (including HepB0), MMR1 and JE1													
<sup>B4</sup> All antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3 (excluding HepB0), MMR1 and JE1													
<sup>C</sup> Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down													
<sup>D</sup> Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)													
Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.													

## 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.<sup>6</sup>

The Thailand MICS 2022 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.2.1 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.2.2 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.2.3 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.2.4 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.2.5 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting.

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<sup>6</sup> 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](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1).

**Table TC.2.1: 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, 2022

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:								Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	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/ Missing	No food cooked in the household				
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,511</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>76,561</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	7.0	0.2	79.6	0.2	0.1	6.8	0.0	6.1	100.0	40,204	92.7	37,765
Rural	3.1	0.3	74.0	0.6	0.5	20.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	39,307	79.1	38,795
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	10.1	0.2	77.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	11.8	100.0	10,855	99.4	9,570
Central	5.8	0.3	87.2	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	3.8	100.0	24,408	97.5	23,476
North	3.2	0.1	73.0	0.3	0.6	21.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	12,504	78.1	12,278
Northeast	3.2	0.3	60.0	0.4	0.6	34.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	20,982	64.5	20,771
South	4.5	0.4	90.6	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	2.8	100.0	10,763	98.5	10,465
<b>Education of household head</b>												
Pre-primary or none	4.6	0.0	71.2	0.3	1.0	20.2	0.0	2.5	100.0	3,702	78.2	3,610
Primary	3.0	0.3	74.4	0.4	0.3	19.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	41,775	79.4	41,075
Lower secondary	5.4	0.2	81.6	0.6	0.2	7.8	0.0	4.2	100.0	9,357	91.6	8,961
Upper secondary	6.3	0.2	80.6	0.5	0.0	6.6	0.0	5.8	100.0	10,638	93.0	10,019
Higher	10.0	0.3	80.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.3	100.0	13,755	98.9	12,614
DK/Missing	28.2	0.0	62.9	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	283	91.6	282
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	5.0	0.2	77.5	0.4	0.2	12.8	0.0	3.8	100.0	74,513	86.4	71,704
Non-Thai	6.0	0.3	68.0	0.2	1.0	21.7	0.0	2.8	100.0	4,998	76.6	4,857
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	4.2	0.1	39.7	0.3	0.9	49.9	0.0	4.8	100.0	15,900	46.6	15,136
Second	6.4	0.2	74.0	0.4	0.4	11.5	0.0	7.1	100.0	15,905	87.2	14,773
Middle	6.1	0.2	84.1	0.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.3	100.0	15,901	95.5	15,213
Fourth	4.4	0.4	91.7	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.0	100.0	15,903	98.7	15,592
Richest	4.3	0.2	94.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	15,902	100.0	15,847

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking



**Table TC.2.2: 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, 2022

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:								
	Clean fuels and technologies	Alcohol/ Ethanol/ Gasoline/ Diesel Kerosene/ Paraffin	Solid fuels for cooking			No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
			Charcoal	Wood	Other				
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>79,511</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	87.1	0.0	4.2	2.7	0.0	6.1	100.0	6.9	40,204
Rural	78.1	0.0	11.9	8.5	0.2	1.3	100.0	20.6	39,307
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	87.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	11.8	100.0	0.6	10,855
Central	93.8	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	3.8	100.0	2.4	24,408
North	76.6	0.1	9.9	11.2	0.4	1.8	100.0	21.5	12,504
Northeast	63.8	0.0	21.8	13.2	0.1	1.0	100.0	35.2	20,982
South	95.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.8	100.0	1.5	10,763
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	76.2	0.3	7.8	12.8	0.3	2.5	100.0	21.3	3,702
Primary	78.1	0.0	11.8	8.3	0.1	1.7	100.0	20.3	41,775
Lower secondary	87.8	0.0	5.5	2.5	0.0	4.2	100.0	8.0	9,357
Upper secondary	87.6	0.0	4.7	1.9	0.0	5.8	100.0	6.6	10,638
Higher	90.7	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	8.3	100.0	1.0	13,755
DK/Missing	91.2	0.0	7.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	8.3	283
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	83.2	0.0	8.1	4.9	0.1	3.8	100.0	13.1	74,513
Non-Thai	74.5	0.0	7.5	15.2	0.0	2.8	100.0	22.7	4,998
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	44.4	0.1	28.6	21.9	0.2	4.8	100.0	50.8	15,900
Second	81.0	0.1	8.1	3.5	0.2	7.1	100.0	11.9	15,905
Middle	91.3	0.0	2.5	1.9	0.0	4.3	100.0	4.3	15,901
Fourth	96.8	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	2.0	100.0	1.3	15,903
Richest	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.0	15,902

**Table TC.2.3: 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, 2022

	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						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
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:						
			Chimney	No separate room	In main house		Outdoors				
					In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch			
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>79,511</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>10,866</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	6.9	40,204	1.2	13.8	40.5	18.4	2.7	24.7	100.0	41.8	2,766
Rural	20.6	39,307	3.3	12.1	40.5	16.5	2.7	28.3	100.0	41.2	8,099
<b>Region</b>											
Bangkok	0.6	10,855	0.0	2.9	11.3	15.8	30.9	39.2	100.0	11.3	61
Central	2.4	24,408	0.2	26.4	24.2	6.1	8.1	35.3	100.0	44.1	575
North	21.5	12,504	5.9	15.7	46.8	13.9	2.9	20.5	100.0	43.5	2,694
Northeast	35.2	20,982	4.7	10.1	40.1	19.1	1.9	28.8	100.0	40.9	7,379
South	1.5	10,763	0.3	22.2	21.6	10.5	3.7	42.0	100.0	25.3	156
<b>Education of household head</b>											
Pre-primary or none	21.3	3,702	5.5	17.3	35.9	8.1	5.1	33.7	100.0	31.5	787
Primary	20.3	41,775	3.1	12.5	39.8	18.2	2.4	27.0	100.0	42.0	8,462
Lower secondary	8.0	9,357	1.5	8.5	51.4	10.5	1.5	28.1	100.0	43.1	750
Upper secondary	6.6	10,638	1.0	10.7	40.5	20.7	4.8	23.3	100.0	41.7	700
Higher	1.0	13,755	0.1	13.5	47.8	9.3	3.3	26.0	100.0	51.5	143
<b>Native language of household head</b>											
Thai	13.1	74,513	2.2	11.7	41.2	17.3	2.9	26.9	100.0	41.3	9,732
Non-Thai	22.7	4,998	3.0	19.3	34.7	14.4	0.5	31.2	100.0	42.0	1,134
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	50.8	15,900	7.7	15.2	34.3	18.9	3.3	28.3	100.0	39.5	8,082
Second	11.9	15,905	2.3	4.2	57.2	12.1	0.8	25.7	100.0	45.9	1,885
Middle	4.3	15,901	1.0	6.5	54.8	8.3	0.8	29.6	100.0	45.6	689
Fourth	1.3	15,903	0.4	0.2	83.5	14.8	1.4	0.2	100.0	58.0	204
Richest	0.0	15,902	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6

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

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Education of household head' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TC.2.4: 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, 2022											
	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on										Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
	Clean fuels for lighting:			Polluting fuels for lighting:				Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting <sup>1</sup>	
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, lamp or lantern/Battery powered torch, lamp or lantern/Biogas lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Gasoline lantern/ Kerosene or paraffine lamp/Candle	Other fuel for lighting/ No lighting in the household/ Missing				
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,511</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>79,511</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40,204	100.0	40,204
Rural	98.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	39,307	99.7	39,307
<b>Region</b>											
Bangkok	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,855	100.0	10,855
Central	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24,408	100.0	24,408
North	97.9	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	12,504	99.7	12,504
Northeast	98.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,982	99.7	20,982
South	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,763	100.0	10,763
<b>Education of household head</b>											
Pre-primary or none	97.1	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,702	99.1	3,702
Primary	98.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	41,775	99.9	41,775
Lower secondary	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,357	99.9	9,357
Upper secondary	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,638	99.9	10,638
Higher	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,755	99.9	13,755
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	283	100.0	283
<b>Native language of household head</b>											
Thai	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	74,513	99.9	74,513
Non-Thai	98.2	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,998	99.8	4,998
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	97.7	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	15,900	99.3	15,900
Second	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,905	100.0	15,905
Middle	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,901	100.0	15,901
Fourth	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,903	100.0	15,903
Richest	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,902	100.0	15,902

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

**Table TC.2.5: 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, 2022

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of household members
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>79,511</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	93.1	40,204
Rural	79.3	39,307
<b>Region</b>		
Bangkok	99.4	10,855
Central	97.6	24,408
North	78.3	12,504
Northeast	64.8	20,982
South	98.5	10,763
<b>Education of household head</b>		
Pre-primary or none	78.4	3,702
Primary	79.7	41,775
Lower secondary	92.0	9,357
Upper secondary	93.4	10,638
Higher	99.0	13,755
DK/Missing	91.7	283
<b>Native language of household head</b>		
Thai	86.9	74,513
Non-Thai	77.3	4,998
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	49.0	15,900
Second	88.1	15,905
Middle	95.7	15,901
Fourth	98.7	15,903
Richest	100.0	15,902
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2		
<sup>A</sup> In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.		

### 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.<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup> Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant

<sup>7</sup> 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](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7)

<sup>8</sup> UNICEF. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere*. New York:

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 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.<sup>9</sup> 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.<sup>10</sup>

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.<sup>11</sup> 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.<sup>12, 13</sup> The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators<sup>14,15</sup> have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures <sup>16</sup>	Notes on interpretation <sup>17</sup>	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	<b>Early Initiation of breastfeeding</b> 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.3.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	<b>Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months</b> Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed <sup>18</sup>	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.3.3

UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> 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

<sup>10</sup> 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

<sup>11</sup> WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1>

<sup>12</sup> PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

<sup>13</sup> WHO. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1>

<sup>14</sup> WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

<sup>15</sup> 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/>

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures <sup>16</sup>	Notes on interpretation <sup>17</sup>	Table
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	<b>Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months)</b> 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.3.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	<b>Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years</b> 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.3.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	<b>Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months)</b> <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> 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.3.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	<b>Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months)</b> At least five of eight food groups <sup>19</sup> 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.3.7
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.3.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

<sup>19</sup> 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

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<sup>20</sup> food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- (iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.3.1 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.3.2 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.3.3 through TC.3.7 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.3.3, 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 20–23 months.

Table TC.3.4 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.3.5. 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.3.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.3.7 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.<sup>21</sup> Table TC.3.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

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<sup>20</sup> 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.

<sup>21</sup> Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson. “Clarifying Nipple confusion.” *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

**Table TC.3.1: 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, 2022

	Percentage who were ever breastfed <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Within one day of birth	
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>1,207</b>
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	97.3	33.5	74.0	559
Rural	97.2	25.9	76.0	648
<b>Region</b>				
Bangkok	94.1	18.6	61.6	126
Central	97.3	24.0	71.2	375
North	98.3	35.4	82.4	186
Northeast	98.6	26.2	76.2	288
South	96.4	43.3	81.6	232
<b>Months since last birth</b>				
0-11 months	95.8	31.3	72.9	531
12-23 months	98.4	28.0	76.8	676
<b>Mother's education</b>				
Pre-primary or none	90.5	48.7	81.7	43
Primary	97.5	30.9	77.7	140
Lower secondary	97.9	31.2	81.4	282
Upper secondary	96.5	24.6	71.6	316
Higher	98.0	30.4	73.1	413
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>				
Skilled attendant	97.4	29.4	75.1	1,203
<b>Place of delivery</b>				
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Health facility	97.4	29.4	75.1	1,201
Public	97.4	30.3	76.7	1,111
Private	96.4	18.6	56.2	91
<b>Type of delivery</b>				
Vaginal birth	97.7	32.7	83.6	712
C-Section	96.6	24.7	62.9	496
<b>Native language of household head</b>				
Thai	97.1	30.9	74.1	1,036
Non-Thai	98.5	20.3	81.2	172
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	96.6	22.6	75.7	257
Second	97.7	31.5	78.5	249
Middle	98.1	42.0	81.0	259
Fourth	99.2	26.4	71.5	218
Richest	94.7	23.5	67.3	226

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

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

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing', 'Other/no attendant/Missing', and 'Other/DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education', 'Assistance at delivery', and 'Place of delivery' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.



Table TC.3.2: 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, 2022												
	Percentage of children who consumed:							Type <sup>A</sup> 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	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Prescribed medicine/ Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	11.9	9.9	0.1	0.3	11.0	0.2	0.0	15.6	5.6	4.3	25.5	559
Rural	11.8	9.2	0.2	0.1	10.4	0.6	0.0	16.2	3.8	5.5	25.5	648
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	9.6	9.4	0.0	0.3	13.1	0.0	0.0	16.6	5.7	3.7	26.0	126
Central	15.5	16.1	0.1	0.3	6.6	0.5	0.0	11.2	5.9	10.2	27.3	375
North	15.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	16.7	1.5	0.0	23.1	5.1	1.3	29.6	186
Northeast	10.5	5.5	0.0	0.2	8.2	0.1	0.1	14.9	1.9	3.6	20.4	288
South	6.1	6.4	0.5	0.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	18.7	5.0	1.8	25.5	232
<b>Months since birth</b>												
0-11 months	10.8	10.9	0.1	0.1	11.8	0.2	0.0	16.3	5.5	5.5	27.3	531
12-23 months	12.7	8.4	0.1	0.2	9.9	0.6	0.0	15.6	3.9	4.5	24.1	676
<b>Breastfeeding status</b>												
Ever breastfed	10.8	9.5	0.1	0.2	9.6	0.3	0.0	14.1	4.7	4.8	23.6	1,174
Never breastfed	54.7	11.3	0.0	1.1	53.7	3.8	0.0	87.8	1.2	10.1	99.0	31
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>												
Skilled attendant	11.9	9.5	0.1	0.2	10.8	0.4	0.0	15.9	4.6	5.0	25.6	1,203
<b>Place of delivery</b>												
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Health facility	11.9	9.5	0.1	0.2	10.8	0.4	0.0	15.9	4.6	5.0	25.6	1,201
Public	11.1	9.9	0.1	0.2	10.3	0.5	0.0	14.6	4.9	5.1	24.6	1,111
Private	21.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	32.4	1.1	4.1	37.7	91

Table TC.3.2: 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, 2022

	Percentage of children who consumed:								Type <sup>a</sup> 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	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Prescribed medicine/ Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any		
<b>Mother's education</b>													
Pre-primary or none	5.1	9.8	0.1	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	11.2	4.7	5.2	21.1	43	
Primary	14.3	9.7	0.1	0.0	16.4	0.3	0.0	16.2	4.7	5.2	26.0	140	
Lower secondary	9.3	11.5	0.2	0.0	7.0	0.5	0.0	11.6	7.3	4.4	23.3	282	
Upper secondary	10.4	5.1	0.1	0.4	9.8	0.2	0.1	16.8	2.9	2.3	21.9	316	
Higher	14.9	11.7	0.1	0.3	11.9	0.6	0.0	18.7	4.3	7.4	30.4	413	
<b>Native language of household head</b>													
Thai	11.8	10.0	0.0	0.2	10.0	0.5	0.0	15.4	4.4	5.6	25.5	1,036	
Non-Thai	12.0	6.5	0.5	0.1	15.3	0.0	0.0	18.8	6.1	0.9	25.8	172	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	14.2	9.6	0.0	0.1	11.7	0.9	0.0	16.2	5.2	4.4	25.8	257	
Second	6.1	5.4	0.3	0.1	6.5	0.2	0.1	10.4	3.5	2.1	16.0	249	
Middle	7.3	5.1	0.3	0.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	12.3	3.7	1.6	17.7	259	
Fourth	13.6	16.5	0.0	0.3	10.8	0.0	0.0	13.9	6.3	10.2	30.4	218	
Richest	19.2	12.3	0.0	0.0	17.0	1.0	0.0	27.6	4.6	7.6	39.8	226	

<sup>a</sup> 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 less than 25 unweighted cases.

Note: The category of 'Missing', 'Other/no attendant/Missing', 'Other/DK/Missing', and 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Breastfeeding status', 'Assistance at delivery', 'Place of delivery', and 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**Table TC.3.3: Breastfeeding status**

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Thailand, 2022

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed <sup>1</sup>	Percent predominantly breastfed <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) <sup>3</sup>	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) <sup>4</sup>	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>788</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	30.9	47.8	391	20.9	332	17.3	405
Female	24.7	41.0	229	41.2	349	20.2	384
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	17.3	33.8	223	29.5	210	25.1	336
Rural	34.9	51.7	397	32.1	472	14.0	452
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	(*)	(*)	28	(11.7)	42	(46.9)	63
Central	13.6	41.0	217	38.4	206	25.3	176
North	34.6	55.0	78	24.2	123	9.3	170
Northeast	44.5	52.6	163	30.7	225	11.4	267
South	31.1	41.3	135	35.7	85	24.4	112
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	34	(*)	17
Primary	24.3	50.3	66	22.8	150	8.2	235
Lower secondary	40.7	47.5	118	45.8	119	23.6	159
Upper secondary	27.2	44.5	181	35.6	183	28.0	167
Higher	29.0	40.2	219	28.1	192	19.7	212
<b>Native language of household head</b>							
Thai	28.2	40.5	491	31.0	612	19.7	663
Non-Thai	30.1	63.5	129	33.8	70	13.7	126
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	20.8	53.5	135	47.2	188	14.7	211
Second	44.0	48.9	113	17.4	175	10.0	133
Middle	20.9	47.0	124	39.5	149	24.9	164
Fourth	37.3	50.1	101	24.3	73	25.4	173
Richest	24.3	30.3	148	18.3	97	17.4	107

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

<sup>4</sup> 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.

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**Table TC.3.4: 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, 2022

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
<b>Median</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5,919</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3,643</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	6.0	3,187	0.7	2.4	1,890
Female	5.1	2,732	0.6	1.8	1,752
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	8.0	2,335	0.6	1.4	1,499
Rural	4.1	3,584	0.7	2.6	2,144
<b>Region</b>					
Bangkok	4.6	463	1.5	1.8	295
Central	6.1	1,603	0.4	2.0	966
North	9.7	1,032	1.8	2.8	616
Northeast	3.7	1,789	2.1	2.7	1,107
South	8.8	1,032	0.7	1.6	658
<b>Mother's education</b>					
Pre-primary or none	9.1	242	1.6	1.8	144
Primary	4.1	1,379	0.6	2.5	826
Lower secondary	9.3	1,186	2.0	2.4	760
Upper secondary	6.9	1,441	0.6	2.0	898
Higher	6.2	1,637	0.7	2.0	990
<b>Native language of household head</b>					
Thai	5.5	5,167	0.7	1.9	3,142
Non-Thai	6.4	752	0.6	3.1	500
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	9.5	1,332	0.5	2.7	830
Second	8.0	1,249	0.6	0.6	820
Middle	4.1	1,222	0.5	2.3	787
Fourth	5.8	1,135	1.0	2.5	611
Richest	4.0	980	1.6	1.9	594
<b>Mean</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>5,919</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3,643</b>

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**Table TC.3.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding**

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Thailand, 2022

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed <sup>1</sup>	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed <sup>2</sup>	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>3,643</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	30.9	391	25.2	1,499	26.4	1,890
Female	24.7	229	31.0	1,523	30.1	1,752
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	17.3	223	30.5	1,276	28.5	1,499
Rural	34.9	397	26.4	1,747	28.0	2,144
<b>Region</b>						
Bangkok	(*)	28	29.2	267	28.7	295
Central	13.6	217	33.0	749	28.7	966
North	34.6	78	25.1	538	26.3	616
Northeast	44.5	163	23.5	944	26.6	1,107
South	31.1	135	31.9	524	31.7	658
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	16	36.9	128	33.0	144
Primary	24.3	66	16.6	759	17.2	826
Lower secondary	40.7	118	37.2	642	37.7	760
Upper secondary	27.2	181	33.4	717	32.1	898
Higher	29.0	219	25.8	771	26.5	990
<b>Native language of household head</b>						
Thai	28.2	491	27.8	2,651	27.9	3,142
Non-Thai	30.1	129	30.4	371	30.3	500
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	20.8	135	33.9	696	31.8	830
Second	44.0	113	27.3	707	29.6	820
Middle	20.9	124	30.1	663	28.7	787
Fourth	37.3	101	23.1	510	25.4	611
Richest	24.3	148	23.1	446	23.4	594

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

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

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**Table TC.3.6: 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, 2022

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 6-8 months
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>441</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	74.0	98	87.7	110	81.3	208
Female	94.7	93	92.8	140	93.5	233
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	82.6	123	92.5	115	87.4	238
Rural	86.9	67	88.9	135	88.2	203

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

Table TC.3.7: 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, 2022													
	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>1,C</sup>		Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>2,C</sup>	At least 2 milk feeds <sup>3</sup>		Minimum dietary diversity <sup>4,A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>5,B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>C</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>3,022</b>
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	74.6	50.6	44.1	427	76.5	95.1	74.2	93.9	1,072	75.9	82.4	65.6	1,499
Female	79.6	57.0	50.9	500	76.3	91.3	73.5	92.0	1,023	77.4	80.0	66.1	1,523
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	71.3	39.7	35.5	446	76.0	93.4	74.1	92.2	830	74.4	74.6	60.6	1,276
Rural	82.8	67.3	59.1	481	76.7	93.2	73.7	93.4	1,265	78.4	86.1	69.7	1,747
<b>Region</b>													
Bangkok	(63.4)	(37.5)	(35.2)	90	81.3	93.4	80.7	93.4	177	75.3	74.6	65.4	267
Central	88.3	60.3	54.1	250	77.9	92.7	77.4	93.4	499	81.4	81.9	69.6	749
North	76.4	62.1	52.8	138	76.0	96.7	70.9	93.6	400	76.1	87.8	66.2	538
Northeast	88.2	56.7	51.7	232	78.8	91.8	75.3	91.9	712	81.1	83.2	69.5	944
South	59.3	45.7	38.3	217	66.1	93.0	64.7	93.6	306	63.3	73.4	53.8	524
<b>Age (in months)</b>													
6-8	50.8	54.8	37.0	190	54.5	86.1	54.3	87.3	250	52.9	72.6	46.9	441
9-11	74.2	41.9	36.7	261	71.3	97.2	70.7	97.2	327	72.6	72.7	55.6	587
12-17	91.3	66.7	63.9	283	83.2	94.2	79.6	94.8	685	85.5	86.2	75.0	968
18-23	87.1	51.2	49.6	193	79.4	93.1	76.3	91.4	833	80.9	85.2	71.2	1,026
<b>Mother's education</b>													
Pre-primary or none	(84.2)	(79.1)	(70.3)	48	64.2	86.2	61.3	85.2	80	71.6	83.6	64.6	128
Primary	65.4	50.0	39.1	146	69.7	90.5	65.4	91.2	613	68.9	82.7	60.4	759
Lower secondary	80.7	48.7	41.5	241	72.5	90.2	68.2	87.6	401	75.6	74.6	58.2	642
Upper secondary	80.4	51.5	47.9	262	81.0	96.5	80.1	96.6	455	80.8	80.0	68.3	717
Higher	76.3	59.9	55.0	231	84.7	97.0	84.1	96.8	540	82.2	85.9	75.4	771

Table TC.3.7: 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, 2022													
	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			At least 2 milk feeds <sup>3</sup>	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>1,C</sup>		Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>2,C</sup>			Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A,A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>5,B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>C</sup>	
<b>Native language of household head</b>													
Thai	77.6	52.2	46.8	809	75.8	92.9	73.1	92.5	1,842	76.4	80.5	65.1	2,651
Non-Thai	75.0	67.0	54.5	118	80.8	95.8	79.2	96.0	253	79.0	86.6	71.3	371
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	82.9	60.0	51.8	248	76.2	94.7	74.1	93.7	447	78.6	82.3	66.1	696
Second	74.6	54.1	43.7	206	74.4	91.2	69.4	91.6	501	74.5	80.3	61.9	707
Middle	74.8	52.1	50.4	224	76.4	93.9	76.1	94.1	438	75.9	79.8	67.4	663
Fourth	67.8	53.2	46.8	137	76.8	91.2	72.4	89.3	373	74.4	81.0	65.5	510
Richest	86.8	45.7	42.1	111	79.1	95.8	78.9	96.4	336	81.0	83.4	69.8	446
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children) <sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children) <sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children <sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity <sup>5</sup> MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency													
<sup>A</sup> 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.													
<sup>B</sup> 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.													
<sup>C</sup> 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.													
Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.													

**Table TC.3.8: Bottle feeding**

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 0-23 months
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>3,643</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	77.5	1,890
Female	79.7	1,752
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	81.2	1,499
Rural	76.8	2,144
<b>Region</b>		
Bangkok	81.8	295
Central	80.8	966
North	77.2	616
Northeast	78.3	1,107
South	75.6	658
<b>Age (in months)</b>		
0-5	64.8	620
6-11	82.5	1,028
12-23	80.8	1,994
<b>Mother's education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	81.6	144
Primary	83.3	826
Lower secondary	73.3	760
Upper secondary	77.6	898
Higher	78.5	990
<b>Native language of household head</b>		
Thai	80.3	3,142
Non-Thai	67.9	500
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	78.0	830
Second	77.9	820
Middle	78.7	787
Fourth	79.3	611
Richest	79.3	594

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.



## 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.<sup>22</sup> 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.<sup>23</sup> 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.<sup>24</sup> 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.<sup>25</sup> 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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<sup>22</sup> 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

<sup>23</sup> 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

<sup>24</sup> WHO. *Child Growth Standards*. Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006.

[http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical\\_report.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1)

<sup>25</sup> See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018.

<http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

Table TC.4.1 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.4.1. 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.3.2, DQ.3.3, and DQ.3.4 in Appendix C. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 5.7 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 7.3 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 9.5 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 98.4 percent and the ratio of children age 5 to 4 is 1.09. Table DQ.2.4 (Appendix C) shows that completeness of reporting for children under 5 of both year and month of birth is 99.8 percent. Heaping in anthropometric measurements is shown in Table DQ.3.5 (Appendix C)

Table TC.4.1: 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, 2022														
	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age <sup>A</sup>	Height for age			Number of children with height and age <sup>A</sup>	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height <sup>A</sup>	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below - 2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percent below - 3 SD <sup>2</sup>			Percent below - 2 SD <sup>3</sup>	Percent below - 3 SD <sup>4</sup>			Percent below - 2 SD <sup>5</sup>	Percent below - 3 SD <sup>6</sup>	Percent above + 2 SD <sup>7</sup>	Percent above + 3 SD <sup>8</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>9,907</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>9,735</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9,504</b>
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	7.3	2.4	-0.2	5,325	12.7	4.8	-0.4	5,274	7.8	3.0	10.5	5.3	0.1	5,115
Female	6.0	1.2	-0.1	4,582	12.2	5.2	-0.5	4,461	6.5	1.9	11.3	5.0	0.1	4,388
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	6.4	2.5	-0.1	3,869	12.3	4.6	-0.4	3,783	8.1	2.8	11.0	5.2	0.1	3,678
Rural	6.8	1.4	-0.2	6,038	12.6	5.2	-0.4	5,952	6.6	2.3	10.8	5.2	0.1	5,825
<b>Region</b>														
Bangkok	11.7	5.5	0.0	650	12.1	7.2	-0.5	609	10.8	5.7	15.1	6.3	0.2	595
Central	5.3	1.8	-0.1	2,590	10.1	3.6	-0.3	2,518	6.7	2.6	9.5	5.5	0.1	2,436
North	5.9	1.5	-0.2	1,768	14.7	5.2	-0.6	1,751	5.8	2.1	12.2	5.3	0.2	1,711
Northeast	6.0	1.3	-0.1	3,202	13.1	5.6	-0.5	3,187	5.9	2.0	12.1	6.1	0.2	3,135
South	9.2	1.9	-0.4	1,697	12.6	4.6	-0.5	1,670	10.6	2.6	7.7	2.3	-0.2	1,626
<b>Age (in months)</b>														
0-5	8.6	5.4	-0.6	566	17.7	8.9	-0.3	550	11.1	2.9	10.1	1.9	-0.3	518
6-11	7.9	2.1	-0.3	965	14.5	8.4	-0.4	906	7.8	2.1	8.5	3.0	-0.1	911
12-17	8.3	1.4	-0.3	922	23.3	8.8	-0.9	878	6.3	3.5	11.6	4.8	0.1	876
18-23	7.3	2.8	-0.2	989	16.7	6.4	-0.6	957	7.4	4.3	6.9	3.0	0.1	954
24-35	6.6	1.1	0.0	2,179	10.6	4.4	-0.4	2,159	7.1	1.6	12.5	6.6	0.2	2,088
36-47	5.2	1.7	-0.1	2,130	8.7	3.0	-0.4	2,122	6.3	2.8	10.7	5.7	0.1	2,073
48-59	6.2	1.4	-0.1	2,156	9.5	2.6	-0.3	2,163	7.2	2.0	12.3	6.1	0.1	2,084
<b>Mother's education</b>														
Pre-primary or none	11.8	6.0	-0.4	435	13.5	4.2	-0.4	436	8.4	6.0	6.9	3.7	-0.2	417
Primary	7.2	1.7	-0.2	2,627	13.0	6.4	-0.6	2,594	7.3	2.6	11.4	5.2	0.1	2,538
Lower secondary	6.9	1.9	-0.2	1,924	15.0	6.2	-0.5	1,897	8.4	2.9	13.1	7.6	0.1	1,874
Upper secondary	6.2	1.6	-0.2	2,240	12.0	4.8	-0.5	2,215	6.2	1.9	9.0	4.4	0.1	2,173
Higher	5.8	1.4	0.0	2,649	10.3	2.9	-0.2	2,560	6.9	2.1	11.1	4.2	0.2	2,468

**Table TC.4.1: 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, 2022

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age <sup>A</sup>	Height for age			Number of children with height and age <sup>A</sup>	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height <sup>A</sup>	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below - 2 SD <sup>1</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>2</sup>			Percent below - 2 SD <sup>3</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>4</sup>			Percent below - 2 SD <sup>5</sup>	- 3 SD <sup>6</sup>	Percent above + 2 SD <sup>7</sup>	+ 3 SD <sup>8</sup>		
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>														
Less than 20	7.0	2.4	-0.3	856	16.1	7.3	-0.8	837	6.3	2.3	11.9	6.8	0.1	832
20-34	7.1	2.2	-0.2	5,363	13.1	4.9	-0.4	5,254	7.6	2.8	10.2	4.8	0.0	5,102
35-49	6.9	1.3	-0.2	2,314	11.8	4.8	-0.5	2,274	7.1	2.5	10.9	5.4	0.1	2,238
No information on biological mother	4.6	1.2	0.1	1,375	8.9	4.0	-0.3	1,370	6.2	1.4	12.8	5.4	0.2	1,332
<b>Native language of household head</b>														
Thai	6.0	1.7	-0.1	8,789	12.1	4.9	-0.4	8,642	7.1	2.5	11.5	5.5	0.1	8,416
Non-Thai	11.8	2.6	-0.6	1,118	15.6	5.4	-0.7	1,093	8.0	2.7	6.3	2.7	-0.3	1,088
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	9.9	2.9	-0.3	2,300	13.7	5.5	-0.6	2,274	8.3	3.5	10.8	6.2	0.0	2,222
Second	7.7	1.5	-0.3	2,112	13.3	5.4	-0.5	2,085	7.1	2.0	9.2	3.8	0.0	2,064
Middle	5.0	1.4	-0.1	2,027	11.6	4.8	-0.4	2,001	7.7	2.7	10.0	4.0	0.1	1,950
Fourth	4.8	2.0	0.0	1,903	11.6	5.3	-0.4	1,856	6.7	2.5	12.7	6.2	0.2	1,787
Richest	5.1	1.1	0.0	1,565	11.8	3.2	-0.3	1,519	5.7	1.4	12.3	6.0	0.3	1,481

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

<sup>7</sup> MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

<sup>8</sup> MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

<sup>A</sup> 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 C: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.2-3.4.

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

## 6.5 EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME ENVIRONMENT

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.<sup>26</sup> Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.<sup>27</sup> 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.5.1. These included the involvement of adults members of 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. It should be noted that the questionnaire module did not cover activities that children engage in with adults that are not members of the household, even if such frequently or even daily are taking care of the children.

Early exposure to books can be an important component of a child's development and will provide a solid foundation for the expansion of reading skills and later school performance. Having books at home provides children with greater understanding of the printed word alongside opportunities to watch others read, such as older siblings doing school-work. Further, adults reading together with young children is an important way to connect with each other and making learning easier. 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.5.2. 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.5.3.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.<sup>28</sup> 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.5.4.

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<sup>26</sup> 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.

<sup>27</sup> 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.

<sup>28</sup> 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.

**Table TC.5.1: 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, 2022

	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities <sup>3</sup>	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>6,859</b>
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	87.9	5.2	0.5	60.4	74.7	31.8	2.3	64.2	3.8	3,750
Female	87.8	5.2	0.9	55.8	72.9	29.4	2.1	63.5	3.8	3,109
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	92.1	5.4	0.2	66.1	78.3	38.2	2.6	70.3	4.1	2,774
Rural	85.0	5.1	1.0	53.1	71.0	25.7	1.9	59.5	3.6	4,085
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	96.9	5.6	0.0	75.4	80.3	45.3	3.0	72.9	4.3	535
Central	89.2	5.3	0.3	67.3	81.9	36.6	2.6	68.6	4.2	1,817
North	84.9	5.0	0.8	55.4	72.8	28.4	2.0	61.5	3.6	1,216
Northeast	85.2	5.1	1.0	39.3	58.9	20.0	1.5	51.9	3.0	2,152
South	90.0	5.3	0.8	75.3	87.8	37.3	2.7	77.2	4.6	1,139
<b>Age</b>										
2	88.8	5.3	1.4	61.5	77.2	31.8	2.3	67.2	4.0	2,276
3	86.7	5.2	0.3	58.8	72.9	31.1	2.2	62.1	3.7	2,285
4	88.1	5.2	0.4	54.8	71.7	29.3	2.0	62.3	3.6	2,298
<b>Mother's education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	75.4	4.3	2.9	52.5	57.2	13.2	1.4	44.4	2.5	317
Primary	80.8	4.9	1.2	31.5	34.1	12.0	1.0	28.6	1.7	1,904
Lower secondary	85.4	5.1	0.5	68.8	86.9	29.4	2.3	68.0	4.2	1,280
Upper secondary	91.1	5.4	0.0	67.2	89.3	37.3	2.6	78.4	4.6	1,499
Higher	96.5	5.6	0.4	72.4	96.2	48.6	3.1	88.7	5.2	1,851

**Table TC.5.1: 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, 2022

	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities <sup>3</sup>	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
<b>Father's education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	93.7	4.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	26.5	2.3	88.8	4.8	127
Primary	86.7	5.2	1.1	100.0	93.4	34.3	3.0	77.9	4.6	773
Lower secondary	89.5	5.3	0.3	100.0	92.7	50.7	3.6	78.9	4.7	1,039
Upper secondary	92.3	5.4	0.0	100.0	94.5	55.3	3.9	81.4	4.9	969
Higher	95.9	5.6	0.5	100.0	95.9	67.0	4.3	87.1	5.2	1,084
Biological father not in the household	82.8	5.0	1.0	0.0	45.3	0.6	0.1	38.6	2.3	2,857
<b>Native language of household head</b>										
Thai	87.8	5.2	0.6	57.3	72.8	30.7	2.2	62.8	3.7	6,188
Non-Thai	88.9	5.2	1.3	68.0	84.5	31.4	2.3	73.8	4.3	671
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	78.2	4.7	0.9	47.1	61.5	16.1	1.5	46.9	2.9	1,531
Second	85.1	5.1	1.1	52.4	67.3	19.4	1.6	56.1	3.3	1,416
Middle	88.8	5.2	0.3	56.1	75.0	28.7	2.0	64.2	3.8	1,353
Fourth	93.9	5.5	0.3	65.6	80.6	44.0	2.8	74.8	4.4	1,425
Richest	95.8	5.6	0.8	74.6	89.5	50.5	3.2	82.1	4.9	1,134

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

<sup>2</sup> MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

<sup>3</sup> MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' and 'Father's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**Table TC.5.2: 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, 2022

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>10,502</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	34.4	9.5	62.4	92.1	76.5	84.3	5,640
Female	37.7	10.1	62.5	92.9	76.1	85.0	4,862
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	42.2	13.1	64.1	93.3	76.6	85.0	4,273
Rural	31.6	7.4	61.3	91.9	76.1	84.4	6,229
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	49.0	22.5	62.5	91.4	77.7	82.8	830
Central	38.9	9.3	66.3	91.1	75.4	84.2	2,783
North	38.2	10.2	61.7	94.7	79.1	85.3	1,832
Northeast	33.0	7.2	61.8	92.4	74.5	84.5	3,259
South	28.0	8.6	58.4	92.7	77.5	85.8	1,797
<b>Age</b>							
0-1	17.7	5.5	48.0	81.2	57.3	68.8	3,643
2-4	45.5	12.0	70.1	98.4	86.4	93.0	6,859
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	12.5	0.8	51.1	87.1	69.5	78.5	461
Primary	27.8	2.3	64.0	94.9	79.7	88.0	2,729
Lower secondary	29.1	4.7	64.2	92.3	75.2	82.6	2,039
Upper secondary	34.8	7.7	60.0	90.7	76.0	85.1	2,397
Higher	53.6	23.8	63.8	93.1	75.7	84.0	2,842
<b>Native language of household head</b>							
Thai	38.4	10.6	63.6	92.8	76.6	84.9	9,331
Non-Thai	15.7	3.0	52.8	89.5	74.1	82.1	1,171
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	18.7	1.9	60.9	91.9	78.5	86.5	2,362
Second	24.8	3.4	60.5	91.1	76.5	84.7	2,236
Middle	33.8	7.1	61.3	92.0	78.9	85.0	2,140
Fourth	50.3	14.1	65.6	94.1	76.6	85.5	2,036
Richest	59.3	26.8	64.8	93.4	69.5	80.5	1,729

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.



**Table TC.5.3: Electronic device as playthings**

Percentage of children under age 5 who play with electronic devices by average hours per day, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of children who play with electronic devices <sup>1</sup>	Number of children	Playtime with electronic devices (hrs.)					DK/ Missing	Percent playing with electronic devices on average for three hours or more per day <sup>2</sup>	Number of children playing with electronic devices
			< 1	1-2	3-4	≥ 5				
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>10,502</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>6,496</b>	
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	61.1	5,640	29.0	57.7	11.2	1.7	0.4	12.9	3,447	
Female	62.7	4,862	34.8	51.8	10.7	2.3	0.4	13.0	3,049	
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	63.3	4,273	35.0	53.3	10.2	1.1	0.4	11.4	2,707	
Rural	60.8	6,229	29.5	56.1	11.5	2.6	0.4	14.1	3,790	
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	62.8	830	38.2	46.4	13.2	2.0	0.2	15.2	521	
Central	58.4	2,783	26.0	62.1	9.3	2.2	0.4	11.5	1,625	
North	65.3	1,832	33.9	53.9	9.6	2.1	0.5	11.7	1,196	
Northeast	63.4	3,259	33.4	53.0	11.4	1.9	0.4	13.3	2,068	
South	60.4	1,797	31.8	53.1	13.2	1.7	0.1	15.0	1,086	
<b>Age</b>										
0-1	27.0	3,643	55.9	39.5	3.6	0.8	0.2	4.4	985	
2-4	80.4	6,859	27.4	57.7	12.3	2.2	0.4	14.5	5,512	
<b>Mother's education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	47.1	461	33.7	54.1	9.5	0.4	2.3	9.9	217	
Primary	64.1	2,729	32.5	53.8	10.6	2.7	0.4	13.3	1,750	
Lower secondary	61.1	2,039	31.2	53.0	12.2	3.4	0.2	15.7	1,245	
Upper secondary	61.2	2,397	31.5	55.1	11.4	1.6	0.4	13.0	1,467	
Higher	63.5	2,842	31.6	57.0	10.3	0.8	0.3	11.1	1,805	
<b>Native language of household head</b>										
Thai	62.6	9,331	31.0	54.9	11.7	2.1	0.4	13.8	5,843	
Non-Thai	55.8	1,171	38.6	55.4	4.6	0.9	0.4	5.5	653	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	59.5	2,362	32.5	50.7	12.4	3.5	0.9	15.9	1,405	
Second	59.4	2,236	32.1	54.1	12.6	1.2	0.0	13.7	1,328	
Middle	62.1	2,140	28.6	58.0	10.6	2.5	0.3	13.1	1,330	
Fourth	68.0	2,036	28.4	60.9	8.9	1.5	0.2	10.4	1,384	
Richest	60.8	1,729	38.6	49.8	10.1	1.1	0.3	11.2	1,051	

<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TC.S3 - Availability of electronic device as playthings

<sup>2</sup> TH indicator TC.S4 - Playtime with electronic devices

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**Table TC.5.4: 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, 2022

	Percentage of children:			Number 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>10,502</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	1.6	3.7	4.5	5,640
Female	2.0	4.0	5.0	4,862
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	1.5	4.3	4.9	4,273
Rural	2.0	3.5	4.6	6,229
<b>Region</b>				
Bangkok	2.5	5.2	5.6	830
Central	0.8	2.5	3.3	2,783
North	1.5	4.4	5.0	1,832
Northeast	2.9	4.0	5.6	3,259
South	1.3	4.4	4.8	1,797
<b>Age</b>				
0-1	1.2	1.6	2.3	3,643
2-4	2.1	5.0	6.0	6,859
<b>Mother's education</b>				
Pre-primary or none	1.5	5.6	6.0	461
Primary	2.5	4.6	5.4	2,729
Lower secondary	2.5	3.8	5.3	2,039
Upper secondary	1.2	3.7	4.2	2,397
Higher	1.2	2.9	3.8	2,842
<b>Native language of household head</b>				
Thai	1.9	3.4	4.3	9,331
Non-Thai	0.9	7.5	7.8	1,171
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	3.7	6.6	8.2	2,362
Second	1.5	2.9	3.7	2,236
Middle	1.9	2.5	3.7	2,140
Fourth	0.8	3.3	3.6	2,036
Richest	0.6	3.5	3.8	1,729

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

## 6.6 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2030 (ECDI2030)

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves a progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.<sup>29</sup> While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring children have the best chance to reach their full potential. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and learning readiness set the trajectory for lifelong health, learning and well-being.<sup>30</sup>

The Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) module captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between the ages of 24 and 59 months. The ECDI2030 was developed with the specific aim of providing countries with a measure that meets the requirements for global monitoring and reporting on SDG 4.2.1. In particular, the ECDI2030 has the conceptual validity and content coverage for measuring the three domains stated in SDG indicator 4.2.1 among children aged 24 to 59 months.

The measure includes 20 questions about the way children behave in certain everyday situations, and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The 20 items are organized according to the three general domains of health, learning and psychosocial well-being. Children are considered to be developmentally on track if they have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core sub-domains:

- Health sub-domains: gross motor development, fine motor development and self-care.
- Learning sub-domains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being sub-domains: emotional skills, social skills, internalizing behavior, and externalizing behavior.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.<sup>31</sup>

The indicator derived from the ECDI2030 module is the percentage of children aged 24 to 59 months who have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group.<sup>32</sup> The findings are presented in Table TC.6.1.

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<sup>29</sup> 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](https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf).

<sup>30</sup> 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.

<sup>31</sup> For details about the development of the ECDI2030 module and related indicator, see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions': <https://data.unicef.org/resources/early-childhood-development-index-2030-ecd2030/>

<sup>32</sup> The indicator generated by the ECDI2030 module is not entirely comparable to the one generated by the ECDI module that was introduced in the MICS surveys in 2009. For more information see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions'.

**Table TC.6.1: Early childhood development index (ECDI2030)**

Percentage of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Thailand, 2022

	Early child development index score <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 24-59 months
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>6,859</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	75.2	3,750
Female	81.0	3,109
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	79.7	2,774
Rural	76.5	4,085
<b>Region</b>		
Bangkok	85.3	535
Central	80.4	1,817
North	73.3	1,216
Northeast	74.2	2,152
South	81.9	1,139
<b>Attendance to early childhood education<sup>A</sup></b>		
Attending	81.0	3,427
Not attending	66.7	1,152
<b>Mother's education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	54.2	317
Primary	74.7	1,904
Lower secondary	77.6	1,280
Upper secondary	79.0	1,499
Higher	84.2	1,851
<b>Native language of household head</b>		
Thai	78.0	6,188
Non-Thai	76.4	671
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	72.0	1,531
Second	75.4	1,416
Middle	79.2	1,353
Fourth	80.7	1,425
Richest	83.5	1,134

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index (ECDI2030); SDG Indicator 4.2.1<sup>A</sup> Children aged 2 years are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

Note: The category of 'Missing' and 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Attendance to early childhood education' and 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.



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### 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<sup>1</sup> 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 Plan 2021-2027, approved by the Cabinet, outlines the strategies and activities in which the relevant ministries would work together to provide the services and create the enabling environment for young children to develop to their full potential.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education: MICS indicator LN.1. A child currently attending school is a child who regularly attends school at the time of the survey. If the child is not attending school at the time of the interview due to school holidays or breaks, but the child regularly attends school, the child is considered as currently attending school. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5.

Table LN.1.2 looks at children's exposure to organised learning programmes in the year before the official primary entry age. The official primary school entry age in Thailand is age 6 years. Table LN.1.2 therefore refers to children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year.<sup>2</sup> In Thailand, the school year begins in May.

The indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) is calculated as an adjusted<sup>3</sup> net attendance rate (ANAR). This indicator is based on question UB7 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

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<sup>1</sup> ECE is provided by both public and private service providers in Thailand. Thailand offers three years of free public pre-school which is primarily provided by the Department of Local Administration (Ministry of Interior), Ministry of Education, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, and the Border Patrol Police School. These services are further categorized as ECD centres and Kindergartens and target different and at times overlapping age-groups of children, with the former welcoming children between the age of two and five and the latter enrolling those between the age of three and six, respectively. Beyond the target age, other differences between the two service often relate to variations in financial costs and operational regulations (e.g., timings, location, or teacher qualifications), curricular content, and teaching and learning processes.

<sup>2</sup> In MICS, the age of household members is the age at the time of the survey. This determines eligibility for individual questionnaires, modules and questions. Age is also used to define indicators. However, in analysis of the majority of education-related indicators based on the age of children, e.g., adjusted net attendance rates, completion rates, etc., a variable is created to reflect the age at the beginning of the school year. This eliminates issues relating to the timing and length of survey fieldwork and creates comparable findings across countries, while taking age-criteria for enrolment into account. Tables in this chapter specifically mention "Age at beginning of school year" in rows and columns where applicable, as compared to simply "age" in reference to age at the time of the survey.

<sup>3</sup> Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since the numerator includes children one year younger than the official primary entry age attending either ECE or primary education.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents the gender, wealth and area parity indices for SDG indicator 4.2.2. These indices contribute to SDG indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators that can be disaggregated. Generally, when a parity index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The likely more disadvantaged group (e.g., female, poor and rural) is placed in the numerator, so parity index values below 0.97 indicate disadvantage for those groups. For example, in the gender parity index (GPI), a value between 0.97 and 1.03 indicates parity between the sexes, a GPI value lower than 0.97 indicates female disadvantage and a value greater than 1.03 suggests male disadvantage. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. The indices do not reveal the overall indicator levels, as parity may be achieved, while overall levels for both groups are low.

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).

**Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education**

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of children age 36-59 months
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>4,583</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	75.3	2,454
Female	74.2	2,129
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	69.7	1,938
Rural	78.5	2,645
<b>Region</b>		
Bangkok	58.2	368
Central	63.6	1,180
North	82.4	800
Northeast	83.8	1,470
South	74.7	766
<b>Age (in months)</b>		
36-47	61.2	2,283
48-59	88.3	2,300
<b>Mother's education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	48.2	219
Primary	78.6	1,350
Lower secondary	66.9	853
Upper secondary	77.1	955
Higher	79.1	1,204
<b>Native language of household head</b>		
Thai	74.9	4,164
Non-Thai	73.4	419
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	74.6	1,029
Second	73.0	987
Middle	74.5	917
Fourth	78.0	901
Richest	74.0	749

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

<sup>A</sup> Note that this indicator is a measure of current attendance, i.e. attending at the time of interview. It is therefore not directly comparable to the adjusted net attendance rates at higher levels of education presented elsewhere in this chapter.

