

Thailand MICS

Thailand 14 Provinces Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

2015-2016

Final Report
June, 2017



NSO
National Statistical Office



NHSO
National Health Security Office



UNICEF
United Nations Children's Fund





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The Thailand 14 Provinces Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2015-2016 by the National Statistical Office (NSO) in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as part of the global MICS programme. Main technical and financial support was provided by the UNICEF.

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to support countries in the collection of 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 and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

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Preface

There is increasing evidence to show that children from the poorest and most marginalized populations are the most likely to have their rights denied.

A shortage of reliable data makes it difficult for policy and decision-makers to understand the situation of these children and formulate appropriate strategies, policies and programmes. The survey was therefore designed to highlight the nine provinces with the highest poverty rates identified in the 2011 report of the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) as well as the five southernmost provinces that have been in a situation of unrest.

The 14 Provinces MICS seeks to generate statistically valid data on children in the most disadvantaged and vulnerable provinces in Thailand through a systematic and evidence-based approach. This survey provides a unique source of data and information, covering more than 80 indicators in the areas of nutrition, child health, water and sanitation, reproductive health, child development, literacy and education, child protection and HIV/AIDS. Data derived from the survey will help to clearly identify issues that adversely affect the well-being and development of children in Thailand. A more comprehensive understanding of the situation of children in the 14 provinces will enable improved planning for equity-based policies and programme interventions at the provincial level. It will also respond to the national policy to leave no-one behind. In addition, the data are to be used as baselines for several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators in the 14 provinces.

The 14 Provinces MICS was carried out at the same time as the National MICS in 2015-2016 by the Thailand National Statistical Office (TNSO) as part of the global MICS programme. The national survey findings report is available through www.nso.go.th or mics.unicef.org, providing detailed results for reference purposes. The survey was made possible through financial and technical support mainly from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the National Health Security Office. A joint Royal Thai Government Steering Group guided an initial planning of the survey. A technical group, composed of representatives from key line ministries and local experts, assisted in customizing and adapting the global MICS 5 tools to the local context.

We would like to express our gratitude for the contributions from line ministries and organizations, namely the Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Labour, Office of the NESDB, International Health Policy Program, Thai Health Promotion Foundation, Institute for Population and Social Research: Mahidol University, College of Population Studies: Chulalongkorn University, both public and private institutions and the general public. In addition, we acknowledge the expertise contributed by various consultants at global, regional and national level related to sampling, training, fieldwork, data processing and report writing. This survey would not have been possible without the commitment of the NSO at the central and provincial levels, in particular of supervisors and interviewers.

Director General
National Statistical Office

Representative
UNICEF, Thailand Country Office

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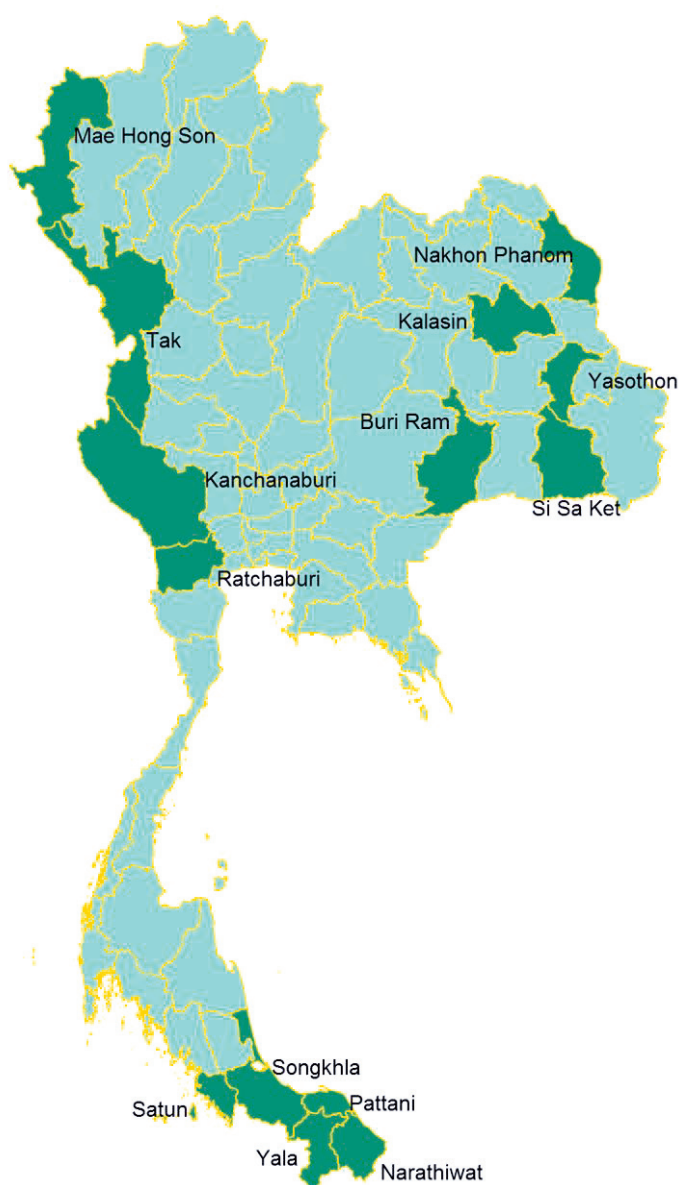
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Summary Table of Survey Implementation and the Survey Population