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.



**Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)**

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 percent of children attending early childhood education or primary education (net attendance rate, adjusted), Thailand, 2022

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 5 years at beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>745</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	86.8	1.7	11.5	100.0	88.5	381
Female	84.3	2.3	13.4	100.0	86.6	364
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	86.9	2.0	11.1	100.0	88.9	301
Rural	84.7	2.0	13.3	100.0	86.7	443
<b>Region</b>						
Bangkok	88.8	1.1	10.1	100.0	89.9	58
Central	85.6	0.7	13.7	100.0	86.3	197
North	89.5	3.1	7.5	100.0	92.5	120
Northeast	83.0	3.0	14.0	100.0	86.0	222
South	85.1	1.7	13.2	100.0	86.8	147
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	76.1	0.0	23.9	100.0	76.1	34
Primary	85.8	2.1	12.0	100.0	88.0	223
Lower secondary	90.3	0.2	9.5	100.0	90.5	133
Upper secondary	87.5	1.1	11.4	100.0	88.6	154
Higher	82.4	4.1	13.6	100.0	86.4	201
<b>Native language of household head</b>						
Thai	84.9	2.1	13.0	100.0	87.0	658
Non-Thai	90.8	1.1	8.1	100.0	91.9	87
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	87.9	1.9	10.2	100.0	89.8	201
Second	78.5	1.1	20.4	100.0	79.6	130
Middle	87.3	5.0	7.8	100.0	92.2	136
Fourth	82.8	0.4	16.9	100.0	83.1	149
Richest	90.6	1.8	7.6	100.0	92.4	129
<b>Parity indices</b>						
Sex						
Female/Male <sup>2</sup>	0.97	1.31	1.17	1.00	0.98	0.96
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest <sup>3</sup>	0.97	1.05	1.33	1.00	0.97	1.56
Area						
Rural/Urban <sup>4</sup>	0.97	1.01	1.20	1.00	0.97	1.47

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

## 7.2 ATTENDANCE

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 are expected to 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.

To achieve comparability between varying national educational systems and classifications across the world, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) maintains the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) statistical framework. Its defined levels and coding are used in computation of MICS Indicators.<sup>4</sup> With focus on completion of primary and secondary education, indicators are centred on levels 0-3 presented in the table of classifications below.

ISCED 2011		Education system in Thailand	
Level	ISCED Name	Name of education level in:	
		Thai	English
0	Early childhood education and care	ปฐมวัย ก่อนประถมศึกษา	Learning and childcare Pre-primary
1	Primary	ประถมศึกษา การศึกษานอกระบบ หลักสูตรชั้นประถมศึกษา	Primary Primary Basic Education for Adults
2	Lower secondary	มัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น การศึกษานอกระบบ หลักสูตรชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น	Lower Secondary (Grades 7-9) Lower Secondary Basic Education for Adults
3	Upper secondary	มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย ประเภทสายสามัญ/ วิชาการ	Upper Secondary (Grades 10-12)
		การศึกษานอกระบบ หลักสูตรชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย	Upper Secondary Basic Education for Adults
		มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลายประเภทอาชีวศึกษา	Upper Secondary, Vocational Education and Training
		การจัดการศึกษาเฉพาะทาง หลักสูตรระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย สายอาชีพ (ปวช.)	Education provided by other agencies in Upper Secondary

Note: The ISCED post-secondary level 4-8 are not detailed in this table, but include 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary, 5: Short-cycle tertiary, 6: Bachelor's or equivalent, 7: Master's or equivalent, and 8: Doctoral or equivalent

Attendance in 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 an early childhood education programme the previous year.<sup>5</sup>

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering *Prathomsuksa 1*.

<sup>4</sup> ISCED is periodically revised by UNESCO (latest in 2011) in consultation with countries. National ISCED mappings are published here: <http://uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings>.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 11 years) who are attending primary or secondary school<sup>6</sup>, and those who are out of school. Similarly, Table LN.2.4 presents the percentage of children of lower secondary school age (age 12 to 14 years) who are attending lower secondary school or higher education levels<sup>7</sup>, and those who are out of school.

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 intended age-for-grade. If this child is currently in *Prathomsuksa 1*, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

Table LN.2.6 presents the percentage of children of upper secondary school age (age 15 to 17 years) who are attending upper secondary school or higher<sup>8</sup>, and those who are out of school.

The gross intake ratio 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 ratio 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.

The completion rate of primary education refers to the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The intended age for the last grade of primary is the age at which children would enter the last grade of primary school if they had started school at the official primary entry age and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. In Thailand, the official age of entry into primary school is age 6 years<sup>9</sup>. With 6 grades in primary school, the intended age for the last grade of primary is therefore 11 years, and the reference group for the completion rate of primary education is children age 14 to 16 years. Completion rates are also presented for lower and upper secondary education. The official intended age for the last grades of lower and upper secondary school are 14 and 17 years, respectively. Thus, denominators for the lower and upper secondary completion rates are children age 17 to 19 years and children age 20 to 22 years, respectively.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate<sup>10</sup>, 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

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<sup>6</sup> Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also lower and upper secondary school attendance in the numerator.

<sup>7</sup> Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

<sup>8</sup> Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

<sup>9</sup> The official age of enter primary school is 6 years old. However, the age calculation by MoE regulation is different from the global practice. A child must be full 6 years old in that calendar year. In other word, a child must be 6 years old or over as of 1 January to enter primary school in May that year. Or a child must graduate from kindergarten 3 in previous academic year. The figure in MICS is based on global practice calculation to use age at the beginning of school year, therefore we might see many overaged children in primary school.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

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 presents the gender parity indices for the adjusted primary and secondary net attendance rates provided in Tables LN.2.3, LN.2.4 and LN 2.6. It also presents additional parity indices contributing to SDG 4.5.1, as described for Table LN.1.2.

**Table LN.2.1: School readiness**

Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year <sup>1</sup>	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>753</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	92.9	408
Female	94.6	345
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	94.5	346
Rural	92.9	407
<b>Region</b>		
Bangkok	96.1	60
Central	94.3	196
North	92.8	123
Northeast	93.6	237
South	92.4	136
<b>Mother's education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	94.8	23
Primary	95.1	255
Lower secondary	91.5	117
Upper secondary	93.1	143
Higher	93.3	216
<b>Native language of household head</b>		
Thai	93.9	684
Non-Thai	91.4	69
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	94.0	138
Second	93.5	189
Middle	92.9	149
Fourth	95.1	137
Richest	92.8	140

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry**

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 <sup>1</sup>	Number of children of primary school entry age
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>722</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	80.3	386
Female	74.0	336
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	79.2	328
Rural	75.9	394
<b>Region</b>		
Bangkok	83.3	65
Central	79.9	185
North	79.4	112
Northeast	72.5	229
South	77.6	131
<b>Mother's education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	57.1	24
Primary	73.0	258
Lower secondary	71.5	119
Upper secondary	88.9	132
Higher	81.6	189
<b>Native language of household head</b>		
Thai	77.8	649
Non-Thai	74.1	73
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	72.9	125
Second	81.4	187
Middle	78.9	139
Fourth	72.4	151
Richest	80.3	121

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education

**Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age**

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Thailand, 2022

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance rate (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5,353</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	94.2	1.7	4.1	1,161	94.4	3.1	2.5	1,173	94.3	2.4	3.3	2,334
Rural	92.9	1.9	5.2	1,539	92.6	3.0	4.4	1,480	92.8	2.4	4.8	3,019
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	96.7	1.1	2.2	244	94.3	3.8	1.9	237	95.5	2.4	2.1	480
Central	94.8	1.2	4.0	754	95.3	2.9	1.8	658	95.0	2.0	3.0	1,413
North	95.9	2.5	1.6	379	93.6	2.5	3.9	472	94.7	2.5	2.9	851
Northeast	90.7	2.1	7.2	881	91.1	3.5	5.4	832	90.9	2.8	6.3	1,713
South	92.8	2.1	5.1	442	94.2	2.7	3.2	454	93.5	2.4	4.1	896
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>												
6	80.3	12.4	7.3	386	74.0	22.6	3.3	336	77.4	17.2	5.5	722
7	96.6	0.1	3.3	432	93.3	0.2	6.5	444	94.9	0.2	4.9	876
8	96.5	0.1	3.4	473	98.1	0.5	1.4	454	97.3	0.3	2.4	928
9	95.7	0.0	4.3	498	97.9	0.1	2.0	469	96.7	0.1	3.2	966
10	93.7	0.0	6.3	503	95.2	0.1	4.7	537	94.5	0.1	5.5	1,040
11	96.3	0.0	3.8	408	96.9	0.0	3.2	413	96.6	0.0	3.5	821
<b>Mother's education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	83.6	3.4	12.9	84	83.1	2.2	14.6	93	83.4	2.8	13.8	177
Primary	92.0	1.6	6.4	975	90.6	4.5	4.9	911	91.4	3.0	5.7	1,886
Lower secondary	94.0	2.2	3.8	493	95.3	2.0	2.6	536	94.7	2.1	3.2	1,029
Upper secondary	96.2	0.9	3.0	572	96.1	1.3	2.5	473	96.2	1.1	2.8	1,044
Higher	94.3	2.6	3.1	576	95.4	3.1	1.5	639	94.9	2.9	2.3	1,215

**Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age (continued)**

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Thailand, 2022

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance rate (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>	
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	93.6	1.7	4.7	2,471	93.6	2.9	3.5	2,407	93.6	2.3	4.1	4,879
Non-Thai	92.2	2.4	5.4	228	91.6	4.1	4.5	246	91.9	3.3	4.9	474
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	92.0	2.3	5.8	594	91.7	2.7	5.7	507	91.8	2.5	5.7	1,100
Second	93.0	1.5	5.5	649	92.4	2.3	5.3	556	92.8	1.8	5.4	1,204
Middle	96.1	1.4	2.5	516	94.6	3.3	2.1	567	95.3	2.4	2.3	1,083
Fourth	91.2	1.5	7.3	527	91.8	4.1	4.1	500	91.5	2.8	5.7	1,027
Richest	96.0	2.6	1.4	415	96.6	2.8	0.6	524	96.3	2.7	1.0	938

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

<sup>A</sup>The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.



**Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age**

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Thailand, 2022

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance rate (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2,743</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	83.0	11.2	5.8	617	89.1	9.0	1.9	579	86.0	10.1	3.9	1,196
Rural	83.9	9.0	7.1	834	84.1	10.7	5.4	714	84.0	9.8	6.3	1,547
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	87.6	5.3	7.3	145	94.9	4.3	0.8	130	91.0	4.9	4.2	275
Central	82.9	13.4	3.6	429	90.7	6.7	2.6	347	86.4	10.4	3.2	776
North	88.6	3.9	7.9	207	88.3	8.5	2.9	219	88.5	6.3	5.3	426
Northeast	83.5	9.8	6.7	470	80.2	14.2	6.1	370	82.0	11.7	6.5	840
South	77.0	12.7	10.3	199	82.8	12.4	4.8	226	80.1	12.5	7.4	425
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>												
12	65.8	29.5	4.7	478	66.6	27.4	6.0	456	66.2	28.5	5.3	934
13	93.1	0.2	6.7	502	95.9	0.7	3.4	401	94.3	0.4	5.2	903
14	91.4	0.6	8.2	471	98.1	0.1	2.0	435	94.6	0.3	5.2	906
<b>Mother's education<sup>B</sup></b>												
Pre-primary or none	74.0	10.3	18.0	48	77.9	20.3	1.8	46	75.9	15.1	10.2	94
Primary	80.8	12.0	7.1	593	82.7	12.2	5.4	549	81.7	12.1	6.3	1,142
Lower secondary	76.5	16.5	6.9	284	86.8	9.4	3.8	257	81.4	13.1	5.4	541
Upper secondary	89.4	5.9	4.7	223	88.6	7.9	3.5	223	89.0	6.9	4.1	446
Higher	92.9	2.7	4.4	301	94.7	4.4	0.9	217	93.7	3.4	2.9	518

**Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age (continued)**

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Thailand, 2022

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance rate (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>	
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	83.7	10.1	6.3	1,372	87.8	8.6	3.8	1,173	85.6	9.4	5.2	2,544
Non-Thai	80.6	8.5	10.8	79	72.3	22.8	4.2	120	75.6	17.1	6.8	199
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	75.2	13.8	11.3	285	76.2	16.2	8.0	271	75.7	14.9	9.7	556
Second	73.4	15.6	11.0	295	86.7	10.0	3.2	288	80.0	12.9	7.1	584
Middle	88.4	7.3	4.1	274	88.2	8.9	2.9	293	88.3	8.1	3.5	567
Fourth	90.0	7.3	2.7	317	86.8	8.2	5.0	191	88.8	7.6	3.6	509
Richest	90.6	5.8	3.8	280	94.4	5.3	0.4	248	92.4	5.5	2.2	527

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

<sup>A</sup> The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

<sup>B</sup> 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.

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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 attended, Thailand, 2022												
	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>1</sup>	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>2</sup>	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,274</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,595</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	1.7	73.1	23.7	1.5	100.0	2,665	4.1	65.5	27.6	2.8	100.0	1,384
Female	2.5	72.9	23.3	1.3	100.0	2,609	3.3	68.4	26.4	1.9	100.0	1,211
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	2.6	72.9	22.9	1.6	100.0	2,315	5.1	65.5	25.7	3.6	100.0	1,153
Rural	1.7	73.1	23.9	1.3	100.0	2,960	2.6	67.9	28.1	1.4	100.0	1,442
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	4.2	75.8	19.6	0.4	100.0	466	8.1	74.1	14.1	3.7	100.0	267
Central	2.8	74.4	21.7	1.0	100.0	1,421	4.3	65.6	28.8	1.3	100.0	735
North	2.1	77.1	19.4	1.4	100.0	833	2.1	74.2	19.4	4.3	100.0	418
Northeast	1.0	69.2	29.1	0.7	100.0	1,661	2.0	62.5	34.2	1.3	100.0	784
South	2.0	72.6	21.8	3.7	100.0	892	5.0	65.2	26.3	3.5	100.0	391
<b>Mother's education<sup>A</sup></b>												
Pre-primary or none	0.6	58.8	35.1	5.5	100.0	162	1.1	48.8	40.2	9.9	100.0	81
Primary	1.0	69.8	27.6	1.6	100.0	1,862	3.1	65.8	28.3	2.8	100.0	1,053
Lower secondary	2.1	70.5	25.6	1.8	100.0	1,045	1.0	67.5	29.7	1.8	100.0	487
Upper secondary	2.1	76.9	20.0	1.0	100.0	1,034	2.7	68.5	28.3	0.6	100.0	450
Higher	4.0	79.1	16.6	0.3	100.0	1,170	6.5	73.2	19.3	1.0	100.0	498

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 attended, Thailand, 2022

Grade	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>1</sup>	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>2</sup>	Total	
1 (primary/lower secondary)	2.0	73.0	24.6	0.4	100.0	753	2.2	68.6	26.2	3.0	100.0	864
2 (primary/lower secondary)	1.0	75.6	22.4	0.9	100.0	836	2.8	67.6	27.6	2.0	100.0	882
3 (primary/lower secondary)	1.5	76.7	20.7	1.1	100.0	900	3.2	66.4	28.1	2.3	100.0	822
4 (primary)	2.3	72.8	22.4	2.5	100.0	996	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	1.8	73.6	22.8	1.9	100.0	975	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	4.0	66.1	28.8	1.1	100.0	813	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	2.2	73.5	23.4	0.9	100.0	4,804	3.7	67.5	26.5	2.3	100.0	2,421
Non-Thai	1.1	68.7	24.0	6.2	100.0	470	4.4	57.0	34.7	3.9	100.0	174
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	0.8	68.4	27.8	3.0	100.0	1,098	1.7	57.0	37.5	3.8	100.0	498
Second	1.9	73.1	22.8	2.3	100.0	1,190	3.9	69.6	23.4	3.1	100.0	528
Middle	3.1	73.4	23.2	0.3	100.0	1,085	2.5	71.8	22.7	2.9	100.0	558
Fourth	1.5	74.4	23.4	0.6	100.0	977	4.6	67.9	25.5	1.9	100.0	486
Richest	3.4	76.5	19.8	0.3	100.0	923	6.0	67.1	26.8	0.1	100.0	525

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

<sup>A</sup>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

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age**

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Thailand, 2022

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance rate (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>2A</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>2,680</b>
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	67.7	14.6	0.2	17.2	686	82.0	6.0	0.0	12.1	597	74.4	10.6	0.1	14.8	1,283
Rural	66.8	10.8	0.0	22.6	691	80.4	10.3	0.3	9.3	706	73.7	10.6	0.2	15.9	1,397
<b>Region</b>															
Bangkok	74.3	6.4	0.0	19.4	165	91.6	4.4	0.0	4.0	126	81.8	5.6	0.0	12.7	292
Central	71.3	12.3	0.2	15.6	401	81.1	7.5	0.0	11.9	356	75.9	10.0	0.1	13.9	756
North	65.3	13.3	0.0	21.4	215	88.4	6.2	0.0	5.9	193	76.2	9.9	0.0	14.1	408
Northeast	65.6	13.7	0.0	21.2	419	77.1	11.0	0.5	11.4	406	71.3	12.3	0.3	16.4	825
South	57.9	16.7	0.2	25.4	177	76.1	9.1	0.0	14.8	221	68.0	12.5	0.1	19.5	399
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>															
15	56.1	30.6	0.1	12.6	480	69.7	22.2	0.2	7.8	446	62.7	26.5	0.2	10.3	926
16	70.3	2.8	0.1	26.9	462	91.0	1.1	0.0	8.0	447	80.5	2.0	0.0	17.6	909
17	76.4	3.6	0.0	20.7	435	82.7	1.1	0.3	16.4	409	79.5	2.4	0.1	18.6	844
<b>Mother's education<sup>B</sup></b>															
Pre-primary or none	54.6	23.0	0.1	22.3	46	82.9	2.8	0.0	15.2	25	64.5	16.0	0.0	19.8	71
Primary	51.0	16.5	0.1	32.4	505	75.6	8.3	0.2	16.1	542	63.8	12.3	0.1	23.9	1,047
Lower secondary	76.0	7.7	0.0	16.8	235	80.1	17.2	0.0	2.9	196	77.8	12.0	0.0	10.5	431
Upper secondary	72.6	15.0	0.3	12.2	235	85.1	9.5	0.0	5.4	199	78.3	12.4	0.1	9.1	434
Higher	91.2	8.0	0.0	0.8	228	94.6	5.1	0.0	0.3	184	92.7	6.7	0.0	0.6	412

**Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age (continued)**

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Thailand, 2022

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance rate (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>2A</sup>	
<b>Native language of household head</b>															
Thai	69.4	12.6	0.1	17.9	1,290	81.2	8.3	0.2	10.5	1,207	75.1	10.5	0.1	14.3	2,496
Non-Thai	36.4	14.3	0.0	49.7	88	79.6	9.4	0.0	11.3	96	58.9	11.7	0.0	29.7	183
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	50.6	13.5	0.0	35.5	284	61.7	15.6	0.8	21.9	258	55.9	14.5	0.4	29.0	542
Second	57.3	15.3	0.0	27.6	248	83.7	6.7	0.0	9.7	302	71.8	10.5	0.0	17.8	550
Middle	67.3	14.2	0.4	18.3	268	82.2	8.7	0.0	9.5	230	74.2	11.7	0.2	14.2	498
Fourth	74.8	7.3	0.0	18.2	282	83.3	7.5	0.0	9.8	254	78.8	7.4	0.0	14.2	536
Richest	84.5	13.7	0.0	1.8	296	94.4	3.6	0.0	2.0	257	89.1	9.0	0.0	1.9	554
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)															
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age															
<sup>A</sup> The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education. <sup>B</sup> 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. Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.															

**Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates**

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Thailand, 2022

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school <sup>1</sup>	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 14-16 years at beginning of school year <sup>A</sup>	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school <sup>3</sup>	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 ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school <sup>4</sup>	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate <sup>5</sup>	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years at beginning of school year <sup>A</sup>	Upper secondary completion rate <sup>6</sup>	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year <sup>A</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>2,742</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>2,142</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	96.9	408	97.7	1,413	95.6	471	93.4	471	85.4	1,238	64.1	1,158
Female	101.2	413	99.6	1,329	94.7	421	87.8	435	92.6	1,072	76.0	984
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	93.8	390	99.3	1,270	96.3	399	92.6	380	89.7	1,087	73.8	1,227
Rural	103.8	430	98.1	1,472	94.2	492	89.4	526	87.9	1,223	63.9	915
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	94.3	88	100.0	274	95.8	110	83.0	94	93.3	334	79.7	403
Central	104.4	186	98.7	796	97.0	234	90.7	269	89.5	664	70.8	718
North	85.1	133	98.2	412	97.0	130	80.4	146	88.9	355	63.4	249
Northeast	101.6	267	98.9	822	93.4	295	97.1	244	90.9	647	65.3	463
South	103.2	147	97.4	438	93.3	122	95.2	154	77.6	311	65.1	309
<b>Mother's education<sup>B</sup></b>												
Pre-primary or none	68.0	37	93.3	88	98.3	29	54.0	37	(79.6)	20	na	na
Primary	107.6	307	98.1	1,200	93.6	335	96.0	409	88.3	256	na	na
Lower secondary	103.8	154	99.1	448	94.5	189	82.2	162	93.4	145	na	na
Upper secondary	87.7	191	99.6	474	95.4	180	106.3	128	96.8	88	na	na
Higher	97.7	132	99.9	478	99.2	157	77.5	168	100.0	101	na	na

**Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates (continued)**

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Thailand, 2022

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school <sup>1</sup>	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 14-16 years at beginning of school year <sup>A</sup>	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school <sup>3</sup>	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 ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school <sup>4</sup>	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate <sup>5</sup>	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years at beginning of school year <sup>A</sup>	Upper secondary completion rate <sup>6</sup>	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year <sup>A</sup>
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	99.8	748	99.2	2,566	95.1	824	91.4	847	90.0	2,136	73.4	1,954
Non-Thai	91.4	73	90.5	176	96.1	67	80.6	59	73.6	174	29.7	188
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	99.5	179	96.7	582	93.9	181	82.1	186	77.6	442	41.6	415
Second	99.1	194	98.2	564	90.8	186	93.9	192	86.0	516	62.3	515
Middle	110.3	154	98.9	501	98.3	187	90.5	179	90.5	490	73.8	449
Fourth	97.4	147	99.5	551	95.7	167	96.3	169	90.4	392	77.5	367
Richest	88.4	147	100.0	545	97.2	171	91.3	180	99.1	469	96.3	396

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Primary)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Lower secondary)

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)

<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary)

<sup>A</sup> Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively.

<sup>B</sup> 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 25-49 unweighted cases.

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.



**Table LN.2.8: Parity indices**

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Thailand, 2022

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR <sup>3</sup>	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school ANAR <sup>3</sup>	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>1.21</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	94.4	94.2	94.3	1.00	89.1	83.0	86.0	1.07	82.0	67.7	74.4	1.21
Rural	92.6	92.9	92.8	1.00	84.1	83.9	84.0	1.00	80.4	66.8	73.7	1.20
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	94.3	96.7	95.5	0.98	94.9	87.6	91.0	1.08	91.6	74.3	81.8	1.23
Central	95.3	94.8	95.0	1.01	90.7	82.9	86.4	1.09	81.1	71.3	75.9	1.14
North	93.6	95.9	94.7	0.98	88.3	88.6	88.5	1.00	88.4	65.3	76.2	1.35
Northeast	91.1	90.7	90.9	1.00	80.2	83.5	82.0	0.96	77.1	65.6	71.3	1.18
South	94.2	92.8	93.5	1.01	82.8	77.0	80.1	1.08	76.1	57.9	68.0	1.31
<b>Mother's education<sup>A</sup></b>												
Pre-primary or none	83.1	83.6	83.4	0.99	77.9	74.0	75.9	1.05	82.9	54.6	64.5	1.52
Primary	90.6	92.0	91.4	0.98	82.7	80.8	81.7	1.02	75.6	51.0	63.8	1.48
Lower secondary	95.3	94.0	94.7	1.01	86.8	76.5	81.4	1.13	80.1	76.0	77.8	1.05
Upper secondary	96.1	96.2	96.2	1.00	88.6	89.4	89.0	0.99	85.1	72.6	78.3	1.17
Higher	95.4	94.3	94.9	1.01	94.7	92.9	93.7	1.02	94.6	91.2	92.7	1.04
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	93.6	93.6	93.6	1.00	87.8	83.7	85.6	1.05	81.2	69.4	75.1	1.17
Non-Thai	91.6	92.2	91.9	0.99	72.3	80.6	75.6	0.90	79.6	36.4	58.9	2.19

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices (continued)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Thailand, 2022

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR <sup>3</sup>	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school ANAR <sup>3</sup>	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR <sup>3</sup>
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	91.7	92.0	91.8	1.00	76.2	75.2	75.7	1.01	61.7	50.6	55.9	1.22
Second	92.4	93.0	92.8	0.99	86.7	73.4	80.0	1.18	83.7	57.3	71.8	1.46
Middle	94.6	96.1	95.3	0.98	88.2	88.4	88.3	1.00	82.2	67.3	74.2	1.22
Fourth	91.8	91.2	91.5	1.01	86.8	90.0	88.8	0.96	83.3	74.8	78.8	1.11
Richest	96.6	96.0	96.3	1.01	94.4	90.6	92.4	1.04	94.4	84.5	89.1	1.12
<b>Parity indices</b>												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest <sup>1</sup>	0.95	0.96	0.95	na	0.81	0.83	0.82	na	0.65	0.60	0.63	na
Area												
Rural/Urban <sup>2</sup>	0.98	0.99	0.98	na	0.94	1.01	0.98	na	0.98	0.99	0.99	na
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1												
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1												
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1												
^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												
Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.												

### 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.<sup>11</sup> Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.<sup>12</sup>

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.<sup>13</sup> 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.<sup>14</sup>

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, No. 5.<sup>15</sup>

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 children's behaviour.

In Table LN.3.2 reason for children unable to attend class due to teacher absenteeism is presented.

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 teach in the language that the child speaks at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

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<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> Desforges, C. and A. Abouchar. *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](https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf).

<sup>15</sup> 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=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzIxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.



**Table LN.3.1: Parental involvement in school (continued)**

Percentage of children age 7-14 years 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, 2022

	Percentage of children attending school <sup>A</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year				Number of children age 7-14 years attending school <sup>C</sup>
				School has a governing body open to parents <sup>2</sup>	Attended meeting called by governing body <sup>3</sup>	A meeting discussed key education/financial issues <sup>4</sup>	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress <sup>5</sup>	Met with teachers to discuss child's behaviour <sup>6</sup>	Met with teachers to discuss on how to organize learning during COVID-19 <sup>7</sup>	
<b>Mother's education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	90.7	368	88.8	80.5	59.0	53.6	42.0	71.3	68.2	74.3	330
Primary	94.3	4,186	91.6	77.0	54.4	49.7	48.0	74.5	72.4	74.5	3,882
Lower secondary	95.5	2,307	94.5	78.3	60.2	53.3	44.5	81.5	78.8	81.6	2,174
Upper secondary	96.5	2,111	92.2	76.8	59.6	55.7	46.1	81.1	78.0	85.2	2,021
Higher	97.6	2,346	96.0	83.1	67.3	62.5	47.2	85.2	79.6	86.1	2,259
<b>Native language of household</b>											
Thai	95.5	10,382	93.0	78.9	58.9	53.9	44.1	79.9	77.0	80.7	9,790
Non-Thai	95.0	938	95.2	75.5	65.5	59.6	74.4	73.8	67.1	77.4	877
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	93.3	2,350	87.7	75.8	49.4	45.7	53.8	70.6	69.3	69.9	2,171
Second	93.8	2,486	93.4	81.4	62.2	56.7	49.0	76.8	75.1	80.3	2,291
Middle	96.9	2,346	93.6	75.3	58.2	53.4	43.3	82.8	78.8	82.0	2,232
Fourth	95.3	2,107	96.6	77.9	60.5	54.1	43.9	81.3	78.9	84.2	1,990
Richest	98.6	2,031	94.9	82.9	67.6	62.8	42.0	86.1	79.1	86.5	1,983

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in school management

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

<sup>6</sup> TH indicator LN.S1 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's behaviour

<sup>7</sup> TH indicator LN.S2 - Discussion with teachers regarding learning during COVID-19

<sup>A</sup> As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

<sup>B</sup> Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to adjusted net attendance rates reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers or caretakers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

<sup>C</sup> Excludes non-formal education and home school

na: not applicable

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

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**Table LN.3.2: Inability to attend class due to teacher absence**

Percentage of children age 7-14 years not able to attend class due to absence of teacher, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher absence, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher absence <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher absence
<b>Total<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10,667</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>1,206</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	12.2	5,449	60.3	664
Female	10.4	5,218	59.0	542
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	10.7	4,626	61.7	497
Rural	11.7	6,040	58.3	709
<b>Region</b>				
Bangkok	11.8	968	54.5	114
Central	11.4	2,860	66.2	327
North	7.1	1,746	55.0	123
Northeast	11.9	3,341	54.6	396
South	14.1	1,752	64.1	247
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>				
6 <sup>B</sup>	10.9	294	(74.1)	32
7	12.5	1,331	66.7	166
8	11.8	1,431	70.0	168
9	9.5	1,379	71.7	131
10	8.8	1,471	47.0	130
11	11.9	1,217	54.5	145
12	13.8	1,335	53.3	184
13	8.2	1,272	42.9	104
14	15.5	938	62.4	145
<b>School attendance</b>				
Early childhood education	(*)	10	–	0
Primary	10.9	7,463	64.1	813
Lower secondary	12.1	3,161	49.1	381
Upper secondary	(*)	33	(*)	12

**Table LN.3.2: Inability to attend class due to teacher absence (continued)**

Percentage of children age 7-14 years not able to attend class due to absence of teacher, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher absence, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher absence <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher absence
<b>Mother's education</b>				
Pre-primary or none	9.5	330	(62.4)	32
Primary	9.5	3,882	58.9	368
Lower secondary	14.6	2,174	48.5	318
Upper secondary	10.7	2,021	62.0	217
Higher	12.1	2,259	71.8	272
<b>Native language of household head</b>				
Thai	11.6	9,790	59.6	1,136
Non-Thai	8.0	877	62.3	70
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	7.8	2,171	35.5	169
Second	11.6	2,291	69.4	266
Middle	10.7	2,232	58.9	240
Fourth	15.4	1,990	57.5	307
Richest	11.3	1,983	70.4	225

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher absence

<sup>A</sup> Excludes non-formal education and home school

<sup>B</sup> As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

'-' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator.

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

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

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home**

Percentage of children age 7-14 years<sup>A</sup> with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school <sup>C</sup>	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school <sup>3</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school <sup>C</sup>	Percentage of children who receive help with homework <sup>4</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework <sup>C</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>11,320</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>11,030</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>10,667</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>10,425</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>10,305</b>
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	36.5	5,819	88.5	5,632	96.3	5,449	95.5	5,297	74.2	5,248
Female	43.7	5,500	92.7	5,399	96.9	5,218	95.9	5,128	76.6	5,057
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	48.4	4,854	92.5	4,671	97.6	4,626	98.1	4,470	76.4	4,514
Rural	33.6	6,465	89.2	6,359	95.9	6,040	93.9	5,955	74.6	5,791
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	63.5	1,013	95.0	978	98.5	968	98.7	935	79.3	953
Central	43.1	2,994	90.7	2,895	96.8	2,860	98.7	2,776	75.4	2,768
North	38.0	1,810	89.4	1,793	97.8	1,746	95.2	1,730	71.7	1,708
Northeast	33.9	3,620	92.1	3,579	94.9	3,341	98.4	3,313	73.8	3,171
South	35.9	1,882	86.2	1,785	97.4	1,752	84.2	1,671	79.8	1,706
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>										
6 <sup>B</sup>	49.1	311	94.3	297	96.0	294	95.1	288	96.5	283
7	46.4	1,418	90.0	1,351	96.0	1,331	95.2	1,277	94.3	1,277
8	39.7	1,485	91.4	1,458	97.4	1,431	95.6	1,406	92.3	1,394
9	43.6	1,441	94.4	1,422	97.4	1,379	95.9	1,362	86.0	1,343
10	37.6	1,581	89.8	1,550	95.7	1,471	94.6	1,443	79.7	1,408
11	38.0	1,271	90.0	1,233	96.7	1,217	94.6	1,183	72.2	1,177
12	34.9	1,425	89.5	1,370	97.4	1,335	97.0	1,288	62.4	1,301
13	39.5	1,360	89.2	1,339	97.1	1,272	97.3	1,255	50.2	1,235
14	37.1	1,027	89.0	1,012	94.7	938	95.6	925	50.3	888



**Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home (continued)**

Percentage of children age 7-14 years<sup>A</sup> with 3 or more books to read at home, and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school <sup>C</sup>	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school <sup>3</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school <sup>C</sup>	Percentage of children who receive help with homework <sup>4</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework <sup>C</sup>
<b>School attendance</b>										
Early childhood education	(*)	10	(*)	8	(*)	10	(*)	8	(*)	0
Primary	40.7	7,557	91.7	7,377	96.7	7,463	95.2	7,288	84.7	7,214
Lower secondary	39.0	3,211	90.6	3,142	96.9	3,161	96.8	3,096	53.8	3,062
Upper secondary	(*)	33	(*)	33	(*)	33	(*)	33	(*)	28
Out-of-school	37.1	509	75.1	470	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Mother's education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	23.6	368	82.8	358	96.2	330	81.7	322	52.5	318
Primary	31.2	4,186	87.9	4,114	96.2	3,882	95.2	3,831	67.6	3,735
Lower secondary	37.9	2,307	91.3	2,260	97.6	2,174	95.8	2,135	77.6	2,122
Upper secondary	39.8	2,111	91.7	2,040	94.7	2,021	96.8	1,959	80.4	1,913
Higher	60.4	2,346	94.9	2,259	98.1	2,259	97.6	2,178	85.3	2,217
<b>Native language of household head</b>										
Thai	41.9	10,382	91.1	10,147	96.6	9,790	98.7	9,595	75.3	9,453
Non-Thai	18.9	938	85.0	884	97.1	877	60.9	830	76.8	851
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	22.4	2,350	83.0	2,297	93.5	2,171	92.1	2,130	67.5	2,029
Second	31.4	2,486	89.9	2,415	96.8	2,291	95.2	2,237	72.7	2,218
Middle	36.7	2,346	91.6	2,314	97.5	2,232	95.2	2,205	75.2	2,176
Fourth	48.6	2,107	93.5	2,057	98.0	1,990	97.9	1,951	77.3	1,950
Richest	65.5	2,031	96.1	1,947	97.4	1,983	98.7	1,902	85.0	1,931

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

<sup>A</sup> This table utilises information collected in both the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of respondent to interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module.

<sup>B</sup> As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

<sup>C</sup> Excludes non-formal education and home school

na: not applicable (\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

## 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 Southeast Asia Primary Learning Metrics (SEA-PLM), 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).<sup>16</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup>

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.<sup>18</sup>

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes<sup>19</sup> 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.<sup>20</sup> 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.

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<sup>16</sup> 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](http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf);

Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse. "The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes." *Research in Comparative and International Education* 8, no. 3 (2013): 349-58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349.;

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.

<sup>17</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> Duncan, G. "School Readiness and Later Achievement." *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

<sup>19</sup> 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](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf);

Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. *Literacy Data: More, but not always better*. Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. <https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2>;

Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Learning Assessments for Developing Countries*. Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf>.

<sup>20</sup> 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](http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf).

The MICS Foundational Learning Skills module is designed to measure basic reading and numeracy skills expected upon completion of second grade of primary education.

The reading skills assessment is based on a short story and five comprehension questions (three literal and two inferential). The rationale, development, testing and validation of this module has been documented in two MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5 and No. 9<sup>21</sup>.

In Thailand MICS 2022, reading assessments were only available in Thai. The assessment tools were customised using the official Grade 2 textbooks for this language, ensuring that the vocabulary was appropriate for Grade 2 learners, both in terms of complexity and cultural relevance.<sup>22</sup>

Children were asked what language they mostly speak at home (home language) and children who had ever attended school were also asked what language is or was used most often for teaching in class (school language). Only children who had ever attended school and the school language was Thai were assessed.

The numeracy skills assessment is based on universal skills expected at Grade 2 level. The tool includes four mathematics tasks: number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognition.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years, by sex, who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively. Age and school attendance, by level and grade are among the disaggregates shown and necessary to read some of the reported indicators. These MICS indicators are designed and developed to both inform national policy development and report on global SDG indicator 4.1.1(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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<sup>21</sup> Gochyyev P., S. Mizunoya and M. Cardoso. *Validity and reliability of the MICS foundational learning module*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 9 New York: UNICEF, 2019.

<http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTkvMDUvMDcvMTQvNDMvMzgvODQ0L01JQ1NftWV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYWxfUGFwZXFfOS5wZGYiXV0&sha=1251233507af5fe2>.

<sup>22</sup> In Thailand 2022, reading passages were customised based on guidance provided by technical experts.

**Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills**

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Thai, by sex, Thailand, 2022

	Male					Female					Total						
	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 <sup>1,2,3,7,8</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills <sup>4,5,6</sup>	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years	
	Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential					
<b>Total<sup>1,4</sup></b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>5,632</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>5,399</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>11,030</b>
<b>Area</b>																	
Urban	84.7	79.0	74.0	72.6	2,223	87.7	82.5	76.0	75.4	2,448	86.3	80.8	75.0	74.1	1.04	1.1	4,671
Rural	80.2	72.4	67.0	65.2	3,409	88.6	84.4	74.8	73.9	2,951	84.1	78.0	70.6	69.2	1.13	0.4	6,359
<b>Region</b>																	
Bangkok	89.7	87.9	78.0	78.0	463	92.2	89.9	84.0	82.8	515	91.0	89.0	81.1	80.5	1.06	0.5	978
Central	87.7	78.9	71.9	69.9	1,573	92.4	89.2	81.8	81.6	1,322	89.9	83.6	76.4	75.3	1.17	0.1	2,895
North	82.5	75.7	71.6	70.4	858	92.2	85.7	78.3	77.0	935	87.5	81.0	75.1	73.9	1.09	0.4	1,793
Northeast	80.4	74.0	68.9	67.8	1,876	84.9	79.6	69.7	69.0	1,703	82.5	76.6	69.3	68.4	1.02	0.0	3,579
South	70.3	62.7	61.1	57.8	861	81.9	76.9	68.5	67.8	924	76.3	70.0	64.9	63.0	1.17	3.2	1,785
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>																	
6 <sup>A</sup>	22.6	14.8	17.4	14.2	185	49.4	45.6	23.1	23.1	112	32.7	26.4	19.5	17.6	1.62	2.1	297
7-8 <sup>2,5</sup>	58.8	51.2	46.3	45.3	1,375	68.2	61.6	49.2	48.8	1,433	63.6	56.5	47.8	47.1	1.08	1.5	2,808
7	49.0	40.3	36.3	36.1	668	57.2	50.1	42.0	41.7	683	53.1	45.3	39.2	38.9	1.16	2.9	1,351
8	68.0	61.4	55.7	54.1	707	78.3	72.1	55.7	55.2	750	73.3	66.9	55.7	54.7	1.02	0.3	1,458
9	81.6	75.9	65.7	64.7	762	92.0	87.4	80.2	79.1	660	86.4	81.2	72.4	71.4	1.22	0.1	1,422
10 - 14	95.0	88.1	83.3	81.4	3,309	97.7	93.9	87.8	87.0	3,194	96.3	90.9	85.6	84.2	1.07	0.3	6,503
10	93.2	84.2	79.6	77.6	743	97.3	89.3	80.8	80.5	806	95.4	86.9	80.2	79.1	1.04	0.5	1,550
11	91.3	84.4	71.1	70.7	620	97.4	95.8	88.4	88.1	613	94.3	90.1	79.7	79.4	1.25	0.3	1,233
12	96.0	89.4	85.5	82.8	702	97.4	93.2	87.1	84.2	668	96.7	91.3	86.3	83.5	1.02	0.3	1,370
13	97.6	92.8	90.6	87.6	682	99.3	96.7	93.6	93.3	657	98.4	94.7	92.1	90.4	1.06	0.2	1,339
14	97.1	90.1	90.3	88.8	563	96.8	96.4	92.3	92.3	449	97.0	92.9	91.2	90.3	1.04	0.3	1,012

**Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills (continued)**

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Thai, by sex, Thailand, 2022

	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 <sup>1,2,3,7,8</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills <sup>4,5,6</sup>	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
<b>School attendance</b>																	
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	75.7	68.0	61.0	59.7	3,697	84.6	78.9	68.6	67.9	3,680	80.1	73.4	64.8	63.8	1.14	0.6	7,377
Primary 1	25.0	19.2	17.7	15.7	297	39.1	29.4	16.3	16.3	245	31.4	23.8	17.0	16.0	1.04	1.6	542
Primary 2-3 <sup>3,6</sup>	61.9	53.1	48.8	47.8	1,357	74.6	69.4	55.4	55.1	1,398	68.3	61.4	52.2	51.5	1.15	1.2	2,755
Primary 2	51.6	42.8	39.2	38.8	649	62.4	57.8	45.0	44.6	656	57.0	50.3	42.1	41.8	1.15	2.4	1,305
Primary 3	71.3	62.6	57.6	56.0	708	85.5	79.6	64.7	64.4	742	78.5	71.3	61.2	60.3	1.15	0.2	1,449
Primary 4	86.8	80.6	71.8	70.0	771	94.3	87.2	79.1	78.2	673	90.2	83.7	75.2	73.8	1.12	0.1	1,443
Primary 5	95.9	87.4	76.5	75.3	696	98.3	95.3	86.3	86.1	714	97.1	91.4	81.5	80.8	1.14	0.0	1,410
Primary 6	95.2	87.7	78.8	77.9	577	98.2	91.3	86.2	84.2	650	96.8	89.6	82.7	81.2	1.08	0.2	1,228
Lower secondary	98.1	92.2	90.6	87.9	1,634	98.8	96.9	92.6	92.3	1,509	98.4	94.5	91.6	90.0	1.05	0.1	3,142
Secondary 1	96.7	91.8	88.6	86.3	699	99.2	96.2	91.1	90.5	626	97.9	93.9	89.8	88.3	1.05	0.1	1,325
Secondary 2	99.0	93.1	91.9	88.5	650	99.3	98.0	94.2	94.0	624	99.2	95.5	93.0	91.2	1.06	0.2	1,274
Secondary 3	99.4	91.0	92.5	90.1	283	96.5	96.2	92.5	92.5	258	98.0	93.5	92.5	91.2	1.03	0.0	541
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Out-of-school	70.5	67.6	62.4	62.4	281	74.0	68.1	67.8	62.7	189	71.9	67.8	64.5	62.5	1.01	4.8	470
<b>Mother's education</b>																	
Pre-primary or none	76.3	66.6	56.9	56.6	188	74.0	64.8	59.7	57.6	170	75.2	65.7	58.2	57.1	1.02	2.3	358
Primary	80.4	74.2	68.0	66.5	2,182	85.6	81.6	73.3	72.3	1,932	82.8	77.7	70.5	69.2	1.09	0.7	4,114
Lower secondary	82.5	74.4	69.7	67.8	1,084	88.6	85.7	74.2	74.1	1,176	85.7	80.2	72.1	71.1	1.09	1.4	2,260
Upper secondary	79.6	72.3	67.2	65.0	1,079	90.6	83.8	78.2	77.9	961	84.8	77.7	72.4	71.1	1.20	0.1	2,040
Higher	87.9	81.5	77.8	76.6	1,100	92.0	87.1	79.6	78.6	1,159	90.0	84.4	78.7	77.6	1.03	0.1	2,259
<b>Native language of household head</b>																	
Thai	83.2	76.5	71.0	69.5	5,205	89.6	85.0	77.2	76.6	4,942	86.3	80.6	74.0	72.9	1.10	0.1	10,147
Non-Thai	67.2	57.5	54.5	51.3	427	73.0	67.3	54.3	53.1	457	70.2	62.5	54.4	52.3	1.04	7.3	884

**Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills (continued)**

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Thai, by sex, Thailand, 2022

	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 <sup>1,2,3,7,8</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills <sup>4,5,6</sup>	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																	
Poorest	73.6	64.6	56.3	54.8	1,237	77.8	73.7	66.6	65.8	1,061	75.6	68.8	61.0	59.9	1.20	2.4	2,297
Second	77.0	72.8	65.9	65.6	1,305	88.1	83.8	75.2	74.3	1,110	82.1	77.9	70.2	69.6	1.13	0.6	2,415
Middle	85.2	77.1	75.4	72.7	1,068	90.3	84.7	74.8	73.8	1,246	87.9	81.2	75.1	73.3	1.02	0.0	2,314
Fourth	87.1	80.5	77.9	75.0	1,124	89.2	85.2	78.8	78.6	932	88.0	82.6	78.3	76.7	1.04	0.0	2,057
Richest	90.6	83.4	77.0	75.9	897	95.3	90.3	81.6	81.0	1,050	93.1	87.1	79.5	78.7	1.07	0.1	1,947
<b>Parity indices</b>																	
Wealth																	
Poorest/Richest <sup>7</sup>	0.81	0.77	0.73	0.72	na	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.81	na	0.81	0.79	0.77	0.76	na	na	na
Area																	
Rural/Urban <sup>8</sup>	0.95	0.92	0.91	0.90	na	1.01	1.02	0.98	0.98	na	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.93	na	na	na
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age 7-14)																	
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)																	
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1																	
<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1																	
<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1																	
<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1																	
<sup>7</sup> MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1																	
<sup>8</sup> MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1																	
<p><sup>A</sup> As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.</p> <p>na: not applicable</p> <p>(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.</p> <p>Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'school attendance' and 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.</p>																	

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills																			
Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Thailand, 2022																			
	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 <sup>1,2,3,7,8</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills <sup>4,5,6</sup>	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			
<b>Total<sup>1,4</sup></b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>5,632</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>5,399</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>11,030</b>
<b>Area</b>																			
Urban	88.0	89.2	83.4	77.1	68.9	2,223	87.3	89.5	84.3	71.0	66.7	2,448	87.7	89.4	83.9	73.9	67.7	0.97	4,671
Rural	83.6	86.1	77.7	68.2	60.2	3,409	86.6	86.6	79.1	72.3	66.0	2,951	85.0	86.3	78.4	70.1	62.9	1.10	6,359
<b>Region</b>																			
Bangkok	93.1	95.3	88.8	79.3	74.4	463	92.9	94.1	92.4	77.7	75.1	515	93.0	94.7	90.7	78.5	74.8	1.01	978
Central	88.7	93.1	86.3	80.9	72.7	1,573	88.6	89.9	88.5	77.0	74.9	1,322	88.7	91.6	87.3	79.1	73.7	1.03	2,895
North	85.2	85.2	79.7	64.4	55.9	858	92.3	93.0	86.9	70.8	66.3	935	88.9	89.3	83.4	67.8	61.3	1.19	1,793
Northeast	84.4	86.6	78.8	71.1	62.9	1,876	83.9	84.3	74.1	68.0	59.9	1,703	84.2	85.5	76.5	69.6	61.5	0.95	3,579
South	77.5	76.1	66.5	59.4	50.6	861	81.2	83.3	73.4	68.4	61.1	924	79.4	79.8	70.1	64.1	56.0	1.21	1,785
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>																			
6 <sup>A</sup>	30.0	33.1	34.0	23.8	10.2	185	57.4	62.9	31.3	25.5	17.7	112	40.3	44.4	33.0	24.4	13.0	1.75	297
7-8 <sup>2,5</sup>	74.7	76.5	66.3	48.4	41.5	1,375	68.7	70.2	60.2	46.4	38.1	1,433	71.6	73.3	63.2	47.4	39.8	0.92	2,808
7	65.5	69.4	58.1	39.2	32.1	668	58.0	59.9	50.8	38.1	28.2	683	61.7	64.6	54.4	38.6	30.1	0.88	1,351
8	83.4	83.1	74.1	57.2	50.4	707	78.4	79.6	68.6	54.0	47.1	750	80.8	81.3	71.3	55.5	48.7	0.94	1,458
9	80.3	85.9	73.7	64.5	53.2	762	93.6	95.6	85.7	73.1	67.5	660	86.5	90.4	79.3	68.5	59.8	1.27	1,422
10 - 14	94.1	95.2	89.7	85.7	78.3	3,309	94.7	95.2	91.9	84.4	80.4	3,194	94.4	95.2	90.8	85.0	79.3	1.03	6,503
10	91.7	93.2	84.2	73.9	64.8	743	90.3	89.3	85.0	74.8	67.7	806	91.0	91.2	84.6	74.4	66.3	1.05	1,550
11	91.9	94.1	87.5	79.3	72.4	620	95.2	95.4	91.3	81.3	77.3	613	93.6	94.7	89.4	80.3	74.8	1.07	1,233
12	94.0	93.8	86.5	89.7	80.5	702	94.1	95.7	93.6	89.9	86.3	668	94.1	94.7	90.0	89.8	83.3	1.07	1,370
13	98.0	96.9	96.0	93.0	89.0	682	97.8	99.4	95.2	92.3	89.8	657	97.9	98.1	95.6	92.6	89.4	1.01	1,339
14	95.1	98.6	95.7	94.5	86.6	563	98.4	98.4	97.8	86.0	85.1	449	96.6	98.5	96.6	90.7	85.9	0.98	1,012

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills (continued)																				
Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Thailand, 2022																				
	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 <sup>1,2,3,7,8</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills <sup>4,5,6</sup>	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				
<b>School attendance</b>																				
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	
Primary	79.7	82.3	73.1	61.6	52.7	3,697	82.5	83.6	75.8	63.4	56.7	3,680	81.1	83.0	74.4	62.5	54.7	1.08	7,377	
Primary 1	35.4	40.4	41.4	24.6	12.6	297	43.7	52.4	29.5	20.8	12.2	245	39.1	45.8	36.0	22.9	12.4	0.96	542	
Primary 2-3 <sup>3</sup>	74.8	78.0	65.3	48.1	40.3	1,357	74.4	75.4	66.0	51.0	43.2	1,398	74.6	76.7	65.7	49.6	41.8	1.07	2,755	
Primary 2	69.3	72.2	58.0	43.2	35.9	649	60.2	60.5	53.7	40.2	30.1	656	64.7	66.3	55.8	41.7	33.0	0.84	1,305	
Primary 3	80.0	83.3	72.1	52.6	44.4	708	87.1	88.6	76.9	60.7	54.8	742	83.6	86.0	74.6	56.7	49.7	1.23	1,449	
Primary 4	85.0	87.9	76.3	70.7	59.6	771	91.8	93.2	84.4	73.8	65.2	673	88.1	90.4	80.1	72.2	62.2	1.09	1,443	
Primary 5	91.3	94.0	85.3	75.7	68.2	696	95.9	93.2	89.2	78.9	73.1	714	93.6	93.6	87.3	77.3	70.7	1.07	1,410	
Primary 6	92.7	92.4	88.6	83.1	74.2	577	90.0	92.7	90.5	78.5	75.8	650	91.3	92.6	89.6	80.6	75.1	1.02	1,228	
Lower secondary	98.0	98.0	93.8	93.5	87.3	1,634	97.8	98.4	95.8	91.1	88.9	1,509	97.9	98.2	94.8	92.3	88.1	1.02	3,142	
Secondary 1	98.8	97.2	90.9	92.8	85.7	699	97.3	97.4	97.1	92.9	91.1	626	98.1	97.3	93.8	92.9	88.2	1.06	1,325	
Secondary 2	96.8	98.0	94.9	96.0	89.1	650	97.7	99.1	94.1	92.5	89.3	624	97.3	98.6	94.5	94.3	89.2	1.00	1,274	
Secondary 3	98.7	99.6	98.5	89.5	87.6	283	99.2	99.0	97.1	83.4	82.5	258	98.9	99.3	97.9	86.6	85.2	0.94	541	
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Out-of-school	86.4	91.2	89.2	76.9	68.8	281	86.3	87.8	78.4	75.7	72.5	189	86.3	89.8	84.8	76.4	70.2	1.05	470	
<b>Mother's education</b>																				
Pre-primary or none	71.0	92.5	69.9	70.4	49.6	188	77.9	87.1	71.0	58.1	51.9	170	74.3	89.9	70.4	64.6	50.7	1.05	358	
Primary	83.8	86.4	79.6	69.0	63.0	2,182	86.3	86.8	77.8	70.9	64.1	1,932	84.9	86.6	78.8	69.9	63.5	1.02	4,114	
Lower secondary	85.6	84.9	79.6	72.2	59.1	1,084	87.6	86.5	79.6	71.4	66.4	1,176	86.7	85.7	79.6	71.8	62.9	1.12	2,260	
Upper secondary	84.0	87.1	75.5	67.3	58.9	1,079	87.7	88.6	83.5	76.3	71.0	961	85.7	87.8	79.3	71.6	64.6	1.21	2,040	
Higher	92.2	90.8	87.2	81.1	76.4	1,100	88.0	90.9	89.3	71.4	68.2	1,159	90.0	90.8	88.2	76.2	72.2	0.89	2,259	



<b>Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills (continued)</b>																			
Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Thailand, 2022																			
	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 <sup>1,2,3,7,8</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills <sup>4,5,6</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	discrimination	Addition	completion			Number reading	discrimination	Addition	completion			Number reading	discrimination	Addition	completion			
<b>Native language of household head</b>																			
Thai	86.2	88.0	80.9	73.5	65.6	5,205	87.8	88.8	83.3	73.8	68.6	4,942	87.0	88.4	82.1	73.7	67.0	1.05	10,147
Non-Thai	74.8	78.7	68.4	49.7	40.3	427	77.7	78.0	61.1	48.8	41.5	457	76.3	78.4	64.6	49.2	40.9	1.03	884
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																			
Poorest	81.5	82.1	69.5	59.2	51.2	1,237	81.7	84.6	73.3	64.8	58.2	1,061	81.6	83.2	71.2	61.8	54.4	1.14	2,297
Second	80.5	86.1	77.8	67.2	57.5	1,305	85.5	83.9	78.9	67.9	62.9	1,110	82.8	85.1	78.3	67.6	60.0	1.09	2,415
Middle	88.1	87.0	83.5	74.5	67.8	1,068	86.3	87.9	80.9	73.8	68.1	1,246	87.1	87.5	82.1	74.1	68.0	1.01	2,314
Fourth	89.5	90.7	83.6	76.9	69.3	1,124	86.9	87.3	84.5	76.8	70.5	932	88.3	89.2	84.0	76.9	69.8	1.02	2,057
Richest	89.5	92.3	88.9	85.6	77.7	897	94.4	96.0	90.4	75.7	72.3	1,050	92.1	94.3	89.7	80.2	74.8	0.93	1,947
<b>Parity indices</b>																			
Wealth																			
Poorest/Richest <sup>7</sup>	0.91	0.89	0.78	0.69	0.66	na	0.87	0.88	0.81	0.86	0.81	na	0.89	0.88	0.79	0.77	0.73	na	na
Area																			
Rural/Urban <sup>8</sup>	0.95	0.97	0.93	0.89	0.87	na	0.99	0.97	0.94	1.02	0.99	na	0.97	0.97	0.93	0.95	0.93	na	na
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age 7-14)																			
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)																			
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1																			
<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1																			
<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1																			
<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1																			
<sup>7</sup> MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1																			
<sup>8</sup> MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1																			
<sup>A</sup> As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.																			
na: not applicable																			
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.																			
Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'school attendance' and 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.																			

## 7.5 REMOTE LEARNING

The COVID-19 pandemic led to school closures around the world, affecting almost 1.6 billion students. The effects of even short disruptions in a child's schooling on their learning and wellbeing have been shown to be acute and long lasting. The effects of even short disruptions in a child's schooling on their learning and wellbeing have been shown to be acute and long lasting. The capacities of education systems to respond to the crisis through delivering remote learning and support to children and families have been diverse yet uneven. The most vulnerable children are less likely to access remote learning, and are at higher risk of violence, neglect, child marriage and other risks while schools are closed.<sup>23</sup>

In Thailand, COVID-19 enforced school closures and required the education system to deliver alternative instructions. As per Ministry of Education guidance, the different options included:

- **On-site:** face to face teaching and learning when schools were open;
- **Online:** teachers delivered instructions through various internet platforms and applications such as the DEEP (Digital Education Excellence) Platform, Zoom, Google classroom, etc., mostly older grades;
- **On-air:** broadcasting of available teacher-led lessons through television (primarily DLTV (Distance Learning Television) content which was beamed from Wang Klai Kang Won School to schools in remote areas during the pre-pandemic days to supplement school-based teaching);
- **On-demand:** students accessing pre-recorded available and recommended content on YouTube and other learning platforms including DEEP;
- **On-hand:** developing learning packages, including worksheets aligned with curriculum units for children who were unable to access online instruction to learn at home. Teachers may occasionally visit students' houses.

Teachers were free to choose one (or more) options for teaching and learning.

Tables LN.5.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years who attended classes remotely during COVID-19 pandemic in the last school year. Type of devices used for remote learning and percentage of children who received help for remote learning are shown in Tables LN.5.2.

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<sup>23</sup> UNICEF Office of Research - Innocenti. "Reopening with resilience: Lessons from remote learning during COVID-19." *Innocenti Research Report*. Florence: UNICEF, 2021. <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/Reopening-with-Resilience.pdf>

**Table LN.5.1: Remote learning during COVID-19 pandemic**

Percentage of children age 7-14 years who attended classes remotely during COVID-19 pandemic in the last school year by the main type of remote learning, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage who attended classes remotely during COVID-19 pandemic <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 attended school in the last school year	Main type of remote learning						Total	Number of children age 7-14 attended classes remotely during COVID-19 pandemic in the last school year
			Online	On-air	On-demand	On-hand	No response			
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>10,883</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,951</b>	
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	91.5	5,525	67.2	0.6	8.6	23.3	0.3	100.0	5,057	
Female	91.3	5,358	71.6	1.1	7.5	19.7	0.1	100.0	4,894	
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	93.3	4,675	77.5	0.9	6.8	14.6	0.3	100.0	4,361	
Rural	90.0	6,208	63.0	0.8	9.1	27.0	0.2	100.0	5,590	
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	96.9	988	93.5	0.0	5.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	957	
Central	96.3	2,937	70.8	0.8	11.0	17.4	0.0	100.0	2,827	
North	83.3	1,744	75.1	0.8	4.5	19.7	0.0	100.0	1,453	
Northeast	87.7	3,416	52.5	0.9	8.4	37.5	0.7	100.0	2,996	
South	95.5	1,799	78.2	1.1	7.3	13.4	0.1	100.0	1,718	
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>										
6	79.9	289	46.1	0.0	4.1	49.8	0.0	100.0	231	
7	85.4	1,356	64.8	0.4	3.6	31.2	0.0	100.0	1,158	
8	88.1	1,452	60.9	2.1	5.8	31.1	0.1	100.0	1,279	
9	90.5	1,410	67.1	0.3	7.8	24.8	0.0	100.0	1,276	
10	93.1	1,498	69.6	0.7	9.0	20.6	0.0	100.0	1,395	
11	90.8	1,236	69.4	0.6	6.4	23.6	0.0	100.0	1,122	
12	96.0	1,389	71.7	1.6	10.2	15.2	1.3	100.0	1,333	
13	96.1	1,293	78.3	0.6	14.3	6.7	0.1	100.0	1,243	
14	95.2	961	80.1	0.0	7.5	12.4	0.0	100.0	915	

**Table LN.5.1: Remote learning during COVID-19 pandemic (continued)**

Percentage of children age 7-14 years who attended classes remotely during COVID-19 pandemic in the last school year by the main type of remote learning, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage who attended classes remotely during COVID-19 pandemic <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 attended school in the last school year	Main type of remote learning						Total	Number of children age 7-14 attended classes remotely during COVID-19 pandemic in the last school year
			Online	On-air	On-demand	On-hand	No response			
<b>Mother's education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	86.2	329	59.5	0.1	10.5	29.8	0.0	100.0	283	
Primary	89.7	3,943	62.4	1.4	8.6	27.4	0.2	100.0	3,539	
Lower secondary	92.9	2,241	64.6	0.5	9.1	25.8	0.0	100.0	2,080	
Upper secondary	91.2	2,077	73.8	0.3	6.1	19.2	0.6	100.0	1,894	
Higher	93.9	2,294	82.9	0.8	7.7	8.7	0.0	100.0	2,154	
<b>Native language of household head</b>										
Thai	91.3	10,001	71.3	0.9	7.8	19.8	0.2	100.0	9,135	
Non-Thai	92.6	882	48.1	0.1	11.3	40.5	0.1	100.0	816	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	84.9	2,180	49.6	1.3	10.5	38.2	0.4	100.0	1,850	
Second	90.8	2,370	64.9	0.9	6.2	27.3	0.6	100.0	2,152	
Middle	93.5	2,282	71.3	0.1	9.3	19.3	0.0	100.0	2,135	
Fourth	94.4	2,044	78.2	0.9	7.2	13.7	0.0	100.0	1,928	
Richest	94.0	2,008	82.6	1.0	7.4	9.1	0.0	100.0	1,886	

<sup>1</sup>TH indicator LN.S3 - Attended classes remotely during COVID-19 pandemic

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**Table LN.5.2: Devices used and support for remote learning**

Percentage of children age 7-14 years who attended classes remotely during COVID-19 pandemic in the last school year by type of devices used for remote learning, and percentage of children who received help for remote learning, Thailand, 2022

	Type of devices used for remote learning						Percentage of children who received help for remote learning <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 attended classes remotely during COVID-19 pandemic in the last school year
	Television	Desktop computer	Laptop computer	Tablet	Smart phone	No device		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>9,951</b>
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	2.2	3.2	6.1	8.1	78.5	13.7	71.1	5,057
Female	3.1	4.4	7.7	7.8	77.1	11.3	75.4	4,894
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	2.1	6.6	10.4	11.5	78.7	7.8	73.4	4,361
Rural	3.1	1.6	4.2	5.2	77.1	16.2	73.1	5,590
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	0.7	8.4	10.9	9.1	84.0	0.5	79.8	957
Central	3.9	5.8	10.4	13.5	76.5	8.5	73.5	2,827
North	2.7	6.8	9.6	10.3	74.8	12.1	68.6	1,453
Northeast	2.8	0.4	2.1	3.4	72.2	24.9	67.4	2,996
South	1.5	1.0	5.0	4.2	88.9	4.7	83.2	1,718
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>								
6	0.6	0.3	3.5	10.1	58.7	35.8	78.3	231
7	1.5	3.0	8.1	8.9	68.7	22.1	90.4	1,158
8	3.0	2.8	8.7	10.4	68.0	21.2	85.4	1,279
9	2.3	2.6	6.6	7.9	76.3	13.6	79.0	1,276
10	5.1	6.3	7.8	8.4	74.2	11.3	80.9	1,395
11	2.1	2.9	5.3	5.3	80.5	11.8	69.6	1,122
12	2.2	3.7	4.6	7.2	83.7	9.1	65.4	1,333
13	2.0	3.4	6.4	8.8	88.6	1.7	59.8	1,243
14	3.3	6.4	9.2	5.3	88.7	3.3	47.6	915

**Table LN.5.2: Devices used and support for remote learning (continued)**

Percentage of children age 7-14 years who attended classes remotely during COVID-19 pandemic in the last school year by type of devices used for remote learning, and percentage of children who received help for remote learning, Thailand, 2022

	Type of devices used for remote learning						Percentage of children who received help for remote learning <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 attended classes remotely during COVID-19 pandemic in the last school year
	Television	Desktop computer	Laptop computer	Tablet	Smart phone	No device		
<b>Mother's education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	0.2	0.0	0.7	2.2	75.5	21.6	70.2	283
Primary	2.0	1.7	1.8	3.7	81.5	15.0	63.9	3,539
Lower secondary	3.0	2.2	4.3	6.3	77.8	15.2	77.0	2,080
Upper secondary	3.9	5.6	8.8	10.5	75.4	11.5	80.1	1,894
Higher	2.6	7.6	16.9	15.2	74.1	5.6	79.3	2,154
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	2.8	4.0	7.4	8.6	79.0	10.7	72.0	9,135
Non-Thai	1.5	0.6	1.4	1.1	64.6	32.7	87.5	816
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	71.8	26.9	65.4	1,850
Second	2.8	0.2	0.7	2.6	78.2	18.8	70.9	2,152
Middle	3.2	0.9	2.4	4.5	84.9	8.9	75.3	2,135
Fourth	2.7	2.8	8.5	8.3	84.0	5.8	76.6	1,928
Richest	2.5	15.7	24.2	25.0	69.0	2.2	77.9	1,886

<sup>1</sup>TH indicator LN.S4 - Support for remote learning

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 places of birth in Thailand, i.e., hospital, and out-of-hospital. 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, 2022					
	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered <sup>1</sup>	
	Seen	Not seen			
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>10,502</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	71.7	26.8	1.4	99.9	5,640
Female	71.3	27.8	0.6	99.7	4,862
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	62.7	35.5	1.5	99.7	4,273
Rural	77.6	21.6	0.7	99.9	6,229
<b>Region</b>					
Bangkok	40.9	56.7	1.5	99.1	830
Central	71.6	25.9	2.4	99.9	2,783
North	78.4	21.1	0.3	99.8	1,832
Northeast	75.7	23.8	0.5	100.0	3,259
South	71.0	28.4	0.5	99.8	1,797
<b>Age (in months)</b>					
0-11	72.4	26.4	1.0	99.8	1,648
12-23	77.0	22.1	0.9	100.0	1,994
24-35	71.7	26.8	1.3	99.8	2,276
36-47	69.7	28.8	1.1	99.6	2,283
48-59	67.9	31.2	0.8	100.0	2,300

<sup>1</sup> 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](https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf).



**Table PR.1.1: Birth registration (continued)**

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered, Thailand, 2022

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities			Total registered <sup>1</sup>	Number of children
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate		
	Seen	Not seen			
<b>Mother's education</b>					
Pre-primary or none	57.0	30.1	11.7	98.7	461
Primary	71.2	27.6	0.8	99.6	2,729
Lower secondary	74.8	24.9	0.3	100.0	2,039
Upper secondary	75.3	23.8	0.9	100.0	2,397
Higher	68.6	31.2	0.2	100.0	2,842
<b>Native language of household head</b>					
Thai	71.4	27.8	0.7	99.9	9,331
Non-Thai	72.4	23.1	3.7	99.3	1,171
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	75.3	22.0	2.3	99.6	2,362
Second	72.1	26.2	1.3	99.6	2,236
Middle	70.7	28.7	0.6	100.0	2,140
Fourth	74.3	25.2	0.5	100.0	2,036
Richest	63.4	36.4	0.1	100.0	1,729
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1					
Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of 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<sup>2</sup> 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 2022, 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

**Table PR.2.1: Child discipline**

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method <sup>1</sup>	
			Any	Severe <sup>A</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>22,416</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	39.5	39.1	41.8	1.6	56.0	11,766
Female	44.3	36.6	35.1	1.4	51.3	10,650
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	43.2	35.9	37.3	1.3	53.1	9,355
Rural	40.8	39.3	39.5	1.6	54.2	13,061
<b>Region</b>						
Bangkok	44.4	33.3	44.1	2.1	54.9	1,927
Central	45.1	31.5	33.5	1.3	45.3	5,946
North	38.1	48.0	33.6	1.1	58.0	3,777
Northeast	42.5	38.6	39.9	1.8	54.7	7,081
South	37.8	39.0	46.7	1.2	60.5	3,685
<b>Age</b>						
1-2	45.4	27.9	39.0	1.4	47.6	4,274
3-4	35.8	40.0	50.6	2.1	60.4	4,583
5-9	39.2	40.5	43.8	1.5	57.8	6,544
10-14	46.0	40.3	25.6	1.1	49.4	7,015
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	41.5	33.0	41.5	3.1	54.3	853
Primary	39.6	42.5	39.7	2.0	57.3	7,327
Lower secondary	41.7	38.1	38.4	1.6	52.8	4,352
Upper secondary	37.3	40.8	42.6	1.3	58.1	4,524
Higher	49.0	29.8	33.3	0.7	45.9	5,343
<b>Native language of household head</b>						
Thai	42.4	37.4	37.8	1.5	52.9	20,296
Non-Thai	36.5	43.3	46.1	1.4	62.0	2,119
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	35.4	46.4	43.9	1.6	62.0	4,922
Second	40.3	38.4	42.2	2.6	56.1	4,815
Middle	37.3	38.7	38.9	1.5	55.5	4,512
Fourth	45.7	35.2	37.2	0.6	50.7	4,320
Richest	53.0	28.5	28.5	0.8	41.6	3,847

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

<sup>A</sup> 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  
 Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

**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, 2022

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>15,790</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	39.1	1,058
Female	38.6	14,731
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	35.8	6,924
Rural	40.9	8,865
<b>Region</b>		
Bangkok	25.2	1,477
Central	36.9	4,298
North	36.4	2,722
Northeast	41.0	4,936
South	48.1	2,357
<b>Age</b>		
<25	39.5	1,052
25-34	35.8	4,041
35-49	38.6	6,564
50+	41.3	4,134
<b>Education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	39.3	572
Primary	42.8	5,357
Lower secondary	40.8	2,994
Upper secondary	39.3	3,194
Higher	30.1	3,660
<b>Native language of household head</b>		
Thai	38.6	14,515
Non-Thai	40.0	1,274
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	43.8	3,397
Second	40.1	3,390
Middle	41.5	3,053
Fourth	35.3	3,179
Richest	31.5	2,769

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

### 8.3 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup>

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.<sup>5,6</sup> 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.3.1W and PR.3.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls and boys aged 15-19 years who are currently married, and the percentage of women and men in a polygynous union.

Tables PR.3.2W and PR.3.2M 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.3.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

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<sup>3</sup> All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

**Table PR.3.1W: 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, 2022

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union <sup>4</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>21,089</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>18,647</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>11,840</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	2.8	11,566	2.9	13.0	10,405	3.3	12.7	1,249	8.4	1,161	1.4	6,049
Rural	4.2	9,523	4.4	19.5	8,242	8.5	22.9	903	6.9	1,281	1.4	5,790
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	2.3	3,464	2.5	10.2	3,193	2.5	8.8	432	4.1	271	1.9	1,611
Central	3.6	7,165	3.6	14.0	6,462	7.2	19.3	726	10.6	703	1.5	3,914
North	3.9	2,837	4.2	20.7	2,467	10.9	24.4	228	9.4	370	1.3	1,757
Northeast	3.5	4,778	3.7	18.9	4,046	3.8	17.2	473	5.9	732	0.9	2,759
South	3.9	2,846	4.0	18.2	2,479	4.4	17.2	294	6.4	367	1.6	1,799
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	2.6	2,442	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.7	2,442	0.0	187
15-17	2.3	1,583	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.6	1,583	0.0	57
18-19	3.2	860	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.2	860	0.0	130
20-24	5.5	2,152	5.5	17.0	2,152	5.5	17.0	2,152	na	na	1.1	724
25-29	3.4	3,073	3.4	15.9	3,073	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	1,532
30-34	5.2	3,004	5.2	17.6	3,004	na	na	na	na	na	0.7	1,947
35-39	2.7	3,146	2.7	14.4	3,146	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	2,175
40-44	3.0	3,494	3.0	16.6	3,494	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	2,537
45-49	2.5	3,778	2.5	14.4	3,778	na	na	na	na	na	2.1	2,739

Table PR.3.1W: 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, 2022

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union <sup>4</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union	
<b>Education</b>													
Pre-primary or none	6.3	435	6.4	25.3	408	(5.6)	(12.7)	31	(49.5)	27	0.7	338	
Primary	8.2	3,238	7.8	29.7	3,176	33.3	47.8	116	50.3	62	1.6	2,567	
Lower secondary	6.1	3,817	5.7	28.7	3,396	9.7	46.2	334	19.9	420	1.1	2,590	
Upper secondary	2.2	5,457	3.0	16.1	3,870	4.8	20.5	484	3.0	1,587	2.0	2,682	
Higher	1.0	8,012	1.0	4.1	7,666	1.9	4.5	1,168	3.4	345	1.1	3,589	
DK/Missing	0.0	130	0.0	0.0	130	(*)	(*)	20	–	0	(2.3)	74	
<b>Native language of household head</b>													
Thai	3.3	19,592	3.4	15.4	17,318	4.9	16.1	1,970	7.7	2,275	1.5	10,804	
Non-Thai	4.8	1,497	5.2	22.2	1,329	12.2	26.1	182	7.6	168	1.0	1,036	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	7.0	3,223	7.8	25.9	2,750	12.4	28.5	359	9.6	473	1.5	2,111	
Second	3.8	4,185	3.9	20.3	3,596	5.7	20.1	476	10.3	589	1.3	2,296	
Middle	3.2	4,358	3.2	15.4	3,889	3.6	15.2	452	9.8	469	1.8	2,455	
Fourth	2.9	4,431	2.7	14.2	4,008	3.9	17.1	420	6.9	423	1.5	2,458	
Richest	1.5	4,891	1.6	7.9	4,404	3.1	6.2	446	1.2	487	1.1	2,519	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

'-' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator.

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

Table PR.3.1M: 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, 2022												
	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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union <sup>4</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>9,452</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8,239</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4,395</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	0.6	5,185	0.7	5.5	4,626	0.3	5.5	624	3.6	559	1.8	2,460
Rural	1.5	4,267	1.6	8.1	3,614	0.9	6.3	490	1.8	654	1.4	1,935
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	0.2	1,546	0.2	4.6	1,401	0.0	2.4	209	1.6	146	2.1	668
Central	0.8	3,201	0.9	6.8	2,840	0.1	8.8	368	3.2	361	2.4	1,540
North	1.6	1,280	1.8	9.0	1,110	1.9	5.7	147	1.0	170	1.7	617
Northeast	0.9	2,084	0.8	5.3	1,714	0.5	6.6	195	3.4	371	0.6	893
South	2.2	1,340	2.2	8.3	1,175	1.0	3.2	195	2.5	165	0.7	677
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	0.7	1,213	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.7	1,213	(0.0)	32
15-17	0.6	775	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.1	775	(*)	8
18-19	0.8	438	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.5	438	(0.0)	24
20-24	0.6	1,114	0.6	5.8	1,114	0.6	5.8	1,114	na	na	4.9	210
25-29	1.3	1,307	1.3	9.0	1,307	na	na	na	na	na	0.8	477
30-34	1.7	1,419	1.7	8.2	1,419	na	na	na	na	na	2.7	778
35-39	1.5	1,355	1.5	7.6	1,355	na	na	na	na	na	0.6	788
40-44	0.7	1,530	0.7	5.5	1,530	na	na	na	na	na	2.2	1,014
45-49	0.6	1,515	0.6	4.0	1,515	na	na	na	na	na	0.8	1,095

Table PR.3.1M: 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, 2022

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union <sup>4</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
<b>Education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	0.4	231	0.4	4.3	217	(2.4)	(9.1)	20	(*)	14	1.8	153
Primary	1.9	1,776	2.0	12.1	1,689	0.5	10.0	156	6.5	87	2.4	1,032
Lower secondary	1.8	2,174	1.8	9.8	1,879	1.9	13.6	234	3.3	295	2.8	1,025
Upper secondary	0.6	2,605	0.7	5.5	1,934	0.1	3.5	284	1.5	671	0.8	1,041
Higher	0.3	2,622	0.3	1.8	2,479	0.1	1.4	409	2.5	143	0.6	1,112
DK/Missing	(0.0)	45	(0.0)	(0.0)	42	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	2	(*)	32
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	1.0	8,698	1.1	6.8	7,567	0.4	6.2	977	2.7	1,131	1.7	4,004
Non-Thai	0.8	754	1.0	4.5	673	1.4	2.9	138	1.7	81	1.1	391
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	1.4	1,855	1.4	7.5	1,612	0.3	3.0	210	5.3	243	1.6	848
Second	1.4	1,996	1.5	8.7	1,764	0.6	6.2	314	3.3	231	3.4	849
Middle	0.9	1,925	1.0	5.3	1,690	0.4	8.5	236	3.6	236	1.0	906
Fourth	0.4	1,824	0.2	6.2	1,570	0.1	6.3	179	1.1	254	1.3	882
Richest	1.0	1,852	1.2	5.4	1,603	1.5	4.4	175	0.2	249	0.9	910

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18)

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

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

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



**Table PR.3.2W: 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, 2022

	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>11,566</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>10,405</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>9,523</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>8,242</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>21,089</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>18,647</b>
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	2.4	1,161	na	na	2.8	1,281	na	na	2.6	2,442	na	na
15-17	2.5	718	na	na	2.2	865	na	na	2.3	1,583	na	na
18-19	2.2	443	na	na	4.2	417	na	na	3.2	860	na	na
20-24	3.3	1,249	12.7	1,249	8.5	903	22.9	903	5.5	2,152	17.0	2,152
25-29	3.2	1,808	12.4	1,808	3.6	1,265	20.9	1,265	3.4	3,073	15.9	3,073
30-34	4.2	1,702	13.7	1,702	6.6	1,302	22.7	1,302	5.2	3,004	17.6	3,004
35-39	2.2	1,788	11.0	1,788	3.3	1,358	18.8	1,358	2.7	3,146	14.4	3,146
40-44	1.7	1,942	13.5	1,942	4.7	1,552	20.4	1,552	3.0	3,494	16.6	3,494
45-49	3.0	1,915	14.4	1,915	2.0	1,863	14.4	1,863	2.5	3,778	14.4	3,778
na: not applicable												

**Table PR.3.2M: 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, 2022

	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5,185</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4,626</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4,267</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3,614</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>9,452</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8,239</b>
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	0.1	559	na	na	1.2	654	na	na	0.7	1,213	na	na
15-17	0.0	390	na	na	1.1	385	na	na	0.6	775	na	na
18-19	0.1	169	na	na	1.3	269	na	na	0.8	438	na	na
20-24	0.3	624	5.5	624	0.9	490	6.3	490	0.6	1,114	5.8	1,114
25-29	1.3	786	6.6	786	1.4	521	12.6	521	1.3	1,307	9.0	1,307
30-34	1.4	800	8.3	800	2.0	619	7.9	619	1.7	1,419	8.2	1,419
35-39	0.4	682	3.9	682	2.6	673	11.4	673	1.5	1,355	7.6	1,355
40-44	0.1	896	5.2	896	1.6	634	5.8	634	0.7	1,530	5.5	1,530
45-49	0.5	837	3.4	837	0.7	678	4.8	678	0.6	1,515	4.0	1,515
na: not applicable												

Table PR.3.3: 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, 2022

	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 <sup>1</sup>	Husband/partner's age unknown	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older <sup>2</sup>	Husband/partner's age unknown		Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>724</b>
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	16.8	45.6	26.6	7.4	3.7	100.0	98	18.5	54.5	18.2	8.9	0.0	100.0	368
Rural	11.5	49.4	32.9	5.9	0.2	100.0	89	13.4	56.0	19.4	10.9	0.2	100.0	356
<b>Region</b>														
Bangkok	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	20.7	52.1	11.5	15.8	0.0	100.0	100
Central	12.4	53.6	29.8	4.1	0.0	100.0	75	11.7	66.2	16.1	5.9	0.1	100.0	280
North	8.3	40.0	38.9	1.9	10.8	100.0	35	21.2	45.3	21.4	11.9	0.2	100.0	96
Northeast	22.1	40.4	25.0	12.5	0.0	100.0	43	14.4	47.2	28.5	9.6	0.2	100.0	150
South	16.0	39.3	31.7	13.0	0.0	100.0	24	20.8	49.2	16.3	13.7	0.0	100.0	98
<b>Education</b>														
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	(3.2)	(61.5)	(23.3)	(12.0)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Primary	16.9	22.9	40.7	19.5	0.0	100.0	31	7.3	55.9	15.0	21.5	0.3	100.0	81
Lower secondary	11.8	63.1	16.1	4.7	4.3	100.0	84	11.3	50.7	29.2	8.6	0.2	100.0	226
Upper secondary	5.9	48.5	40.3	5.2	0.1	100.0	47	10.6	65.0	15.1	9.3	0.0	100.0	213
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	36.4	48.6	7.6	7.4	0.0	100.0	161
<b>Native language of household head</b>														
Thai	13.7	46.9	30.6	6.7	2.1	100.0	174	17.4	54.6	18.2	9.7	0.1	100.0	614
Non-Thai	21.9	54.8	16.6	6.7	0.0	100.0	13	8.5	58.9	21.7	10.8	0.2	100.0	110
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	26.4	42.9	24.9	5.6	0.3	100.0	45	11.9	50.7	22.7	14.5	0.3	100.0	198
Second	12.9	31.6	45.4	10.1	0.0	100.0	61	18.4	58.2	18.4	5.0	0.0	100.0	181
Middle	13.5	44.6	28.0	6.3	7.7	100.0	46	24.8	48.2	16.9	10.0	0.1	100.0	151
Fourth	(2.4)	(82.6)	(11.6)	(3.1)	(0.3)	100.0	29	8.6	61.7	17.2	12.5	0.0	100.0	138
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	17.4	65.1	15.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	55

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)<sup>2</sup> 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.

Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

## 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<sup>7</sup>.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M 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.

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<sup>7</sup> 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](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf).

**Table PR.4.1W: 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, 2022

	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:				Number of women
	Robbery <sup>A</sup>			Assault <sup>B</sup>			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year <sup>1</sup>	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	Multiple times in the last 1 year					
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>21,089</b>	
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	11,566	
Rural	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	9,523	
<b>Region</b>											
Bangkok	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	3,464	
Central	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	7,165	
North	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	2,837	
Northeast	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	4,778	
South	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	2,846	
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	2,442	
15-17	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	1,583	
18-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	860	
20-24	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	2,152	
25-29	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	3,073	
30-34	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	3,004	
35-39	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	3,146	
40-44	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	3,494	
45-49	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	3,778	
<b>Education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	435	
Primary	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	3,238	
Lower secondary	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.3	3,817	
Upper secondary	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	5,457	
Higher	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	8,012	
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	130	
<b>Native language of household head</b>											
Thai	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	19,592	
Non-Thai	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1,497	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	3,223	
Second	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	4,185	
Middle	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	4,358	
Fourth	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	4,431	
Richest	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	4,891	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

<sup>A</sup> A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

<sup>B</sup> An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

**Table PR.4.1M: 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, 2022

	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:				Number of men
	Robbery <sup>A</sup>			Assault <sup>B</sup>		In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year <sup>1</sup>	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					
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9,452</b>	
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	5,185	
Rural	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.7	0.3	4,267	
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	1,546	
Central	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3,201	
North	1.4	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.6	2.2	1.1	0.3	1,280	
Northeast	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.3	2,084	
South	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	1,340	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.8	2.7	1.0	0.2	1,213	
15-17	2.1	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.7	3.1	1.0	0.3	775	
18-19	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.1	0.1	438	
20-24	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.2	1,114	
25-29	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1,307	
30-34	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1,419	
35-39	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1,355	
40-44	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.4	1,530	
45-49	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	1,515	
<b>Education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	231	
Primary	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	1,776	
Lower secondary	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4	2.0	0.6	0.1	2,174	
Upper secondary	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	2,605	
Higher	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	2,622	
DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	45	
<b>Native language of household head</b>										
Thai	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	8,698	
Non-Thai	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	754	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.3	2.1	1.0	0.4	1,855	
Second	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.1	1,996	
Middle	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1,925	
Fourth	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	1,824	
Richest	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	1,852	

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

<sup>A</sup> A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

<sup>B</sup> An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

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

## 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.<sup>7</sup>

Tables PR.5.1W and PR.5.1M 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.

Table PR.5.1W: 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, 2022

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark <sup>1</sup>	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						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
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>21,089</b>
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	10.2	66.9	14.3	1.0	7.5	100.0	77.0	15.9	74.9	3.8	0.3	5.1	100.0	90.7	1.2	11,566
Rural	14.7	61.6	12.8	0.7	10.2	100.0	76.4	22.4	67.4	4.3	0.2	5.7	100.0	89.7	0.9	9,523
<b>Region</b>																
Bangkok	5.4	71.7	18.8	1.9	2.2	100.0	77.0	7.6	86.1	3.3	0.1	2.9	100.0	93.5	1.9	3,464
Central	14.1	59.7	13.7	0.8	11.7	100.0	73.7	20.5	67.1	4.4	0.1	7.9	100.0	87.6	0.9	7,165
North	16.6	64.1	9.4	0.3	9.5	100.0	80.8	26.7	64.5	2.8	0.4	5.7	100.0	91.1	0.7	2,837
Northeast	11.4	68.0	12.2	0.6	7.8	100.0	79.3	17.8	74.1	4.3	0.4	3.4	100.0	91.8	1.0	4,778
South	13.1	62.4	13.9	0.8	9.8	100.0	75.6	22.4	67.2	4.6	0.3	5.4	100.0	89.7	1.0	2,846
<b>Age</b>																
15-19	9.8	60.8	16.0	1.2	12.1	100.0	70.6	17.5	67.6	6.4	0.5	8.0	100.0	85.1	1.6	2,442
15-17	10.9	56.2	18.1	1.9	12.9	100.0	67.1	19.9	64.0	7.5	0.6	8.0	100.0	83.9	2.3	1,583
18-19	7.8	69.2	12.2	0.1	10.6	100.0	77.1	13.2	74.2	4.3	0.3	8.1	100.0	87.3	0.4	860
20-24	11.1	64.4	15.2	1.0	8.3	100.0	75.5	16.7	72.4	5.2	0.2	5.5	100.0	89.2	1.1	2,152
25-29	11.2	62.1	15.9	1.1	9.8	100.0	73.2	17.2	74.4	4.4	0.2	3.8	100.0	91.5	1.2	3,073
30-34	12.2	65.4	13.3	0.6	8.6	100.0	77.6	20.0	71.1	2.7	0.4	5.7	100.0	91.1	0.9	3,004
35-39	12.7	63.4	13.5	1.1	9.3	100.0	76.0	17.2	73.5	2.7	0.2	6.4	100.0	90.5	1.3	3,146
40-44	12.4	68.6	11.2	0.7	7.1	100.0	80.9	19.2	72.6	4.1	0.2	3.9	100.0	91.8	0.8	3,494
45-49	14.9	65.4	12.1	0.6	7.0	100.0	80.3	22.4	68.6	3.4	0.2	5.3	100.0	91.0	0.7	3,778



Table PR.5.1W: 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, 2022

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark <sup>1</sup>	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						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
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
<b>Education</b>																
Pre-primary or none	14.1	68.9	8.3	0.3	8.6	100.0	82.1	12.2	78.4	1.1	0.2	8.1	100.0	89.7	0.5	435
Primary	13.6	68.4	10.5	0.6	6.8	100.0	82.0	20.4	69.8	4.1	0.1	5.5	100.0	90.3	0.7	3,238
Lower secondary	10.6	67.0	12.5	1.1	8.7	100.0	77.6	15.8	74.5	4.3	0.5	4.9	100.0	90.3	1.4	3,817
Upper secondary	11.4	62.9	15.3	0.9	9.5	100.0	74.3	19.1	71.0	4.1	0.2	5.7	100.0	90.0	1.0	5,457
Higher	13.2	62.9	14.5	0.9	8.5	100.0	76.0	20.0	70.4	3.9	0.3	5.3	100.0	90.4	1.1	8,012
DK/Missing	0.0	50.8	16.9	0.0	32.3	100.0	50.8	6.0	89.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	95.7	0.0	130
<b>Native language of household head</b>																
Thai	12.4	64.1	13.9	0.9	8.6	100.0	76.5	18.8	71.5	4.1	0.3	5.3	100.0	90.3	1.1	19,592
Non-Thai	10.2	70.0	9.8	0.5	9.5	100.0	79.9	19.9	70.6	2.4	0.1	7.0	100.0	90.2	0.6	1,497
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																
Poorest	9.4	66.9	14.5	0.5	8.7	100.0	76.2	16.7	71.3	5.8	0.5	5.7	100.0	87.9	0.9	3,223
Second	9.3	68.3	12.3	1.1	9.1	100.0	77.6	14.7	76.5	3.9	0.2	4.6	100.0	91.2	1.2	4,185
Middle	12.3	64.1	13.4	0.9	9.3	100.0	76.2	18.0	73.5	3.4	0.2	4.9	100.0	91.4	1.0	4,358
Fourth	11.8	64.2	15.1	1.0	7.8	100.0	76.1	17.9	73.1	3.7	0.2	5.1	100.0	91.0	1.1	4,431
Richest	17.1	60.3	13.1	0.8	8.6	100.0	77.4	25.4	64.0	3.7	0.2	6.6	100.0	89.4	1.0	4,891
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4																

Table PR.5.1M: 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, 2022

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark <sup>1</sup>	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men	
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>9,452</b>
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	13.5	75.8	8.3	0.3	2.2	100.0	89.2	20.2	76.2	1.8	0.1	1.6	100.0	96.5	0.3	5,185
Rural	23.7	69.4	5.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	93.1	30.4	66.2	1.9	0.1	1.3	100.0	96.6	0.1	4,267
<b>Region</b>																
Bangkok	8.0	79.3	12.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	87.2	9.8	87.5	2.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	97.3	0.2	1,546
Central	20.2	70.3	7.0	0.2	2.4	100.0	90.5	28.6	67.4	2.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	96.0	0.2	3,201
North	21.4	71.8	4.8	0.0	1.9	100.0	93.2	31.1	65.8	1.5	0.0	1.6	100.0	96.7	0.0	1,280
Northeast	19.7	72.1	6.7	0.4	1.1	100.0	91.8	24.4	72.0	2.1	0.3	1.2	100.0	96.4	0.6	2,084
South	19.0	74.1	4.6	0.0	2.3	100.0	93.1	27.9	68.9	1.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	96.9	0.0	1,340
<b>Age</b>																
15-19	20.4	69.6	6.7	0.2	3.2	100.0	90.0	25.9	69.8	2.1	0.3	1.9	100.0	95.7	0.4	1,213
15-17	20.6	67.5	8.2	0.0	3.7	100.0	88.1	23.6	70.8	2.4	0.4	2.8	100.0	94.4	0.4	775
18-19	20.1	73.3	3.9	0.5	2.2	100.0	93.4	30.1	67.9	1.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.1	0.5	438
20-24	15.7	76.2	6.2	0.6	1.3	100.0	91.9	22.6	74.0	2.2	0.1	1.0	100.0	96.7	0.6	1,114
25-29	18.0	71.6	8.3	0.1	2.0	100.0	89.6	22.6	72.5	2.3	0.1	2.4	100.0	95.1	0.2	1,307
30-34	17.0	74.3	7.0	0.2	1.5	100.0	91.3	24.7	72.4	2.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	96.9	0.2	1,419
35-39	18.9	74.1	6.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	93.0	24.1	73.0	1.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	97.1	0.2	1,355
40-44	16.4	73.8	7.6	0.1	2.0	100.0	90.3	24.1	72.9	1.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	97.0	0.1	1,530
45-49	19.9	71.0	7.2	0.1	1.8	100.0	90.9	29.0	67.9	1.5	0.0	1.6	100.0	96.9	0.1	1,515

Table PR.5.1M: 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, 2022

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark <sup>1</sup>	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men	
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark
<b>Education</b>																
Pre-primary or none	15.8	77.7	5.6	0.1	0.9	100.0	93.5	17.3	81.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	100.0	98.7	0.1	231
Primary	18.9	74.6	5.1	0.2	1.2	100.0	93.5	25.8	71.0	2.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	96.7	0.2	1,776
Lower secondary	17.9	73.7	6.6	0.1	1.6	100.0	91.6	25.5	71.6	1.7	0.1	1.2	100.0	97.1	0.1	2,174
Upper secondary	18.5	70.8	8.2	0.1	2.4	100.0	89.2	23.4	72.8	1.6	0.2	1.9	100.0	96.3	0.2	2,605
Higher	17.6	73.1	7.7	0.3	1.3	100.0	90.7	26.0	70.0	2.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	96.0	0.3	2,622
DK/Missing	(5.5)	(60.2)	(18.7)	(3.4)	(12.2)	100.0	(65.7)	(5.5)	(91.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	100.0	(96.6)	(3.4)	45
<b>Native language of household head</b>																
Thai	17.8	73.1	7.2	0.2	1.7	100.0	90.9	24.7	71.8	2.0	0.1	1.5	100.0	96.4	0.2	8,698
Non-Thai	20.8	71.1	6.4	0.2	1.6	100.0	91.8	26.7	70.7	0.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	97.4	0.2	754
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																
Poorest	15.7	74.7	7.6	0.2	1.9	100.0	90.3	21.8	75.1	1.7	0.1	1.4	100.0	96.7	0.2	1,855
Second	14.1	77.3	6.1	0.1	2.4	100.0	91.4	21.0	75.6	1.9	0.2	1.3	100.0	96.7	0.3	1,996
Middle	19.7	72.6	6.6	0.1	1.0	100.0	92.3	25.2	71.1	2.3	0.1	1.3	100.0	96.3	0.1	1,925
Fourth	18.3	71.4	7.9	0.4	2.0	100.0	89.7	25.8	71.0	1.7	0.0	1.4	100.0	96.8	0.4	1,824
Richest	22.7	68.3	7.6	0.2	1.2	100.0	91.1	30.6	65.5	1.8	0.0	2.1	100.0	96.0	0.2	1,852

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

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

## 8.6 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Thailand MICS 2022 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.6.1W for women and in Table PR.6.1M for men.

Table PR.6.1W: 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, 2022								
	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:							Number of women
	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 <sup>1</sup>	If she neglects household chores	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21,089</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.6	1.5	11,566
Rural	1.3	3.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	4.6	2.7	9,523
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.8	3,464
Central	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.5	2.7	1.0	7,165
North	1.1	3.5	2.0	0.8	0.5	4.9	3.3	2,837
Northeast	1.2	2.4	0.9	1.4	1.9	4.0	2.8	4,778
South	2.6	4.0	2.0	0.9	0.8	5.7	3.6	2,846
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	2.2	1.4	2,442
15-17	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	2.4	1.7	1,583
18-19	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	2.0	0.7	860
20-24	0.9	2.8	1.1	0.6	1.2	4.0	2.1	2,152
25-29	0.8	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	3.5	1.9	3,073
30-34	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	2.7	1.7	3,004
35-39	1.2	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.9	3.4	1.8	3,146
40-44	1.4	3.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	3.9	2.3	3,494
45-49	1.4	2.9	1.5	0.7	0.6	4.5	2.7	3,778
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	2.3	3.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	5.1	2.3	435
Primary	1.9	4.0	1.6	0.8	1.2	5.1	3.1	3,238
Lower secondary	1.1	3.5	1.7	0.6	0.8	4.9	2.5	3,817
Upper secondary	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.8	1.8	5,457
Higher	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	2.4	1.4	8,012
DK/Missing	8.2	11.7	11.5	0.0	0.0	15.6	9.8	130
<b>Marital/Union status</b>								
Currently married/in union	1.3	2.8	1.4	0.8	0.8	4.2	2.5	11,840
Formerly married/in union	1.2	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	3.3	2.3	1,906
Never married/in union	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	2.5	1.3	7,343
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	3.4	2.0	19,592
Non-Thai	2.0	3.2	1.9	0.6	0.4	4.4	2.4	1,497
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	1.2	3.2	1.6	0.4	0.8	4.5	2.4	3,223
Second	1.7	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.6	4.3	2.2	4,185
Middle	1.0	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	3.3	2.0	4,358
Fourth	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	2.9	2.5	4,431
Richest	0.7	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.9	1.3	4,891

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

**Table PR.6.1M: 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, 2022

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:							Number of men
	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 <sup>1</sup>	If she neglects household chores	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>9,452</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	1.4	4.4	2.1	1.1	0.9	6.1	4.0	5,185
Rural	1.6	3.8	1.6	1.1	1.0	5.3	3.1	4,267
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	1.0	3.3	2.0	0.5	0.2	4.5	3.5	1,546
Central	1.3	3.4	1.4	1.0	0.8	5.0	3.6	3,201
North	0.8	5.6	2.8	0.7	0.1	6.9	4.0	1,280
Northeast	1.4	3.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	5.3	3.2	2,084
South	3.3	6.2	2.6	0.9	1.2	8.3	4.1	1,340
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	1.5	3.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	4.1	2.6	1,213
15-17	1.0	2.9	1.0	0.4	0.1	3.4	2.0	775
18-19	2.4	3.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	5.4	3.5	438
20-24	1.0	2.7	0.9	0.7	0.1	4.2	1.8	1,114
25-29	0.6	3.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	3.8	3.2	1,307
30-34	1.3	4.5	2.2	1.0	0.8	5.8	3.0	1,419
35-39	2.1	5.0	2.8	2.3	2.0	8.2	6.3	1,355
40-44	2.4	5.6	1.7	0.8	0.8	6.6	4.3	1,530
45-49	1.4	3.9	3.0	1.1	1.7	6.5	3.5	1,515
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	1.7	3.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	3.7	2.7	231
Primary	2.5	6.3	2.5	2.2	0.9	8.7	4.5	1,776
Lower secondary	1.1	5.0	2.1	0.6	0.5	5.4	3.3	2,174
Upper secondary	1.3	3.9	1.9	0.7	1.2	5.6	3.6	2,605
Higher	1.4	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	4.3	3.4	2,622
DK/Missing	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.5)	45
<b>Marital/Union status</b>								
Currently married/in union	1.6	4.4	2.2	0.9	0.7	5.8	3.3	4,395
Formerly married/in union	3.1	5.0	2.3	2.3	2.0	8.0	5.3	759
Never married/in union	1.1	3.7	1.4	1.0	0.9	5.3	3.6	4,298
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	1.5	4.2	1.9	1.1	1.0	5.8	3.8	8,698
Non-Thai	1.2	2.8	1.9	0.4	0.2	4.8	1.4	754
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	1.3	4.2	1.5	1.3	0.3	5.2	3.0	1,855
Second	1.0	3.5	1.8	0.9	0.5	6.0	3.3	1,996
Middle	2.3	4.4	1.9	1.5	2.0	7.0	4.5	1,925
Fourth	1.6	4.0	2.0	0.9	0.8	4.9	3.6	1,824
Richest	1.2	4.5	2.2	0.7	1.0	5.4	3.7	1,852
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence								
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.								