The Thailand 14 provinces Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2015-2016 was conducted from November 2015 to March 2016 by the National Statistical Office (NSO). Technical and financial support for the survey was mainly provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in Thailand. The Thailand 14 provinces MICS 2015-2016 provides valuable information and the latest evidence on the situation of children and women. The 14 provinces were identified as the priority provinces from an equity perspective. The five Southernmost provinces including Songkhla, Satun, Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat were selected due to the prolonged unrest situation in the predominantly Muslim population as well as pockets of poverty that can affect the access to and quality of social and healthcare services. Another nine provinces were selected with an equity focus in other regions based mainly on poverty rate. Please refer to Map 1 for the covered areas. The survey presents data from an equity perspective by indicating disparities by region and province. The Thailand 14 provinces MICS 2015-2016 is based on a sample of 17,210 households that were interviewed and provides a comprehensive picture of children, women and men in the 14 selected provinces.

Map 1 Fourteen selected provinces, MICS, 2015-2016



Summary Table of Survey Implementation and the Survey Population

Survey implementation									
Sample frame			Oct-Dec, 2014		Questionnaires			Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five	
Interviewer training			September, 2015		Fieldwork			November 2015 to March 2016	
Survey sample									
Level	Households		Women		Children under five		Men		
	Sampled	Response rate (%)	Eligible	Response rate (%)	Eligible	Response rate (%)	Eligible	Response rate (%)	
Thailand¹	31,010	97.5	26,033	98.4	12,313	99.5	23,642	98.1	
Total 14 provinces	18,358	98.9	15,607	99.0	7,674	99.7	14,060	98.8	
Central									
Ratchaburi	1,285	99.0	1,147	98.7	507	99.6	1,050	99.1	
Kanchanaburi	1,302	95.8	998	98.7	468	99.8	960	98.9	
North									
Mae Hong Son	1,300	99.9	1,005	99.5	487	100.0	880	99.3	
Tak	1,298	100.0	1,072	99.7	565	100.0	962	99.5	
Northeast									
Buriram	1,295	97.1	859	97.6	484	98.3	733	95.0	
Sisaket	1,320	98.7	1,053	99.7	567	99.8	941	99.8	
Yasothon	1,299	100.0	1,037	99.8	611	100.0	915	100.0	
Kalasin	1,301	100.0	979	99.2	578	99.5	917	98.6	
Nakhon Phanom	1,289	100.0	1,045	99.9	540	100.0	932	99.8	
South									
Songkhla	1,486	97.2	1,289	95.6	626	99.2	1,132	95.9	
Satun	1,311	98.0	1,209	98.8	602	99.8	1,083	97.8	
Pattani	1,298	99.8	1,215	98.9	622	99.4	1,068	99.0	
Yala	1,265	100.0	1,315	99.9	438	100.0	1,177	99.9	
Narathiwat	1,309	99.8	1,384	99.9	579	100.0	1,310	100.0	