## 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<sup>1</sup>. 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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>.

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.1.6 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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<sup>1</sup> The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

<sup>2</sup> 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>.

<sup>3</sup> " Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

<sup>4</sup> Packaged water (bottled water and glass/cup water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

**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, 2022

	Main source of drinking water															Percentage using improved sources of drinking water <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Improved sources												Unimproved sources				
	Piped water			Public tap/stand-pipe	Tube-well/bore-hole	Protected well	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Bottled water <sup>A</sup>	Packaged water gallon sized <sup>A</sup>	Packaged water glass/ cup <sup>A</sup>	Coin-operated water dispenser	Unprotected well	Surface water	Total		
Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour															
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>79,511</b>
<b>Area</b>																	
Urban	25.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.0	35.7	24.9	1.0	9.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	40,204
Rural	13.3	1.8	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.5	4.6	0.0	24.8	44.8	1.1	5.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	99.6	39,307
<b>Region</b>																	
Bangkok	44.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	33.9	3.6	0.2	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	10,855
Central	22.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.7	0.0	43.6	18.4	0.9	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	24,408
North	18.7	2.6	0.1	0.7	1.6	1.5	4.1	0.1	35.1	26.9	2.6	5.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.6	12,504
Northeast	7.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	4.1	0.0	12.4	68.6	0.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	20,982
South	13.6	1.6	0.2	0.1	2.5	4.3	2.0	0.0	25.9	46.4	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.5	100.0	98.4	10,763
<b>Education of household head</b>																	
Pre-primary or none	18.8	1.8	0.0	0.9	1.7	3.4	4.3	0.0	24.7	31.9	0.7	10.1	0.8	0.8	100.0	98.4	3,702
Primary	16.5	1.9	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.0	4.1	0.0	23.1	42.7	0.9	8.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.8	41,775
Lower secondary	18.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.0	33.6	30.9	1.3	10.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	99.4	9,357
Upper secondary	18.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.0	40.1	29.4	0.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	10,638
Higher	30.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	43.8	18.3	1.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	13,755
DK/Missing	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.0	11.0	0.0	46.3	32.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	283
<b>Native language of household head</b>																	
Thai	20.2	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	2.8	0.0	31.2	34.0	1.0	7.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	74,513
Non-Thai	11.0	2.2	0.1	0.5	2.6	6.6	4.2	0.2	17.1	45.8	0.6	6.6	1.9	0.6	100.0	97.4	4,998
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																	
Poorest	11.5	1.8	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.8	8.4	0.1	14.0	47.4	0.7	11.2	0.4	0.6	100.0	99.0	15,900
Second	13.0	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.3	2.9	0.0	25.5	40.8	0.9	12.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	15,905
Middle	15.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.0	32.7	37.2	0.9	7.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	15,901
Fourth	21.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.0	37.2	31.2	1.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	15,903
Richest	36.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	42.2	17.2	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	15,902

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources<sup>A</sup> Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

**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, 2022

	Time to source of drinking water						Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources			Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes <sup>A</sup>	More than 30 minutes	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes <sup>A</sup>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>79,511</b>	
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	40,204	
Rural	99.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.5	39,307	
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	10,855	
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	24,408	
North	98.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.3	12,504	
Northeast	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	20,982	
South	98.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.4	100.0	98.4	10,763	
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	97.5	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	98.3	3,702	
Primary	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.7	41,775	
Lower secondary	99.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.4	9,357	
Upper secondary	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	10,638	
Higher	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	13,755	
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	283	
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	74,513	
Non-Thai	96.3	0.5	0.6	2.2	0.4	100.0	96.8	4,998	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	98.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.4	100.0	98.8	15,900	
Second	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	15,905	
Middle	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	15,901	
Fourth	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	15,903	
Richest	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	15,902	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1<sup>A</sup> Includes cases where household members do not collect



**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, 2022

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water				DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15				
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>79,511</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>302</b>	
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	0.2	40,204	9.5	87.1	0.3	3.1	100.0	90	
Rural	0.5	39,307	15.8	60.6	0.0	23.6	100.0	211	
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	0.1	10,855	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	
Central	0.0	24,408	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	
North	1.0	12,504	17.2	75.7	0.2	6.9	100.0	131	
Northeast	0.4	20,982	3.7	61.1	0.0	35.2	100.0	84	
South	0.7	10,763	22.4	61.5	0.0	16.1	100.0	72	
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	1.2	3,702	23.1	73.2	0.0	3.8	100.0	44	
Primary	0.4	41,775	6.7	61.8	0.2	31.3	100.0	159	
Lower secondary	0.5	9,357	(6.1)	(93.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	49	
Upper secondary	0.1	10,638	4.2	84.5	0.0	11.3	100.0	15	
Higher	0.3	13,755	(50.5)	(49.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35	
DK/Missing	0.0	283	–	–	–	–	–	0	
<b>Source of drinking water</b>									
Improved	0.3	79,276	14.9	63.8	0.0	21.3	100.0	234	
Unimproved	28.7	235	10.3	85.5	0.4	3.8	100.0	67	
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	0.3	74,513	15.1	62.4	0.0	22.5	100.0	233	
Non-Thai	1.4	4,998	9.9	88.9	0.4	0.9	100.0	69	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	1.2	15,900	11.2	83.5	0.1	5.2	100.0	193	
Second	0.2	15,905	0.0	62.6	0.0	37.4	100.0	38	
Middle	0.1	15,901	(68.0)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(19.9)	100.0	24	
Fourth	0.1	15,903	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18	
Richest	0.2	15,902	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29	

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator.

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

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

**Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water**

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by average time spent collecting water per day, Thailand, 2022

	Average time spent collecting water per day			Total	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	DK/Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>249</b>
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	95.5	0.0	4.5	100.0	88
Rural	92.5	5.9	1.6	100.0	161
<b>Region</b>					
Bangkok	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
North	94.6	0.0	5.4	100.0	122
Northeast	82.5	17.5	0.0	100.0	55
South	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
<b>Education</b>					
Pre-primary or none	91.0	0.0	9.0	100.0	32
Primary	85.6	10.4	4.0	100.0	92
Lower secondary	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72
Upper secondary	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
Higher	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	23
<b>Age</b>					
0-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
25-49	95.8	0.0	4.2	100.0	141
50+	88.7	10.6	0.7	100.0	90
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	94.3	3.1	2.6	100.0	207
Female	89.7	7.3	2.9	100.0	43
<b>Source of drinking water</b>					
Improved	94.2	5.2	0.7	100.0	185
Unimproved	91.8	0.0	8.2	100.0	65
<b>Native language of household head</b>					
Thai	94.4	5.3	0.4	100.0	181
Non-Thai	91.4	0.0	8.6	100.0	69
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	94.7	1.7	3.6	100.0	183
Second	(72.9)	(27.1)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Middle	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7

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

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

**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, 2022

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	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		
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>79,511</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	99.9	40,204	(91.7)	(6.8)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Rural	99.6	39,307	37.3	28.7	16.5	13.9	3.6	100.0	105
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	100.0	10,855	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Central	99.8	24,408	18.8	31.6	19.0	30.6	0.0	100.0	47
North	99.6	12,504	91.7	0.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	56
Northeast	99.8	20,982	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
South	99.6	10,763	63.0	13.9	3.2	0.0	19.8	100.0	19
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	99.7	3,702	(30.7)	(0.0)	(69.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	11
Primary	99.7	41,775	39.2	31.3	11.2	18.2	0.0	100.0	80
Lower secondary	99.8	9,357	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Upper secondary	99.7	10,638	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Higher	99.9	13,755	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
DK/Missing	100.0	283	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
<b>Source of drinking water</b>									
Improved	99.8	79,276	50.4	23.5	12.9	10.5	2.8	100.0	138
Unimproved	98.9	235	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	99.8	74,513	64.3	17.9	1.1	13.2	3.5	100.0	110
Non-Thai	99.1	4,998	4.8	41.4	53.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	99.4	15,900	37.1	32.7	21.5	3.2	5.5	100.0	69
Second	99.9	15,905	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Middle	99.8	15,901	(25.5)	(31.7)	(3.2)	(39.5)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Fourth	99.9	15,903	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Richest	99.8	15,902	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator.

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

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

**Table WS.1.6: 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, 2022

	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	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other/ DK/ Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>79,511</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	70.3	8.6	0.5	24.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	28.9	40,204
Rural	85.5	6.0	1.1	7.4	0.4	2.0	0.0	12.6	39,307
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	49.5	11.4	0.1	45.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	50.4	10,855
Central	72.9	9.2	0.6	21.5	0.7	1.3	0.1	26.2	24,408
North	81.1	2.9	1.5	12.1	0.2	3.4	0.0	14.9	12,504
Northeast	94.2	3.7	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.4	20,982
South	81.6	10.9	2.1	6.7	0.1	1.9	0.2	15.8	10,763
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	79.2	9.8	1.6	9.2	0.3	2.1	0.6	17.8	3,702
Primary	81.8	6.8	1.1	11.1	0.4	1.8	0.0	16.4	41,775
Lower secondary	79.3	5.9	0.8	15.6	0.1	1.2	0.0	19.1	9,357
Upper secondary	78.2	7.3	0.2	17.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	21.4	10,638
Higher	64.1	8.8	0.2	32.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	35.7	13,755
DK/Missing	73.7	18.3	0.1	9.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	25.9	283
<b>Source of drinking water</b>									
Improved	77.9	7.3	0.7	16.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	20.8	79,276
Unimproved	51.1	20.5	23.8	5.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	25.9	235
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	77.5	6.9	0.8	16.9	0.3	1.3	0.1	21.1	74,513
Non-Thai	82.3	13.1	1.1	3.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	16.2	4,998
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	87.2	5.8	1.7	3.6	0.7	2.7	0.0	9.8	15,900
Second	86.4	5.8	1.0	6.0	0.1	1.8	0.2	11.4	15,905
Middle	83.0	6.1	0.6	11.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	16.0	15,901
Fourth	76.3	7.7	0.6	19.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	23.1	15,903
Richest	56.1	11.2	0.1	41.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	43.8	15,902

## 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<sup>5</sup>. 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<sup>6,7</sup>.

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.

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<sup>5</sup> Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

<sup>6</sup> Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

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, 2022

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and				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 <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available	detergent available	dishwashing liquid available			
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,511</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>66,936</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>68,739</b>
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	66.2	8.5	1.7	23.6	100.0	40,204	97.5	60.3	18.8	70.8	30,022	93.0	30,698
Rural	79.0	14.9	2.9	3.2	100.0	39,307	97.2	51.8	18.7	74.5	36,915	91.7	38,041
<b>Region</b>													
Bangkok	39.0	0.9	1.9	58.2	100.0	10,855	98.2	74.3	29.9	64.9	4,333	91.9	4,535
Central	74.5	10.2	1.7	13.6	100.0	24,408	98.3	64.1	23.4	67.7	20,685	95.1	21,099
North	86.3	9.4	2.7	1.6	100.0	12,504	98.0	49.6	9.4	80.9	11,967	93.3	12,308
Northeast	74.6	21.1	1.7	2.6	100.0	20,982	96.3	50.7	19.9	78.3	20,089	93.3	20,445
South	81.8	9.9	4.6	3.8	100.0	10,763	96.1	46.8	12.9	66.2	9,862	83.7	10,353
<b>Education of household head</b>													
Pre-primary or none	67.9	18.4	4.7	9.1	100.0	3,702	95.7	46.4	9.9	75.3	3,192	86.6	3,365
Primary	74.8	15.4	2.6	7.2	100.0	41,775	97.0	50.2	20.0	75.6	37,679	91.7	38,763
Lower secondary	74.1	10.6	2.1	13.2	100.0	9,357	97.9	57.5	18.5	71.8	7,925	93.3	8,121
Upper secondary	70.8	7.5	2.1	19.6	100.0	10,638	97.2	61.1	19.0	69.9	8,331	92.5	8,553
Higher	67.3	2.3	0.9	29.4	100.0	13,755	98.6	74.3	17.0	64.0	9,580	95.5	9,705
DK/Missing	69.8	11.3	0.7	18.2	100.0	283	97.0	18.1	10.0	87.7	230	93.8	232
<b>Native language of household head</b>													
Thai	72.8	11.1	2.1	14.0	100.0	74,513	97.4	57.3	19.6	72.7	62,486	92.9	64,049
Non-Thai	68.2	20.8	4.8	6.2	100.0	4,998	96.6	31.7	6.1	74.1	4,450	84.5	4,690
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	62.0	28.1	5.4	4.5	100.0	15,900	94.9	37.5	16.1	76.9	14,334	85.1	15,192
Second	69.1	15.6	3.2	12.2	100.0	15,905	96.8	47.1	16.8	73.7	13,462	90.6	13,968
Middle	76.3	9.3	1.5	12.9	100.0	15,901	97.6	53.3	18.1	74.6	13,607	93.8	13,850
Fourth	81.0	4.6	0.5	13.9	100.0	15,903	98.7	65.4	22.5	71.9	13,612	96.5	13,693
Richest	74.2	0.8	0.7	24.3	100.0	15,902	98.9	78.3	20.3	66.0	11,921	96.8	12,036

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

### 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<sup>8</sup>, 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<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup>. Table WS.3.5 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

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<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1).

<sup>10</sup> 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>.

**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, 2022

	Type of sanitation facility used by household											Total	Percentage using improved sanitation <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Flush/Pour flush to elsewhere	Pit latrine without slab/Open pit	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK/Missing			
Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where											
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>79,511</b>
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	33.9	64.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	40,204
Rural	10.8	82.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	39,307
<b>Region</b>														
Bangkok	57.3	42.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	10,855
Central	33.1	62.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	24,408
North	9.6	85.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	12,504
Northeast	5.1	93.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	20,982
South	11.7	76.2	11.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	10,763
<b>Education of household head</b>														
Pre-primary or none	14.8	80.8	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	3,702
Primary	13.4	82.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	41,775
Lower secondary	28.5	65.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.7	9,357
Upper secondary	29.8	68.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	10,638
Higher	42.7	54.4	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	13,755
DK/Missing	4.6	95.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	283
<b>Location of sanitation facility</b>														
In dwelling	24.8	71.5	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	70,729
In plot/yard	3.8	90.7	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	8,654
Elsewhere	14.2	58.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.0	2.8	100.0	73.6	98
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	100.0	0.0	28



**Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities (continued)**

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Thailand, 2022

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												Percentage using improved sanitation <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Flush/Pour flush to elsewhere	Pit latrine without slab/Open pit	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK/ Missing	Total		
Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where											
<b>Native language of household head</b>														
Thai	23.2	72.8	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	74,513
Non-Thai	11.2	84.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.5	4,998
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	5.7	87.8	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.5	15,900
Second	18.8	76.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	15,905
Middle	19.6	76.1	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	15,901
Fourth	25.8	71.2	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	15,903
Richest	42.4	55.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	15,902
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities														
na: not applicable														
Note: The category of 'No response' in the background characteristic of 'Location of sanitation facility' has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.														

**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, 2022

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared <sup>1</sup>	Shared by		Public facility	Not shared	Shared by				
		5 households or less	More than 5 households			5 households or less	Public facility			
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,511</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	97.9	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40,204
Rural	98.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	39,307
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	95.6	2.8	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,855
Central	98.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	24,408
North	98.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	12,504
Northeast	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,982
South	97.7	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,763
<b>Education of household head</b>										
Pre-primary or none	97.2	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,702
Primary	98.1	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	41,775
Lower secondary	97.5	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	9,357
Upper secondary	98.4	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,638
Higher	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,755
DK/Missing	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	283
<b>Location of sanitation facility</b>										
In dwelling	99.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70,729
In plot/yard	92.6	4.9	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,654
Elsewhere	21.7	45.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	98
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	28

**Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services (continued)**

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, 2022

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared <sup>1</sup>	Shared by		Public facility	Not shared	Shared by				
		5 households or less	More than 5 households			5 households or less	Public facility			
<b>Native language of household head</b>										
Thai	98.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74,513
Non-Thai	93.9	2.9	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,998
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	94.8	2.9	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	15,900
Second	98.2	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	15,905
Middle	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,901
Fourth	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,903
Richest	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,902

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

Note: The category of 'No response' in the background characteristic of 'Location of sanitation facility' has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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, 2022

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks									Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities							Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities <sup>1</sup>	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
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	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 treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To un-covered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied						
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>61,478</b>	
<b>Area</b>																					
Urban	5.7	47.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	4.8	35.6	3.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	41.1	0.2	58.7	26,524	
Rural	4.4	57.0	0.6	1.3	0.1	1.9	27.3	0.6	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	32.7	1.7	65.6	34,955	
<b>Region</b>																					
Bangkok	6.2	23.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	18.2	45.5	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.6	0.0	47.4	4,638	
Central	7.9	38.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	2.8	40.7	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	49.7	0.9	49.4	16,259	
North	1.2	50.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	3.2	36.9	1.7	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	41.1	0.5	58.4	11,270	
Northeast	3.5	87.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.9	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	7.4	0.0	92.6	19,857	
South	7.1	23.7	0.7	3.5	0.0	0.8	50.1	1.1	2.2	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.0	7.8	0.0	100.0	60.3	4.6	35.1	9,453	
<b>Education of household head</b>																					
Pre-primary or none	2.6	35.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	2.4	50.3	3.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	58.1	0.6	41.3	3,138	
Primary	4.5	59.8	0.4	0.9	0.1	2.7	25.5	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	29.8	1.3	69.0	36,104	
Lower secondary	5.9	44.3	0.9	0.9	0.0	3.7	35.0	2.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.2	0.0	100.0	44.1	1.0	54.9	6,659	
Upper secondary	6.6	46.3	0.9	1.2	0.0	3.9	35.6	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	40.8	1.2	58.0	7,454	
Higher	6.3	42.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.2	38.8	3.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	45.6	0.1	54.3	7,855	
DK/Missing	0.0	23.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	53.2	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.6	0.5	24.0	269	

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, 2022

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities <sup>1</sup>	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
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	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 treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To un-covered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied						
<b>Type of sanitation facility</b>																					
Flush to septic tank	5.3	55.6	0.5	0.8	0.1	3.3	32.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.9	0.9	64.2	58,462	
Latrines and other improved	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	23.7	2.0	3.9	0.4	61.5	0.4	100.0	63.9	3.9	32.2	3,016	
Flush to pit latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	22.2	2.1	3.8	0.2	62.9	0.4	100.0	65.5	3.8	30.7	2,883	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	31.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	28.9	0.0	100.0	28.9	0.0	71.1	16	
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7	0.0	5.6	3.9	29.8	0.0	100.0	29.8	5.6	64.6	118	
<b>Native language of household head</b>																					
Thai	5.3	53.9	0.5	0.9	0.1	3.3	29.5	1.7	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	34.7	1.1	64.2	57,068	
Non-Thai	1.3	39.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	49.1	4.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	57.3	0.0	42.7	4,411	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																					
Poorest	2.9	58.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.5	27.0	2.1	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	33.8	0.4	65.8	14,920	
Second	5.0	50.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	2.5	32.3	3.3	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.2	0.1	100.0	39.4	1.2	59.4	12,885	
Middle	5.6	53.8	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.3	29.5	1.7	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	34.5	1.9	63.6	12,756	
Fourth	6.0	52.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	3.5	32.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	35.9	1.0	63.1	11,781	
Richest	6.4	47.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	5.8	35.2	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	39.3	0.6	60.2	9,137	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

**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, 2022

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)				Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	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 <sup>1</sup>	Connected to sewer <sup>A</sup>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,511</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	27.1	0.1	38.7	34.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	40,204
Rural	29.1	1.5	58.4	10.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	39,307
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	22.5	0.0	20.2	57.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,855
Central	33.1	0.6	32.9	33.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	24,408
North	37.1	0.4	52.7	9.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	12,504
Northeast	7.0	0.0	87.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,982
South	53.0	4.1	30.8	11.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,763
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	49.2	0.5	35.0	14.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,702
Primary	25.7	1.1	59.6	13.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	41,775
Lower secondary	31.4	0.7	39.0	28.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	9,357
Upper secondary	28.6	0.8	40.6	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,638
Higher	26.0	0.1	31.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,755
DK/Missing	71.8	0.4	22.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	283
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	26.6	0.9	49.1	23.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	74,513
Non-Thai	50.6	0.0	37.7	11.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,998
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	31.7	0.4	61.7	5.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	15,900
Second	31.9	1.0	48.1	18.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	15,905
Middle	27.7	1.5	51.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,901
Fourth	26.6	0.8	46.8	25.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,903
Richest	22.6	0.3	34.6	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,902

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

<sup>A</sup> Includes flush/pour flush facilities that respondents do not know to where they flush.

Table WS.3.5: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of household population using:																		
	Drinking water					Sanitation					Handwashing <sup>A</sup>					Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members		
	Basic service <sup>1</sup>	Limited service	Un improved	Surface water	Total	Basic service <sup>2</sup>	Limited service	Un improved	Open defecation	Missing	Total	Basic facility <sup>B</sup>	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other			Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>79,511</b>	
<b>Area</b>																			
Urban	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	97.9	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.0	3.7	1.7	23.6	100.0	69.6	40,204	
Rural	99.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	98.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	88.8	5.1	2.9	3.2	100.0	87.4	39,307	
<b>Region</b>																			
Bangkok	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.4	1.5	1.9	58.2	100.0	36.5	10,855	
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	82.2	2.6	1.7	13.6	100.0	80.8	24,408	
North	99.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	98.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	91.8	3.9	2.7	1.6	100.0	90.5	12,504	
Northeast	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.9	4.9	1.7	2.6	100.0	90.3	20,982	
South	98.4	0.0	1.1	0.5	100.0	97.7	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.5	11.1	4.6	3.8	100.0	78.0	10,763	
<b>Education of household head</b>																			
Pre-primary or none	98.3	0.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	97.2	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	78.7	7.5	4.7	9.1	100.0	76.1	3,702	
Primary	99.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	98.1	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.1	5.1	2.6	7.2	100.0	83.7	41,775	
Lower secondary	99.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	97.5	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	81.0	3.7	2.1	13.2	100.0	78.9	9,357	
Upper secondary	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.4	3.9	2.1	19.6	100.0	73.3	10,638	
Higher	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.4	2.3	0.9	29.4	100.0	66.8	13,755	
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.7	4.4	0.7	18.2	100.0	75.1	283	
<b>Native language of household head</b>																			
Thai	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.8	4.0	2.1	14.0	100.0	78.7	74,513	
Non-Thai	96.8	0.6	1.9	0.6	100.0	93.9	5.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	79.3	9.7	4.8	6.2	100.0	74.6	4,998	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																			
Poorest	98.8	0.1	0.4	0.6	100.0	94.8	4.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	81.3	8.8	5.4	4.5	100.0	77.3	15,900	
Second	99.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	79.6	5.1	3.2	12.2	100.0	78.1	15,905	
Middle	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.7	3.9	1.5	12.9	100.0	81.0	15,901	
Fourth	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.1	2.5	0.5	13.9	100.0	82.7	15,903	
Richest	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.3	1.7	0.7	24.3	100.0	72.8	15,902	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1<sup>A</sup> For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.<sup>B</sup> 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 WS.2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

## 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.<sup>1</sup>

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as predictable direct transfers to individuals or households, both in-kind and cash (including cash for work and public work programmes) to protect and prevent individuals and households from being affected by shock and support the accumulation of human, productive and financial assets and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Thailand include state welfare card, old age allowance, child support grant, social security fund 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.1.1W and EQ.1.1M 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.1.2 and EQ.1.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-14 separately.

Table EQ.1.4 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.1.5, by type of transfers and benefits. This table is an approximation to the SDG indicator 1.3.1 which is the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems.

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.<sup>2</sup> Table EQ.1.6 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.1.7 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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=W1siZiIsIjIwMTgVMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRUZW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmVmdU1BftW9kdWxIX0RIY2VtYmVYzIwMTZfRklOQUwUJERGIl1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf).



Table EQ.1.1W: 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, 2022											
	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by								Number of women covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Social security/compensation fund	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer	Local administrative organization	State enterprises/independent agencies	Other	
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>21,089</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>20,569</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	96.8	11,566	0.0	42.2	7.9	49.3	6.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	11,191
Rural	98.5	9,523	0.0	22.1	4.9	71.2	4.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	9,378
<b>Region</b>											
Bangkok	95.3	3,464	0.0	56.4	8.7	37.2	3.5	0.0	0.6	0.4	3,301
Central	97.7	7,165	0.1	48.9	10.0	43.2	5.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	7,000
North	97.6	2,837	0.0	17.8	6.3	71.8	7.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	2,768
Northeast	98.0	4,778	0.0	12.6	2.2	80.3	6.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	4,682
South	99.0	2,846	0.0	15.1	3.2	77.8	5.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	2,818
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	98.4	2,442	0.0	2.4	9.4	94.1	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	2,404
20-24	96.1	2,152	0.0	29.5	5.9	66.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	2,069
25-29	97.0	3,073	0.0	50.2	5.9	42.0	5.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	2,980
30-34	95.9	3,004	0.0	41.7	7.8	49.2	6.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	2,880
35-39	97.6	3,146	0.2	42.3	5.4	49.5	6.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	3,070
40-44	98.0	3,494	0.0	33.9	4.8	57.8	6.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	3,425
45-49	99.0	3,778	0.0	25.8	7.1	63.7	7.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	3,741
<b>Education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	71.0	435	0.0	16.9	1.6	74.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	309
Primary	94.9	3,238	0.0	14.8	1.7	81.7	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.5	3,075
Lower secondary	98.2	3,817	0.0	27.6	2.7	70.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	3,749
Upper secondary	98.8	5,457	0.0	25.4	5.2	72.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	5,390
Higher	98.9	8,012	0.1	47.7	11.5	37.0	12.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	7,926
DK/Missing	92.5	130	0.0	85.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	120

Table EQ.1.1W: 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, 2022

	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by								Number of women covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Social security/compensation fund	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer	Local administrative organization	State enterprises/independent agencies	Other	
<b>Marital status</b>											
Ever married/in union	97.2	13,746	0.0	32.5	5.0	60.0	5.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	13,364
Never married/in union	98.1	7,343	0.0	34.0	9.5	57.9	5.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	7,205
<b>Native language of household head</b>											
Thai	98.2	19,592	0.0	33.9	7.0	58.3	5.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	19,236
Non-Thai	89.1	1,497	0.0	19.9	0.7	73.6	2.1	0.1	0.0	3.5	1,333
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	93.9	3,223	0.0	17.0	1.3	80.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.1	3,026
Second	96.6	4,185	0.0	31.7	2.7	65.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	4,044
Middle	98.1	4,358	0.0	32.8	4.2	61.5	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	4,274
Fourth	98.9	4,431	0.1	35.0	7.8	56.3	6.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	4,381
Richest	99.0	4,891	0.0	42.5	14.1	41.4	12.7	0.2	1.2	0.0	4,844
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage											



Table EQ.1.1M: Health insurance coverage (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of men	Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by								Number of men covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Social security/compensation fund	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer	Local administrative organization	State enterprises/independent agencies	Other	
<b>Marital status</b>											
Ever married/in union	97.6	5,154	1.7	33.3	5.5	59.9	5.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	5,029
Never married/in union	98.1	4,298	1.2	26.9	6.6	68.2	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	4,216
<b>Native language of household head</b>											
Thai	98.6	8,698	1.5	31.5	6.4	62.8	4.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	8,577
Non-Thai	88.6	754	1.2	16.8	0.6	75.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	5.0	668
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	95.0	1,855	0.5	16.0	0.9	82.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1,762
Second	96.8	1,996	1.1	29.7	1.9	66.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	1,932
Middle	98.9	1,925	1.4	28.7	3.8	67.5	2.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	1,904
Fourth	99.1	1,824	1.8	35.3	6.4	57.8	5.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	1,807
Richest	99.3	1,852	2.6	41.8	17.1	45.4	9.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	1,840

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

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

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

Table EQ.1.2: 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, 2022										
	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 5-14 years	Among children age 5-14 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by							Number of children age 5-14 years covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer <sup>8</sup>	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer <sup>8</sup>	Local administrative organization <sup>8</sup>	State enterprises/independent agencies <sup>8</sup>	Other	
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>13,559</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>13,354</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	97.5	5,845	0.0	10.4	92.5	5.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	5,701
Rural	99.2	7,714	0.1	7.6	96.1	2.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	7,653
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	95.8	1,231	0.0	14.0	91.3	3.6	0.0	0.9	0.7	1,179
Central	98.8	3,647	0.0	17.0	95.1	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	3,603
North	98.1	2,147	0.0	10.8	93.5	2.9	1.2	1.8	3.7	2,106
Northeast	98.8	4,279	0.2	0.8	95.2	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	4,227
South	99.4	2,254	0.0	6.0	95.1	4.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	2,239
<b>Age</b>										
5-9	98.4	6,544	0.1	9.1	93.9	4.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	6,440
10-14	98.6	7,015	0.0	8.4	95.1	3.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	6,914
<b>School attendance</b>										
Attending <sup>A</sup>	98.6	12,847	0.1	9.1	94.4	3.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	12,673
Not attending	95.7	712	0.0	3.7	97.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	681
<b>Mother's education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	89.4	456	0.0	9.5	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	408
Primary	99.0	4,920	0.0	6.0	98.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	4,871
Lower secondary	98.6	2,678	0.0	7.5	97.7	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	2,642
Upper secondary	98.7	2,546	0.0	9.7	96.5	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	2,512
Higher	98.8	2,956	0.2	13.7	82.8	13.2	1.0	1.1	2.1	2,921

Table EQ.1.2: 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, 2022										
	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 5-14 years	Among children age 5-14 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by							Number of children age 5-14 years covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer <sup>B</sup>	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer <sup>B</sup>	Local administrative organization <sup>B</sup>	State enterprises/independent agencies <sup>B</sup>	Other	
<b>Native language of household head</b>										
Thai	99.0	12,375	0.1	9.2	94.4	3.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	12,254
Non-Thai	92.9	1,184	0.0	4.1	96.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	1,100
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	97.2	2,874	0.0	4.9	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	2,794
Second	98.8	2,960	0.0	4.9	98.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	2,924
Middle	98.8	2,759	0.0	7.1	96.9	2.4	0.1	0.5	0.7	2,726
Fourth	99.1	2,542	0.0	9.6	93.1	4.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	2,520
Richest	98.6	2,424	0.4	19.1	82.8	12.3	1.0	1.3	1.9	2,389
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-14)										
<sup>A</sup> Includes attendance to early childhood education <sup>B</sup> Insurance covered under parents status is referred Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.										

Table EQ.1.3: 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, 2022										
	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by							Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer <sup>A</sup>	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer <sup>A</sup>	Local administrative organization <sup>A</sup>	State enterprises/independent agencies <sup>A</sup>	Other	
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>10,502</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>10,231</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	96.6	4,273	0.2	7.7	90.1	6.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	4,129
Rural	98.0	6,229	0.3	3.7	95.4	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	6,102
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	95.0	830	0.1	10.8	88.2	2.9	0.1	0.6	2.6	788
Central	95.2	2,783	0.2	8.1	94.6	3.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	2,651
North	97.9	1,832	0.1	7.8	93.1	4.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	1,794
Northeast	98.8	3,259	0.6	1.3	93.8	5.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	3,219
South	99.0	1,797	0.0	3.4	92.6	6.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	1,779
<b>Age</b>										
0-11 months	95.7	1,648	0.0	3.7	93.5	5.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1,578
12-23 months	97.1	1,994	0.6	3.4	94.3	4.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	1,937
24-35 months	96.4	2,276	0.3	6.2	93.0	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2,196
36-47 months	98.4	2,283	0.3	5.3	92.9	4.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	2,247
48-59 months	98.8	2,300	0.2	7.2	92.8	5.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	2,274
<b>Mother's education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	80.3	461	0.0	7.3	94.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	370
Primary	97.8	2,729	0.2	2.2	97.4	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	2,668
Lower secondary	97.5	2,039	0.0	4.1	97.8	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	1,988
Upper secondary	99.2	2,397	0.6	3.3	97.7	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	2,377
Higher	99.5	2,842	0.2	10.5	82.3	13.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	2,826

**Table EQ.1.3: 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, 2022

	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by							Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer <sup>A</sup>	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer <sup>A</sup>	Local administrative organization <sup>A</sup>	State enterprises/independent agencies <sup>A</sup>	Other	
<b>Native language of household head</b>										
Thai	98.6	9,331	0.3	5.7	93.0	5.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	9,202
Non-Thai	87.8	1,171	0.0	1.8	96.0	1.9	0.1	0.1	1.5	1,029
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	93.8	2,362	0.0	0.9	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	2,214
Second	96.5	2,236	0.6	2.6	97.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.9	2,157
Middle	99.0	2,140	0.2	2.1	97.2	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	2,118
Fourth	99.1	2,036	0.1	7.0	92.1	6.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	2,018
Richest	99.7	1,729	0.6	16.3	77.1	16.9	0.1	1.9	0.0	1,723
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)										
<sup>A</sup> Insurance covered under parents status is referred Note: The category of 'DK/Missing' in the background characteristics of 'Mother's education' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.										



**Table EQ.1.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support**Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support<sup>A</sup>, Thailand, 2022

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		Number of households
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/external economic support	
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>30,008</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>			
Male	98.3	85.1	17,044
Female	99.0	87.9	12,964
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	98.1	84.4	16,455
Rural	99.3	88.6	13,553
<b>Region</b>			
Bangkok	98.2	84.1	4,793
Central	98.3	83.2	9,418
North	99.1	91.4	4,693
Northeast	99.9	89.9	7,269
South	96.8	83.7	3,835
<b>Age of household head</b>			
15-19	97.6	43.5	163
20-24	93.1	62.0	818
25-49	96.9	80.1	9,758
50+	99.7	90.9	19,269
<b>Household with orphans</b>			
With at least one orphan	99.9	91.5	449
With no orphans	98.6	86.2	29,559
<b>Native language of household head</b>			
Thai	99.5	87.5	28,373
Non-Thai	82.7	66.6	1,635
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	96.2	86.0	6,575
Second	98.2	84.4	6,624
Middle	99.6	86.8	6,097
Fourth	99.8	88.0	5,649
Richest	99.7	86.7	5,063

<sup>A</sup> External economic support can be defined as predictable direct transfers to individuals or households, both in-kind and cash.

Table EQ.1.5: 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, 2022

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Number of household members
	State welfare card	Old age allowance	Child support grant	Any retirement pension	Social security fund	Any other external assistance program <sup>A</sup>	Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits	
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>79,511</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>									
Male	39.9	37.7	13.2	3.5	7.5	17.8	69.2	30.8	46,932
Female	42.2	43.8	12.9	3.4	7.7	18.3	74.1	25.9	32,579
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	29.7	36.6	9.1	4.7	8.2	20.8	65.6	34.4	40,204
Rural	52.3	44.0	17.2	2.2	6.9	15.1	76.9	23.1	39,307
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	19.3	33.7	3.6	4.6	9.5	24.1	62.1	37.9	10,855
Central	27.6	36.5	11.5	4.4	12.6	17.4	65.9	34.1	24,408
North	59.7	48.8	15.0	3.7	6.4	22.0	83.1	16.9	12,504
Northeast	55.7	43.9	16.2	2.0	3.5	11.7	74.5	25.5	20,982
South	41.7	38.3	17.9	2.5	3.7	20.7	72.1	27.9	10,763
<b>Education household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	49.7	50.4	16.2	0.6	3.0	8.9	66.5	33.5	3,702
Primary	53.8	53.7	13.9	0.8	6.1	15.5	79.0	21.0	41,775
Lower secondary	35.9	22.2	16.0	2.5	9.6	20.0	66.4	33.6	9,357
Upper secondary	30.7	24.1	12.9	3.6	8.5	20.3	63.0	37.0	10,638
Higher	10.8	22.1	8.2	13.0	11.2	25.1	59.2	40.8	13,755
DK/Missing	11.1	13.5	2.3	2.2	12.3	8.5	33.7	66.3	283
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	40.3	41.2	12.7	3.7	7.9	18.7	72.0	28.0	74,513
Non-Thai	48.4	26.6	18.0	0.4	3.0	8.2	58.4	41.6	4,998
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	60.3	43.5	14.8	0.2	3.3	7.8	73.7	26.3	15,900
Second	50.2	38.0	13.4	0.5	4.4	15.4	70.3	29.7	15,905
Middle	43.9	40.7	13.7	1.4	7.9	20.3	72.7	27.3	15,901
Fourth	32.7	41.5	13.0	4.5	10.4	21.1	71.7	28.3	15,903
Richest	17.1	37.6	10.4	10.7	12.0	25.4	67.5	32.5	15,902

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1<sup>A</sup> External economic support can be defined as predictable direct transfers to individuals or households, both in-kind and cash.

Table EQ.1.6: 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, 2022

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	State welfare card	Old age allowance	Child support grant	Any retirement pension	Social security fund	Any other external assistance program <sup>A</sup>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>13,199</b>	
<b>Sex of household head</b>										
Male	46.3	34.9	7.6	0.3	2.6	10.8	63.2	36.8	7,597	
Female	49.4	43.1	7.2	0.3	3.9	11.4	71.2	28.8	5,602	
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	34.0	29.7	4.8	0.5	3.5	13.5	56.3	43.7	5,965	
Rural	58.8	45.5	9.7	0.2	2.9	9.0	75.0	25.0	7,234	
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	17.8	18.6	1.2	0.3	3.9	18.2	45.2	54.8	1,603	
Central	31.0	31.4	5.8	0.7	7.2	11.1	55.6	44.4	3,371	
North	66.4	49.7	7.8	0.1	2.4	13.1	81.1	18.9	2,229	
Northeast	62.4	45.8	9.7	0.2	0.9	6.2	75.1	24.9	4,349	
South	46.3	36.8	10.5	0.2	1.2	13.8	67.5	32.5	1,648	
<b>Age of household head</b>										
15-19	6.6	3.5	4.8	0.0	0.1	14.3	21.8	78.2	106	
20-24	6.4	0.2	7.2	0.0	3.6	13.1	23.5	76.5	475	
25-29	15.2	0.5	8.6	0.0	6.4	15.9	37.5	62.5	583	
30-34	19.3	4.0	11.4	0.0	3.8	12.2	35.0	65.0	704	
35-39	24.2	4.4	11.2	0.0	4.9	19.7	46.7	53.3	819	
40-44	34.7	6.6	9.0	0.1	5.0	16.4	53.9	46.1	824	
45-49	44.1	6.1	11.0	0.0	2.9	12.5	57.6	42.4	1,095	
50-59	52.6	9.5	7.8	0.1	2.7	11.0	62.4	37.6	3,231	
60-69	59.9	82.1	6.6	1.0	2.8	8.7	86.6	13.4	2,765	
70+	65.5	88.2	3.6	0.5	2.1	6.6	89.2	10.8	2,598	

Table EQ.1.6: 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, 2022

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	State welfare card	Old age allowance	Child support grant	Any retirement pension	Social security fund	Any other external assistance program <sup>A</sup>			
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	46.5	45.5	7.5	0.1	1.6	6.6	58.4	41.6	938
Primary	57.6	50.3	7.3	0.1	2.7	9.1	76.0	24.0	8,379
Lower secondary	33.2	12.2	10.0	0.1	5.3	14.4	53.8	46.2	1,558
Upper secondary	30.0	12.7	8.0	0.6	3.1	15.7	49.1	50.9	1,388
Higher	10.3	5.8	4.2	2.5	3.9	22.4	39.1	60.9	834
DK/Missing	4.0	3.4	0.6	0.0	15.2	0.0	22.4	77.6	101
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	48.6	40.1	7.3	0.4	3.2	11.7	68.7	31.3	11,919
Non-Thai	38.5	21.8	8.8	0.1	2.6	4.6	47.0	53.0	1,279
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	54.8	43.7	7.8	0.2	2.3	6.8	70.3	29.7	6,575
Second	40.5	33.1	7.2	0.5	4.0	15.2	62.9	37.1	6,624

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households<sup>A</sup> External economic support can be defined as predictable direct transfers to individuals or households, both in-kind and cash.

**Table EQ.1.7: 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, 2022

	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	Social security fund	Any other external assistance program <sup>A</sup>	Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>14,683</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>									
Male	46.0	32.5	26.8	1.6	9.2	18.3	72.4	27.6	8,355
Female	49.5	36.8	26.3	1.4	8.1	18.6	76.6	23.4	6,329
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	36.3	31.2	20.3	2.0	10.4	22.3	68.1	31.9	6,386
Rural	56.1	36.7	31.5	1.2	7.4	15.4	78.9	21.1	8,298
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	24.1	28.6	9.6	1.6	16.3	26.0	63.8	36.2	1,348
Central	33.2	32.3	24.8	2.2	15.8	18.6	69.8	30.2	3,973
North	62.1	40.8	29.5	1.8	7.8	23.8	83.5	16.5	2,361
Northeast	59.6	37.8	28.5	1.2	2.7	10.9	76.0	24.0	4,595
South	46.7	27.9	32.5	0.9	4.9	22.9	74.7	25.3	2,406
<b>Age of household head</b>									
15-19	2.6	2.5	3.7	0.0	0.1	2.6	6.8	93.2	55
20-24	22.2	2.2	44.1	0.0	12.1	22.5	63.6	36.4	122
25-29	38.6	4.0	41.3	0.0	14.5	15.5	71.4	28.6	355
30-34	33.6	9.5	37.7	0.3	13.7	18.2	66.7	33.3	860
35-39	34.8	10.7	31.5	0.4	9.0	20.3	67.0	33.0	1,397
40-44	35.3	12.1	22.1	0.5	8.5	19.4	64.9	35.1	1,810
45-49	39.7	15.5	22.0	0.8	10.4	20.6	64.5	35.5	1,830
50-59	52.2	12.0	25.9	1.0	6.5	19.4	71.1	28.9	3,656
60-69	56.6	81.5	28.5	3.7	8.0	17.0	88.4	11.6	2,865
70+	65.5	87.6	21.5	2.9	9.0	14.7	90.2	9.8	1,734

Table EQ.1.7: 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, 2022

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Number of children under age 18
	State welfare card	Old age allowance	Child support grant	Any retirement pension	Social security fund	Any other external assistance program <sup>A</sup>	Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits	
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	53.1	44.2	27.0	0.2	3.9	9.0	65.9	34.1	735
Primary	59.0	46.5	27.6	0.4	6.6	16.1	80.0	20.0	7,667
Lower secondary	44.7	18.1	30.6	0.8	11.8	20.3	73.1	26.9	2,012
Upper secondary	39.3	19.8	25.3	3.0	9.5	19.0	67.7	32.3	2,154
Higher	14.7	17.2	20.1	5.3	14.0	27.8	63.4	36.6	2,094
DK/Missing	(41.1)	(9.7)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(25.2)	(0.0)	(72.9)	(27.1)	21
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	46.6	35.2	26.2	1.7	9.3	19.2	74.9	25.1	13,382
Non-Thai	56.4	25.8	30.1	0.4	3.0	9.9	67.1	32.9	1,301
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	66.1	33.6	31.4	0.2	4.1	9.6	77.0	23.0	3,112
Second	57.5	33.9	26.5	0.1	4.0	15.1	75.2	24.8	3,145
Middle	51.6	35.9	28.1	0.6	10.2	18.8	76.3	23.7	2,931
Fourth	37.3	35.6	25.3	1.8	11.5	21.2	72.7	27.3	2,815
Richest	20.4	32.8	20.8	5.6	15.1	29.1	69.0	31.0	2,681

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers<sup>A</sup> External economic support can be defined as predictable direct transfers to individuals or households, both in-kind and cash.

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

## 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.2.1W and EQ.2.1M show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.2.1W: 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, 2022												
	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 <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>21,089</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	2.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	4.4	5.3	0.8	10.4	89.6	11,566
Rural	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.4	4.3	4.5	0.6	9.6	90.4	9,523
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	1.8	2.2	1.1	2.3	1.8	0.7	4.5	6.2	0.8	12.0	88.0	3,464
Central	1.8	0.7	2.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	3.8	4.4	0.7	9.5	90.5	7,165
North	3.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	3.7	3.9	0.7	9.4	90.6	2,837
Northeast	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.7	4.7	4.4	0.2	8.7	91.3	4,778
South	2.3	1.0	2.3	0.9	1.6	2.0	5.8	6.9	1.4	11.9	88.1	2,846
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	3.2	2.2	0.4	6.0	94.0	2,442
15-17	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	3.3	2.2	0.3	6.0	94.0	1,583
18-19	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	3.2	2.2	0.4	6.0	94.0	860
20-24	2.2	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	3.1	4.3	1.0	11.0	89.0	2,152
25-29	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.8	4.5	5.2	0.7	10.5	89.5	3,073
30-34	3.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	3.9	4.2	0.3	10.1	89.9	3,004
35-39	1.7	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	5.8	6.5	1.4	12.0	88.0	3,146
40-44	2.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.5	4.5	5.9	0.6	10.6	89.4	3,494
45-49	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.3	4.7	5.4	0.6	9.6	90.4	3,778



**Table EQ.2.1W: 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, 2022

	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 <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	14.4	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.5	2.7	16.2	12.1	1.8	25.9	74.1	435
Primary	2.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.8	7.7	8.6	1.2	14.5	85.5	3,238
Lower secondary	1.9	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.1	6.1	5.5	0.8	12.5	87.5	3,817
Upper secondary	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	3.8	4.1	0.6	8.3	91.7	5,457
Higher	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.0	3.5	0.5	7.1	92.9	8,012
DK/Missing	27.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.6	0.0	28.9	71.1	130
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	4.1	4.9	0.7	9.7	90.3	19,592
Non-Thai	6.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	8.5	6.4	0.4	14.3	85.7	1,497
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	3.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.7	9.8	8.9	0.8	16.1	83.9	3,223
Second	2.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.6	4.7	5.8	0.9	10.5	89.5	4,185
Middle	1.2	0.8	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	3.6	3.8	0.7	8.8	91.2	4,358
Fourth	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.6	0.8	3.3	4.3	0.7	9.5	90.5	4,431
Richest	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.1	3.3	0.4	7.4	92.6	4,891

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

**Table EQ.2.1M: 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, 2022

	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 <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>9,452</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	3.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	6.1	6.0	0.7	12.3	87.7	5,185
Rural	1.4	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.0	2.0	6.5	6.3	0.7	11.5	88.5	4,267
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.2	6.2	7.5	1.4	12.9	87.1	1,546
Central	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	4.6	5.9	0.2	11.0	89.0	3,201
North	4.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	2.0	1.5	7.5	3.3	0.5	13.8	86.2	1,280
Northeast	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.4	2.3	6.4	4.9	0.6	8.9	91.1	2,084
South	3.8	0.9	3.5	1.8	2.2	2.7	9.1	9.7	1.2	15.9	84.1	1,340
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	2.9	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.5	2.6	5.9	2.7	0.5	10.9	89.1	1,213
15-17	3.9	0.7	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.8	6.8	2.1	0.2	12.5	87.5	775
18-19	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.4	2.1	4.3	3.6	0.9	8.0	92.0	438
20-24	3.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.0	6.5	7.4	1.3	13.6	86.4	1,114
25-29	2.7	2.3	1.8	0.7	2.7	1.8	5.6	6.0	0.8	12.7	87.3	1,307
30-34	3.0	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.8	8.0	10.3	0.2	13.5	86.5	1,419
35-39	1.6	0.2	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.2	5.5	5.3	1.2	10.3	89.7	1,355
40-44	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2	5.5	5.3	0.7	10.9	89.1	1,530
45-49	1.5	0.7	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.7	6.9	5.8	0.2	11.9	88.1	1,515

**Table EQ.2.1M: 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, 2022

	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 <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	15.8	0.8	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	14.8	9.8	1.0	21.2	78.8	231
Primary	3.4	0.6	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.7	9.6	8.3	0.3	14.7	85.3	1,776
Lower secondary	2.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.6	7.4	6.9	1.1	13.1	86.9	2,174
Upper secondary	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.6	5.8	5.8	0.6	12.1	87.9	2,605
Higher	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.2	3.0	4.1	0.7	8.0	92.0	2,622
DK/Missing	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(88.8)	45
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	5.8	5.8	0.7	11.4	88.6	8,698
Non-Thai	9.0	0.4	2.7	0.3	2.4	2.5	11.6	10.3	0.3	17.8	82.2	754
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	3.3	0.8	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.1	11.4	9.3	0.4	17.1	82.9	1,855
Second	3.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.5	2.0	8.1	6.8	0.5	12.5	87.5	1,996
Middle	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	5.2	6.4	0.9	12.3	87.7	1,925
Fourth	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.0	3.2	3.5	1.5	9.7	90.3	1,824
Richest	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	3.4	4.5	0.2	8.0	92.0	1,852

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

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

## APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Thailand MICS 2022 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for municipal and non-municipal areas (urban and rural areas), and for the five regions (Bangkok, Central, North, Northeast and South) of the country. Urban and rural areas in each of the provinces were defined as sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Thailand MICS 2022, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2019, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

The Thailand MICS 2022 sample also included oversampling for 12 specific provinces. The first five provinces (Songkhla, Satun, Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat) were identified as survey domains due to the prolonged unrest situation in the predominantly Muslim population and the lack of access to and quality of social and healthcare services. The following seven provinces (Mae Hong Son, Tak, Nakhon Ratchasima, Srisaket, Kalasin, Nakhon Phanom and Ranong) were identified as survey domains since they were the poorest provinces with an equity focus in each region according to the national poverty rate in 2020. Data for these priority provinces will be treated separately analysed to produce an equity provinces' report.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2022 Household Basic Information Survey (HBIS). The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

### A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Thailand MICS 2022 partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Thailand from the 2022 HBIS sampling frame was first examined by region, priority province, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of enumeration areas and households in sampling frame							
Distribution of EAs and households, by region, priority province, urban and rural, 2022 HBIS							
	Number of provinces	Number of EAs (2022 HBIS)			Number of Households (2022 HBIS)		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>5,430</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>826,250</b>	<b>434,887</b>	<b>391,363</b>
<b>Region/Priority province</b>							
Bangkok	1	300	300	-	40,570	40,570	-
Central	25	1,688	876	792	262,567	124,724	137,843
North	17	1,164	630	534	174,237	86,883	87,354
Mae Hong Son		72	36	36	10,776	4,924	5,852
Tak		60	36	24	10,212	5,259	4,953
Northeast	20	1,404	780	624	196,537	107,338	89,199
Nakhon Ratchasima		84	48	36	14,060	8,420	5,640
Si Sa Ket		66	36	30	8,600	4,667	3,933
Kalasin		78	42	36	10,264	5,521	4,743
Nakhon Phanom		66	36	30	9,087	4,942	4,145

**Table SD.1: Distribution of enumeration areas and households in sampling frame (continued)**

Distribution of EAs and households, by region, priority province, urban and rural, 2022 HBIS							
	Number of provinces	Number of EAs (2022 HBIS)			Number of Households (2022 HBIS)		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
South	14	894	492	402	152,339	75,372	76,967
Ranong		60	36	24	10,116	5,728	4,388
Songkhla		72	42	30	13,121	7,356	5,765
Satun		60	30	30	9,724	3,990	5,734
Pattani		66	36	30	9,654	5,223	4,431
Yala		66	36	30	12,206	5,978	6,228
Narathiwat		66	36	30	11,697	5,179	6,518

The overall sample size for the Thailand MICS 2022 was calculated as 34,540 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the stunting prevalence among children age 0-4 years. Since the survey results are tabulated at the regional level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each domain. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where:

$n$  = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

$4$  = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

$r$  = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

$deff$  = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

$RME$  = the relative margin of error of  $r$  to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates

$pb$  = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator,  $r$ , is based

$AveSize$  = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

$RR$  = the predicted response rate

For the calculation,  $r$  (stunting prevalence) was assumed to be 13.86 percent for urban areas and 13.03 percent for rural areas based on the estimates from the MICS 2019. The value of  $deff$  (design effect) was taken as 4.0;  $pb$  (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 10.76 and 13.14 percent for urban and rural areas, respectively;  $AveSize$  (mean household size) was taken as 2.75 and 2.99 persons per household for urban and rural areas, respectively; and the response rate was assumed to be 95 percent. The resulting number of sample households from this exercise was rounded to 18,000 households for national-level estimates. With this sample size the RME would be around 19 percent.

The survey also provided estimates for 5 regions and 12 provinces (out of 77 provinces). The 12 provinces were allocated between 1,000 and 1,900 sample households. The overall sample size for the Thailand MICS 2022 became 34,540 households, and the number of households selected per cluster for the Thailand MICS 2022 was determined as 20 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the clusters and households to the domains.

<b>Table SD.2: Sample allocation</b>						
Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households by region, priority province, urban and rural, Thailand 2022						
	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>34,540</b>	<b>19,540</b>	<b>15,000</b>
<b>Region/Priority province</b>						
Bangkok	227	227	-	4,540	4,540	-
Central	270	163	107	5,400	3,260	2,140
North	285	123	162	5,700	2,460	3,240
Mae Hong Son	50	28	22	1,000	560	440
Tak	63	33	30	1,260	660	600
Northeast	471	230	241	9,420	4,600	4,820
Nakhon Ratchasima	95	49	46	1,900	980	920
Si Sa Ket	67	35	32	1,340	700	640
Kalasin	76	39	37	1,520	780	740
Nakhon Phanom	70	37	33	1,400	740	660
South	474	234	240	9,480	4,680	4,800
Ranong	94	48	46	1,880	960	920
Songkhla	95	48	47	1,900	960	940
Satun	56	31	25	1,120	620	500
Pattani	50	27	23	1,000	540	460
Yala	50	28	22	1,000	560	440
Narathiwat	50	27	23	1,000	540	460

## A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS) AND LISTING ACTIVITIES

The sampling frame which was used for the selection of PSUs was from the 2022 HBIS which was conducted in October to December 2021. This survey is carried out annually, and provided an up-to-date listing of 5,430 PSUs per year, selected from all EAs of the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This master sampling frame is used as the sampling frame for several national surveys (e.g. Labour Force Survey and Socio-Economic Survey). The sample design for the HBIS is stratified, single-stage cluster sampling. The Enumeration Area (EA) is the primary sampling unit (PSU) and probability proportional to size (PPS) was applied for selecting the EAs in each stratum. The measure of size is the number of households in each EA from the 2010 Census.

The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected for Thailand MICS 2022 were sample EAs from the 2022 HBIS. Within each stratum, a specified number of enumeration areas (EAs) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size (PPS).

In the 12 priority provinces where provincial estimates were required the sample of EAs from the HBIS sample was not sufficient, so additional EAs were selected from the EAs sampling frame, which was derived from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Before selecting the additional EAs, the selected EAs from the HBIS were excluded from the sampling frame and then the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) systematic sampling was applied for the selection of additional EAs in each province by administrative area. This additional listing was conducted in January to March 2022.

## A.3 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams of Provincial Statistical Offices and Field Administration Division (for Bangkok) in the field for each enumeration area. The households listed in each EA were then sequentially numbered separately for the households with and without children under 5 years, and a sample of households was selected separately from each group using random systematic selection procedures. A total of 20 households were selected in each enumeration area. The household selection software developed by NSO for systematic random selection of households was distributed to Provincial Statistical Offices for this purpose.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households. The household selection software automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households. All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The households listed in each sample cluster were divided into two strata for the second stage selection: households with children under age 5 and households without children under age 5. A separate sample of households was selected from each group, using a higher sampling rate for households with children under 5. This sampling strategy increased the number of children under 5 in the sample to increase the precision of the indicators based on under-5 children.

Of the 20 households selected in each cluster, the target number of sample households with children under age 5 years was 12. Therefore, in sample clusters where more than 12 households with children under age 5 were listed, 12 of these households were selected using random systematic sampling; and 8 households without children under age 5 were selected from the other stratum. In sample clusters where 12 or less households with children under 5 were listed, all of these households were selected for the survey. In these clusters, the number of households without children under 5 to be selected was equal to 20 minus the number of households with children.

#### A.4 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Thailand MICS 2022 sample is not self-weighting. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum ( $h$ ) and PSU ( $i$ ):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term  $f_{hi}$ , the sampling probability for the  $i$ -th sample PSU in the  $h$ -th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

where  $p_{shi}$  is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage  $s$  for the  $i$ -th sample PSU in the  $h$ -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h},$$

$n_h$  = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum  $h$

$M_{hi}$  = number of households in the sampling frame for the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

$M_h$  = total number of households in the sampling frame for stratum  $h$

$p_{2hi}$  = proportion of the PSU listed in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$ ; for Thailand MICS 2022,  $p_{2hi} = 1$  for all sample PSUs, since no PSU was segmented

$p_{3hi}$  = final stage probability of selecting households from the listing in the  $i$ -th sample PSU, separately for households with and without children under 5, as explained below.

The last stage probability of selection in each sample EA is different for households with and without children under 5. For this reason, separate weights were calculated for each group of households in the sample EA.

Based on the stratified two-stage sample design, the probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 within a sample EA was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(wc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(wc)}}{M'_{hi(wc)}},$$

where:

$f_{hi(wc)}$  = probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

$n_h, M_{hi}, M_h$  and  $p_{2hi}$  are identical to the earlier definition

$m_{hi(wc)}$  = number of sample households with children under 5 selected in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

$M'_{hi(wc)}$  = total number of households with children under 5 listed in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$



The corresponding overall probability of selection for the households without children was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(woc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(woc)}}{M'_{hi(woc)}},$$

where:

$f_{hi(woc)}$  = probability of selection for the sample households without children under 5 in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

$m_{hi(woc)}$  = number of sample households without children under 5 selected in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

$M'_{hi(woc)}$  = total number of households without children under 5 listed in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the sampling frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households with and without children under 5 in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households with and without children under 5 years in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where  $RR_h$  is the response rate for the sample households in stratum  $h$ , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum  $h$  out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum  $h$ .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where  $RR_{qh}$  is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum  $h$ , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum  $h$  who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum, separately for the groups of households with and without children under age 5. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates for the Thailand MICS 2022 are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50 percent subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-14 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-14 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-14 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-14 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-14 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

The Thailand MICS 2022 full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each enumeration area, separately for the groups of households with and without children. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men and under-5 questionnaires. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.002326 and 21.312175 in the 1,727 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under-5s and 5-14-years old with these sample weights.



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## APPENDIX B ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Thailand MICS 2022 is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility rate, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value ( $r$ ) of the indicator and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in SPSS Version 24 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all regions (Tables SE.4 to SE.8).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of improved sanitation facilities
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Removal of excreta for treatment off-site
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample												
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2022												
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>												
	Access to electricity	SR.1	7.1.1	0.9994	0.0002	0.000	2.867	1.693	79,511	30,008	0.999	1.000
	Access to the internet at home	SR.8	-	0.8260	0.0056	0.007	6.507	2.551	30,008	30,008	0.815	0.837
	Ownership of mobile phone	-	-	0.9595	0.0020	0.002	3.199	1.789	30,008	30,008	0.955	0.964
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>												
	Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	-	1.0117	0.0747	0.074	na	na	na	na	0.862	1.161
	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	3.7.2	17.7840	3.1474	0.177	na	na	na	na	11.489	24.079
	Early childbearing	TM.2	-	0.0685	0.0072	0.105	1.875	1.369	2,152	2,307	0.054	0.083
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	-	0.7297	0.0085	0.012	5.177	2.275	11,840	14,025	0.713	0.747
	Unmet need for family planning	-	-	0.0894	0.0052	0.058	4.595	2.143	11,840	14,025	0.079	0.100
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	3.7.1&3.8.1	0.8647	0.0069	0.008	4.864	2.206	9,698	11,889	0.851	0.878
	Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)	TM.5a	-	0.9880	0.0042	0.004	4.154	2.038	1,207	2,835	0.980	0.996
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	-	0.8828	0.0151	0.017	6.254	2.501	1,207	2,835	0.853	0.913
	Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	3.1.2	0.9962	0.0011	0.001	0.897	0.947	1,207	2,835	0.994	0.998
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Women)	TM.29	-	0.5203	0.0152	0.029	4.234	2.058	4,594	4,575	0.490	0.551
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Men)	TM.29	-	0.5290	0.0169	0.032	2.461	1.569	2,327	2,154	0.495	0.563
	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Women)	TM.31	-	0.2842	0.0087	0.031	7.421	2.724	20,477	20,043	0.267	0.302
	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Men)	TM.31	-	0.2666	0.0112	0.042	5.614	2.369	9,037	8,803	0.244	0.289
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>												
	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	3.b.1&3.8.1	0.8869	0.0104	0.012	2.111	1.453	1,994	1,976	0.866	0.908
	Polio immunization coverage	TC.S1	-	0.8933	0.0098	0.011	2.010	1.418	1,994	1,976	0.874	0.913
	Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	3.b.1	0.9283	0.0080	0.009	1.881	1.372	1,994	1,976	0.912	0.944
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	7.1.2	0.8630	0.0051	0.006	6.635	2.576	79,511	30,008	0.853	0.873
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	-	0.2943	0.0199	0.068	5.425	2.329	1,207	2,835	0.254	0.334
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	-	0.2858	0.0330	0.116	2.311	1.520	620	434	0.220	0.352
	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	-	0.4526	0.0263	0.058	1.205	1.098	620	434	0.400	0.505
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	-	0.2819	0.0189	0.067	5.796	2.407	3,643	3,290	0.244	0.320
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	-	0.0669	0.0044	0.067	3.167	1.780	9,907	9,984	0.058	0.076
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	2.2.1	0.1246	0.0068	0.054	4.083	2.021	9,735	9,772	0.111	0.138
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	2.2.2	0.0719	0.0051	0.072	3.813	1.953	9,504	9,616	0.062	0.082
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	2.2.2	0.1089	0.0069	0.064	4.764	2.183	9,504	9,616	0.095	0.123
	Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member	TC.49a	-	0.8788	0.0111	0.013	8.399	2.898	6,859	7,212	0.857	0.901

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample (continued)											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2022											
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Early stimulation and responsive care by father	TC.49b	-	0.3073	0.0118	0.038	4.719	2.172	6,859	7,212	0.284	0.331
Early stimulation and responsive care by mother	TC.49c	-	0.6386	0.0137	0.022	5.904	2.430	6,859	7,212	0.611	0.666
Availability of children's books	TC.50	-	0.3588	0.0120	0.033	6.532	2.556	10,502	10,502	0.335	0.383
Availability of playthings	TC.51	-	0.8463	0.0086	0.010	5.940	2.437	10,502	10,502	0.829	0.863
Availability of electronic device as playthings	TC.S3	-	0.6186	0.0105	0.017	4.877	2.208	10,502	10,502	0.598	0.640
Early child development index (ECDI2030)	TC.53	4.2.1	0.7782	0.0109	0.014	4.932	2.221	6,859	7,212	0.756	0.800
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	4.2.2	0.8759	0.0145	0.017	3.836	1.958	745	1,988	0.847	0.905
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a		0.9862	0.0022	0.002	1.179	1.086	2,742	3,177	0.982	0.991
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b		0.8874	0.0088	0.010	2.046	1.430	2,310	2,636	0.870	0.905
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c		0.6958	0.0165	0.024	3.288	1.813	2,142	2,551	0.663	0.729
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	4.1.1	0.5151	0.0206	0.040	3.295	1.815	2,755	1,932	0.474	0.556
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	4.1.1	0.4176	0.0179	0.043	2.542	1.594	2,755	1,932	0.382	0.453
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	16.9.1	0.9982	0.0008	0.001	3.298	1.816	10,502	10,502	0.997	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	16.2.1	0.5375	0.0100	0.019	7.969	2.823	22,416	19,646	0.517	0.558
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	5.3.1	0.0550	0.0081	0.147	2.905	1.704	2,152	2,307	0.039	0.071
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	5.3.1	0.1699	0.0115	0.068	2.154	1.468	2,152	2,307	0.147	0.193
Safety (women)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.7673	0.0093	0.012	10.299	3.209	21,089	21,089	0.749	0.786
Safety (men)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.9098	0.0067	0.007	5.188	2.278	9,452	9,452	0.896	0.923
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.4.1	0.9965	0.0007	0.001	4.167	2.041	79,511	30,008	0.995	0.998
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9230	0.0036	0.004	4.825	2.196	68,739	26,458	0.916	0.930
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8		0.9983	0.0005	0.000	4.321	2.079	79,511	30,008	0.997	0.999
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	0.9825	0.0016	0.002	4.455	2.111	79,511	30,008	0.979	0.986
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	6.2.1	0.4843	0.0082	0.017	8.151	2.855	79,511	30,008	0.468	0.501
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	1.3.1	0.7119	0.0073	0.010	7.813	2.795	79,511	30,008	0.697	0.726
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1006	0.0058	0.058	7.896	2.810	21,089	21,089	0.089	0.112
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1194	0.0074	0.062	4.962	2.228	9,452	9,452	0.105	0.134
na: not applicable											

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban												
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2022												
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>												
	Access to electricity	SR.1	7.1.1	0.9996	0.0002	0.000	2.349	1.533	40,204	16,257	0.999	1.000
	Access to the internet at home	SR.8	-	0.8653	0.0069	0.008	6.584	2.566	16,455	16,257	0.852	0.879
	Ownership of mobile phone	-	-	0.9715	0.0024	0.002	3.303	1.818	16,455	16,257	0.967	0.976
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>												
	Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	-	0.8779	0.1086	0.124	na	na	na	na	0.661	1.095
	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	3.7.2	19.0769	5.1847	0.272	na	na	na	na	8.707	29.446
	Early childbearing	TM.2	-	0.0452	0.0085	0.187	2.021	1.422	1,249	1,216	0.028	0.062
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	-	0.7403	0.0111	0.015	4.395	2.096	6,049	6,920	0.718	0.762
	Unmet need for family planning	-	-	0.0852	0.0066	0.078	3.884	1.971	6,049	6,920	0.072	0.098
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	3.7.1&3.8.1	0.8649	0.0094	0.011	4.382	2.093	4,994	5,848	0.846	0.884
	Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)	TM.5a	-	0.9822	0.0086	0.009	5.587	2.364	559	1,319	0.965	0.999
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	-	0.8556	0.0272	0.032	7.875	2.806	559	1,319	0.801	0.910
	Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	3.1.2	0.9953	0.0018	0.002	0.912	0.955	559	1,319	0.992	0.999
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Women)	TM.29	-	0.5066	0.0194	0.038	3.525	1.878	2,410	2,353	0.468	0.545
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Men)	TM.29	-	0.5342	0.0230	0.043	2.325	1.525	1,183	1,096	0.488	0.580
	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Women)	TM.31	-	0.2940	0.0121	0.041	7.425	2.725	11,273	10,551	0.270	0.318
	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Men)	TM.31	-	0.2750	0.0161	0.059	6.008	2.451	5,004	4,598	0.243	0.307
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>												
	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	3.b.1&3.8.1	0.8616	0.0107	0.012	0.821	0.906	734	860	0.840	0.883
	Polio immunization coverage	TC.51	-	0.8719	0.0101	0.012	0.785	0.886	734	860	0.852	0.892
	Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	3.b.1	0.9244	0.0074	0.008	0.676	0.822	734	860	0.910	0.939
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	7.1.2	0.9312	0.0052	0.006	6.877	2.622	40,204	16,257	0.921	0.942
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	-	0.3353	0.0270	0.080	4.305	2.075	559	1,319	0.281	0.389
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	-	0.1734	0.0045	0.026	0.026	0.160	223	184	0.164	0.182
	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	-	0.3381	0.0107	0.032	0.093	0.305	223	184	0.317	0.359
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	-	0.2853	0.0324	0.114	7.432	2.726	1,499	1,442	0.220	0.350
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	-	0.0644	0.0068	0.105	3.358	1.832	3,869	4,385	0.051	0.078
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	2.2.1	0.1228	0.0109	0.089	4.702	2.168	3,783	4,266	0.101	0.145
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	2.2.2	0.0813	0.0091	0.112	4.673	2.162	3,678	4,217	0.063	0.100
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	2.2.2	0.1100	0.0091	0.083	3.558	1.886	3,678	4,217	0.092	0.128
	Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member	TC.49a	-	0.9213	0.0087	0.009	3.408	1.846	2,774	3,251	0.904	0.939

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban (continued)											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2022											
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Early stimulation and responsive care by father	TC.49b	-	0.3820	0.0179	0.047	4.409	2.100	2,774	3,251	0.346	0.418
Early stimulation and responsive care by mother	TC.49c	-	0.7033	0.0179	0.025	4.980	2.232	2,774	3,251	0.668	0.739
Availability of children's books	TC.50	-	0.4219	0.0178	0.042	6.080	2.466	4,273	4,693	0.386	0.457
Availability of playthings	TC.51	-	0.8502	0.0131	0.015	6.327	2.515	4,273	4,693	0.824	0.876
Availability of electronic device as playthings	TC.S3	-	0.6334	0.0177	0.028	6.344	2.519	4,273	4,693	0.598	0.669
Early child development index (ECDI2030)	TC.53	4.2.1	0.7971	0.0130	0.016	3.394	1.842	2,774	3,251	0.771	0.823
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	4.2.2	0.8893	0.0118	0.013	1.302	1.141	301	924	0.866	0.913
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a		0.9926	0.0019	0.002	0.741	0.861	1,270	1,578	0.989	0.996
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b		0.8965	0.0110	0.012	1.697	1.303	1,087	1,310	0.875	0.918
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c		0.7379	0.0241	0.033	4.206	2.051	1,227	1,400	0.690	0.786
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	16.9.1	0.9969	0.0016	0.002	3.990	1.998	4,273	4,693	0.994	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	16.2.1	0.5306	0.0150	0.028	8.075	2.842	9,355	8,932	0.501	0.561
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	5.3.1	0.0334	0.0061	0.181	1.380	1.175	1,249	1,216	0.021	0.046
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	5.3.1	0.1274	0.0120	0.094	1.565	1.251	1,249	1,216	0.103	0.151
Safety (women)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.7705	0.0120	0.016	9.104	3.017	11,566	11,090	0.746	0.795
Safety (men)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.8924	0.0095	0.011	4.645	2.155	5,185	4,901	0.873	0.911
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.4.1	0.9976	0.0004	0.000	0.966	0.983	40,204	16,257	0.997	0.998
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9300	0.0054	0.006	5.914	2.432	30,698	13,147	0.919	0.941
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8		0.9994	0.0002	0.000	1.273	1.128	40,204	16,257	0.999	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	0.9792	0.0026	0.003	5.458	2.336	40,204	16,257	0.974	0.984
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	6.2.1	0.3872	0.0112	0.029	8.581	2.929	40,204	16,257	0.365	0.410
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	1.3.1	0.6562	0.0102	0.015	7.450	2.730	40,204	16,257	0.636	0.676
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1042	0.0072	0.069	6.147	2.479	11,566	11,090	0.090	0.119
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1227	0.0109	0.089	5.369	2.317	5,185	4,901	0.101	0.144
na: not applicable											



Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural												
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2022												
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>												
	Access to electricity	SR.1	7.1.1	0.9991	0.0004	0.000	2.963	1.721	39,307	13,751	0.998	1.000
	Access to the internet at home	SR.8	-	0.7784	0.0092	0.012	6.710	2.590	13,553	13,751	0.760	0.797
	Ownership of mobile phone	-	-	0.9450	0.0034	0.004	3.138	1.772	13,553	13,751	0.938	0.952
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>												
	Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	-	1.2005	0.1026	0.085	na	na	na	na	0.995	1.406
	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	3.7.2	16.5213	3.6326	0.220	na	na	na	na	9.256	23.786
	Early childbearing	TM.2	-	0.1007	0.0127	0.126	1.942	1.393	903	1,091	0.075	0.126
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	-	0.7187	0.0128	0.018	5.731	2.394	5,790	7,105	0.693	0.744
	Unmet need for family planning	-	-	0.0937	0.0080	0.085	5.308	2.304	5,790	7,105	0.078	0.110
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	3.7.1&3.8.1	0.8644	0.0102	0.012	5.349	2.313	4,705	6,041	0.844	0.885
	Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)	TM.5a	-	0.9930	0.0018	0.002	0.733	0.856	648	1,516	0.989	0.997
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	-	0.9064	0.0138	0.015	3.377	1.838	648	1,516	0.879	0.934
	Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	3.1.2	0.9970	0.0013	0.001	0.873	0.934	648	1,516	0.994	1.000
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Women)	TM.29	-	0.5353	0.0228	0.043	4.647	2.156	2,184	2,222	0.490	0.581
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Men)	TM.29	-	0.5237	0.0247	0.047	2.584	1.607	1,143	1,058	0.474	0.573
	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Women)	TM.31	-	0.2723	0.0121	0.044	6.999	2.646	9,204	9,492	0.248	0.296
	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Men)	TM.31	-	0.2563	0.0147	0.058	4.796	2.190	4,033	4,205	0.227	0.286
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>												
	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	3.b.1&3.8.1	0.9017	0.0146	0.016	2.667	1.633	1,260	1,116	0.873	0.931
	Polio immunization coverage	TC.S1	-	0.9058	0.0139	0.015	2.512	1.585	1,260	1,116	0.878	0.934
	Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	3.b.1	0.9305	0.0114	0.012	2.221	1.490	1,260	1,116	0.908	0.953
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	7.1.2	0.7933	0.0088	0.011	6.446	2.539	39,307	13,751	0.776	0.811
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	-	0.2589	0.0259	0.100	5.305	2.303	648	1,516	0.207	0.311
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	-	0.3490	0.0475	0.136	2.472	1.572	397	250	0.254	0.444
	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	-	0.5170	0.0376	0.073	1.409	1.187	397	250	0.442	0.592
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	-	0.2795	0.0223	0.080	4.551	2.133	2,144	1,848	0.235	0.324
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	-	0.0685	0.0058	0.085	2.982	1.727	6,038	5,599	0.057	0.080
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	2.2.1	0.1257	0.0086	0.068	3.674	1.917	5,952	5,506	0.109	0.143
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	2.2.2	0.0659	0.0061	0.092	3.230	1.797	5,825	5,399	0.054	0.078
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	2.2.2	0.1082	0.0095	0.088	5.100	2.258	5,825	5,399	0.089	0.127
	Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member	TC.49a	-	0.8500	0.0172	0.020	9.154	3.026	4,085	3,961	0.816	0.884

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural (continued)											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2022											
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Early stimulation and responsive care by father	TC.49b	-	0.2566	0.0144	0.056	4.330	2.081	4,085	3,961	0.228	0.285
Early stimulation and responsive care by mother	TC.49c	-	0.5946	0.0187	0.032	5.775	2.403	4,085	3,961	0.557	0.632
Availability of children's books	TC.50	-	0.3156	0.0152	0.048	6.184	2.487	6,229	5,809	0.285	0.346
Availability of playthings	TC.51	-	0.8437	0.0113	0.013	5.648	2.377	6,229	5,809	0.821	0.866
Availability of electronic device as playthings	TC.S3	-	0.6084	0.0120	0.020	3.509	1.873	6,229	5,809	0.584	0.632
Early child development index (ECDI2030)	TC.S3	4.2.1	0.7653	0.0159	0.021	5.557	2.357	4,085	3,961	0.734	0.797
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	4.2.2	0.8669	0.0227	0.026	4.761	2.182	443	1,064	0.821	0.912
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a		0.9807	0.0039	0.004	1.271	1.127	1,472	1,599	0.973	0.988
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b		0.8794	0.0127	0.014	2.010	1.418	1,223	1,326	0.854	0.905
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c		0.6393	0.0214	0.034	2.294	1.514	915	1,151	0.596	0.682
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	16.9.1	0.9991	0.0006	0.001	2.239	1.496	6,229	5,809	0.998	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	16.2.1	0.5425	0.0130	0.024	7.243	2.691	13,061	10,714	0.517	0.568
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	5.3.1	0.0848	0.0166	0.195	3.860	1.965	903	1,091	0.052	0.118
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	5.3.1	0.2286	0.0213	0.093	2.803	1.674	903	1,091	0.186	0.271
Safety (women)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.7635	0.0134	0.018	10.004	3.163	9,523	9,999	0.737	0.790
Safety (men)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.9309	0.0086	0.009	5.199	2.280	4,267	4,551	0.914	0.948
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.4.1	0.9953	0.0010	0.001	2.717	1.648	39,307	13,751	0.993	0.997
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9173	0.0047	0.005	3.925	1.981	38,041	13,311	0.908	0.927
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8		0.9973	0.0010	0.001	4.623	2.150	39,307	13,751	0.995	0.999
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	0.9858	0.0018	0.002	3.291	1.814	39,307	13,751	0.982	0.989
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	6.2.1	0.5835	0.0120	0.021	8.198	2.863	39,307	13,751	0.559	0.608
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	1.3.1	0.7689	0.0103	0.013	8.226	2.868	39,307	13,751	0.748	0.790
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.0963	0.0078	0.081	6.920	2.631	9,523	9,999	0.081	0.112
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1153	0.0093	0.081	3.852	1.963	4,267	4,551	0.097	0.134
na: not applicable											

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Bangkok												
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2022												
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>												
	Access to electricity	SR.1	7.1.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	10,855	3,455	1.000	1.000
	Access to the internet at home	SR.8	-	0.9379	0.0079	0.008	3.680	1.918	4,793	3,455	0.922	0.954
	Ownership of mobile phone	-	-	0.9881	0.0024	0.002	1.704	1.305	4,793	3,455	0.983	0.993
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>												
	Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	-	0.6307	0.1196	0.190	na	na	na	na	0.392	0.870
	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	3.7.2	(21.5749)	(13.4397)	(0.623)	na	na	na	na	(0.000)	(48.454)
	Early childbearing	TM.2	-	0.0412	0.0146	0.353	1.437	1.199	432	269	0.012	0.070
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	-	0.7327	0.0201	0.027	2.423	1.556	1,611	1,177	0.692	0.773
	Unmet need for family planning	-	-	0.0767	0.0097	0.126	1.547	1.244	1,611	1,177	0.057	0.096
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	3.7.1&3.8.1	0.8701	0.0132	0.015	1.536	1.239	1,304	996	0.844	0.897
	Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)	TM.5a	-	0.9986	0.0001	0.000	0.002	0.040	126	170	0.998	0.999
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	-	0.9146	0.0269	0.029	1.564	1.251	126	170	0.861	0.968
	Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	3.1.2	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	126	170	1.000	1.000
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Women)	TM.29	-	0.5378	0.0273	0.051	1.337	1.156	703	447	0.483	0.592
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Men)	TM.29	-	0.5274	0.0392	0.074	1.170	1.082	354	191	0.449	0.606
	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Women)	TM.31	-	0.3223	0.0175	0.054	2.990	1.729	3,436	2,144	0.287	0.357
	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Men)	TM.31	-	0.3076	0.0242	0.079	2.416	1.554	1,526	881	0.259	0.356
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>												
	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	3.b.1&3.8.1	0.7460	0.0344	0.046	0.619	0.787	160	100	0.677	0.815
	Polio immunization coverage	TC.S1	-	0.7492	0.0383	0.051	0.771	0.878	160	100	0.673	0.826
	Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	3.b.1	0.9309	0.0109	0.012	0.184	0.429	160	100	0.909	0.953
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	7.1.2	0.9944	0.0023	0.002	3.283	1.812	10,855	3,455	0.990	0.999
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	-	0.1860	0.0333	0.179	1.239	1.113	126	170	0.119	0.253
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	21	(*)	(*)
	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	21	(*)	(*)
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	-	0.2867	0.0396	0.138	1.288	1.135	295	169	0.208	0.366
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	-	0.1167	0.0182	0.156	1.501	1.225	650	467	0.080	0.153
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	2.2.1	0.1213	0.0206	0.170	1.744	1.321	609	438	0.080	0.163
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	2.2.2	0.1083	0.0239	0.220	2.563	1.601	595	435	0.061	0.156
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	2.2.2	0.1513	0.0203	0.134	1.399	1.183	595	435	0.111	0.192
	Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member	TC.49a	-	0.9686	0.0104	0.011	1.413	1.189	535	397	0.948	0.989

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Bangkok (continued)											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2022											
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Early stimulation and responsive care by father	TC.49b	-	0.4525	0.0485	0.107	3.767	1.941	535	397	0.355	0.550
Early stimulation and responsive care by mother	TC.49c	-	0.7292	0.0462	0.063	4.284	2.070	535	397	0.637	0.822
Availability of children's books	TC.50	-	0.4902	0.0380	0.077	3.257	1.805	830	566	0.414	0.566
Availability of playthings	TC.51	-	0.8276	0.0267	0.032	2.827	1.681	830	566	0.774	0.881
Availability of electronic device as playthings	TC.S3	-	0.6276	0.0332	0.053	2.670	1.634	830	566	0.561	0.694
Early child development index (ECDI2030)	TC.53	4.2.1	0.8528	0.0252	0.030	2.004	1.416	535	397	0.802	0.903
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	4.2.2	0.8989	0.0151	0.017	0.290	0.539	58	117	0.869	0.929
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a		1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	274	226	1.000	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b		0.9334	0.0161	0.017	1.159	1.077	334	280	0.901	0.966
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c		0.7968	0.0282	0.035	1.558	1.248	403	319	0.740	0.853
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	16.9.1	0.9914	0.0075	0.008	3.680	1.918	830	566	0.976	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	16.2.1	0.5489	0.0267	0.049	3.221	1.795	1,927	1,122	0.496	0.602
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	5.3.1	0.0247	0.0086	0.349	0.828	0.910	432	269	0.007	0.042
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	5.3.1	0.0885	0.0185	0.209	1.132	1.064	432	269	0.052	0.125
Safety (women)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.7703	0.0191	0.025	4.458	2.111	3,464	2,168	0.732	0.808
Safety (men)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.8725	0.0192	0.022	2.940	1.715	1,546	892	0.834	0.911
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.4.1	0.9991	0.0009	0.001	3.270	1.808	10,855	3,455	0.997	1.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9190	0.0087	0.009	1.372	1.171	4,535	1,361	0.902	0.936
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8		1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	10,855	3,455	1.000	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	0.9562	0.0067	0.007	3.740	1.934	10,855	3,455	0.943	0.970
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	6.2.1	0.2024	0.0174	0.086	6.480	2.546	10,855	3,455	0.168	0.237
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	1.3.1	0.6212	0.0185	0.030	5.021	2.241	10,855	3,455	0.584	0.658
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1205	0.0138	0.114	3.878	1.969	3,464	2,168	0.093	0.148
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1292	0.0197	0.152	3.067	1.751	1,546	892	0.090	0.169
na: not applicable											
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.											
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.											

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Central												
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2022												
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>												
	Access to electricity	SR.1	7.1.1	0.9997	0.0003	0.000	1.520	1.233	24,408	4,336	0.999	1.000
	Access to the internet at home	SR.8	-	0.8770	0.0113	0.013	5.125	2.264	9,418	4,336	0.854	0.900
	Ownership of mobile phone	-	-	0.9704	0.0037	0.004	2.089	1.445	9,418	4,336	0.963	0.978
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>												
	Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	-	0.9723	0.1477	0.152	na	na	na	na	0.677	1.268
	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	3.7.2	17.0137	5.0374	0.296	na	na	na	na	6.939	27.089
	Early childbearing	TM.2	-	0.0636	0.0146	0.230	1.253	1.120	726	351	0.034	0.093
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	-	0.7406	0.0168	0.023	2.937	1.714	3,914	1,992	0.707	0.774
	Unmet need for family planning	-	-	0.0844	0.0105	0.124	2.841	1.686	3,914	1,992	0.063	0.105
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	3.7.1&3.8.1	0.8731	0.0142	0.016	3.186	1.785	3,229	1,744	0.845	0.902
	Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)	TM.5a	-	0.9787	0.0114	0.012	2.237	1.496	375	362	0.956	1.000
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	-	0.9017	0.0233	0.026	2.218	1.489	375	362	0.855	0.948
	Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	3.1.2	0.9964	0.0024	0.002	0.558	0.747	375	362	0.992	1.000
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Women)	TM.29	-	0.5255	0.0342	0.065	3.074	1.753	1,429	655	0.457	0.594
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Men)	TM.29	-	0.5286	0.0327	0.062	1.329	1.153	729	311	0.463	0.594
	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Women)	TM.31	-	0.2847	0.0185	0.065	5.145	2.268	6,935	3,071	0.248	0.322
	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Men)	TM.31	-	0.2537	0.0227	0.089	3.695	1.922	3,079	1,359	0.208	0.299
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>												
	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	3.b.1&3.8.1	0.9218	0.0255	0.028	2.041	1.429	481	227	0.871	0.973
	Polio immunization coverage	TC.S1	-	0.9255	0.0245	0.026	1.963	1.401	481	227	0.877	0.974
	Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	3.b.1	0.9431	0.0140	0.015	0.823	0.907	481	227	0.915	0.971
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	7.1.2	0.9761	0.0048	0.005	4.241	2.059	24,408	4,336	0.967	0.986
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	-	0.2400	0.0330	0.138	2.157	1.469	375	362	0.174	0.306
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	-	0.1356	0.0552	0.407	1.587	1.260	217	62	0.025	0.246
	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	-	0.4099	0.0369	0.090	0.344	0.586	217	62	0.336	0.484
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	-	0.2866	0.0560	0.195	6.015	2.453	966	393	0.175	0.399
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	-	0.0526	0.0094	0.179	2.031	1.425	2,590	1,142	0.034	0.071
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	2.2.1	0.1011	0.0153	0.151	2.864	1.692	2,518	1,117	0.071	0.132
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	2.2.2	0.0668	0.0139	0.208	3.395	1.843	2,436	1,092	0.039	0.095
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	2.2.2	0.0949	0.0138	0.146	2.428	1.558	2,436	1,092	0.067	0.123
	Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member	TC.49a	-	0.8915	0.0267	0.030	6.160	2.482	1,817	838	0.838	0.945

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Central (continued)											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2022											
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Early stimulation and responsive care by father	TC.49b	-	0.3660	0.0292	0.080	3.066	1.751	1,817	838	0.308	0.424
Early stimulation and responsive care by mother	TC.49c	-	0.6862	0.0366	0.053	5.216	2.284	1,817	838	0.613	0.759
Availability of children's books	TC.50	-	0.3891	0.0284	0.073	4.188	2.046	2,783	1,231	0.332	0.446
Availability of playthings	TC.51	-	0.8423	0.0182	0.022	3.072	1.753	2,783	1,231	0.806	0.879
Availability of electronic device as playthings	TC.S3	-	0.5840	0.0232	0.040	2.736	1.654	2,783	1,231	0.538	0.630
Early child development index (ECDI2030)	TC.53	4.2.1	0.8036	0.0234	0.029	2.906	1.705	1,817	838	0.757	0.850
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	4.2.2	0.8635	0.0239	0.028	1.173	1.083	197	244	0.816	0.911
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a		0.9874	0.0031	0.003	0.326	0.571	796	419	0.981	0.994
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b		0.8946	0.0168	0.019	1.030	1.015	664	346	0.861	0.928
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c		0.7078	0.0331	0.047	2.089	1.445	718	396	0.642	0.774
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	16.9.1	0.9987	0.0011	0.001	1.141	1.068	2,783	1,231	0.996	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	16.2.1	0.4535	0.0199	0.044	3.703	1.924	5,946	2,324	0.414	0.493
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	5.3.1	0.0719	0.0199	0.277	2.077	1.441	726	351	0.032	0.112
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	5.3.1	0.1929	0.0246	0.128	1.362	1.167	726	351	0.144	0.242
Safety (women)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.7373	0.0210	0.028	7.194	2.682	7,165	3,175	0.695	0.779
Safety (men)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.9050	0.0142	0.016	3.303	1.817	3,201	1,417	0.877	0.933
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.4.1	0.9999	0.0001	0.000	0.564	0.751	24,408	4,336	1.000	1.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9505	0.0063	0.007	3.172	1.781	21,099	3,703	0.938	0.963
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8		0.9976	0.0014	0.001	3.635	1.907	24,408	4,336	0.995	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	0.9846	0.0030	0.003	2.590	1.609	24,408	4,336	0.979	0.991
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	6.2.1	0.3288	0.0176	0.054	6.113	2.473	24,408	4,336	0.293	0.364
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	1.3.1	0.6588	0.0171	0.026	5.671	2.381	24,408	4,336	0.625	0.693
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.0953	0.0107	0.112	4.226	2.056	7,165	3,175	0.074	0.117
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1102	0.0126	0.115	2.310	1.520	3,201	1,417	0.085	0.136
na: not applicable											

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: North												
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2022												
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>												
	Access to electricity	SR.1	7.1.1	0.9973	0.0014	0.001	3.413	1,848	12,504	5,065	0.995	1.000
	Access to the internet at home	SR.8	-	0.7472	0.0157	0.021	6.575	2,564	4,693	5,065	0.716	0.779
	Ownership of mobile phone	-	-	0.9427	0.0066	0.007	4.040	2,010	4,693	5,065	0.930	0.956
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>												
	Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	-	0.8349	0.1401	0.168	na	na	na	na	0.555	1.115
	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	3.7.2	21.7342	10.8307	0.498	na	na	na	na	0.073	43.396
	Early childbearing	TM.2	-	0.0846	0.0190	0.224	1.465	1.210	228	317	0.047	0.123
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	-	0.7879	0.0175	0.022	4.354	2.087	1,757	2,381	0.753	0.823
	Unmet need for family planning	-	-	0.0712	0.0096	0.134	3.298	1.816	1,757	2,381	0.052	0.090
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	3.7.1&3.8.1	0.8972	0.0123	0.014	3.461	1.860	1,510	2,113	0.873	0.922
	Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)	TM.5a	-	0.9779	0.0142	0.014	4.158	2.039	186	449	0.950	1.000
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	-	0.7466	0.0558	0.075	7.377	2.716	186	449	0.635	0.858
	Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	3.1.2	0.9969	0.0024	0.002	0.826	0.909	186	449	0.992	1.000
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Women)	TM.29	-	0.5316	0.0421	0.079	4.797	2.190	597	675	0.447	0.616
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Men)	TM.29	-	0.5812	0.0393	0.068	2.011	1.418	317	318	0.503	0.660
	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Women)	TM.31	-	0.1885	0.0182	0.096	6.695	2.588	2,755	3,098	0.152	0.225
	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Men)	TM.31	-	0.2378	0.0304	0.128	7.089	2.663	1,238	1,396	0.177	0.299
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>												
	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	3.b.1&3.8.1	0.9139	0.0256	0.028	2.940	1.715	414	355	0.863	0.965
	Polio immunization coverage	TC.S1	-	0.9203	0.0240	0.026	2.774	1.665	414	355	0.872	0.968
	Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	3.b.1	0.9281	0.0252	0.027	3.365	1.834	414	355	0.878	0.978
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	7.1.2	0.7833	0.0150	0.019	6.677	2.584	12,504	5,065	0.753	0.813
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	-	0.3536	0.0451	0.127	3.981	1.995	186	449	0.263	0.444
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	-	0.3462	0.0651	0.188	1.125	1.060	78	61	0.216	0.476
	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	-	0.5495	0.0442	0.080	0.474	0.688	78	61	0.461	0.638
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	-	0.2633	0.0345	0.131	3.225	1.796	616	528	0.194	0.332
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	-	0.0588	0.0098	0.167	3.149	1.774	1,768	1,802	0.039	0.079
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	2.2.1	0.1471	0.0187	0.127	4.898	2.213	1,751	1,755	0.110	0.185
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	2.2.2	0.0578	0.0103	0.178	3.347	1.830	1,711	1,723	0.037	0.078
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	2.2.2	0.1217	0.0179	0.147	5.172	2.274	1,711	1,723	0.086	0.158
	Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member	TC.49a	-	0.8485	0.0225	0.027	5.251	2.291	1,216	1,329	0.803	0.894

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: North (continued)											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2022											
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Early stimulation and responsive care by father	TC.49b	-	0.2837	0.0248	0.087	4.022	2.006	1,216	1,329	0.234	0.333
Early stimulation and responsive care by mother	TC.49c	-	0.6148	0.0290	0.047	4.714	2.171	1,216	1,329	0.557	0.673
Availability of children's books	TC.50	-	0.3815	0.0326	0.085	8.366	2.892	1,832	1,857	0.316	0.447
Availability of playthings	TC.51	-	0.8525	0.0192	0.022	5.431	2.331	1,832	1,857	0.814	0.891
Availability of electronic device as playthings	TC.S3	-	0.6528	0.0231	0.035	4.376	2.092	1,832	1,857	0.607	0.699
Early child development index (ECDI2030)	TC.53	4.2.1	0.7330	0.0267	0.036	4.820	2.195	1,216	1,329	0.680	0.786
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	4.2.2	0.9252	0.0339	0.037	5.499	2.345	120	332	0.857	0.993
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a		0.9818	0.0073	0.007	1.465	1.211	412	496	0.967	0.996
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b		0.8889	0.0151	0.017	0.959	0.980	355	418	0.859	0.919
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c		0.6343	0.0545	0.086	4.427	2.104	249	347	0.525	0.743
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	16.9.1	0.9978	0.0016	0.002	2.177	1.475	1,832	1,857	0.995	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	16.2.1	0.5797	0.0195	0.034	5.448	2.334	3,777	3,480	0.541	0.619
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	5.3.1	0.1086	0.0226	0.209	1.673	1.294	228	317	0.063	0.154
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	5.3.1	0.2444	0.0336	0.138	1.934	1.391	228	317	0.177	0.312
Safety (women)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.8077	0.0164	0.020	5.750	2.398	2,837	3,327	0.775	0.840
Safety (men)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.9324	0.0107	0.012	2.793	1.671	1,280	1,527	0.911	0.954
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.4.1	0.9934	0.0026	0.003	5.067	2.251	12,504	5,065	0.988	0.999
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9331	0.0075	0.008	4.505	2.123	12,308	4,977	0.918	0.948
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8		0.9981	0.0005	0.001	0.817	0.904	12,504	5,065	0.997	0.999
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	0.9861	0.0037	0.004	5.058	2.249	12,504	5,065	0.979	0.993
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	6.2.1	0.5266	0.0202	0.038	8.288	2.879	12,504	5,065	0.486	0.567
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	1.3.1	0.8308	0.0134	0.016	6.502	2.550	12,504	5,065	0.804	0.858
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.0936	0.0129	0.138	6.541	2.557	2,837	3,327	0.068	0.119
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1384	0.0196	0.142	4.932	2.221	1,280	1,527	0.099	0.178
na: not applicable											



Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Northeast												
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2022												
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>												
	Access to electricity	SR.1	7.1.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	20,982	8,638	1.000	1.000
	Access to the internet at home	SR.8	-	0.7461	0.0114	0.015	5.976	2.445	7,269	8,638	0.723	0.769
	Ownership of mobile phone	-	-	0.9446	0.0041	0.004	2.825	1.681	7,269	8,638	0.936	0.953
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>												
	Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	-	1.2241	0.1753	0.143	na	na	na	na	0.873	1.575
	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	3.7.2	15.3301	4.6943	0.306	na	na	na	na	5.942	24.719
	Early childbearing	TM.2	-	0.0872	0.0143	0.163	1.549	1.245	473	608	0.059	0.116
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	-	0.7378	0.0174	0.024	5.926	2.434	2,759	3,807	0.703	0.773
	Unmet need for family planning	-	-	0.1016	0.0121	0.119	6.109	2.472	2,759	3,807	0.077	0.126
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	3.7.1&3.8.1	0.8679	0.0149	0.017	6.455	2.541	2,316	3,349	0.838	0.898
	Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)	TM.5a	-	0.9968	0.0013	0.001	0.406	0.638	288	739	0.994	0.999
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	-	0.9126	0.0153	0.017	2.154	1.468	288	739	0.882	0.943
	Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	3.1.2	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	288	739	1.000	1.000
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Women)	TM.29	-	0.5273	0.0264	0.050	3.522	1.877	1,205	1,265	0.475	0.580
	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Men)	TM.29	-	0.5336	0.0366	0.069	3.163	1.779	566	590	0.460	0.607
	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Women)	TM.31	-	0.2918	0.0176	0.060	8.216	2.866	4,664	5,459	0.256	0.327
	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Men)	TM.31	-	0.2738	0.0206	0.075	5.106	2.260	1,959	2,385	0.233	0.315
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>												
	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	3.b.1&3.8.1	0.9378	0.0111	0.012	1.347	1.161	648	643	0.916	0.960
	Polio immunization coverage	TC.S1	-	0.9465	0.0095	0.010	1.153	1.074	648	643	0.927	0.966
	Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	3.b.1	0.9640	0.0092	0.010	1.575	1.255	648	643	0.946	0.982
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	7.1.2	0.6482	0.0140	0.022	7.442	2.728	20,982	8,638	0.620	0.676
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	-	0.2621	0.0443	0.169	7.496	2.738	288	739	0.173	0.351
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	-	0.4451	0.0745	0.167	2.047	1.431	163	92	0.296	0.594
	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	-	0.5259	0.0703	0.134	1.802	1.342	163	92	0.385	0.666
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	-	0.2658	0.0273	0.103	3.890	1.972	1,107	1,023	0.211	0.320
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	-	0.0596	0.0081	0.135	3.711	1.926	3,202	3,192	0.043	0.076
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	2.2.1	0.1307	0.0111	0.085	3.429	1.852	3,187	3,165	0.109	0.153
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	2.2.2	0.0589	0.0069	0.118	2.690	1.640	3,135	3,105	0.045	0.073
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	2.2.2	0.1213	0.0138	0.114	5.526	2.351	3,135	3,105	0.094	0.149
	Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member	TC.49a	-	0.8518	0.0229	0.027	9.410	3.068	2,152	2,263	0.806	0.898

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Northeast (continued)											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2022											
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Early stimulation and responsive care by father	TC.49b	-	0.2003	0.0177	0.088	4.405	2.099	2,152	2,263	0.165	0.236
Early stimulation and responsive care by mother	TC.49c	-	0.5186	0.0208	0.040	3.930	1.982	2,152	2,263	0.477	0.560
Availability of children's books	TC.50	-	0.3304	0.0194	0.059	5.604	2.367	3,259	3,286	0.292	0.369
Availability of playthings	TC.51	-	0.8446	0.0176	0.021	7.783	2.790	3,259	3,286	0.809	0.880
Availability of electronic device as playthings	TC.S3	-	0.6345	0.0177	0.028	4.454	2.110	3,259	3,286	0.599	0.670
Early child development index (ECDI2030)	TC.53	4.2.1	0.7420	0.0215	0.029	5.484	2.342	2,152	2,263	0.699	0.785
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	4.2.2	0.8599	0.0366	0.043	6.546	2.559	222	590	0.787	0.933
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a		0.9891	0.0054	0.005	2.613	1.616	822	957	0.978	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b		0.9091	0.0166	0.018	2.464	1.570	647	744	0.876	0.942
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c		0.6526	0.0317	0.049	2.801	1.674	463	632	0.589	0.716
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	16.9.1	0.9999	0.0001	0.000	0.375	0.612	3,259	3,286	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	16.2.1	0.5474	0.0210	0.038	11.270	3.357	7,081	6,350	0.505	0.589
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	5.3.1	0.0378	0.0108	0.285	1.942	1.393	473	608	0.016	0.059
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	5.3.1	0.1717	0.0247	0.144	2.599	1.612	473	608	0.122	0.221
Safety (women)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.7934	0.0145	0.018	7.259	2.694	4,778	5,664	0.764	0.822
Safety (men)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.9175	0.0109	0.012	3.963	1.991	2,084	2,516	0.896	0.939
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.4.1	0.9993	0.0003	0.000	1.457	1.207	20,982	8,638	0.999	1.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9328	0.0063	0.007	5.265	2.295	20,445	8,351	0.920	0.945
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8		0.9994	0.0002	0.000	0.742	0.862	20,982	8,638	0.999	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	0.9941	0.0013	0.001	2.661	1.631	20,982	8,638	0.991	0.997
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	6.2.1	0.8762	0.0101	0.011	8.047	2.837	20,982	8,638	0.856	0.896
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	1.3.1	0.7449	0.0122	0.016	6.819	2.611	20,982	8,638	0.720	0.769
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.0873	0.0090	0.104	5.813	2.411	4,778	5,664	0.069	0.105
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.0890	0.0097	0.109	2.929	1.712	2,084	2,516	0.070	0.108
na: not applicable											

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: South											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2022											
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>											
Access to electricity	SR.1	7.1.1	0.9992	0.0005	0.001	3.030	1.741	10,763	8,514	0.998	1.000
Access to the internet at home	SR.8	-	0.8089	0.0120	0.015	7.874	2.806	3,835	8,514	0.785	0.833
Ownership of mobile phone	-	-	0.9461	0.0055	0.006	5.051	2.247	3,835	8,514	0.935	0.957
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>											
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	-	1.5533	0.2290	0.147	na	na	na	na	1.095	2.011
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	3.7.2	17.1828	5.9205	0.345	na	na	na	na	5.342	29.024
Early childbearing	TM.2	-	0.0777	0.0163	0.209	2.809	1.676	294	762	0.045	0.110
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	-	0.6344	0.0217	0.034	9.456	3.075	1,799	4,668	0.591	0.678
Unmet need for family planning	-	-	0.1106	0.0115	0.103	6.218	2.494	1,799	4,668	0.088	0.134
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	3.7.1&3.8.1	0.7967	0.0187	0.023	7.973	2.824	1,340	3,687	0.759	0.834
Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)	TM.5a	-	0.9947	0.0021	0.002	0.953	0.976	232	1,115	0.990	0.999
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	-	0.9076	0.0397	0.044	20.893	4.571	232	1,115	0.828	0.987
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	3.1.2	0.9887	0.0038	0.004	1.436	1.198	232	1,115	0.981	0.996
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Women)	TM.29	-	0.4670	0.0318	0.068	6.238	2.498	660	1,533	0.403	0.531
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Men)	TM.29	-	0.4784	0.0390	0.081	4.527	2.128	360	744	0.400	0.556
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Women)	TM.31	-	0.3193	0.0175	0.055	8.798	2.966	2,688	6,271	0.284	0.354
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Men)	TM.31	-	0.2658	0.0232	0.087	7.638	2.764	1,234	2,782	0.219	0.312
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>											
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	3.b.1&3.8.1	0.7550	0.0222	0.029	1.731	1.316	291	651	0.711	0.799
Polio immunization coverage	TC.S1		0.7628	0.0226	0.030	1.830	1.353	291	651	0.718	0.808
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	3.b.1	0.8230	0.0217	0.026	2.098	1.448	291	651	0.780	0.866
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	7.1.2	0.9853	0.0030	0.003	5.425	2.329	10,763	8,514	0.979	0.991
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	-	0.4334	0.0458	0.106	9.530	3.087	232	1,115	0.342	0.525
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	-	0.3108	0.0582	0.187	3.115	1.765	135	198	0.194	0.427
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	-	0.4126	0.0508	0.123	2.097	1.448	135	198	0.311	0.514
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	-	0.3172	0.0252	0.079	3.436	1.854	658	1,177	0.267	0.368
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	-	0.0915	0.0081	0.089	2.674	1.635	1,697	3,381	0.075	0.108
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	2.2.1	0.1259	0.0097	0.077	2.828	1.682	1,670	3,297	0.106	0.145
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	2.2.2	0.1059	0.0093	0.088	2.972	1.724	1,626	3,261	0.087	0.125
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	2.2.2	0.0768	0.0075	0.097	2.561	1.600	1,626	3,261	0.062	0.092
Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member	TC.49a	-	0.8997	0.0122	0.014	3.951	1.988	1,139	2,385	0.875	0.924

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: South (continued)											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2022											
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Early stimulation and responsive care by father	TC.49b	-	0.3728	0.0245	0.066	6.096	2.469	1,139	2,385	0.324	0.422
Early stimulation and responsive care by mother	TC.49c	-	0.7721	0.0187	0.024	4.723	2.173	1,139	2,385	0.735	0.809
Availability of children's books	TC.50	-	0.2796	0.0169	0.060	5.047	2.246	1,797	3,562	0.246	0.313
Availability of playthings	TC.51	-	0.8581	0.0127	0.015	4.703	2.169	1,797	3,562	0.833	0.883
Availability of electronic device as playthings	TC.S3	-	0.6042	0.0223	0.037	7.389	2.718	1,797	3,562	0.560	0.649
Early child development index (ECDI2030)	TC.S3	4.2.1	0.8191	0.0141	0.017	3.178	1.783	1,139	2,385	0.791	0.847
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	4.2.2	0.8677	0.0211	0.024	2.736	1.654	147	705	0.825	0.910
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a		0.9742	0.0040	0.004	0.701	0.838	438	1,079	0.966	0.982
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b		0.7758	0.0331	0.043	5.331	2.309	311	848	0.710	0.842
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c		0.6506	0.0432	0.066	7.040	2.653	309	857	0.564	0.737
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	16.9.1	0.9979	0.0012	0.001	2.601	1.613	1,797	3,562	0.996	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	16.2.1	0.6049	0.0171	0.028	7.789	2.791	3,685	6,370	0.571	0.639
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	5.3.1	0.0440	0.0147	0.335	3.927	1.982	294	762	0.015	0.074
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	5.3.1	0.1718	0.0187	0.109	1.865	1.366	294	762	0.134	0.209
Safety (women)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.7556	0.0237	0.031	20.592	4.538	2,846	6,755	0.708	0.803
Safety (men)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.9306	0.0150	0.016	10.756	3.280	1,340	3,100	0.901	0.961
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.4.1	0.9843	0.0038	0.004	8.053	2.838	10,763	8,514	0.977	0.992
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.8374	0.0132	0.016	10.338	3.215	10,353	8,066	0.811	0.864
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8		0.9964	0.0015	0.001	5.051	2.247	10,763	8,514	0.993	0.999
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	0.9773	0.0046	0.005	7.970	2.823	10,763	8,514	0.968	0.986
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	6.2.1	0.3079	0.0153	0.050	9.352	3.058	10,763	8,514	0.277	0.338
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	1.3.1	0.7212	0.0158	0.022	10.594	3.255	10,763	8,514	0.690	0.753
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1191	0.0211	0.177	28.559	5.344	2,846	6,755	0.077	0.161
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1590	0.0269	0.169	16.723	4.089	1,340	3,100	0.105	0.213
na: not applicable											



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## APPENDIX C DATA QUALITY

### C.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population									
Single-year age distribution of household population <sup>a</sup> by sex, Thailand, 2022									
	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					Age				
0	265	0.7	233	0.6	45	648	1.7	645	1.6
1	305	0.8	298	0.7	46	553	1.5	588	1.4
2	387	1.0	295	0.7	47	570	1.5	657	1.6
3	364	1.0	326	0.8	48	542	1.4	623	1.5
4	378	1.0	318	0.8	49	517	1.4	553	1.3
5	391	1.0	369	0.9	50	705	1.8	952	2.3
6	351	0.9	352	0.9	51	626	1.6	778	1.9
7	428	1.1	398	1.0	52	669	1.8	881	2.1
8	464	1.2	467	1.1	53	711	1.9	898	2.2
9	523	1.4	454	1.1	54	677	1.8	694	1.7
10	499	1.3	527	1.3	55	796	2.1	846	2.0
11	420	1.1	422	1.0	56	738	1.9	766	1.9
12	502	1.3	453	1.1	57	583	1.5	745	1.8
13	478	1.3	429	1.0	58	605	1.6	716	1.7
14	452	1.2	415	1.0	59	557	1.5	762	1.8
15	508	1.3	431	1.0	60	661	1.7	742	1.8
16	471	1.2	463	1.1	61	534	1.4	628	1.5
17	433	1.1	417	1.0	62	562	1.5	637	1.5
18	431	1.1	390	0.9	63	506	1.3	592	1.4
19	382	1.0	313	0.8	64	433	1.1	530	1.3
20	406	1.1	333	0.8	65	528	1.4	630	1.5
21	360	0.9	287	0.7	66	434	1.1	543	1.3
22	387	1.0	332	0.8	67	438	1.1	533	1.3
23	403	1.1	394	1.0	68	373	1.0	431	1.0
24	506	1.3	425	1.0	69	339	0.9	483	1.2
25	485	1.3	572	1.4	70	383	1.0	489	1.2
26	438	1.1	446	1.1	71	310	0.8	355	0.9
27	452	1.2	489	1.2	72	308	0.8	387	0.9
28	406	1.1	551	1.3	73	261	0.7	313	0.8
29	514	1.3	447	1.1	74	270	0.7	362	0.9
30	573	1.5	557	1.3	75	197	0.5	289	0.7
31	443	1.2	423	1.0	76	191	0.5	277	0.7
32	529	1.4	473	1.1	77	204	0.5	254	0.6
33	534	1.4	493	1.2	78	169	0.4	226	0.5
34	502	1.3	495	1.2	79	112	0.3	181	0.4
35	506	1.3	578	1.4	80	197	0.5	213	0.5
36	484	1.3	414	1.0	81	98	0.3	145	0.4
37	510	1.3	487	1.2	82	98	0.3	198	0.5
38	507	1.3	522	1.3	83	91	0.2	126	0.3
39	544	1.4	552	1.3	84	66	0.2	129	0.3
40	492	1.3	527	1.3	85+	383	1.0	723	1.7
41	516	1.4	565	1.4					
42	532	1.4	553	1.3					
43	541	1.4	573	1.4					
44	486	1.3	599	1.4					
					<b>Total</b>	<b>38,133</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41,378</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for interviewed individuals. Tables DQ.1.2W/M, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

**Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women**

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Thailand, 2022

	Household population of women age 10-54 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number		Number	Percent	
<b>Age</b>					
10-14	2,246		na	na	na
15-19	2,015		1,943	11.7	96.4
20-24	1,771		1,694	10.2	95.6
25-29	2,506		2,417	14.5	96.4
30-34	2,441		2,369	14.2	97.1
35-39	2,553		2,480	14.9	97.1
40-44	2,816		2,755	16.5	97.8
45-49	3,065		2,992	18.0	97.6
50-54	4,203		na	na	na
<b>Total (15-49)</b>	<b>17,167</b>		<b>16,649</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.0</b>
<b>Ratios</b>					
10-14 to 15-19	1.11		na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.37		na	na	na
na: not applicable					

**Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men**

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Thailand, 2022

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households	Number	Percent	
	Number	Number			
<b>Age</b>					
10-14	2,351	1,134	na	na	na
15-19	2,224	1,102	1,065	13.1	96.6
20-24	2,062	1,022	961	11.8	94.1
25-29	2,295	1,147	1,110	13.6	96.8
30-34	2,581	1,300	1,216	14.9	93.6
35-39	2,551	1,213	1,167	14.3	96.2
40-44	2,567	1,358	1,309	16.1	96.5
45-49	2,830	1,395	1,322	16.2	94.8
50-54	3,389	1,679	na	na	na
<b>Total (15-49)</b>	<b>17,111</b>	<b>8,536</b>	<b>8,151</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.5</b>
<b>Ratios</b>					
10-14 to 15-19	1.06	1.03	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.20	1.20	na	na	na
na: not applicable					

**Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires**

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Thailand, 2022

Age	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	498	487	15.6	97.8
1	603	595	19.1	98.6
2	681	675	21.7	99.1
3	690	677	21.7	98.2
4	695	683	21.9	98.2
5	760	na	na	na
6	704	na	na	na
7	827	na	na	na
<b>Total (0-4)</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>3,117</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98.4</b>
<b>Ratios</b>				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.13	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.09	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

**Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-14 questionnaires**

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-14 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Thailand, 2022

Age	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview <sup>A</sup>	5-14s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-14s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
3	2,415	na	na	na	na
4	2,413	na	na	na	na
5	2,296	8.2	553	8.3	99.1
6	1,494	7.8	521	7.8	98.4
7	1,457	9.5	630	9.4	98.2
8	1,433	11.0	735	11.0	98.5
9	1,434	10.7	716	10.7	98.4
10	1,461	11.4	763	11.4	98.2
11	1,273	9.8	650	9.8	98.2
12	1,245	11.0	740	11.1	99.0
13	1,142	10.4	683	10.2	96.7
14	1,112	10.2	679	10.2	98.3
15	1,050	na	na	na	na
16	987	na	na	na	na
17	999	na	na	na	na
18	896	na	na	na	na
19	746	na	na	na	na
20	810	na	na	na	na
<b>Total (5-14)</b>	<b>14,347</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,669</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98.3</b>



**Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-14 questionnaires (continued)**

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-14 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Thailand, 2022

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview <sup>A</sup>	5-14s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-14s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
<b>Ratios</b>					
Ratio of 4 to 5	1.05	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.03	0.82	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.94	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.90	na	na	na	na
na: not applicable					
<sup>A</sup> Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7'					

**C.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING****Table DQ.2.1: Birth date and age reporting (household population)**

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Thailand, 2022

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age				Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Age only	DK/Missing/ Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,511</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	92.2	7.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	40,204
Rural	91.2	8.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	39,307
<b>Region</b>						
Bangkok	93.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,855
Central	91.8	7.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	24,408
North	88.0	11.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	12,504
Northeast	93.9	6.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	20,982
South	90.5	9.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,763
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,167
5-14	99.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	8,793
15-24	97.1	2.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	8,072
25-49	96.3	3.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	26,205
50-64	92.5	7.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	20,533
65-84	72.5	26.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	11,634
85+	49.6	49.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,106

**Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Thailand, 2022

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age				Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Age only	DK/Missing/ Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,089</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	98.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	11,566
Rural	98.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,523
<b>Region</b>						
Bangkok	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,464
Central	98.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,165
North	94.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,837
Northeast	99.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,778
South	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,846
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,442
20-24	98.3	1.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,152
25-29	97.2	2.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,073
30-34	98.2	1.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,004
35-39	96.9	3.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,146
40-44	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,494
45-49	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,778

**Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)**

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Thailand, 2022

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age				Total	Number of men
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Age only	DK/Missing/ Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,452</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	97.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,185
Rural	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,267
<b>Region</b>						
Bangkok	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,546
Central	97.8	2.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,201
North	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,280
Northeast	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,084
South	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,340
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,213
20-24	98.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,114
25-29	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,307
30-34	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,419
35-39	96.8	3.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,355
40-44	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,530
45-49	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,515

**Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)**

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Thailand, 2022

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth					Number of first live births	Date of last live birth				Number of most recent live births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	DK/ Missing/ Other	Total		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	DK/ Missing/ Other	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,451</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,787</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,704	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	3,093
Rural	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,747	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	3,693
<b>Region</b>											
Bangkok	98.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,413	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	704
Central	97.7	2.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,570	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	1,922
North	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,760	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	1,026
Northeast	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,943	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	1,923
South	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,765	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,213

**Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)**

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Thailand, 2022

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Total	Number of children under 5	
<b>Total</b>		<b>99.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,502</b>
<b>Area</b>					
Urban		99.6	0.4	100.0	4,273
Rural		99.9	0.1	100.0	6,229
<b>Region</b>					
Bangkok		99.6	0.4	100.0	830
Central		99.4	0.6	100.0	2,783
North		100.0	0.0	100.0	1,832
Northeast		100.0	0.0	100.0	3,259
South		99.8	0.2	100.0	1,797
<b>Age</b>					
0		100.0	0.0	100.0	1,645
1		100.0	0.0	100.0	1,998
2		99.9	0.1	100.0	2,276
3		99.4	0.6	100.0	2,285
4		99.7	0.3	100.0	2,298

**Table DQ.2.5: Birth date and age reporting (children age 5-14 years)**

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-14 years by completeness of date of birth information, Thailand, 2022

	<u>Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age</u>		Total	Number of selected children age 5-14 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age		
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,450</b>
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	99.7	0.3	100.0	4,597
Rural	99.4	0.6	100.0	5,853
<b>Region</b>				
Bangkok	99.6	0.4	100.0	969
Central	99.4	0.6	100.0	2,877
North	99.2	0.8	100.0	1,690
Northeast	99.7	0.3	100.0	3,322
South	99.6	0.4	100.0	1,591
<b>Age</b>				
5-9	99.6	0.4	100.0	4,950
10-14	99.4	0.6	100.0	5,500

### C.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

**Table DQ.3.1W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, Thailand, 2022		
	Percent with missing/ incomplete information <sup>A</sup>	Number of women
<b>Ever married (age 15-49 years)</b>		
Date of first marriage/union missing	45.4	13,746
Only month missing	38.6	13,746
Both month and year missing	6.4	13,746
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	13,746
<sup>A</sup> Includes "Don't know" responses		

**Table DQ.3.1M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, Thailand, 2022		
	Percent with missing/ incomplete information <sup>A</sup>	Number of men
<b>Ever married (age 15-49 years)</b>		
Date of first marriage/union missing	48.6	5,154
Only month missing	40.4	5,154
Both month and year missing	7.6	5,154
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	5,154
<sup>A</sup> Includes "Don't know" responses		

**Table DQ.3.2: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight**

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Thailand, 2022								
	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>10,502</b>
<b>Age (in months)</b>								
<6	91.3	8.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	8.7	620
6-11	93.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	6.2	1,028
12-23	95.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	4.2	1,994
24-35	95.7	3.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	4.3	2,276
36-47	93.3	5.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	100.0	6.7	2,283
48-59	93.7	5.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	6.3	2,300

**Table DQ.3.3: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting**

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Thailand, 2022

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10,502</b>
<b>Age (in months)</b>								
<6	88.7	9.3	0.1	0.0	1.9	100.0	11.3	620
6-11	88.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0	11.9	1,028
12-23	92.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	8.0	1,994
24-35	94.9	3.5	0.0	0.1	1.5	100.0	5.1	2,276
36-47	93.0	5.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	100.0	7.0	2,283
48-59	94.0	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	6.0	2,300

**Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight**

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Thailand, 2022

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10,502</b>
<b>Age (in months)</b>								
<6	83.5	0.1	1.3	8.0	7.1	100.0	16.5	620
6-11	88.6	0.2	1.2	4.8	5.1	100.0	11.4	1,028
12-23	91.7	0.3	1.9	3.2	2.9	100.0	8.3	1,994
24-35	91.7	0.1	0.5	3.1	4.5	100.0	8.3	2,276
36-47	90.8	0.0	0.3	5.8	3.0	100.0	9.2	2,283
48-59	90.6	0.2	0.0	5.2	4.0	100.0	9.4	2,300

**Table DQ.3.5: Heaping in anthropometric measurements**

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Thailand, 2022

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,999</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,015</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Digit</b>				
0	810	8.1	1,448	14.5
1	1,028	10.3	1,160	11.6
2	1,516	15.2	1,549	15.5
3	1,113	11.1	1,380	13.8
4	975	9.7	1,121	11.2
5	1,020	10.2	880	8.8
6	996	10.0	934	9.3
7	898	9.0	657	6.6
8	891	8.9	490	4.9
9	752	7.5	395	3.9

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators												
Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Thailand, 2022												
	Percent distribution of children with:					Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children:		Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:						For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing			
		Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other							
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,764</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>8,529</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>3,158</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	96.0	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.5	100.0	3,828	1.1	1.1	3,675	22.3	1,371
Rural	98.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	4,936	1.3	0.5	4,854	27.6	1,786
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	95.8	2.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	797	0.0	1.2	764	18.1	267
Central	96.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.5	100.0	2,398	0.4	0.6	2,305	19.3	831
North	98.9	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,431	1.2	0.3	1,416	20.7	540
Northeast	98.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,819	1.2	0.8	2,787	31.0	1,043
South	95.3	0.8	1.6	1.8	0.5	100.0	1,318	3.6	1.4	1,256	32.5	477
<b>Age</b>												
7	94.1	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	100.0	988	2.1	3.3	930	41.1	930
8	97.5	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,152	2.3	1.3	1,123	23.1	1,123
9	98.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,124	0.5	1.3	1,105	14.3	1,105
10	98.3	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	1,194	0.7	0.4	1,174	na	na
11	96.6	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	100.0	1,018	1.2	0.1	984	na	na
12	96.5	0.3	1.9	1.2	0.1	100.0	1,160	1.5	0.0	1,120	na	na
13	97.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,066	0.6	0.2	1,042	na	na
14	99.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,061	1.2	0.1	1,051	na	na
na: not applicable												

## C.4 OBSERVATIONS

**Table DQ.4.1: Observation of handwashing facility**

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Thailand, 2022

	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,008</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	62.0	8.4	2.0	27.6	0.0	100.0	16,455
Rural	77.5	15.4	3.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	13,553
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	34.9	0.9	2.6	61.5	0.1	100.0	4,793
Central	70.3	10.9	1.8	16.9	0.0	100.0	9,418
North	85.2	10.1	2.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	4,693
Northeast	73.3	21.2	2.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	7,269
South	80.4	9.9	4.2	5.5	0.0	100.0	3,835
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	60.6	27.1	5.6	6.7	0.0	100.0	6,575
Second	64.7	14.2	3.0	18.1	0.0	100.0	6,624
Middle	72.1	8.3	1.6	18.0	0.0	100.0	6,097
Fourth	78.3	3.7	0.5	17.5	0.0	100.0	5,649
Richest	71.4	0.6	0.6	27.3	0.0	100.0	5,063

**Table DQ.4.2: Observation of birth certificates**

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Thailand, 2022

	Child has birth certificate				Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing			
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>10,502</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	62.7	35.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	63.9	4,273
Rural	77.6	21.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	78.2	6,229
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	40.9	56.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	41.9	830
Central	71.6	25.9	1.9	0.6	100.0	73.4	2,783
North	78.4	21.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	78.8	1,832
Northeast	75.7	23.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	76.1	3,259
South	71.0	28.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	71.4	1,797
<b>Age (in months)</b>							
0-5	76.7	21.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	78.1	620
6-11	69.8	29.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	70.4	1,028
12-23	77.0	22.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	77.7	1,994
24-35	71.7	26.8	0.9	0.7	100.0	72.8	2,276
36-47	69.7	28.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	70.7	2,283
48-59	67.9	31.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	68.5	2,300



**Table DQ.4.3: Observation of vaccination records**

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Thailand, 2022

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records			Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-59 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/Missing			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>10,502</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	9.3	0.7	75.6	14.3	0.1	100.0	84.1	4,273
Rural	5.5	0.1	87.7	6.7	0.1	100.0	92.9	6,229
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	8.2	1.0	64.3	26.3	0.2	100.0	71.0	830
Central	9.7	0.8	78.3	11.2	0.0	100.0	87.5	2,783
North	4.8	0.2	86.6	8.4	0.0	100.0	91.2	1,832
Northeast	4.2	0.0	89.3	6.4	0.1	100.0	93.3	3,259
South	9.8	0.1	82.5	7.6	0.0	100.0	91.5	1,797
<b>Age (in months)</b>								
0-5	2.2	1.7	81.0	15.2	0.0	100.0	84.2	620
6-11	5.2	0.3	85.1	9.3	0.1	100.0	90.2	1,028
12-23	4.2	0.0	89.1	6.7	0.0	100.0	93.0	1,994
24-35	6.3	0.5	84.0	9.1	0.1	100.0	90.2	2,276
36-47	9.4	0.4	81.4	8.8	0.1	100.0	90.2	2,283
48-59	10.1	0.1	76.9	12.9	0.0	100.0	85.7	2,300

## C.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

**Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age**

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Thailand, 2022

	Currently attending																			Number of household members age 3-24 years	
	Not attending school	Early Childhood Education	Primary school							Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school				Higher than secondary	Total		
			Grade							Grade				Grade							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	DK/ Missing	1	2	3	DK/ Missing	4	5	6	DK/ Missing				
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>																					
3	30.4	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	700
4	9.9	90.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	714
5	12.4	85.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	745
6	5.5	17.2	76.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	722
7	4.9	0.2	21.2	72.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	876
8	2.4	0.3	0.3	20.2	74.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	928
9	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	19.3	75.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	966
10	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	21.5	68.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,040
11	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.3	27.1	65.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	821
12	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.9	25.1	0.0	63.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	934
13	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	25.1	66.0	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	903
14	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.1	26.9	60.2	0.0	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	906
15	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	24.9	0.4	56.6	5.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	926
16	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.3	28.5	48.3	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	909
17	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.0	3.2	21.5	49.2	1.8	3.1	0.0	100.0	844
18	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.8	4.4	22.1	2.6	31.5	0.0	100.0	775
19	53.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.3	42.7	0.0	100.0	691
20	60.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.6	37.7	0.0	100.0	739
21	68.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	31.3	0.0	100.0	652
22	80.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	17.6	0.0	100.0	752
23	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	4.7	0.0	100.0	805
24 <sup>A</sup>	94.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	734

<sup>A</sup> Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3-24 at the time of interview



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## APPENDIX D THAILAND MICS 2022 QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the Thailand MICS 2022 are presented in Appendix D:

- Household questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Individual Men
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-14

**HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL** **HH**

<b>HH1. Cluster number:</b> _____		<b>HH2. Household number:</b> _____	
<b>HH3. Interviewer's name and number:</b> NAME _____		<b>HH4. Supervisor's name and number:</b> NAME _____	
<b>HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview:</b> _____ / _____ / <u>2 5 6 5</u>		<b>HH7. Region:</b> BANGKOK ..... 1 CENTRAL ..... 2 NORTH ..... 3 NORTHEAST ..... 4 SOUTH ..... 5	
<b>HH6. Area:</b>	MUNICIPALITY ..... 1 NON-MUNICIPALITY ..... 2		
<b>HH7A. Province</b> .....			
<b>HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?</b>			YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2

<p><i>Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.</i></p>	<b>HH11. Record the time.</b>
	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____

**HH12.** Hello, my name is (*your name*). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 25 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

YES ..... 1	1 ⇨ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
NO / NOT ASKED ..... 2	2 ⇨ HH46

<b>HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview:</b>  <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED ..... 01
	NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT ..... 02
	ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME ..... 03
	REFUSED ..... 04
	DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING ..... 05
	DWELLING DESTROYED ..... 06
	DWELLING NOT FOUND ..... 07
	OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96

<b>HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:</b>
NAME _____
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
WOMEN AGE 15-49
<i>If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:</i> MEN AGE 15-49
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5
CHILDREN AGE 5-14

<i>To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed</i>	
TOTAL NUMBER	
<b>HH48</b>	___
<b>HH49</b>	___
<b>HH50</b>	___
<b>HH51</b>	___
<b>HH52</b>	___

<i>To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed</i>	
COMPLETED NUMBER	
<b>HH53</b>	___
<b>HH54</b>	___
<b>HH55</b>	___
<b>HH56</b>	ZERO ..... 0 ONE ..... 1

**LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

**HL**

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: .....

HL1. Line number	HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household.  <i>Probe for additional household members.</i>	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to (name of the head of household)?	HL4. Is (name) male or female?  1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?  98 DK 9998 DK	HL6. How old is (name)?  Record in completed years.  <i>If age is 95 or above, record '95'.</i>	HL8. Record line number if woman and age 15-49.	HL9. Record line number if man, age 15- 49 and HH8 is yes.	HL10. Record line number if age 0-4.	HL11. Age 0-17?  1 YES 2 NO ☺ Next Line	HL12. Is (name)'s natural mother alive?  1 YES 2 NO ☺ HL16 8 DK ☺ HL16	HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household?  1 YES 2 NO ☺ HL15	HL14. Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live?  1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive?  1 YES 2 NO ☺ HL20 8 DK ☺ HL20	HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household?  1 YES 2 NO ☺ HL19	HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20.	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live?  1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL20. Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask:  Who is the primary caretaker of (name)?  <i>If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.</i>	HL21. Only if HL14 is blank and HL20≠90, probe:  What is the relationship of the primary caregiver to (name)?
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER	Y N DK	Y N	FATHER			RELATION**
01		0 1	1 2	__	__	__	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
02		__	1 2	__	__	__	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
03		__	1 2	__	__	__	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
04		__	1 2	__	__	__	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
05		__	1 2	__	__	__	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
06		__	1 2	__	__	__	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
07		__	1 2	__	__	__	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
08		__	1 2	__	__	__	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
09		__	1 2	__	__	__	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
10		__	1 2	__	__	__	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:	01 HEAD 02 SPOUSE / PARTNER 03 SON / DAUGHTER 04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	05 GRANDCHILD 06 PARENT 07 PARENT-IN-LAW 08 BROTHER / SISTER	09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW 10 UNCLE/AUNT 11 NIECE / NEPHEW 12 OTHER RELATIVE	13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD 14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN) 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED) 98 DK
---	--	---	--	--

** Codes for HL21: Relationship to primary caregiver:	01 FATHER 02 PATERNAL GRANDFATHER 03 PATERNAL GRANDMOTHER 04 MATERNAL GRANDFATHER	05 MATERNAL GRANDMOTHER 06 UNCLE, PARENTS' OLDER BROTHER 07 AUNT, PARENTS' OLDER SISTER 08 MOTHER'S YOUNGER BROTHER/SISTER	09 FATHER'S YOUNGER BROTHER/SISTER 10 OLDER BROTHER/SISTER 11 OTHER RELATIVE 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
---	--	---	--

**EDUCATION** **ED**

ED1. <i>Line number</i>	ED2. <i>Name and age.</i>  <i>Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.</i>		ED3. <i>Age 3 or above?</i>  1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next Line</i>		ED4. Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme?  <i>If "No", probe:</i> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever attended remotely?  1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next Line</i>		ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school ( <i>name</i> ) has ever attended?  LEVEL: <i>(See codes at the end of the module)</i>  00 ECE ☺ <i>ED7</i>		ED6. Did ( <i>name</i> ) ever complete that (grade/year)?  1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			ED7. <i>Age 3-24?</i>  1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next Line</i>		ED8. <i>Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE?</i>  1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next Line</i>	
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

**EDUCATION** **ED**

<b>ED1.</b> <i>Line number</i>	<b>ED2.</b> <i>Name and age.</i>		<b>ED9.</b> At any time during the 2565-66 school year did ( <b>name</b> ) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?  <i>If "No", probe:</i> Did ( <b>name</b> ) attend remotely during the 2565-66 school year?  1 YES 2 NO ∅  <i>ED15</i>	<b>ED10.</b> During the 2565-66 school year, which level and grade or year is ( <b>name</b> ) attending?  LEVEL: <i>(See codes at the end of the module)</i>  00 ECE ∅ <i>ED15</i>	<b>ED10C.</b> <i>If ED10 (Level) is recorded 01-03 only, probe:</i>  Is ( <b>name</b> ) attending formal school, NFE, or home school?  1 ATTENDING NFE  2 ATTENDING HOME SCHOOL  3 NOT ATTENDING BOTH FORM  8 DK	<b>ED15.</b> At any time during the 2564-65 school year did ( <b>name</b> ) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?  <i>If "No", probe:</i> Did ( <b>name</b> ) attend remotely during the 2564-65 school year?  1 YES 2 NO ∅  <i>Next Line</i>  8 DK ∅  <i>Next Line</i>	<b>ED16.</b> During the 2564-65 school year, which level and grade or year did ( <b>name</b> ) attend?  LEVEL: <i>(See codes at the end of the module)</i>  00 ECE ∅ <i>Next Line</i>  GRADE/ YEAR: 95 NON-FORMAL DK 98 DK
-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--	--	---	---	--	--

LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/ YEAR	NFE/HOME SCHOOL	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/ YEAR
01		___	1 2	___	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	___
02		___	1 2	___	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	___
03		___	1 2	___	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	___
04		___	1 2	___	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	___
05		___	1 2	___	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	___
06		___	1 2	___	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	___
07		___	1 2	___	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	___
08		___	1 2	___	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	___
09		___	1 2	___	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	___
10		___	1 2	___	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	___

* Codes for level of education for <b>ED5</b> , <b>ED10</b> , and <b>ED16</b> :	00 ECE 01 PRIMARY 02 LOWER SECONDARY	03 UPPER SECONDARY 04 CERTIFICATE (VCE / TCE) 05 DIPLOMA (HVC / CTV / HTC)	06 BACHELOR DEGREE 07 MASTER DEGREE 08 DOCTORAL DEGREE	98 DK
---	--	--	--	-------



HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
<p><b>HC1A.</b> What is the religion of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?</p>	BUDDHISM..... 1 ISLAM..... 2 CHRISTIANITY ..... 3  OTHER RELIGION ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 6  NO RELIGION ..... 7	
<p><b>HC1B.</b> What is the native language of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?</p>	THAI (INCLUDING LOCAL DIALECTS) ..... 01 ENGLISH..... 02 CHINESE ..... 03 BURMESE ..... 04 KHMER / KUY ..... 05 MALAY / JAWI..... 06 LAO..... 07 KAREN ..... 08 HMONG..... 09 LAHU ..... 10 MON..... 11 LAWLA ..... 12 AKHA ..... 13 NYEU ..... 14 SHAN ..... 15  OTHER LANGUAGE ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96	
<p><b>HC3.</b> How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?</p>	NUMBER OF ROOMS..... __ __	
<p><b>HC4.</b> Main material of the dwelling floor.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p> <p><i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i></p>	<b>NATURAL FLOOR</b> EARTH / SAND ..... 11 <b>RUDIMENTARY FLOOR</b> WOOD PLANKS ..... 21 PALM / BAMBOO..... 22 <b>FINISHED FLOOR</b> PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD ..... 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS ..... 32 CERAMIC TILES ..... 33 CEMENT ..... 34 CARPET ..... 35 LAMINATE / ENGINEERED WOOD ..... 36 MARBLE / POLISHED / GRANITE STONE ..... 37  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96	

<p><b>HC5. Main material of the roof.</b></p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p><b>NATURAL ROOFING</b></p> <p>THATCH (E.G. NIPA PALM / SUGAR PALM / PALM / COCONUT LEAF) ..... 12</p> <p>SOD (E.G. COGON GRASS / VETIVER GRASS)..... 13</p> <p><b>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING</b></p> <p>WOOD PLANKS ..... 23</p> <p><b>FINISHED ROOFING</b></p> <p>CERAMIC TILES ..... 34</p> <p>CEMENT..... 35</p> <p>ZINC..... 37</p> <p>STEEL / METAL SHEET ..... 38</p> <p>ALUMINUM / OTHER METAL..... 39</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ..... 96</p>																												
<p><b>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</b></p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p><b>NATURAL WALLS</b></p> <p>TRUNKS ..... 12</p> <p><b>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</b></p> <p>BAMBOO..... 21</p> <p>PLYWOOD ..... 24</p> <p>REUSED WOOD ..... 26</p> <p><b>FINISHED WALLS</b></p> <p>CEMENT..... 31</p> <p>STONE WITH CEMENT..... 32</p> <p>BRICKS..... 33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS / BLOCK BRICKS ..... 34</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS ..... 36</p> <p>TIN ..... 37</p> <p>GYPSUM BOARD..... 38</p> <p>ARTIFICIAL WOOD / FIBER CEMENT BOARD ..... 39</p> <p>STEEL / METAL SHEET ..... 40</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ..... 96</p>																												
<p><b>HC7. Does your household have:</b></p> <p>[C] A bed?</p> <p>[D] A dining table?</p> <p>[E] A sofa / living room furniture set?</p> <p>[F] A wardrobe?</p> <p>[G] A showcase?</p> <p>[H] A pantry cabinet?</p> <p>[I] A water tank / big water jar?</p> <p>[J] A charcoal stove?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BED.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DINING TABLE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SOFA / LIVING ROOM SET.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARDROBE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHOWCASE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PANTRY CABINET.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WATER TANK / BIG WATER JAR.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHARCOAL STOVE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	BED.....	1	2	DINING TABLE.....	1	2	SOFA / LIVING ROOM SET.....	1	2	WARDROBE.....	1	2	SHOWCASE.....	1	2	PANTRY CABINET.....	1	2	WATER TANK / BIG WATER JAR.....	1	2	CHARCOAL STOVE.....	1	2	
	YES	NO																											
BED.....	1	2																											
DINING TABLE.....	1	2																											
SOFA / LIVING ROOM SET.....	1	2																											
WARDROBE.....	1	2																											
SHOWCASE.....	1	2																											
PANTRY CABINET.....	1	2																											
WATER TANK / BIG WATER JAR.....	1	2																											
CHARCOAL STOVE.....	1	2																											

<b>HC8.</b> Does your household have electricity?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID ..... 1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) ..... 2 NO ..... 3	3 ⇒ HC10																																													
<b>HC9.</b> Does your household have:  [A] A plain television set? [B] An LCD / LED / plasma monitor television? [C] A one-door refrigerator? [D] A two-door refrigerator? [E] A multi-door refrigerator? [F] A top-load washing machine? [G] A front-load washing machine? [H] A clothes dryer? [I] An air conditioner? [J] An air purifier? [K] A microwave oven? [L] A water heater in bathroom? [M] An electric water pump? [N] An air fryer / convection oven?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PLAIN TELEVISION SET ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LCD/LED/ PLASMA TELEVISION ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ONE-DOOR REFRIGERATOR ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TWO-DOOR REFRIGERATOR ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MULTI-DOOR REFRIGERATOR ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOP-LOAD WASHING MACHINE .... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FRONT-LOAD WASHING MACHINE 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLOTHES DRYER ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AIR CONDITIONER ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AIR PURIFIER ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MICROWAVE OVEN ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WATER HEATER IN BATHROOM ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ELECTRIC WATER PUMP ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AIR FRYER / CONVECTION OVEN . 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	PLAIN TELEVISION SET ..... 1	1	2	LCD/LED/ PLASMA TELEVISION ..... 1	1	2	ONE-DOOR REFRIGERATOR ..... 1	1	2	TWO-DOOR REFRIGERATOR ..... 1	1	2	MULTI-DOOR REFRIGERATOR ..... 1	1	2	TOP-LOAD WASHING MACHINE .... 1	1	2	FRONT-LOAD WASHING MACHINE 1	1	2	CLOTHES DRYER ..... 1	1	2	AIR CONDITIONER ..... 1	1	2	AIR PURIFIER ..... 1	1	2	MICROWAVE OVEN ..... 1	1	2	WATER HEATER IN BATHROOM ..... 1	1	2	ELECTRIC WATER PUMP ..... 1	1	2	AIR FRYER / CONVECTION OVEN . 1	1	2	
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<b>HC10.</b> Does any member of your household own:  [A] A wristwatch? [B] A bicycle? [C] A motorcycle or scooter? [E] A car, truck or van? [F] A boat with a motor? [G] A 2-wheel tractor (walking tractor)? [H] A 4-wheel tractor? [I] A large sized motorcycle (big bike)?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>WRISTWATCH ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BICYCLE ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CAR / TRUCK / VAN ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BOAT WITH MOTOR ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2-WHEEL TRACTOR (WALKING TRACTOR) ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4-WHEEL TRACTOR ..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LARGE MOTORCYCLE (<i>big bike</i>) .... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	WRISTWATCH ..... 1	1	2	BICYCLE ..... 1	1	2	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER ..... 1	1	2	CAR / TRUCK / VAN ..... 1	1	2	BOAT WITH MOTOR ..... 1	1	2	2-WHEEL TRACTOR (WALKING TRACTOR) ..... 1	1	2	4-WHEEL TRACTOR ..... 1	1	2	LARGE MOTORCYCLE ( <i>big bike</i> ) .... 1	1	2																			
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<b>HC11.</b> Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ HC12																																													
<b>HC11A.</b> What kind of computer or tablet does any member of your household have?	DESKTOP COMPUTER ..... A LAPTOP ..... B TABLET ..... C																																														

<b>HC12.</b> Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2⇒HC13
<b>HC12A.</b> What kind of mobile telephone does any member of your household have?	SMARTPHONE ..... A KEYPAD MOBILE PHONE ..... B	
<b>HC13.</b> Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>HC14.</b> Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling?  <i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i>  <i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '96' and specify.</i>	OWN ..... 01 RENT..... 02 HIRE-PURCHASE..... 03  BELONG TO RELATIVE NOT IN HOUSEHOLD..... 04 WELFARE FROM WORK..... 05 DWELLING BUILT ON PUBLIC LAND ..... 06 DWELLING BUILT ON RENTED LAND..... 07  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96	
<b>HC15.</b> Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2⇒HC17
<b>HC16.</b> How many rais of agricultural land do members of this household own? <i>If the area is less than one rais, record '00'.</i> <i>If 95 or more rais, record '95'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '98'.</i> <i>For more details on conversions, please refer to manual.</i>	AREA ( <i>rais</i> ) ..... ____	
<b>HC17.</b> Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2⇒HC19
<b>HC18.</b> How many of the following animals does this household have?  [A] Milk cows or bulls?  [B] Buffaloes?  [C] Horses, donkeys or mules?  [D] Goats?  [E] Sheep?  [F] Chickens?  [G] Pigs?  [H] Ducks or geese?  <i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '98'.</i>	MILK COWS OR BULLS ..... ____  BUFFALOES ..... ____  HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES..... ____  GOATS..... ____  SHEEP ..... ____  CHICKENS ..... ____  PIGS ..... ____  DUCKS OR GEESE..... ____	
<b>HC19.</b> Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>HC20.</b> Does any member of the household have a credit card?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	

**SOCIAL TRANSFERS**

**ST**

**ST1.** I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.

	[A] STATE WELFARE CARD	[B] OLD AGE ALLOWANCE	[C] CHILD SUPPORT GRANT	[D] ANY RETIREMENT PENSION	[E] SOCIAL SECURITY FUND	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
<b>ST2.</b> Are you aware of ( <i>name of programme</i> )?	YES ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 NO ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [B]	YES ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 NO ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [C]	YES ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 NO ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [D]	YES ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 NO ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [E]	YES ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 NO ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [X]	YES ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 NO ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Next module
<b>ST3.</b> Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through ( <i>name of programme</i> )?	YES ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 NO ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [B] DK ..... 8 <input type="checkbox"/> [B]	YES ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 NO ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [C] DK ..... 8 <input type="checkbox"/> [C]	YES ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 NO ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [D] DK ..... 8 <input type="checkbox"/> [D]	YES ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 NO ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [E] DK ..... 8 <input type="checkbox"/> [E]	YES ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 NO ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [X] DK ..... 8 <input type="checkbox"/> [X]	YES ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 NO ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Next module DK ..... 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Next module
<b>ST4.</b> When was the <u>last time</u> your household or anyone in your household received assistance through ( <i>name of programme</i> )?  <i>If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.</i>  <i>If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.</i>  <i>If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.</i>	MONTHS AGO ..... 1 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> [B] YEARS AGO ..... 2 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> [B] DK ..... 998 <input type="checkbox"/> [B]	MONTHS AGO ..... 1 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> [C] YEARS AGO ..... 2 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> [C] DK ..... 998 <input type="checkbox"/> [C]	MONTHS AGO ..... 1 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> [D] YEARS AGO ..... 2 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> [D] DK ..... 998 <input type="checkbox"/> [D]	MONTHS AGO ..... 1 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> [E] YEARS AGO ..... 2 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> [E] DK ..... 998 <input type="checkbox"/> [E]	MONTHS AGO ..... 1 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> [X] YEARS AGO ..... 2 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> [X] DK ..... 998 <input type="checkbox"/> [X]	MONTHS AGO ..... 1 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Next module YEARS AGO ..... 2 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Next module DK ..... 998 <input type="checkbox"/> Next module