Survey population				
Level	Average household size	Percentage of population under:		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years
		Age 5	Age 18	
Thailand	3.2	5.9	23.6	8.2
Total 14 provinces	3.3	6.8	27.5	8.9
Central				
Ratchaburi	3.3	5.2	22.8	7.0
Kanchanaburi	3.1	6.2	24.5	7.4
North				
Mae Hong Son	3.1	6.6	26.9	10.4
Tak	3.2	6.8	28.2	8.8
Northeast				
Buriram	3.3	7.0	31.3	8.4
Sisaket	3.4	6.6	28.9	7.4
Yasothon	3.2	7.0	26.0	8.5
Kalasin	3.2	6.2	25.6	7.5
Nakhon Phanom	3.2	6.8	27.0	9.2
South				
Songkhla	3.1	6.0	24.2	8.8
Satun	3.7	8.2	30.4	12.1
Pattani	3.8	9.9	35.2	14.6
Yala	3.5	5.5	27.3	5.0
Narathiwat	4.0	8.8	31.3	13.0

¹ The national survey results appear in this report are used for reference purposes and have been included in all the tables.

Key Messages and Summary Table of Findings²

Nutrition

- Twelve of the 14 provinces have a higher percentage of children under the age of five who are stunted than the national average (10.5 per cent). It is notable that the prevalence of stunting is higher than 20 per cent in four provinces: Narathiwat (29.0 per cent), Mae Hong Son (24.9 per cent), Tak (21.9 per cent) and Yala (21.2 per cent). Moreover, the prevalence of underweight in children under five is higher than the national figure (6.7 per cent) in 11 of the 14 provinces. Children in five provinces: Narathiwat (16.2 per cent), Pattani (14.3 per cent), Yala (12.9 per cent), Tak (11.7 per cent) and Songkhla (10.0 per cent) are more likely to be underweight compared to children in other provinces. Children under five in Buriram province have a lower probability of being underweight (4.7 per cent) and stunted (6.7 per cent) whereas Tak province has a high prevalence of overweight (11.1 per cent), stunting (21.9 per cent) and wasting (8.0 per cent) among children under five years of age.
- The percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed in all 14 provinces is above 90 per cent. The percentage of children who were first breastfed within one hour of birth varies considerably, from 10.1 per cent in Yasothon province to 80.5 per cent in Narathiwat.
- The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding (Table NU.5) in most of the provinces is less than 1 month except in Buriram (1.7 months), Nakhon Phanom (1.7 months), Kalasin (2.1 months) and Yala (2.9 months) provinces. As expected, the duration for any breastfeeding is longer, reaching 21.5 months in Narathiwat province and 22.7 months in Mae Hong Son. Similarly, these two provinces have almost double the national average of children aged 0-23 months who are appropriately breastfed (28.0 per cent).
- Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (≥ 15 parts per million). The percentage of households using adequately iodized salt for cooking is higher than the national level (73.3 per cent) in nine of the 14 provinces. Household use of iodized salt is low in Kalasin (30.2 per cent), Nakhon Phanom (32.2 per cent) and Pattani (32.5 per cent) provinces.
- The lowest percentage of low birth weight infants is 6.7 in Kanchanaburi province. Seven of the 14 provinces have a higher percentage of low birth weight infants than the national average (9.4 per cent): Tak (14.9 per cent), Yasothon (12.8 per cent), Songkhla (12.3 per cent), Nakhon Phanom (11.7 per cent), Buriram (10.7 per cent), Kalasin (10.0 per cent) and Yala (9.9 per cent).