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
<b>EU1.</b> In your household, what type of cookstove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u> ?	ELECTRIC STOVE ..... 01	01 ⇒EU5
	SOLAR COOKER ..... 02	02 ⇒EU5
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE ..... 03	03 ⇒EU5
	BIOGAS STOVE ..... 05	05 ⇒EU5
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE ..... 09	09 ⇒EU4
	CHARCOAL STOVE ..... 10	
	OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96	96 ⇒EU4
NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD ..... 97	97 ⇒EU9	
<b>EU2.</b> Does it have a chimney?	YES ..... 1	
	NO ..... 2	
	DK ..... 8	
<b>EU4.</b> What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove?  <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i>	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL ..... 01	
	GASOLINE / DIESEL ..... 02	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN ..... 03	
	COAL / LIGNITE ..... 04	
	CHARCOAL ..... 05	
	WOOD ..... 06	
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS ..... 07	
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 08	
	PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS ..... 09	
	GARBAGE / PLASTIC ..... 10	
	SAWDUST ..... 11	
OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96		
<b>EU5.</b> Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?  <i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i>  <i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i>	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM ..... 1	
	IN A SEPARATE ROOM ..... 2	
	IN A SEPARATE BUILDING ..... 3	
	OUTDOORS OPEN AIR ..... 4	
	ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH ..... 5	
	OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 6	

<p><b>EU9.</b> At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?</p>	<p>ELECTRICITY ..... 01  SOLAR LANTERN ..... 02  RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT,  TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 03  BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT,  TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 04  BIOGAS LAMP ..... 05  GASOLINE LAMP ..... 06    KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP ..... 07  CHARCOAL ..... 08  WOOD ..... 09  CROP RESIDUE / GRASS /  STRAW / SHRUBS ..... 10  ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 11  CANDLE ..... 13    OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96    NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD ..... 97</p>	
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**WATER AND SANITATION**

**WS**

**WS1.** What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?

*If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).*

<b>PIPED WATER</b>	
PIPED INTO DWELLING .....	11 11 ⇨WS7
PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....	12 12 ⇨WS7
PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR .....	13 13 ⇨WS3
PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....	14 14 ⇨WS3
TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE.....	21 21 ⇨WS3
<b>DUG WELL</b>	
PROTECTED WELL.....	31 31 ⇨WS3
UNPROTECTED WELL.....	32 32 ⇨WS3
RAINWATER.....	51 51 ⇨WS3
TANKER-TRUCK.....	61 61 ⇨WS4
SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....	81 81 ⇨WS3
<b>PACKAGED WATER</b>	
BOTTLED WATER .....	91
PACKAGED WATER: GALLON SIZED WATER.....	93
PACKAGED WATER: GLASS / CUP WATER .....	94
COIN-OPERATED WATER DISPENSER.....	95
OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ).....	96 96 ⇨WS3

**WS2.** What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?

*If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.*

<b>PIPED WATER</b>	
PIPED INTO DWELLING .....	11 11 ⇨WS7
PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....	12 12 ⇨WS7
PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR .....	13
PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....	14
TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE.....	21
<b>DUG WELL</b>	
PROTECTED WELL.....	31
UNPROTECTED WELL.....	32
RAINWATER.....	51
TANKER-TRUCK.....	61 61 ⇨WS4
SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....	81
OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ).....	96

**WS3.** Where is that water source located?

IN OWN DWELLING .....	1 1 ⇨WS7
IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....	2 2 ⇨WS7
ELSEWHERE .....	3



<p><b>WS4.</b> How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?</p>	<p>MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT .....000</p> <p>NUMBER OF MINUTES .....__ __</p> <p>DK.....998</p>	<p>000 ⇒WS7</p>
<p><b>WS5.</b> Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household?</p> <p><i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i></p>	<p>NAME_____</p> <p>LINE NUMBER.....__ __</p>	
<p><b>WS6.</b> Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), how many times has this person collected water?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES.....__ __</p> <p>DK.....98</p>	
<p><b>WS7.</b> In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONCE.....1</p> <p>NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT .....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2 ⇒WS9</p> <p>8 ⇒WS9</p>
<p><b>WS8.</b> What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?</p>	<p>WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE....1</p> <p>WATER TOO EXPENSIVE.....2</p> <p>SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE.....3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)_____6</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p><b>WS9.</b> Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?</p>	<p>YES .....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2 ⇒WS11</p> <p>8 ⇒WS11</p>
<p><b>WS10.</b> What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all methods mentioned.</i></p>	<p>BOIL .....A</p> <p>ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE .....B</p> <p>STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH.....C</p> <p>USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) .....D</p> <p>SOLAR DISINFECTION .....E</p> <p>LET IT STAND AND SETTLE .....F</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)_____X</p> <p>DK.....Z</p>	

<p><b>WS11.</b> What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p><i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to?</p> <p><i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p><b>FLUSH / POUR FLUSH</b>  FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM.....11  FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK.....12  FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE .....13  FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN .....14  FLUSH TO DK WHERE .....18</p> <p><b>PIT LATRINE</b>  VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT  LATRINE.....21  PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB .....22  PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB /  OPEN PIT .....23</p> <p>NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD.....95  OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96</p>	<p>11 ⇒WS14  14 ⇒WS14  18 ⇒WS14  95 ⇒Next module  96 ⇒WS14</p>
<p><b>WS12.</b> Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?</p>	<p>YES, EMPTIED .....1  NO, NEVER EMPTIED .....4  DK.....8</p>	<p>4 ⇒WS14  8 ⇒WS14</p>
<p><b>WS13.</b> The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?</p>	<p><b>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER</b>  TO A TREATMENT PLANT.....1  BURIED IN A COVERED PIT .....2  TO DON'T KNOW WHERE.....3</p> <p><b>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD</b>  BURIED IN A COVERED PIT .....4  TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND,  WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE.....5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....6  DK.....8</p>	
<p><b>WS14.</b> Where is this toilet facility located?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING .....1  IN OWN YARD / PLOT .....2  ELSEWHERE .....3</p>	
<p><b>WS15.</b> Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?</p>	<p>YES .....1  NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next module</p>
<p><b>WS16.</b> Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?</p>	<p>SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS  (NOT PUBLIC).....1  SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next module</p>
<p><b>WS17.</b> How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS  (IF LESS THAN 10) .....0 _  TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS .....10  DK.....98</p>	

HANDWASHING		HW
<p><b>HW1.</b> We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands.</p> <p>Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands?</p> <p><i>Record result and observation.</i></p>	<p><b>OBSERVED</b></p> <p>FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING .....1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT .....2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) .....3</p> <p><b>NOT OBSERVED</b></p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT .....4</p> <p>NO PERMISSION TO SEE .....5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) .....6</p>	<p>4 ⇨HW5</p> <p>5 ⇨HW4</p> <p>6 ⇨HW5</p>
<p><b>HW2.</b> Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.</p> <p><i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i></p>	<p>WATER IS AVAILABLE.....1</p> <p>WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE.....2</p>	
<p><b>HW3.</b> Is soap, detergent or dishwashing liquid present at the place for handwashing?</p>	<p>YES, PRESENT .....1</p> <p>NO, NOT PRESENT .....2</p>	<p>1 ⇨HW7</p> <p>2 ⇨HW5</p>
<p><b>HW4.</b> Where do you or other members of your household <u>most often</u> wash your hands?</p>	<p>FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING .....1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT .....2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) .....3</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT .....4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) .....6</p>	
<p><b>HW5.</b> Do you have any soap or detergent or dishwashing liquid in your house for washing hands?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p>	<p>2 ⇨Next module</p>
<p><b>HW6.</b> Can you please show it to me?</p>	<p>YES, SHOWN .....1</p> <p>NO, NOT SHOWN.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ Next module</p>
<p><b>HW7.</b> Record your observation.</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>BAR OR LIQUID SOAP.....A</p> <p>DETERGENT.....B</p> <p>DISHWASHING LIQUID .....D</p>	

<b>HH13.</b> Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES..... __ __ : __ __			
<b>HH14.</b> Language of the Questionnaire.	THAI..... 1 ENGLISH ..... 2			
<b>HH15.</b> Language of the Interview.	THAI..... 1 ENGLISH ..... 2  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)..... 6			
<b>HH16.</b> Native language of the Respondent.	THAI..... 01 ENGLISH ..... 02 CHINESE ..... 03 BURMESE ..... 04 KHMER / KUY ..... 05 MALAY / JAWI ..... 06 LAO ..... 07 KAREN..... 08 HMONG ..... 09 LAHU ..... 10 MON ..... 11 LAWA ..... 12 AKHA..... 13 NYEU ..... 14 SHAN ..... 15  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) ..... 96			
<b>HH17.</b> Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED ..... 3			
<b>HH18.</b> Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-14 years:	NO CHILDREN ..... 0 1 CHILD ..... 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER) ..... __	0 ⇒ HH29 1 ⇒ HH27		
<b>HH19.</b> List each of the children age 5-14 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-14 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.				
<b>HH20.</b> Rank number	<b>HH21.</b> Line number From HL1	<b>HH22.</b> Name from HL2	<b>HH23.</b> Sex from HL4	<b>HH24.</b> Age from HL6
RANK	LINE	NAME	M F	AGE
1	__ __		1 2	__ __
2	__ __		1 2	__ __
3	__ __		1 2	__ __
4	__ __		1 2	__ __
5	__ __		1 2	__ __
6	__ __		1 2	__ __
7	__ __		1 2	__ __
8	__ __		1 2	__ __

**HH25.** Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-14 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

**HH26.** Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.

RANK NUMBER .....

**HH27.** (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-14 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

LINE NUMBER .....

NAME .....

AGE .....

**HH28.** Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-14 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

**HH29.** Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?

YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49.....1  
NO .....2

2⇒HH34

**HH30.** Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.

**HH31.** Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 .....1  
NO .....2

2⇒HH34

**HH32.** Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90.....1  
NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17.....2

2⇒HH34

**HH33.** As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (*name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17*) later?

- 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34.
- 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.
- 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.

<b>HH34.</b> Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?	YES, HH8=1 ..... 1 NO, HH8=2 ..... 2	2 ⇒ HH40
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<b>HH35.</b> Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49 ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ HH40
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**HH36.** Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.

<b>HH37.</b> Check HL6 and HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ HH40
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<b>HH38.</b> Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 ..... 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 ..... 2	2 ⇒ HH40
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**HH39.** As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (*name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17*) later?

- 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.
- 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.
- 'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.

<b>HH40.</b> Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?	YES, AT LEAST ONE ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ HH60
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**HH41.** Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.

MICS PLUS CONSENT						
<b>HH60.</b> We may call you back to talk about you and your family in the coming months. This call will take about 10-15 minutes. Again, all the information you provide will be confidential and anonymous.			YES ..... 1 NO..... 2		2 ⇒ HH66	
Would you like to participate?						
<b>HH61.</b> Please give me all phone numbers at which we can easily get in touch with you, starting with your preferred number. <i>If 'No', Ask, Can we reach you through somebody else's phone number?</i>			YES ..... 1 NO PHONE ..... 2		2 ⇒ HH66	
<b>HH62</b> <i>Order</i>	<b>HH63.</b> Telephone number	<b>HH63A.</b> Is this landline or mobile  1. LANDLINE 2. MOBILE	<b>HH63B.</b> Who does this phone belong to? <i>Record the line number#</i>	<b>HH64.</b> Is there any preferred or more convenient time of the day we could call you on this number?  A. MORNINGS      B. AFTERNOON C. EVENINGS      D. WEEKENDS E. ANYTIME      X. OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ___)	<b>HH65.</b> Do you have another phone number?  1. YES 2. NO	
1		1      2	___ ___	A   B   C   D   E   X	1 ☺      2 ☺ <i>Next Line</i> <i>HH66</i>	
2		1      2	___ ___	A   B   C   D   E   X	1 ☺      2 ☺ <i>Next Line</i> <i>HH66</i>	
3		1      2	___ ___	A   B   C   D   E   X		
<b>OTHER CODES FOR HH63B:</b> 40-Home phone; 50-Neighbour; 51-Friend; 60-Workplace/office; 90-Don't want to disclose.						
<b>HH66.</b> Check HH33: Is there any female(s) age 15-17 that consent was sought and 'Yes' response was received from this respondent?			YES, CONSENT WAS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, NO FEMALE AGE 15-17 OR CONSENT NOT GIVEN ..... 2		2 ⇒ HH68	
<b>HH67.</b> For the same project, may we contact ( <i>name</i> ) in the coming months?			'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ..... 1 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ..... 2 'No to all girls age 15-17 ..... 3			
<b>HH68.</b> Check HH39: Is there any male(s) age 15-17 that consent was sought and 'Yes' response was received from this respondent?			YES, CONSENT WAS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, NO MALE AGE 15-17 OR CONSENT NOT GIVEN ..... 2		2 ⇒ HH70	
<b>HH69.</b> For the same project, may we contact ( <i>name</i> ) in the coming months?			'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ..... 1 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ..... 2 'No to all boys age 15-17 ..... 3			

**HH70.** *Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,*

- *Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview),*
- *Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47,*
- *Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,*
- *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then*
- *Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.*

*If there is no individual questionnaire to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.*



**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	WM
<b>WM1. Cluster number:</b> _____	<b>WM2. Household number:</b> _____
<b>WM3. Woman's name and line number:</b> NAME _____	<b>WM4. Supervisor's name and number:</b> NAME _____
<b>WM5. Interviewer's name and number:</b> NAME _____	<b>WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview:</b> _____ / _____ / 2 5 6 5

<p><i>Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.</i></p>	<b>WM7. Record the time:</b>  HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
<b>WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</b>	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW .....2  1 ⇨ WM9B 2 ⇨ WM9A
<b>WM9A.</b> Hello, my name is ( <i>your name</i> ). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 20 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	<b>WM9B.</b> Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES .....1 NO / NOT ASKED .....2	1 ⇨ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ WM17

<b>WM17. Result of woman's interview.</b>  <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED .....01 NOT AT HOME .....02 REFUSED .....03 PARTLY COMPLETED .....04  INCAPACITATED ( <i>specify</i> ) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 .....06  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) _____ 96
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WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
<b>WB1.</b> Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 ..... 2	2 ⇒WB3
<b>WB2.</b> Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended	ED5=02-08 ..... 1 ED5=00, 01, 98 OR BLANK ..... 2	1 ⇒WB15 2 ⇒WB14
<b>WB3.</b> In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98  YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR ..... 9998	
<b>WB4.</b> How old are you?  <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i>  <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
<b>WB5.</b> Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?  <i>If 'NO', probe: Have you ever attended remotely?</i>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒WB14
<b>WB6.</b> What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?  <i>If NON-FORMAL DK grade, record grade '95'.</i>	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 __ __ CERTIFICATE (VCE / TCE) ..... 4 __ __ DIPLOMA (HVC / CTV / HTC) ..... 5 __ __ BACHELOR DEGREE ..... 6 __ __ MASTER DEGREE ..... 7 __ __ DOCTORAL DEGREE ..... 8 __ __	000 ⇒WB14
<b>WB7.</b> Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>WB8.</b> Check WB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 ..... 1 AGE 25-49 ..... 2	2 ⇒WB13
<b>WB9.</b> At any time during the 2565-66 school year did you attend school?  <i>If 'NO', probe: Did you attend remotely during the 2565-2566 school year?</i>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒WB11
<b>WB10.</b> During the 2565-66 school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ?  <i>If NON-FORMAL DK grade, record grade '95'</i>	PRIMARY ..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 __ __ CERTIFICATE (VCE) ..... 4 __ __ HVC / DIPLOMA ..... 5 __ __ BACHELOR DEGREE ..... 6 __ __ MASTER DEGREE ..... 7 __ __ DOCTORAL DEGREE ..... 8 __ __	

<p><b>WB11.</b> At any time during the 2564-65 school year did you attend school?</p> <p><i>If 'NO', probe: Did you attend remotely during the 2564-2565 school year?</i></p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒WB13</p>
<p><b>WB12.</b> During the 2564-65 school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u>?</p> <p><i>If NON-FORMAL DK grade, record grade '95'</i></p>	<p>PRIMARY ..... 1 ___ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 ___ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 ___ CERTIFICATE (VCE)..... 4 ___ HVC / DIPLOMA ..... 5 ___ BACHELOR DEGREE..... 6 ___ MASTER DEGREE ..... 7 ___ DOCTORAL DEGREE..... 8 ___</p>	
<p><b>WB13.</b> Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:</p>	<p>WB6=2 TO 8 ..... 1 WB6=1 ..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒WB15</p>
<p><b>WB14.</b> Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i></p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) ..... 4</p>	
<p><b>WB15.</b> How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS ..... ___ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH ..... 95</p>	<p>95 ⇒WB18</p>
<p><b>WB16.</b> Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether the place is a municipality (urban) or non-municipality (rural), write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>MUNICIPAL..... 1 NON-MUNICIPAL..... 2</p> <p>UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF URBAN/RURAL 5</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>WB17.</b> Before you moved here, in which region did you live in?</p>	<p>BANGKOK ..... 01 CENTRAL ..... 02 NORTH ..... 03 NORTHEAST ..... 04 SOUTH..... 05 OUTSIDE OF THAILAND (specify) ..... 96</p>	
<p><b>WB18.</b> Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒Next module</p>

<p><b>WB19.</b> What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH  EMPLOYER..... B  SOCIAL SECURITY/COMPENSATION FUND . C  PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D  UNIVERSAL HEALTH-CARE COVERAGE  SCHEME.....E    GOVERNMENT OFFICER.....F    LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION G    STATE ENTERPRISES OR INDEPENDENT  AGENCIES ..... H    OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
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FERTILITY		CM
<p><b>CM1.</b> Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?</p> <p><i>This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ CM8
<p><b>CM2.</b> Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?</p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ CM5
<p><b>CM3.</b> How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS AT HOME ..... _ _	
<p><b>CM4.</b> How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME..... _ _	
<p><b>CM5.</b> Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ CM8
<p><b>CM6.</b> How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS ELSEWHERE..... _ _	
<p><b>CM7.</b> How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE..... _ _	
<p><b>CM8.</b> Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i></p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ CM11
<p><b>CM9.</b> How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	BOYS DEAD..... _ _	
<p><b>CM10.</b> How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	GIRLS DEAD..... _ _	
<p><b>CM11.</b> Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.</p>	SUM..... _ _	
<p><b>CM12.</b> Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (<b>total number in CM11</b>) births during your life. Is this correct?</p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1 ⇒ CM14A
<p><b>CM13.</b> Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.</p>		

<b>CM14A.</b> Check CM11: How many live births?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 ..... 0 ONE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 ..... 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=02 OR MORE ..... 2	0 ⇒ CM19 1 ⇒ CM15A 2 ⇒ CM15B
<b>CM15A.</b> In what month and year was your child born?  <b>CM15B.</b> Of these ( <i>total number in CM11</i> ) births, in what month and year was the last child born?  <i>Month and year must be recorded</i>	MONTH AND YEAR OF LAST BIRTH  MONTH ..... __ __  YEAR ..... __ __ __ __	
<b>CM16A.</b> Check CM11: How many live births?	ONE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 ..... 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=02 OR MORE ..... 2	1 ⇒ CM17
<b>CM16B.</b> Of these ( <i>total number in CM11</i> ) births, in what month and year was the first child born?	MONTH AND YEAR OF FIRST BIRTH  MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98  YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR ..... 9998	
<b>CM16C.</b> Check CM16B: Is YEAR recorded?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1 ⇒ CM17
<b>CM16D.</b> How many years ago did you have your first birth?  <i>Probe by asking:</i> - How old is your first child now? - How old was you when you had your first child? (Take current respondent's age into consideration)	COMPLETED YEARS ..... __ __	


<b>CM17.</b> Check CM15A/B: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since ( <i>month of interview</i> ) in B.E. 2563?  <i>If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is B.E. 2563, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.</i>	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS ..... 1	0 ⇒ CM20A
<b>CM18.</b> Record name of the last born child.  <i>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i>	NAME OF LAST BORN CHILD  _____	⇒ CM20A
<b>CM19.</b> Have you ever gotten pregnant? Even if there is no live birth, e.g., miscarriage.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1 ⇒ CM20B 2 ⇒ Next module
<b>CM20A.</b> How many times did you get pregnant? Please include one with no live birth, e.g., miscarriage.  <b>CM20B.</b> How many times did you get pregnant?	NUMBER OF TIMES GOT PREGNANT ..... __ __	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
<p><b>DB1.</b> Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1..... 1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK ..... 2</p>	2 ⇒ Next module
<p><b>DB2.</b> When you got pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you want to get pregnant at that time?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	1 ⇒ Next module
<p><b>DB3.</b> Check CM11: Number of births:</p>	<p>ONLY 1 BIRTH..... 1</p> <p>2 OR MORE BIRTHS ..... 2</p>	1 ⇒ DB4A 2 ⇒ DB4B
<p><b>DB4A.</b> Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?</p> <p><b>DB4B.</b> Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?</p>	<p>LATER..... 1</p> <p>NO MORE / NONE ..... 2</p>	
<p><b>DB5.</b> If you did not wish to have (<i>name of last child</i>) (or wanted later), what was the main reason you did not prevent (or delay the) pregnancy?</p>	<p>SAFE PERIOD CALCULATION</p> <p>BIRTH CONTROL BUT PREGNANT ..... 01</p> <p>OTHER BIRTH CONTROL METHOD BUT PREGNANT..... 02</p> <p>RECENTLY GAVE BIRTH / POST MISCARRIAGE..... 03</p> <p>FORCED TO HAVE SEX ..... 04</p> <p>NOT EXPECTED TO HAVE SEX ..... 05</p> <p>FORGOT TO TAKE BIRTH CONTROL PILLS ..... 06</p> <p>NOT AFFORDED TO BUY BIRTH CONTROL PILLS / CONTRACEPTIVE DEVICE ..... 07</p> <p>FAR SERVICE CENTRE..... 08</p> <p>NO TIME TO SEEK BIRTH CONTROL SERVICES ..... 09</p> <p>UNFRIENDLY SERVICE CENTRES / WORKERS ..... 10</p> <p>THOUGHT SHE WAS TOO OLD / MENOPAUSE ..... 11</p> <p>NOT KNEW HOW TO PREVENT PREGNANCY ..... 12</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 96</p>	



MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN												
<p><b>MN1.</b> Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1 .....1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK .....2</p>	2 ⇒ Next module												
<p><b>MN2.</b> Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES .....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p>	2 ⇒ MN7												
<p><b>MN3.</b> Whom did you see?</p> <p>Probe: Anyone else?</p> <p>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</p>	<p><b>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</b></p> <p>DOCTOR.....A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE .....B</p> <p>PRACTICAL NURSE/NURSE'S AIDE.....C</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) .....X</p>													
<p><b>MN4.</b> How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 209.</p>	<p>WEEKS .....1 __</p> <p>MONTHS .....2 <u>0</u> __</p> <p>DK .....998</p>													
<p><b>MN5.</b> How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?</p> <p>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ __</p> <p>DK .....98</p>													
<p><b>MN6.</b> As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:</p> <p>[A] Was your blood pressure measured?</p> <p>[B] Did you give a urine sample?</p> <p>[C] Did you give a blood sample?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BLOOD PRESSURE .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URINE SAMPLE .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD SAMPLE .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	BLOOD PRESSURE .....	1	2	URINE SAMPLE .....	1	2	BLOOD SAMPLE .....	1	2	
	YES	NO												
BLOOD PRESSURE .....	1	2												
URINE SAMPLE .....	1	2												
BLOOD SAMPLE .....	1	2												
<p><b>MN7.</b> Do you have a health handbook or other document with your own immunisations listed?</p> <p>If yes, ask: May I see it please?</p> <p>If a health handbook is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</p>	<p>YES (HANDBOOK OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN).....1</p> <p>YES (HANDBOOK OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN) .....2</p> <p>NO .....3</p> <p>DK .....8</p>													
<p><b>MN7A.</b> When you were pregnant with (<i>name of last child</i>), did you receive a screening test for thalassemia?</p>	<p>YES .....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p> <p>DK .....8</p>													
<p><b>MN8.</b> When you were pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?</p>	<p>YES .....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p> <p>DK .....8</p>	2 ⇒ MN11 8 ⇒ MN11												

<p><b>MN9.</b> How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES ..... _____</p> <p>DK .....8</p>	<p>8 ⇒ MN11</p>
<p><b>MN10.</b> Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION .....1</p> <p>2 OR MORE INJECTIONS .....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN19</p>
<p><b>MN11.</b> At any time before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby?</p> <p><i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>YES .....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p> <p>DK .....8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN19</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN19</p>
<p><b>MN12.</b> Before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p> <p><i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES ..... _____</p> <p>DK .....8</p>	
<p><b>MN13.</b> Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION .....1</p> <p>2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK .....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MN14A</p> <p>2 ⇒ MN14B</p>
<p><b>MN14A.</b> How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection</p> <p><b>MN14B.</b> How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections?</p> <p><i>The reference is to the last injection received <u>prior</u> to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>YEARS AGO ..... _____</p> <p>DK ..... 98</p>	
<p><b>MN19.</b> Who assisted with the delivery of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anyone else?</i></p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i></p>	<p><b>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</b></p> <p>DOCTOR.....A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE .....B</p> <p>PRACTICAL NURSE/NURSE'S AIDE.....C</p> <p><b>OTHER PERSON</b></p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER .....G</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND .....H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) .....X</p> <p>NO ONE .....Y</p>	

<p><b>MN20.</b> Where did you give birth to (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p><b>HOME</b> RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12</p> <p><b>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</b> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) ..... 26</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</b> PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) ..... 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ..... 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒ MN23 12 ⇒ MN23</p> <p>96 ⇒ MN23</p>
<p><b>MN21.</b> Was (<i>name</i>) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN23</p>
<p><b>MN22.</b> When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? <i>Probe if necessary: Was it before or after your labour pains started?</i></p>	<p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS ..... 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS ..... 2</p>	
<p><b>MN22A.</b> Check CM11: Number of children?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 CHILD ..... 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN ..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MN23</p>
<p><b>MN22B.</b> Was this caesarean section the first or repeat caesarean section?</p>	<p>FIRST ..... 1 REPEAT ..... 2</p>	
<p><b>MN23.</b> Immediately after the birth, was (<i>name</i>) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? <i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i></p> 	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN33 8 ⇒ MN33</p>
<p><b>MN24.</b> Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8</p>	

<b>MN33.</b> Was ( <i>name</i> ) weighed at birth?	YES .....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	2 ⇒ MN35  8 ⇒ MN35
<b>MN34.</b> How much did ( <i>name</i> ) weigh?  <i>If a health handbook is available, record weight from health handbook.</i>	FROM HEALTH HANDBOOK ..... <b>1 (KG)</b> . . . . .  FROM RECALL ..... <b>2 (KG)</b> . . . . .  DK .....99998	
<b>MN35.</b> Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of ( <i>name</i> )?	YES .....1 NO .....2	
<b>MN36.</b> Did you ever breastfeed ( <i>name</i> )?	YES .....1 NO .....2	2 ⇒ MN39B
<b>MN37.</b> How long after birth did you first put ( <i>name</i> ) to the breast?  <i>If less than 1 hour, record '000' hours.  If less than 24 hours, record hours.  Otherwise, record days.</i>	IMMEDIATELY .....000  HOURS ..... <b>1</b> . . . . .  DAYS ..... <b>2</b> . . . . .  DK / DON'T REMEMBER .....998	
<b>MN38.</b> In the first three days after delivery, was ( <i>name</i> ) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES .....1 NO .....2	1 ⇒ MN39A 2 ⇒ Next module
<b>MN39A.</b> What was ( <i>name</i> ) given to drink?  <i>Probe: Anything else?</i>  <i>'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.</i>  <b>MN39B.</b> In the first three days after delivery, what was ( <i>name</i> ) given to drink?  <i>Probe: Anything else?</i>  <i>'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.</i>	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) .....A PLAIN WATER .....B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER .....C ANTIFLATULENT SYRUP (GRIPE WATER) ....D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION .....E FRUIT JUICE .....F INFANT FORMULA .....G TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS .....H HONEY .....I PRESCRIBED MEDICINE .....J  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) .....X  NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK .....Y	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
<p><b>CP1.</b> I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning.</p> <p>Are you pregnant now?</p>	<p>YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK OR NOT SURE ..... 8</p>	1 ⇒ CP3
<p><b>CP2.</b> Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant.</p> <p>Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p>	1 ⇒ CP4
<p><b>CP3.</b> Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p>	1 ⇒ Next module 2 ⇒ Next module
<p><b>CP4.</b> What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy?</p> <p><i>Do not prompt.</i></p> <p><i>If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</i></p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION ..... A</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION ..... B</p> <p>IUD ..... C</p> <p>INJECTABLES ..... D</p> <p>IMPLANTS ..... E</p> <p>PILL ..... F</p> <p>MALE CONDOM ..... G</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM ..... H</p> <p>DIAPHRAGM ..... I</p> <p>FOAM / JELLY ..... J</p> <p>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM ..... L</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL ..... M</p> <p>CONTRACEPTIVE PATCH ..... N</p> <p>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL ..... O</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ..... X</p>	
<p><b>CP5.</b> From where did you or your partner receive this?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to specify whether public or private medical facility, write the name of the place and temporarily record 'W' until you know the proper category for such response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p><b>PUBLIC MEDICAL FACILITY</b></p> <p>PUBLIC HOSPITAL ..... A</p> <p>SHPH / PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE ..... B</p> <p>HEALTH VOLUNTEERS (CHV / VHV) ..... C</p> <p>MOBILE MEDICAL UNIT ..... D</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL FACILITY (<i>specify</i>) ..... E</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITY</b></p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... F</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC ..... G</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC ..... H</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITY (<i>specify</i>) ..... I</p> <p><b>OTHER SOURCE</b></p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... J</p> <p>STORE / MARKET ..... K</p> <p>PHARMACY ..... L</p> <p>DON'T KNOW PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ..... X</p> <p>NOT APPLICABLE ..... Y</p>	

UNMET NEED		UN
<b>UN1.</b> Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 ..... 2	2 ⇨ UN6
<b>UN2.</b> Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1 ⇨ UN5
<b>UN3.</b> Check CM11: Any births?	NO BIRTHS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS ..... 1	0 ⇨ UN4A 1 ⇨ UN4B
<b>UN4A.</b> Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?  <b>UN4B.</b> Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NONE / NO MORE ..... 2	
<b>UN5.</b> Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 UNDECIDED / DK ..... 8	1 ⇨ UN8 2 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14
<b>UN6.</b> Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A ..... 1 NO, CP4≠A ..... 2	1 ⇨ UN14
<b>UN7.</b> Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 3 UNDECIDED / DK ..... 8	2 ⇨ UN10 3 ⇨ UN12 8 ⇨ UN10
<b>UN8.</b> How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child?  <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	MONTHS ..... 1 __ __  YEARS ..... 2 __ __  DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) ..... 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 994 AFTER MARRIAGE ..... 995 OTHER (SPECIFY) ..... 996  DK ..... 998	994 ⇨ UN12
<b>UN9.</b> Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 ..... 2	1 ⇨ UN14
<b>UN10.</b> Check CP2: Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=1 ..... 1 NO, CP2=2 ..... 2	1 ⇨ UN14
<b>UN11.</b> Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	1 ⇨ UN14  8 ⇨ UN14

<p><b>UN12.</b> Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?</p>	<p>INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX..... A  MENOPAUSAL ..... B  NEVER MENSTRUATED..... C  HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL  REMOVAL OF UTERUS) ..... D  HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET  PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS  OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT .....E  POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC ..... F  BREASTFEEDING ..... G  TOO OLD ..... H  FATALISTIC.....I    OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X    DK.....Z</p>	
<p><b>UN13.</b> Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?</p>	<p>MENTIONED, UN12=C ..... 1  NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C ..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒Next module</p>
<p><b>UN14.</b> When did your last menstrual period start?</p> <p><i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If '1 year', probe:</i>  How many months ago?</p>	<p>DAYS AGO ..... <b>1</b> __ __  WEEKS AGO ..... <b>2</b> __ __  MONTHS AGO ..... <b>3</b> __ __  YEARS AGO ..... <b>4</b> __ __    IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD  HYSTERECTOMY ..... 993  BEFORE LAST BIRTH ..... 994  NEVER MENSTRUATED..... 995</p>	

**ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

**DV**

**DV1.** Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

		YES	NO	DK
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING.....	1	2	8
[B] If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN .....	1	2	8
[C] If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM.....	1	2	8
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX .....	1	2	8
[E] If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD .....	1	2	8
[F] If she neglects household chores?	NEGLECT HH CHORES .....	1	2	8



**VICTIMISATION**

**VT**

**VT1.** Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim.

Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.

In the last three years, that is since (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 3*), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force?

*Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.*

*If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.*

YES ..... 1  
 NO ..... 2  
 DK ..... 8

2 ⇒ VT9B  
 8 ⇒ VT9B

**VT2.** Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 1*)?

YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ..... 1  
 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2  
 DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8

2 ⇒ VT9A  
 8 ⇒ VT9A

**VT3.** How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?

*If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?*

ONE TIME ..... 1  
 TWO TIMES ..... 2  
 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3  
 DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8

**VT9A.** Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 3*), been physically attacked?

**VT9B.** In the same period of the last three years, that is since (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 3*), have you been physically attacked?

*If 'No', probe: An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.*

*Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.*

YES ..... 1  
 NO ..... 2  
 DK ..... 8

2 ⇒ VT20  
 8 ⇒ VT20

<b>VT10.</b> Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since ( <i>month of interview</i> ) ( <i>year of interview minus 1</i> )?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2  DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8	2 ⇒VT20  8 ⇒VT20																																								
<b>VT11.</b> How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?  <i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i>	ONE TIME ..... 1 TWO TIMES ..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3  DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8																																									
<b>VT20.</b> How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4  NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK ..... 7																																									
<b>VT21.</b> How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4  NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK ..... 7																																									
<b>VT22.</b> In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?  [A] Ethnic or immigration origin?  [B] Sex?  [C] Sexual orientation?  [D] Age?  [E] Religion or belief?  [F] Disability?  [G] Poor status?  [H] Work position?  [X] For any other reason?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEX .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEXUAL ORIENTATION .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AGE.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELIGION / BELIEF .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISABILITY .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>POOR STATUS .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WORK POSITION.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER REASON.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....	1	2	8	SEX .....	1	2	8	SEXUAL ORIENTATION .....	1	2	8	AGE.....	1	2	8	RELIGION / BELIEF .....	1	2	8	DISABILITY .....	1	2	8	POOR STATUS .....	1	2	8	WORK POSITION.....	1	2	8	OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8	
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MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
<b>MA1.</b> Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER ..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION ..... 3	3 ⇒ MA5
<b>MA2.</b> How old is your (husband/partner)?  <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __ DK ..... 98	
<b>MA3.</b> Besides yourself, does your (husband/partner) have any other wives or partners or does he live with other women as if married?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MA7
<b>MA4.</b> How many other wives or partners does he have?	NUMBER ..... __ __ DK ..... 98	⇒ MA7 98 ⇒ MA7
<b>MA5.</b> Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER .. 2 NO ..... 3	3 ⇒ Next module
<b>MA6.</b> What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED ..... 1 DIVORCED ..... 2 SEPARATED ..... 3	
<b>MA7.</b> Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE ..... 2	1 ⇒ MA8A 2 ⇒ MA8B
<b>MA8A.</b> In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)?  <b>MA8B.</b> In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98  YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR ..... 9998	
<b>MA9.</b> Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MA8A/B=9998 ..... 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 ..... 2	2 ⇒ Next module
<b>MA10.</b> Check MA7: In union only once?	YES, MA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MA7=2 ..... 2	1 ⇒ MA11A 2 ⇒ MA11B
<b>MA11A.</b> How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)?  <b>MA11B.</b> How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __	

HIV/AIDS		HA																
<b>HA1.</b> Now I would like to talk with you about something else.  Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2 ⇒ Next module																
<b>HA2.</b> HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS.  Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																	
<b>HA3.</b> Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																	
<b>HA4.</b> Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																	
<b>HA5.</b> Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																	
<b>HA6.</b> Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																	
<b>HA7.</b> Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																	
<b>HA8.</b> Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby:  [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY .....	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY .....	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING .....	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
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BY BREASTFEEDING .....	1	2	8															
<b>HA9.</b> Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ HA11																
<b>HA10.</b> Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																	
<b>HA11.</b> Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?  Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:  Name _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇒ HA24																
<b>HA12.</b> Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	YES, MN2=1 ..... 1 NO, MN2=2 ..... 2	2 ⇒ HA17																

	YES	NO	DK	
<b>HA13.</b> During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with ( <i>name</i> ), were you given any information about:				
[A] Babies getting HIV from their mother?	HIV FROM MOTHER.....	1	2	8
[B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV?	THINGS TO DO .....	1	2	8
[C] Getting tested for HIV?	TESTED FOR HIV .....	1	2	8
Were you:				
[D] Offered a test for HIV?	OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV .....	1	2	8
<b>HA14.</b> I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES .....	1		
	NO .....	2		2 ⇒HA16A
	DK .....	8		8 ⇒HA16A
<b>HA15.</b> I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES .....	1		
	NO .....	2		2 ⇒HA16A
	DK .....	8		8 ⇒HA16A
<b>HA16.</b> After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?	YES .....	1		
	NO .....	2		
	DK .....	8		
<b>HA16A.</b> I don't want to know the results, but whether during your antenatal care your husband / partner was tested for HIV?	YES .....	1		
	NO .....	2		
	DK .....	8		
<b>HA17.</b> Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76.....	1		
	NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96.....	2		2 ⇒HA21
<b>HA18.</b> Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?	YES .....	1		
	NO .....	2		
<b>HA19.</b> I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES .....	1		
	NO .....	2		2 ⇒HA21
<b>HA20.</b> I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES .....	1		1 ⇒HA22
	NO .....	2		2 ⇒HA22
<b>HA21.</b> Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?	YES, HA14=1 .....	1		
	NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1 .....	2		2 ⇒HA24
<b>HA22.</b> Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES .....	1		1 ⇒HA25
	NO .....	2		
<b>HA23.</b> How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....	1		1 ⇒HA28
	12-23 MONTHS AGO .....	2		2 ⇒HA28
	2 OR MORE YEARS AGO .....	3		3 ⇒HA28
<b>HA24.</b> I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES .....	1		
	NO .....	2		2 ⇒HA27
<b>HA25.</b> How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....	1		
	12-23 MONTHS AGO .....	2		
	2 OR MORE YEARS AGO .....	3		

<b>HA26.</b> I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	1 ⇒HA28 2 ⇒HA28  8 ⇒HA28
<b>HA27.</b> Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>HA28.</b> Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒HA30
<b>HA29.</b> Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>HA30.</b> Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>HA31.</b> Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>HA32.</b> Do you think 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?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>HA33.</b> Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>HA34.</b> Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>HA35.</b> Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?  I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>HA36.</b> Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV ..... 7  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>HA37.</b> Check WB4 and WB5, age between 15-24 years and ever attended school?	YES (WB4 is 15-24 and WB5 =1) ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒WM10
<b>HA38.</b> Did you study sexuality education in school? Sexuality education includes birth control, safe sex, teen pregnancy, reproductive tract infections and wellbeing, etc.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒WM10

<p><b>HA39.</b> At what level did you have sexuality education?</p>	<p>PRIMARY ..... A  LOWER SECONDARY ..... B  UPPER SECONDARY ..... C  VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATE ..... D  DIPLOMA / ASSOCIATE.....E    DK / NOT SURE.....Z</p>	
<p><b>HA40.</b> Apart from sexuality education classes, did you have other source of sexuality information?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Any other source?</p>	<p>INTERNET .....A  MOVIES.....B  TELEVISION.....C  RADIO .....D  BOOK.....E  COMICS.....F  FICTION .....G  FRIENDS .....H  OLDER BROTHER-SISTER / YOUNGER  BROTHER-SISTER.....I  PARENTS / GUARDIAN .....J    OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X    NO SOURCE .....Y</p>	

<b>WM10.</b> <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... _ _ : _ _	
<b>WM11.</b> <i>Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE ..... 1  NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW <i>(specify)</i> ..... 2  NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW <i>(specify)</i> ..... 3	
<b>WM12.</b> <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH ..... 2	
<b>WM13.</b> <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH ..... 2  OTHER LANGUAGE <i>(specify)</i> ..... 6	
<b>WM14.</b> <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	THAI ..... 01 ENGLISH ..... 02 CHINESE ..... 03 BURMESE ..... 04 KHMER / KUY ..... 05 MALAY / JAWI ..... 06 LAO ..... 07 KAREN ..... 08 HMONG ..... 09 LAHU ..... 10 MON ..... 11 LAWLA ..... 12 AKHA ..... 13 NYEU ..... 14 SHAN ..... 15  OTHER LANGUAGE ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96	
<b>WM15.</b> <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED ..... 3	



MICS PLUS CONSENT					
<b>WM20.</b> Check HH60. Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED .....1 NO, NOT ASKED .....2		1 ⇔ WM29
<b>WM21.</b> Check HH67. Was consent for MICS Plus previously given for this respondent in the HH questionnaire?			YES, CONSENT GIVEN .....1 NO, NOT ASKED .....2		1 ⇔ WM29
<b>WM22.</b> Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent in any other questionnaire (UF or FS)?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED .....1 NO, NOT ASKED .....2		1 ⇔ WM29
<b>WM23.</b> We may call you back to talk about you and your family in the coming months. This call will take about 10-15 minutes. Again, all the information you provide will be confidential and anonymous.  Would you like to participate?			YES .....1 NO .....2  OTHER (specify) _____ 6		2 ⇔ WM29  6 ⇔ WM29
<b>WM24.</b> Please give me all phone numbers at which we can easily get in touch with you, starting with your preferred number. If 'No', Ask, Can we reach you through somebody else's phone number?			YES .....1 NO PHONE .....2		2 ⇔ WM29
<b>WM25</b> <i>Order</i>	<b>WM26.</b> Telephone number	<b>WM26A.</b> Is this landline or mobile  1. LANDLINE 2. MOBILE	<b>WM26B.</b> Who does this phone belong to? <i>Record the line number#</i>	<b>WM27.</b> Is there any preferred or more convenient time of the day we could call you on this number?  A. MORNINGS      B. AFTERNOON C. EVENINGS      D. WEEKENDS E. ANYTIME      X. OTHER (specify____)	<b>WM28.</b> Do you have another phone number?  1. YES 2. NO
<b>1</b>		1      2	___ ___	A   B   C   D   E   X	1 ⚡      2 ⚡ <i>Next Line</i> WM29
<b>2</b>		1      2	___ ___	A   B   C   D   E   X	1 ⚡      2 ⚡ <i>Next Line</i> WM29
<b>3</b>		1      2	___ ___	A   B   C   D   E   X	
<b>OTHER CODES FOR WM26B:</b> 40-Home phone; 50-Neighbour; 51-Friend; 60-Workplace/office; 90-Don't want to disclose.					

**WM29.** Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

*Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

- Yes* ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- No* ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-14 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-14?
  - Yes* ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:  
*Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-14 in this household?*
    - Yes* ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-14 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
    - No* ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.
  - No* ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____	
MWM3. Man's name and line number: NAME _____	MWM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 5 6 5	

<p><i>Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.</i></p>	<p><b>MWM7. Record the time:</b></p> <p align="center">HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____</p>
<p><b>MWM8.</b> Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .... 1      1 ⇒MWM9B NO, FIRST INTERVIEW ..... 2        2 ⇒MWM9A</p>
<p><b>MWM9A.</b> Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 15 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>	<p><b>MWM9B.</b> Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 15 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>
<p>YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED ..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒MAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒MWM17</p>

<p><b>MWM17.</b> Result of man's interview.</p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	<p>COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04  INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT   AGE 15-17 ..... 06  OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>
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MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
<b>MWB1.</b> Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, MWM3=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, MWM3≠HH47 ..... 2	2 ⇒ MWB3
<b>MWB2.</b> Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended	ED5=02 TO 08 ..... 1 ED5=00, 01, 98 OR BLANK ..... 2	1 ⇒ MWB15 2 ⇒ MWB14
<b>MWB3.</b> In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98  YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR ..... 9998	
<b>MWB4.</b> How old are you?  <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i>  <i>If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
<b>MWB5.</b> Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?  <i>If 'NO', probe: Have you ever attended remotely?</i>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MWB14
<b>MWB6.</b> What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?  <i>If NON-FORMAL DK grade, record grade '95'.</i>	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 __ __ CERTIFICATE (VCE / TCE) ..... 4 __ __ DIPLOMA (HVC / CTV / HTC) ..... 5 __ __ BACHELOR DEGREE ..... 6 __ __ MASTER DEGREE ..... 7 __ __ DOCTORAL DEGREE ..... 8 __ __	000 ⇒ MWB14
<b>MWB7.</b> Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>MWB8.</b> Check MWB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 ..... 1 AGE 25-49 ..... 2	2 ⇒ MWB13
<b>MWB9.</b> At any time during the 2565-66 school year did you attend school?  <i>If 'NO', probe: Did you attend remotely during the 2565-2566 school year?</i>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MWB11
<b>MWB10.</b> During the 2565-66 school year, which level and grade or year are you attending?  <i>If NON-FORMAL DK grade, record grade '95'</i>	PRIMARY ..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 __ __ CERTIFICATE (VCE) ..... 4 __ __ HVC / DIPLOMA ..... 5 __ __ BACHELOR DEGREE ..... 6 __ __ MASTER DEGREE ..... 7 __ __ DOCTORAL DEGREE ..... 8 __ __	

<p><b>MWB11.</b> At any time during the 2564-65 school year did you attend school?</p> <p><i>If 'NO', probe: Did you attend remotely during the 2564-2565 school year?</i></p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MWB13</p>
<p><b>MWB12.</b> During the 2564-65 school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u>?</p> <p><i>If NON-FORMAL DK grade, record grade '95'</i></p>	<p>PRIMARY ..... 1 ___ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 ___ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 ___ CERTIFICATE (VCE) ..... 4 ___ HVC / DIPLOMA ..... 5 ___ BACHELOR DEGREE ..... 6 ___ MASTER DEGREE ..... 7 ___ DOCTORAL DEGREE ..... 8 ___</p>	
<p><b>MWB13.</b> Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:</p>	<p>MWB6=02 TO 08 ..... 1 MWB6=01 ..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MWB15</p>
<p><b>MWB14.</b> Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i></p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE ..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE ..... 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) ..... 4</p>	
<p><b>MWB15.</b> How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS ..... ___ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH ..... 95</p>	<p>95 ⇒ MWB18</p>
<p><b>MWB16.</b> Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether the place is a municipality (urban) or non-municipality (rural), write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>MUNICIPALITY ..... 1 NON-MUNICIPALITY ..... 2</p> <p>UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF URBAN/RURAL 5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>MWB17.</b> Before you moved here, in which region did you live in?</p>	<p>BANGKOK ..... 01 CENTRAL ..... 02 NORTH ..... 03 NORTHEAST ..... 04 SOUTH ..... 05 OUTSIDE OF THAILAND (specify) ..... 96</p>	
<p><b>MWB18.</b> Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next module</p>

**MWB19.** What type of health insurance are you covered by?

*Record all mentioned.*

- HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B
- SOCIAL SECURITY/COMPENSATION FUND . C
- PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D
- UNIVERSAL HEALTH-CARE COVERAGE SCHEME.....E
- GOVERNMENT OFFICER.....F
- LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION G
- STATE ENTERPRISES OR INDEPENDENT AGENCIES ..... H
- OTHER (*specify*) \_\_\_\_\_ X

**FERTILITY**

**MCM**

<p><b>MCM1.</b> Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name.</p> <p>Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?</p> <p><i>This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	<p>YES ..... 1                  NO ..... 2                  DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MCM8                  8 ⇒ MCM8</p>
<p><b>MCM2.</b> Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1                  NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MCM5</p>
<p><b>MCM3.</b> How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>SONS AT HOME..... __ __</p>	
<p><b>MCM4.</b> How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>DAUGHTERS AT HOME..... __ __</p>	
<p><b>MCM5.</b> Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1                  NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MCM8</p>
<p><b>MCM6.</b> How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __</p>	
<p><b>MCM7.</b> How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __</p>	
<p><b>MCM8.</b> Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking:                  I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i></p>	<p>YES ..... 1                  NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MCM11</p>
<p><b>MCM9.</b> How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>BOYS DEAD ..... __ __</p>	
<p><b>MCM10.</b> How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>GIRLS DEAD ..... __ __</p>	
<p><b>MCM11.</b> Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.</p>	<p>SUM ..... __ __</p>	
<p><b>MCM12.</b> Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) live births during your life. Is this correct?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1                  NO ..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MCM14</p>



<b>MCM13.</b> Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.		
<b>MCM14.</b> Check MCM11: How many live births fathered?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00 ..... 0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01 ..... 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE ..... 2	0 ⇨ Next module 1 ⇨ MCM18A
<b>MCM15.</b> Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1 ⇨ MCM17
<b>MCM16.</b> In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN ..... __ __	
<b>MCM17.</b> How old were you when your first child was born?	AGE IN YEARS..... __ __	⇨ MCM18B
<b>MCM18A.</b> In what month and year was the child you have fathered born?  <b>MCM18B.</b> In what month and year was the last of these ( <i>total number in MCM11</i> ) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died?  <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	DATE OF LAST BIRTH  MONTH ..... __ __  YEAR ..... __ __ __ __	

**ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

**MDV**

**MDV1.** Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

		YES	NO	DK
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING .....	1	2	8
[B] If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN .....	1	2	8
[C] If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM.....	1	2	8
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX .....	1	2	8
[E] If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD .....	1	2	8
[F] If she neglects household chores?	NEGLECT HH CHORES .....	1	2	8

**VICTIMISATION**

**MVT**

**MVT1.** *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim.

Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.