² See Appendix D for a detailed description of MICS indicators

NUTRITION																				
MICS5 Indicator	Region				Central		North		Northeast				South							
	Province				North		Northeast		Province				South							
	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Songkha	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat	
Nutritional status																				
2.1 Underweight prevalence																				
(a) Moderate and severe (Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus two standard deviations of the median weight-for-age of the WHO standard)																				
(b) Severe (Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus three standard deviations of the median weight-for-age of the WHO standard)																				
2.1a	6.7	4.4	6.8	6.9	5.6	9.1	6.6	8.3	9.5	11.7	4.7	9.3	5.6	7.9	9.4	10.0	7.5	14.3	12.9	16.2
2.1b	1.5	0.9	2.3	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.4	1.8	0.3	0.8	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.6	2.2	5.1
2.2 Stunting prevalence																				
(a) Moderate and severe (Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus two standard deviations of the median height-for-age of the WHO standard)																				
(b) Severe (Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus three standard deviations of the median height-for-age of the WHO standard)																				
2.2a	10.5	7.9	11.8	9.8	8.7	13.6	11.2	14.7	24.9	21.9	6.7	12.2	7.3	10.7	15.5	13.0	16.8	19.3	21.2	29.0
2.2b	2.6	1.8	3.2	2.2	1.6	4.0	2.2	4.9	7.7	9.4	1.5	5.3	1.7	3.1	4.7	1.8	3.2	7.1	7.0	10.0
2.3 Wasting prevalence																				
(a) Moderate and severe (Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus two standard deviations of the median weight-for-height of the WHO standard)																				
(b) Severe (Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus three standard deviations of the median weight-for-height of the WHO standard)																				
2.3a	5.4	3.6	5.2	5.2	4.8	7.8	4.1	4.9	4.8	8.0	6.5	7.8	6.7	3.4	3.6	7.2	5.9	13.3	6.4	10.7
2.3b	1.4	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.0	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.9	1.3	0.7	1.9	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.7	1.4	1.8	4.7
2.4 Overweight prevalence (Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard)																				
	8.2	9.1	8.8	8.2	7.9	7.3	10.9	10.9	3.7	11.1	6.9	4.0	7.4	7.9	5.4	4.7	6.6	5.5	5.3	3.7
Breastfeeding and infant feeding																				
2.5 Children ever breastfed (Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time)																				
	97.4	93.0	98.6	97.7	98.7	96.0	94.5	98.5	100.0	98.6	98.8	98.1	99.9	95.8	99.5	97.8	96.3	99.3	100.0	98.9
2.6 Early initiation of breastfeeding (Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth)																				
	39.9	27.9	33.3	58.6	44.1	37.3	14.6	63.9	74.9	67.0	34.1	39.4	10.1	51.5	73.4	49.4	61.1	46.9	28.5	80.5