In the last three years, that is since (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 3*), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force?

*Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.*

*If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.*

YES..... 1  
 NO ..... 2      2 ⇨MVT9B  
 DK ..... 8      8 ⇨MVT9B

**MVT2.** Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 1*)?

YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ..... 1  
 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO..... 2      2 ⇨MVT9A  
 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8      8 ⇨MVT9A

**MVT3.** How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?

*If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?*

ONE TIME ..... 1  
 TWO TIMES ..... 2  
 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3  
 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8

<p><b>MVT9A.</b> Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), been physically attacked?</p> <p><b>MVT9B.</b> In the same period of the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), have you been physically attacked?</p> <p><i>If 'No', probe: An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.</i></p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under MVT1.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT20</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT20</p>
<p><b>MVT10.</b> Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ..... 1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO..... 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT20</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT20</p>
<p><b>MVT11.</b> How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME ..... 1</p> <p>TWO TIMES ..... 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	
<p><b>MVT20.</b> How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE..... 1</p> <p>SAFE ..... 2</p> <p>UNSAFE..... 3</p> <p>VERY UNSAFE ..... 4</p> <p>NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK..... 7</p>	
<p><b>MVT21.</b> How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE..... 1</p> <p>SAFE ..... 2</p> <p>UNSAFE..... 3</p> <p>VERY UNSAFE ..... 4</p> <p>NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK..... 7</p>	

MVT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?		YES	NO	DK
[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....	1	2	8
[B] Sex?	SEX.....	1	2	8
[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION.....	1	2	8
[D] Age?	AGE.....	1	2	8
[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION / BELIEF.....	1	2	8
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY.....	1	2	8
[G] Poor status?	POOR STATUS.....	1	2	8
[H] Work position?	WORK POSITION.....	1	2	8
[X] For any other reason?	OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
<b>MMA1.</b> Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER ..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION ..... 3	3 ⇨ MMA5
<b>MMA3.</b> Do you have other wives or do you live with other partners as if married?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇨ MMA7
<b>MMA4.</b> How many other wives or live-in partners do you have?	NUMBER ..... __ __ DK ..... 98	⇨ MMA7 98 ⇨ MMA7
<b>MMA5.</b> Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER. 2 NO ..... 3	3 ⇨ Next module
<b>MMA6.</b> What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED ..... 1 DIVORCED ..... 2 SEPARATED ..... 3	
<b>MMA7.</b> Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE ..... 2	1 ⇨ MMA8A 2 ⇨ MMA8B
<b>MMA8A.</b> In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? <b>MMA8B.</b> In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR ..... 9998	
<b>MMA9.</b> Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MMA8A/B=9998 ..... 1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998 ..... 2	2 ⇨ Next module
<b>MMA10.</b> Check MMA7: In union only once?	YES, MMA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MMA7=2 ..... 2	1 ⇨ MMA11A 2 ⇨ MMA11B
<b>MMA11A.</b> How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)? <b>MMA11B.</b> How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __	

HIV/AIDS				MHA																
<b>MHA1.</b> Now I would like to talk with you about something else.  Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2 ⇒ Next module																		
<b>MHA2.</b> HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS.  Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																			
<b>MHA3.</b> Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																			
<b>MHA4.</b> Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																			
<b>MHA5.</b> Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																			
<b>MHA6.</b> Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																			
<b>MHA7.</b> Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																			
<b>MHA8.</b> Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby:  [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY .....	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY .....	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING .....	1	2	8			
	YES	NO	DK																	
DURING PREGNANCY .....	1	2	8																	
DURING DELIVERY .....	1	2	8																	
BY BREASTFEEDING .....	1	2	8																	
<b>MHA9.</b> Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MHA24																		
<b>MHA10.</b> Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																			
<b>MHA24.</b> I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MHA27																		
<b>MHA25.</b> How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO ..... 3																			
<b>MHA26.</b> I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	1 ⇒ MHA28 2 ⇒ MHA28 8 ⇒ MHA28																		

<b>MHA27.</b> Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>MHA28.</b> Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MHA30
<b>MHA29.</b> Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>MHA30.</b> Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA31.</b> Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA32.</b> Do you think 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?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA33.</b> Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA34.</b> Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA35.</b> Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?  I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA36.</b> Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV ..... 7  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA37.</b> Check MWB4 and MWB5, age between 15-24 years = and ever attended school?	YES (MWB4 IS 15-24 AND WB5 =1) ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MWM10
<b>MHA38.</b> Did you study sexuality education in school? Sexuality education includes birth control, safe sex, teen pregnancy, reproductive tract infections and wellbeing, etc.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MWM10
<b>MHA39.</b> At what level did you have sexuality education?	PRIMARY ..... A LOWER SECONDARY ..... B UPPER SECONDARY ..... C VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATE ..... D DIPLOMA / ASSOCIATE ..... E  DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE ..... Z	



<p><b>MHA40.</b> Apart from sexuality education classes, did you have other source of sexuality information?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Any other source?</p>	<p>INTERNET ..... A</p> <p>MOVIES..... B</p> <p>TELEVISION..... C</p> <p>RADIO ..... D</p> <p>BOOK.....E</p> <p>COMICS.....F</p> <p>FICTION ..... G</p> <p>FRIENDS ..... H</p> <p>OLDER BROTHER-SISTER / YOUNGER BROTHER-SISTER.....I</p> <p>PARENTS / GUARDIAN .....J</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p> <p>NO SOURCE ..... Y</p>	
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<b>MWM10.</b> <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... _ _ : _ _	
<b>MWM11.</b> <i>Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE ..... 1  NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) ..... 2  NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) ..... 3	
<b>MWM12.</b> <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH ..... 2	
<b>MWM13.</b> <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH ..... 2  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) ..... 6	
<b>MWM14.</b> <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	THAI ..... 01 ENGLISH ..... 02 CHINESE ..... 03 BURMESE ..... 04 KHMER / KUY ..... 05 MALAY / JAWI ..... 06 LAO ..... 07 KAREN ..... 08 HMONG ..... 09 LAHU ..... 10 MON ..... 11 LAWA ..... 12 AKHA ..... 13 NYEU ..... 14 SHAN ..... 15  OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY) ..... 96	
<b>MWM15.</b> <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED ..... 3	

<b>MICS PLUS CONSENT</b>						
<b>MWM20.</b> Check HH60. Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent?		YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED .....1 NO, NOT ASKED .....2		1 ⇔MWM29		
<b>MWM21.</b> Check HH67. Was consent for MICS Plus previously given for this respondent in the HH questionnaire?		YES, CONSENT GIVEN .....1 NO, NOT ASKED .....2		1 ⇔MWM29		
<b>MWM22.</b> Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent in any other questionnaire (U5Q or 5-17Q)?		YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED .....1 NO, NOT ASKED .....2		1 ⇔MWM29		
<b>MWM23.</b> We may call you back to talk about you and your family in the coming months. This call will take about 10-15 minutes. Again, all the information you provide will be confidential and anonymous.  Would you like to participate?		YES .....1 NO.....2  OTHER (specify) _____ 6		2 ⇔MWM29  6 ⇔MWM29		
<b>MWM24.</b> Please give me all phone numbers at which we can easily get in touch with you, starting with your preferred number. If 'No', Ask, Can we reach you through somebody else's phone number?		YES .....1 NO PHONE .....2		2 ⇔MWM29		
<b>MWM25</b> <i>Order</i>	<b>MWM26.</b> Telephone number	<b>MWM26A.</b> Is this landline or mobile  1. LANDLINE 2. MOBILE	<b>MWM26B.</b> Who does this phone belong to? <i>Record the line number#</i>	<b>MWM27.</b> Is there any preferred or more convenient time of the day we could call you on this number?  A. MORNINGS      B. AFTERNOON C. EVENINGS      D. WEEKENDS E. ANYTIME      X. OTHER (specify____)	<b>MWM28.</b> Do you have another phone number?  1. YES 2. NO	
<b>1</b>		1      2	___ ___	A   B   C   D   E   X	1 ✎	2 ✎ <i>Next Line</i> <i>MWM29</i>
<b>2</b>		1      2	___ ___	A   B   C   D   E   X	1 ✎	2 ✎ <i>Next Line</i> <i>MWM29</i>
<b>3</b>		1      2	___ ___	A   B   C   D   E   X		
<b>OTHER CODES FOR MWM26B:</b> 40-Home phone; 50-Neighbour; 51-Friend; 60-Workplace/office; 90-Don't want to disclose.						

**MWM29.** Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

*Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

- Yes* ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- No* ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-14 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-14?
  - Yes* ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-14 in this household?
    - Yes* ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-14 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
    - No* ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.
  - No* ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

<b>UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL</b>		<b>UF</b>
<b>UF1. Cluster number:</b> _____	<b>UF2. Household number:</b> _____	
<b>UF3. Child's name and line number:</b> NAME _____	<b>UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:</b> NAME _____	
<b>UF5. Interviewer's name and number:</b> NAME _____	<b>UF6. Supervisor's name and number:</b> NAME _____	
<b>UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview:</b> _____ / _____ / <u>2 5 6 5</u>	<b>UF8. Record the time:</b>	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

*Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.*

<b>UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</b>	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ..... 1	1 ⇒UF10B
	NO, FIRST INTERVIEW ..... 2	2 ⇒UF10A
<b>UF10A.</b> Hello, my name is ( <i>your name</i> ). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about ( <i>child's name from UF3</i> )'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	<b>UF10B.</b> Now I would like to talk to you about ( <i>child's name from UF3</i> )'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES ..... 1	1 ⇒UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module	
NO / NOT ASKED ..... 2	2 ⇒UF17	

<b>UF17. Result of interview for children under 5</b>  <i>Codes refer to mother/caretaker. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (specify) _____ 05  NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 ..... 06  OTHER (specify)_____ 96
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UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
<p><b>UB0.</b> Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (<i>name</i>)'s Birth Certificate, Maternal and Child Health Handbook, and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.</p>		
<p><b>UB1.</b> On what day, month and year was (<i>name</i>) born?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i></p> <p><i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i></p>	<p>DATE OF BIRTH</p> <p>DAY .....__ __</p> <p>DK DAY .....98</p> <p>MONTH.....__ __</p> <p>YEAR ..... <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> __</p>	
<p><b>UB2.</b> How old is (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday?</p> <p><i>Record age in completed years.</i></p> <p><i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i></p> <p><i>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i></p>	<p>AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....__</p>	
<p><b>UB3.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4 .....2</p>	<p>1 ⇨UB9</p>
<p><b>UB4.</b> Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 .....1</p> <p>NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 .....2</p>	<p>2 ⇨UB6</p>
<p><b>UB5.</b> Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?</p>	<p>YES, ED10=00 .....1</p> <p>NO, ED10≠00 OR BLANK.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇨UB8B</p> <p>2 ⇨UB9</p>
<p><b>UB6.</b> Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as Children's Development Centre, early childhood skills and development promotion school, public and private nursery school, etc.?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p>	<p>2 ⇨UB9</p>
<p><b>UB7.</b> At any time since May 2565, did (he/she) attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p>	<p>1 ⇨UB8A</p> <p>2 ⇨UB9</p>
<p><b>UB8A.</b> Does (he/she) currently attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p>	
<p><b>UB8B.</b> You have mentioned that (<i>name</i>) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?</p>	<p>NO .....2</p>	

<b>UB9.</b> Is ( <i>name</i> ) covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ <i>Next module</i>
<b>UB10.</b> What type of health insurance is ( <i>name</i> ) covered by?  <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE..... D UNIVERSAL HEALTH-CARE COVERAGE SCHEME ..... E GOVERNMENT OFFICER..... F LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION ..... G STATE ENTERPRISES OR INDEPENDENT AGENCIES..... H  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) _____ X	



**BIRTH REGISTRATION****BR****BR1.** Does (*name*) have a birth certificate?*If yes, ask:*

May I see it?

YES, SEEN.....1

YES, NOT SEEN .....2

NO .....3

DK .....8

1 ⇒ *Next  
module***BR2.** Has (*name*)'s birth been registered with the civil authorities?

YES.....1

NO .....2

DK .....8

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
<p><b>EC1.</b> How many children's books or picture books do you have for (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NONE ..... 00</p> <p>NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS ..... <u>0</u> ..</p> <p>TEN OR MORE BOOKS ..... 10</p>	
<p><b>EC2.</b> I am interested in learning about the things that (<i>name</i>) plays with when (he/she) is at home.</p> <p>Does (he/she) play with: <span style="float: right;">Y N DK</span></p> <p>[A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home?</p> <p>[B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys?</p> <p>[C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?</p>	<p>HOMEMADE TOYS ..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TOYS FROM A SHOP ..... 1 2 8</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS ..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p><b>EC2D.</b> Does (<i>child's name</i>) play with electronic devices such as mobile phones, tablets, game consoles?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW ..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒EC3</p> <p>8⇒EC3</p>
<p><b>EC2E.</b> Normally, how many hours does (<i>child's name</i>) play with these electronic devices in a day?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Don't know', record '98'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... _ _</p> <p>DON'T KNOW ..... 98</p>	
<p><b>EC3.</b> Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children.</p> <p>On how many days in the past week was (<i>name</i>):</p> <p>[A] Left alone for more than an hour?</p> <p>[B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour?</p> <p><i>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR..... _</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ..... _</p>	
<p><b>EC4.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1</p> <p>AGE 2, 3 OR 4 ..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒Next module</p>

<p><b>EC5.</b> In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (<i>name</i>):</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', ask:</i> Who engaged in this activity with (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> <p><i>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.</i></p> <p>[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[B] Told stories to (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[C] Sang songs to or with (<i>name</i>), including lullabies?</p> <p>[D] Took (<i>name</i>) outside the home?</p> <p>[E] Played with (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MOTHER</th> <th>FATHER</th> <th>OTHER</th> <th>NO ONE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>READ BOOKS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOLD STORIES</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SANG SONGS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOOK OUTSIDE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLAYED WITH</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAMED</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
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NAMED	A	B	X	Y																																	
<p><b>EC21.</b> I would like to ask you about certain things (<i>name</i>) is currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give.</p> <p>Can (<i>name</i>) walk on an uneven surface, for example a bumpy or steep road, without falling?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>																																				
<p><b>EC22.</b> Can (<i>name</i>) jump up with both feet leaving the ground?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>																																				
<p><b>EC23.</b> Can (<i>name</i>) dress (<i>him/herself</i>), that is, put on pants and a shirt without help?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>																																				
<p><b>EC24.</b> Can (<i>name</i>) fasten and unfasten buttons without help?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>																																				

<p><b>EC25.</b> Can (<i>name</i>) say 10 or more words like “mama”, “rice” or “water”?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>EC26.</b> Can (<i>name</i>) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example “I want water” or “The house is big”?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒EC28  8⇒EC28</p>
<p><b>EC27.</b> Can (<i>name</i>) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example “The house is very big”?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>EC28.</b> Can (<i>name</i>) correctly use any of the words “I,” “you,” “she,” or “he,” for example “I want water,” or “He eats rice”?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>EC29.</b> If you show (<i>name</i>) an object (<i>he/she</i>) knows well, such as a cup, bowl or animal, can (<i>he/she</i>) consistently name it?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> By consistently I mean that (<i>he/she</i>) uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct.</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>EC30.</b> Can (<i>name</i>) recognise at least 5 letters of the alphabet?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>EC31.</b> Can (<i>name</i>) write (<i>his/her</i>) own name?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>EC32.</b> Does (<i>name</i>) recognise all numbers from 1 to 5?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>EC33.</b> If you ask (<i>name</i>) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones, 3 beans or 3 candies, does (<i>he/she</i>) give you the correct amount?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>EC34.</b> Can (<i>name</i>) count 10 objects, for example 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>EC35.</b> Can (<i>name</i>) do an activity, such as colouring or playing with building blocks, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	

<p><b>EC36.</b> Does (<i>name</i>) ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example “Where is Grandma?”?</p>	<p>YES..... 1  NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>EC37.</b> Does (<i>name</i>) offer to help someone who seems to need help?</p>	<p>YES..... 1  NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>EC38.</b> Does (<i>name</i>) get along well with other children?</p>	<p>YES..... 1  NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>EC39.</b> The next two questions have five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question.</p> <p>How often does (<i>name</i>) seem to be very sad or depressed?</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never?</p>	<p>DAILY..... 1  WEEKLY ..... 2  MONTHLY ..... 3  A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4  NEVER..... 5  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>EC40.</b> Compared with children of the same age, how much does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?</p> <p>Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more, or a lot more?</p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 1  LESS..... 2  THE SAME ..... 3  MORE..... 4  A LOT MORE ..... 5  DK ..... 8</p>	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
<b>UCD1.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 ..... 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 ..... 2	1 ⇒ Next module
<b>UCD2.</b> Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with ( <i>name</i> ) <u>in the past month</u> .  [A] Took away privileges, forbade something ( <i>name</i> ) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.  [B] Explained why ( <i>name</i> )'s behavior was wrong.  [C] Shook (him/her).  [D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).  [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.  [F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.  [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.  [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.  [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.  [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.  [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES ..... 1 2</p> <p>EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR ..... 1 2</p> <p>SHOOK HIM/HER ..... 1 2</p> <p>SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED ..... 1 2</p> <p>GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO ..... 1 2</p> <p>SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND ..... 1 2</p> <p>HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT ..... 1 2</p> <p>CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME ..... 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS ..... 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG ..... 1 2</p> <p>BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD ..... 1 2</p>	
<b>UCD3.</b> Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ UCD5
<b>UCD4.</b> Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1 ⇒ Next module
<b>UCD5.</b> Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NO OPINION ..... 8	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
<b>BD1.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2	2 ⇒ Next module
<b>BD2.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever been breastfed?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8	2 ⇒ BD3A 8 ⇒ BD3A
<b>BD3.</b> Is ( <i>name</i> ) still being breastfed?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8	
<b>BD3A.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1.....1 AGE 2 .....2	2 ⇒ Next module
<b>BD4.</b> Yesterday, during the day or night, did ( <i>name</i> ) <u>drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?</u>	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8	
<b>BD5.</b> Did ( <i>name</i> ) <u>drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS)</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8	
<b>BD6.</b> Did ( <i>name</i> ) <u>drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8	

<p><b>BD7.</b> Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (<i>name</i>) may have had yesterday during the day or the night.</p> <p>Please include liquids consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>Did (<i>name</i>) drink (<i>name of item</i>) yesterday during the day or the night:</p>								
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	DK	1	2	8
YES	NO	DK						
1	2	8						
[B] Juice or juice drinks?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[C] Clear broth, clear soup?	CLEAR BROTH, CLEAR SOUP	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[D] Infant formula such as Enfalac, Dumex, Hi-Q, S-26, etc.?	INFANT FORMULA	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 <math>\surd</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;">8 <math>\surd</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>BD7[E]</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>BD7[E]</i></td> </tr> </table>	1	2 $\surd$	8 $\surd$		<i>BD7[E]</i>	<i>BD7[E]</i>
1	2 $\surd$	8 $\surd$						
	<i>BD7[E]</i>	<i>BD7[E]</i>						
<p>[D1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink infant formula?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p> <p><i>If DK, record '8'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA .....</p>							
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 <math>\surd</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;">8 <math>\surd</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>BD7[F]</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>BD7[F]</i></td> </tr> </table>	1	2 $\surd$	8 $\surd$		<i>BD7[F]</i>	<i>BD7[F]</i>
1	2 $\surd$	8 $\surd$						
	<i>BD7[F]</i>	<i>BD7[F]</i>						
<p>[E1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink milk?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p> <p><i>If unknown, record '8'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK .....</p>							
[F] Sugary drinks, such as carbonated soft drinks, sweetened drinks, sweetened soy milk, tea and coffee?	SUGARY DRINKS	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 <math>\surd</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;">8 <math>\surd</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>BD8</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>BD8</i></td> </tr> </table>	1	2 $\surd$	8 $\surd$		<i>BD8</i>	<i>BD8</i>
1	2 $\surd$	8 $\surd$						
	<i>BD8</i>	<i>BD8</i>						
[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned.	(Specify) _____							



<p><b>BD8.</b> Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (<i>name</i>) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>- Think about when (<i>name</i>) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?  <i>If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (<i>name</i>) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else?</i>  <i>Record answers using the food groups below.</i></p> <p>- What did (<i>name</i>) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?  <i>Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.</i></p>				
<p><i>For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask:</i>  Just to make sure, did (<i>name</i>) eat (<b>food group items</b>) yesterday during the day or the night</p>				
		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? <i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.</i>	YOGURT	1	2 <sup>⚡</sup>	8 <sup>⚡</sup> BD8[B] BD8[B]
[A1] How many times did ( <i>name</i> ) eat yogurt?  <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'. If DK, record '8'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT .....			_____
[B] Any baby food, such as Cerelac, Nestle, PediaSure, etc.?	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8
[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as Chinese kale, water spinach, broccoli, spinach, ivy gourd	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, cantaloupes, melons, or peach?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as bananas, apples, guavas, rambutans, lychees, water chestnuts, cabbage, etc.?	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8
[K] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8
[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8
[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8

[O] Crunchy snacks or semi-processed foods that are salty such as instant noodles?	SALTY CRUNCHY SNACKS OR SEMI-PROCESSED FOODS	1	2	8	
[P] Sweets such as cakes, cookies, candy, Thai desserts?	SWEETS	1	2	8	
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 $\Delta$ BD9	8 $\Delta$ BD9	
[X1] Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.	(Specify) _____				
<p><b>BD9.</b> How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night?</p> <p><i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i></p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES .....__</p> <p>DK .....8</p>				

IMMUNISATION										IM	
IM2. Do you have the Maternal and Child Health Handbook (the Pink Book), immunisation records from a private health provider or any other document where ( <i>name</i> )'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S) .....	1									1 ⇒IM5
	YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT .....	2									
	YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT .....	3									3 ⇒IM5
	NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .....	4									
IM3. Did you ever have the Maternal and Child Health Handbook (the Pink Book) or immunisation records from a private health provider for ( <i>name</i> )?	YES .....	1									
	NO .....	2									
IM4. Check IM2:	HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 .....	1									
	HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 .....	2									2 ⇒IM11
IM5. May I see the Health Handbook (and/or) other document?	YES, ONLY HEALTH HANDBOOK SEEN .....	1									
	YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .....	2									
	YES, HEALTH HANDBOOK AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .....	3									
	NO HEALTH HANDBOOK AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .....	4									4 ⇒IM11
IM6. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents. (b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.	<b>DATE OF IMMUNISATION</b>										
			<b>DAY</b>		<b>MONTH</b>		<b>YEAR</b>				
BCG	BCG										
Hepatitis B (at birth)	HepB0										
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1										
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2										
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3										
Polio (IPV)	IPV										
Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B 1	DTPHB1										
Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B 2	DTPHB2										
Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B 3	DTPHB3										
Measles, mumps, rubella 1	MMR1										
Measles, mumps, rubella 2	MMR2										
Encephalitis 1	JE1										
Encephalitis 2	JE2										
Polio (OPV) 4	OPV4										
Polio (OPV) 5	OPV5										

Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough 4    DTP4									
Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough 5    DTP5									
<b>IM7.</b> Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to Encephalitis) recorded?	YES .....	1							1 ⇒Next module
	NO .....	2							
<b>IM9.</b> In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did ( <i>name</i> ) receive any other vaccinations?	YES .....	1							2 ⇒Next module
	No.....	2							8 ⇒Next module
	DK.....	8							
<b>IM10.</b> Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations.  <i>Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column.  When <u>finished</u>, go to End of module.</i>									⇒Next module
<b>IM11.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases?	YES .....	1							2 ⇒Next module
	NO.....	2							8 ⇒Next module
	DK.....	8							
<b>IM14.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES .....	1							
	NO.....	2							
	DK.....	8							
<b>IM15.</b> Did ( <i>name</i> ) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B disease – within the first 24 hours after birth?	YES, WITHIN 24 HOURS .....	1							3 ⇒IM16
	YES, BUT NOT WITHIN 24 HOURS .....	2							8 ⇒IM16
	NO.....	3							
	DK.....	8							
<b>IM15A.</b> How many times was the Hepatitis B received?	NUMBER OF TIMES.....	—							
	DK.....	8							
<b>IM16.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio?  <i>Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at birth and later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.</i>	YES .....	1							2 ⇒IM26
	NO.....	2							8 ⇒IM26
	DK.....	8							
<b>IM18.</b> How many times were the polio drops received?	NUMBER OF TIMES.....	—							
	DK.....	8							
<b>IM19.</b> The last time ( <i>name</i> ) received the polio drops, did (he/she) also get an injection to protect against polio?  <i>Probe to ensure that both were given, drops and injection.</i>	YES .....	1							
	NO.....	2							
	DK.....	8							

<b>IM26.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever received a MMR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles, mumps and rubella?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒IM29 8⇒IM29
<b>IM26A</b> How many times did ( <i>child's name</i> ) receive the MMR vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... _ DK ..... 8	
<b>IM29.</b> Has ( <i>child's name</i> ) ever received a DTP vaccine, to prevent diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, shot in the thigh, hip or upper arm?  <i>Probe by indicating that sometimes it is shot at the same time as the polio vaccine.</i>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒IM31 8⇒IM31
<b>IM30.</b> How many times did ( <i>child's name</i> ) receive the DTP vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... _ DK ..... 8	
<b>IM31.</b> Has ( <i>child's name</i> ) ever received an encephalitis JE vaccine shot in the thigh, hip or upper arm?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒UF11 8⇒UF11
<b>IM32.</b> How many times did ( <i>child's name</i> ) receive the JE vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... _ DK ..... 8	

<b>UF11.</b> <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... _ _ : _ _	
<b>UF12.</b> <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH..... 2	
<b>UF13.</b> <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH..... 2  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) ..... 6	
<b>UF14.</b> <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	THAI ..... 01 ENGLISH..... 02 CHINESE ..... 03 BURMESE ..... 04 KHMER / KUY ..... 05 MALAY / JAWI..... 06 LAO..... 07 KAREN ..... 08 HMONG ..... 09 LAHU ..... 10 MON..... 11 LAWA ..... 12 AKHA ..... 13 NYEU ..... 14 SHAN ..... 15  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) ..... 96	
<b>UF15.</b> <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT					
UF20. Check HH60.: Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED .....1 NO, NOT ASKED .....2		1 ⇒UF28
UF21. Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent in any other questionnaire (WM, MN or FS)?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED .....1 NO, NOT ASKED .....2		1 ⇒UF28
UF22. We may call you back to talk about you and your family in the coming months. This call will take about 10-15 minutes. Again, all the information you provide will be confidential and anonymous.  Would you like to participate?			YES .....1 NO.....2  OTHER (specify) _____ 6		2 ⇒UF28  6 ⇒UF28
UF23. Please give me all phone numbers at which we can easily get in touch with you, starting with your preferred number. If 'No', Ask: Can we reach you through somebody else's phone number?			YES .....1 NO PHONE .....2		2 ⇒UF28
UF24 Order	UF25. Telephone number	UF25A. Is this landline or mobile  1. LANDLINE 2. MOBILE	UF25B. Who does this phone belong to? <i>Record the line number#</i>	UF26. Is there any preferred or more convenient time of the day we could call you on this number?  A. MORNINGS      B. AFTERNOON C. EVENINGS      D. WEEKENDS E. ANYTIME      X. OTHER (specify_____)	UF27. Do you have another phone number?  1. YES 2. NO
1		1    2	___ ___	A   B   C   D   E   X	1 ☺                  2 ☺ Next Line                  UF28
2		1    2	___ ___	A   B   C   D   E   X	1 ☺                  2 ☺ Next Line                  UF28
3		1    2	___ ___	A   B   C   D   E   X	
OTHER CODES FOR UF25B: 40-Home phone; 50-Neighbour; 51-Friend; 60-Workplace/office; 90-Don't want to disclose.					

**UF28.** *Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.*

*Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?*

- Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*
- No ⇒ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-14 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-14 in this household?*
  - Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-14 to be administered to the same respondent.*
  - No ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*



**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL		AN
AN1. Cluster number: _____	AN2. Household number: _____	
AN3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	AN4. Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....	
AN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	AN6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____	
AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:  <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	KILOGRAMS (KG)..... _____ . _____  CHILD NOT PRESENT AFTER REVISITS .... 99.3 CHILD REFUSED ..... 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED ..... 99.5  OTHER (specify) _____ 99.6	99.3 ⇔ AN13 99.4 ⇔ AN10 99.5 ⇔ AN10 99.6 ⇔ AN10
AN9. Was the child undressed to the minimum?	YES ..... 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM ..... 2	
AN10. Check AN4: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 ..... 2	1 ⇔ AN11A 2 ⇔ AN11B
AN11A. The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer:  <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM) ..... _____ . _____  CHILD REFUSED ..... 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED ..... 999.5  OTHER (specify) _____ 999.6	999.4 ⇔ AN13 999.5 ⇔ AN13 999.6 ⇔ AN13
AN11B. The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer:  <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>		
AN12. How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	LYING DOWN ..... 1 STANDING UP ..... 2	
AN13. Today's date: Day / Month / Year:	_____ / _____ / <u>2 5 6 5</u>	
AN14. Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1 ⇔ Next Child
AN15. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.		

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE**

**MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE**

5-14 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
<b>FS1. Cluster number:</b> _____	<b>FS2. Household number:</b> _____	
<b>FS3. Child's name and line number:</b>  NAME _____	<b>FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:</b>  NAME _____	
<b>FS5. Interviewer's name and number:</b>  NAME _____	<b>FS6. Supervisor's name and number:</b>  NAME _____	
<b>FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview:</b>  _____ / _____ / <u>2 5 6 5</u>	<b>FS8. Record the time:</b>	HOURS : MINUTES  _____ : _____

<p><i>Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.</i></p>		
<b>FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</b>	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW .....2	1 ⇒FS10B 2 ⇒FS10A
<b>FS10A.</b> Hello, my name is ( <i>your name</i> ). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about ( <i>child's name from FS3</i> )'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 25 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	<b>FS10B.</b> Now I would like to talk to you about ( <i>child's name from FS3</i> )'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 25 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED ..... 2	1 ⇒CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒FS17	

<b>FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-14 years</b>  <i>Codes refer to the respondent.</i>  <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (specify) _____ 05  NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 ..... 06  OTHER (specify) _____ 96
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CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
<b>CB1.</b> Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-14 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47.....1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47.....2	1 ⇒ CB2
<b>CB1A.</b> Check ED15: Attended school in the 2564-65 school year?	YES (ED15 = 1) .....1 NO/DK (ED15=2, 8) .....2	1 ⇒ CB10C 2 ⇒ CB11
<b>CB2.</b> In what month and year was ( <i>name</i> ) born?  <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __  YEAR ..... __ __ __	
<b>CB3.</b> How old is ( <i>name</i> )?  <i>Probe:</i> How old was ( <i>name</i> ) at (his/her) last birthday?  <i>Record age in completed years.</i>  <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
<b>CB4.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?  <i>If 'NO', probe: Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended remotely?</i>	YES .....1 NO .....2	2 ⇒ CB11
<b>CB5.</b> What is the highest level and grade or year of school ( <i>name</i> ) has ever attended?  <i>If NON-FORMAL DK grade, record grade '95'.</i>	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....000 PRIMARY..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 __ __ CERTIFICATE (VCE)..... 4 __ __	000 ⇒ CB7
<b>CB6.</b> Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)?	YES .....1 NO .....2	
<b>CB7.</b> At any time during the 2565-2566 school year did ( <i>name</i> ) attend school or any early childhood education programme?  <i>If 'NO', probe: Did (<i>name</i>) attend remotely during the 2565-2566 school year?</i>	YES .....1 NO .....2	2 ⇒ CB9
<b>CB8.</b> During the 2565-2566 school year, which level and grade or year is ( <i>name</i> ) <u>attending</u> ?  <i>If NON-FORMAL DK grade, record grade '95'.</i>	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....000 PRIMARY..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 __ __ CERTIFICATE (VCE)..... 4 __ __	
<b>CB8C.</b> Check response to CB8: Attending primary, lower secondary, or upper secondary?	PRIMARY, LOWER OR UPPER SECONDARY.....1 OTHER.....2	2 ⇒ CB9
<b>CB8D.</b> Is ( <i>child's name</i> ) attending Non-Formal Education (NFE) school or home school?	ATTENDING NFE .....1 ATTENDING HOME SCHOOL .....2 NOT ATTENDING BOTH FORM.....3	

<p><b>CB9.</b> At any time during the 2564-2565 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p> <p><i>IF 'NO', PROBE:</i> Did (<i>name</i>) attend remotely during the 2564-2565 school year?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒CB11</p>
<p><b>CB10.</b> During the 2564-2565 school year, which level and grade or year did (<i>name</i>) attend?</p> <p><i>If NON-FORMAL DK grade, record grade '95'.</i></p>	<p>EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 1 ___ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 ___ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 ___ CERTIFICATE (VCE) ..... 4 ___</p>	
<p><b>CB10C.</b> During the 2564-65 school year, did (<i>name</i>) attend classes remotely during school closure due to COVID-19 pandemic?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒CB11</p>
<p><b>CB10D.</b> What was the main type of remote learning that (<i>name</i>) used during previous school year?</p>	<p>ON-LINE ..... 1 ON-AIR ..... 2 ON-DEMAND ..... 3 ON-HAND ..... 4</p>	
<p><b>CB10E.</b> What kinds of devices did (<i>name</i>) used for remote learning?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Any other?</p>	<p>TELEVISION ..... A DESKTOP COMPUTER ..... B LAPTOP ..... C TABLET ..... D SMART PHONE ..... E  OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ..... X  NONE ..... Y</p>	
<p><b>CB10F.</b> Did anyone help (<i>name</i>) with remote learning?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>CB11.</b> Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next module</p>
<p><b>CB12.</b> What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER ..... B PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D UNIVERSAL HEALTH-CARE COVERAGE SCHEME ..... E GOVERNMENT OFFICER ..... F LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION ..... G STATE ENTERPRISES OR INDEPENDENT AGENCIES ..... H  OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ..... X</p>	

## CHILD DISCIPLINE

FCD

**FCD2.** Now I'd like to talk to you about something else.

Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with *(name)* in the past month.

YES NO

[A] Took away privileges, forbade something <i>(name)</i> liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES.....	1	2
[B] Explained why <i>(name)</i> 's behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR .....	1	2
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER .....	1	2
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED .....	1	2
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO .....	1	2
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND .....	1	2
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT .....	1	2
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME .....	1	2
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS .....	1	2
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG .....	1	2
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.....	1	2

**FCD3.** Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?

YES .....1  
NO .....2

2 ⇒ FCD5

**FCD4.** Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?

YES .....1  
NO .....2

1 ⇒ Next module

**FCD5.** Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?

YES ..... 1  
NO ..... 2  
DK / NO OPINION ..... 8

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
<b>PR1.</b> Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2	1 ⇒Next module
<b>PR2.</b> At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to ( <i>name</i> ). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If ( <i>name</i> ) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.		
<b>PR3.</b> Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for ( <i>name</i> ) to read at home?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS..... 0 TEN OR MORE BOOKS ..... 10	
<b>PR4.</b> Check CB7: Did the child attend any school?  Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.	YES, CB7/ED9=1..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK ..... 2	2 ⇒Next module
<b>PR4A.</b> Check CB8D: Does the child attend NFE or home school?  Check ED10C in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE if CB8D was not asked.	YES (CB8D/ED10C=1, 2) ..... 1 NO (CB8D/ED10C≠1, 2) ..... 2	1 ⇒Next module
<b>PR5.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> ) ever have homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2 ⇒PR7 8 ⇒PR7
<b>PR6.</b> Does anyone help ( <i>name</i> ) with homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
<b>PR7.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> )'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as parent association or basic educational institution board?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2 ⇒PR10 8 ⇒PR10
<b>PR8.</b> In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?  If 'NO', probe: Did anyone attend remotely?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2 ⇒PR10 8 ⇒PR10
<b>PR9.</b> During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed:		
[A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by ( <i>name</i> )'s school?	PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES ..... 1 2 8	
[B] School budget or use of funds received by ( <i>name</i> )'s school?	SCHOOL BUDGET ..... 1 2 8	



<p><b>PR10.</b> In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school report book for (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1  NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>PR11.</b> In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (<i>name</i>)’s school or participated in remote activities for any of the following reasons?</p> <p>[A] A school celebration or a sport event?</p> <p>[B] To discuss (<i>name</i>)’s progress with (his/her) teachers?</p> <p>[C] To discuss (<i>name</i>)’s behaviour with (his/her) teachers?</p> <p>[D] To discuss on how to organize learning for (<i>name</i>) during COVID-19??</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR  SPORT EVENT ..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS  WITH TEACHERS ..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS BEHAVIOUR  WITH TEACHERS ..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS HOW TO ORGANIZE  DURING COVID-19..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p><b>PR13.</b> In the last 12 months, was (<i>name</i>) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1  NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next module</p> <p>8 ⇒ Next module</p>
<p><b>PR15.</b> When teacher absence happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1  NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	

FL0. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS.....	1	1 ⇒FS11
	AGE 7-14 YEARS.....	2	

FL1. Now I would like to talk to (*name*). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities.

These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.

You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (*name*) has performed.

The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.

This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May I talk to ( <i>name</i> )?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....	1	2 ⇒FL28
	NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN .....	2	

FL2. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES .....	__ : __
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FL3. My name is (*your name*). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.

Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?

*When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:*

Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from National Statistical Office. I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (*Your mother/Name of caretaker*) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.

Are you ready to get started?	YES .....	1	2 ⇒FL28
	NO / NOT ASKED .....	2	

FL4. Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:

- You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.
- You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.
- The child is sat comfortably, able to use the **READING & NUMBERS BOOK** without difficulty while you can see which page is open.

FL5. Remember you can ask me a question at any time if there is something you do not understand. You can ask me to stop at any time.

FL6. First, we are going to talk about reading.	YES	NO
[A] Do you read books at home?	READS BOOKS AT HOME.....	1 2
[B] Does someone read to you at home?	READ TO AT HOME .....	1 2

FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home?  <i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i>	THAI .....	1
	ENGLISH.....	2
	OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) .....	6
	DK .....	8

<p><b>FL8.</b> Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p> <p>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=1 .....1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL9A</p>
<p><b>FL8A.</b> Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes?</p> <p>Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.</p>	<p>YES, CB4/ED4=1 .....1 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL9B 2 ⇒FL23</p>
<p><b>FL9A.</b> What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class?</p> <p><b>FL9B.</b> When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class?</p> <p>Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.</p>	<p>THAI .....1 ENGLISH.....2</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 6 DK .....8</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL10A 2 ⇒FL23</p> <p>6 ⇒FL23 8 ⇒FL23</p>
<p><b>FL10A.</b> Now I am going to give you a short story to read in Thai. Would you like to start reading the story?</p>	<p>YES .....1 NO .....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL23</p>
<p><b>FL11.</b> Check CB3: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 7-9 YEARS .....1 AGE 10-14 YEARS .....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL13</p>
<p><b>FL12.</b> Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p> <p>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=1 .....1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL19</p>
<p><b>FL13.</b> Give the child the READING &amp; NUMBERS BOOK.</p> <p>Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:</p> <p>Now we are going to do some reading. Point to the sentence. I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question.</p> <p>Khao is a cat. Kathi is a dog. Khao ages 5 years. Kathi ages 6 years.</p>		
<p><b>FL14.</b> Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?</p>	<p>YES .....1 NO .....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL23</p>
<p><b>FL15.</b> Once the reading is done, ask: How old is Khao?</p>	<p>KHAO IS 5 YEARS OLD.....1 OTHER ANSWERS .....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS.....3</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL17</p>
<p><b>FL16.</b> Say: Khao is 5 years old.  and go to FL23.</p>		<p>⇒FL23</p>
<p><b>FL17.</b> Here is another question: Who is older: Khao or Kathi?</p>	<p>KATHI IS OLDER (THAN KHAO).....1 OTHER ANSWERS .....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS.....3</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL19</p>
<p><b>FL18.</b> Say: Kathi is older than Khao. Kathi is 6 years old and Khao is 5 years old.  and go to FL23.</p>		<p>⇒FL23</p>

<p><b>FL19.</b> Turn the page to reveal the reading passage.</p> <p>Thank you. Now I want you to try this.</p> <p>Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.</p> <p>You will start here (<i>point to the first word on the first line</i>) and you will read line by line (<i>point to the direction for reading each line</i>).</p> <p>When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read.</p> <p>If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word.</p> <p>Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.</p>	Numsai	is	in	class	two.	One	day,
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Numsai	was	going	home	from	school.	She
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	The	flowers	were	near	an	eggplant	farm.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Numsai	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	her	mother.	Numsai	ran	fast	across	the
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	farm	to	get	the	flowers.	She	fell
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	down	near	a	banana	tree.	Numsai	started
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	crying.	The	farmer	saw	her	and	came.
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	
He	gave	Numsai	many	flowers.	Numsai	was	
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
very	happy.						
71	72						
<b>FL20.</b> Results of the child's reading.	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED ..... NUMBER __ __						
	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED ..... NUMBER __ __						
<b>FL21.</b> How well did the child read the story?	THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY ..... 1						
	THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY ..... 2						2 ⇒ FL23
	THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY ..... 3						3 ⇒ FL23

<p><b>FL22.</b> Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read.</p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i></p> <p><i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i></p> <p>[A] What class is Numsai in?</p> <p>[B] What did Numsai see on the way home?</p> <p>[C] Why did Numsai start crying?</p> <p>[D] Where did Numsai fall (down)?</p> <p>[E] Why was Numsai happy?</p>	<p>CORRECT (NUMSAI IS IN CLASS P.2).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' .....3</p> <p>CORRECT (SHE SAW SOME FLOWERS).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' .....3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE SHE FELL).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' .....3</p> <p>CORRECT (NUMSAI FELL DOWN NEAR A BANANA TREE).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' .....3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HER MANY FLOWERS / BECAUSE SHE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HER MOTHER) .....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' .....3</p>	
<p><b>FL23.</b> Turn the page in the <i>READING &amp; NUMBERS BOOK</i> so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is.</p> <p><i>Point to the first number and say:</i>  Start here.</p> <p><i>If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say:</i>  What is this number?</p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say:</i>  Thank you. That is ok.</p>	<p><b>9</b>  CORRECT .....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>12</b>  CORRECT .....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>30</b>  CORRECT .....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>48</b>  CORRECT .....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>74</b>  CORRECT .....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>731</b>  CORRECT .....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	

<p><b>FL23A.</b> Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT ..... 1  NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT ..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL28</p>
<p><b>FL24.</b> Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:  Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger.</p> <p><i>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', no attempt, for remaining pairs and say:  Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</i></p>	<p><b>7 &amp; 5</b>  CORRECT (7).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>11 &amp; 24</b>  CORRECT (24).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>58 &amp; 49</b>  CORRECT (58).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>65 &amp; 67</b>  CORRECT (67).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>146 &amp; 154</b>  CORRECT (154).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	
<p><b>FL25.</b> Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:  Look at this sum. How much is (<b>number plus number</b>)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you.</p> <p><i>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3', no attempt, for remaining sums and say:  Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</i></p>	<p><b>3 + 2</b>  CORRECT (5).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>8 + 6</b>  CORRECT (14).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>7 + 3</b>  CORRECT (10).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>13 + 6</b>  CORRECT (19).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>12 + 24</b>  CORRECT (36).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	
<p><b>FL26.</b> Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say: Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4.</p> <p><i>Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?</i></p>	<p>CORRECT (3).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL26B  3 ⇒FL26B</p>
<p><b>FL26A.</b> That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.</p>		<p>⇒FL26C</p>
<p><b>FL26B.</b> Do not explain how to get the correct answer.  Just say:  The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me.  (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.</p>		

<p><b>FL26C.</b> Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and __.</p> <p><i>Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?</i></p>	CORRECT (20).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3	2 ⇒FL26E 3 ⇒FL26E
<p><b>FL26D.</b> That’s correct, 20.</p>		⇒FL27
<p><b>FL26E.</b> <i>Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say:</i></p> <p>The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.</p>		
<p><b>FL26F.</b> <i>Check FL26: Was the answer correct?</i></p>	YES, FL26=1 ..... 1 NO, FL26=2 OR 3 ..... 2	2 ⇒FL28
<p><b>FL27.</b> Now I want you to try this on your own.</p> <p>Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (<i>pointing to the missing number</i>).</p> <p><i>Record the child’s answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record ‘3’, no attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the page and show the child the next question.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record ‘3’, no attempt, for remaining patterns and say: Thank you. That is ok.</i></p>	<b>5, 6, 7, __</b> CORRECT (8).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT .....3 <b>14, 15, __, 17</b> CORRECT (16).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 <b>20, __, 40, 50</b> CORRECT (30).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 <b>2, 4, 6, __</b> CORRECT (8).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 <b>5, 8, 11, __</b> CORRECT (14).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3	

<p><b>FL28.</b> <i>Result of interview with child.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME..... 02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED..... 03 CHILD REFUSED ..... 04 PARTLY COMPLETED..... 05 INCAPACITATED ..... 06 OTHER ( <i>specify</i> )..... 96	
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<b>FS11.</b> <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ : __	
<b>FS12.</b> <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH ..... 2	
<b>FS13.</b> <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH ..... 2  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) ..... 6	
<b>FS14.</b> <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	THAI ..... 01 ENGLISH ..... 02 CHINESE ..... 03 BURMESE ..... 04 KHMER / KUY ..... 05 MALAY / JAWI ..... 06 LAO ..... 07 KAREN ..... 08 HMONG ..... 09 LAHU ..... 10 MON ..... 11 LAWA ..... 12 AKHA ..... 13 NYEU ..... 14 SHAN ..... 15  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) ..... 96	
<b>FS15.</b> <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED ..... 3	



<b>MICS PLUS CONSENT</b>					
<b>FS20.</b> Check HH60.: Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED .....1 NO, NOT ASKED .....2		1 ⇒FS28
<b>FS21.</b> Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent in any other questionnaire (WM, MN or UF)?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED .....1 NO, NOT ASKED .....2		1 ⇒FS28
<b>FS22.</b> We may call you back to talk about you and your family in the coming months. This call will take about 10-15 minutes. Again, all the information you provide will be confidential and anonymous.  Would you like to participate?			YES .....1 NO.....2  OTHER (specify) _____ 6		2 ⇒FS28  6 ⇒FS28
<b>FS23.</b> Please give me all phone numbers at which we can easily get in touch with you, starting with your preferred number. If 'No', Ask: Can we reach you through somebody else's phone number?			YES .....1 NO PHONE .....2		2 ⇒FS28
<b>FS24</b> <i>Order</i>	<b>FS25.</b> Telephone number	<b>FS25A.</b> Is this landline or mobile  1. LANDLINE 2. MOBILE	<b>FS25B.</b> Who does this phone belong to? <i>Record the line number#</i>	<b>FS26.</b> Is there any preferred or more convenient time of the day we could call you on this number?  A. MORNINGS      B. AFTERNOON C. EVENINGS      D. WEEKENDS E. ANYTIME      X. OTHER (specify_____)	<b>FS27.</b> Do you have another phone number?  1. YES 2. NO
<b>1</b>		1      2	___ ___	A   B   C   D   E   X	1 ☺      2 ☺ <i>Next Line</i> <i>FS28</i>
<b>2</b>		1      2	___ ___	A   B   C   D   E   X	1 ☺      2 ☺ <i>Next Line</i> <i>FS28</i>
<b>3</b>		1      2	___ ___	A   B   C   D   E   X	
<b>OTHER CODES FOR FS25B:</b> 40-Home phone; 50-Neighbour; 51-Friend; 60-Workplance/office; 90-Don't want to disclose.					
<b>FS28.</b> Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.  <i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-14 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i>  <i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i>					

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**





**Thailand**

**Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey**

**2022**