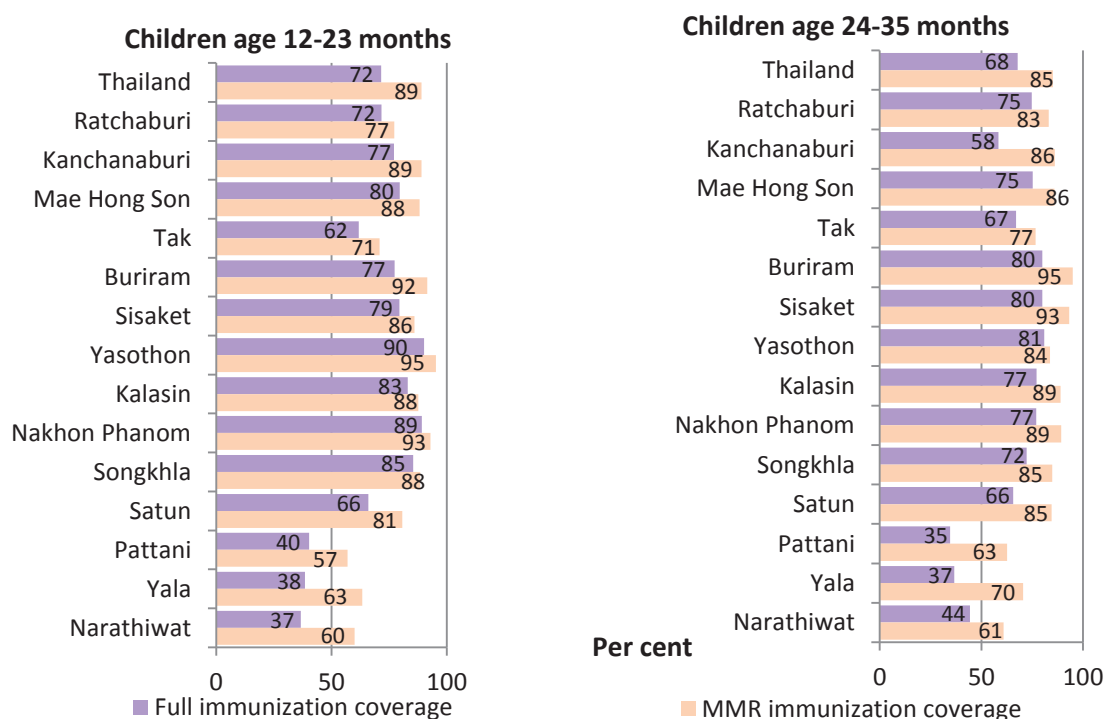
NUTRITION		Thailand																			
		Region				Central			North			Northeast					South				
		Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Songkha	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat	
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months (Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed)	23.1	(6.4)	27.4	36.7	17.5	21.6	9.4	(*)	(18.0)	(20.7)	(*)	(28.5)	(20.4)	(*)	(41.7)	(19.0)	(22.3)	(25.9)	(*)	(8.6)
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months (Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day)	42.1	(17.2)	51.4	52.6	35.6	43.0	(43.3)	(*)	(33.7)	(65.9)	(*)	(40.7)	(28.3)	(*)	(51.3)	(52.2)	(42.8)	(45.4)	(*)	(65.9)
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day)	33.3	19.5	38.1	32.0	31.9	36.6	(39.9)	(27.2)	(77.5)	(76.4)	(37.2)	(45.1)	(9.8)	(19.6)	(31.6)	(27.5)	(66.0)	(57.2)	(*)	(72.4)
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years (Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day)	15.6	(14.5)	12.2	10.8	11.5	30.4	(38.8)	(22.0)	(59.3)	(6.8)	(11.3)	(12.8)	(10.9)	(3.9)	(*)	(36.6)	23.0	(35.3)	(55.9)	(53.8)
2.11	Median duration of breastfeeding (The age in months when 50 per cent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day)	7.9	6.1	11.1	7.6	7.1	10.1	9.9	6.1	22.7	15.7	7.1	9.5	6.8	9.7	7.0	8.2	14.9	18.4	14.5	21.5
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding (Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed during the previous day)	28.0	20.6	31.2	27.6	24.5	32.6	29.5	29.3	50.0	41.2	31.2	33.1	25.1	31.8	32.9	32.2	36.3	45.9	40.4	51.3
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children (Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day)	92.0	97.5	95.6	95.0	84.6	91.3	87.1	94.4	91.3	90.3	79.3	90.4	93.9	84.8	90.7	82.7	87.3	89.1	100.0	(97.6)
2.15	Minimum meal frequency (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 or more during the previous day)	84.6	91.2	82.1	90.1	82.8	82.1	79.1	94.1	85.4	73.3	80.1	81.2	83.3	79.2	92.9	85.1	82.7	78.3	82.0	54.8
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity (Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day)	75.0	81.2	69.1	73.5	80.4	75.6	90.0	72.7	69.2	66.4	75.1	75.8	92.6	86.9	80.1	77.6	80.1	60.7	76.1	50.8
		() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																			
		(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																			

NUTRITION																							
MICSS Indicator	Region				Central		North		Northeast				South										
	Thailand				Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Songkha	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat
2.17 Minimum acceptable diet																							
(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day																							
(b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day																							
2.17a	49.6	(53.4)	50.9	53.2	51.5	41.2	66.4	(62.6)	56.4	29.5	(67.3)	(41.7)	(50.3)	(50.7)	(53.7)	43.9	61.3	33.8	(49.7)	25.6			
2.17b	58.5	68.5	54.3	54.6	59.4	64.6	70.7	57.4	75.9	51.2	51.2	58.9	71.0	69.7	62.8	53.0	70.7	48.3	62.7	(48.0)			
2.18 Bottle feeding (Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day)																							
	79.3	88.0	83.2	71.7	80.9	73.2	79.3	83.8	34.9	50.6	76.1	66.9	84.0	73.5	60.0	71.9	70.6	65.6	60.5	68.3			
Salt iodization																							
2.19 Iodized salt consumption (Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide/iodate)																							
	73.3	70.2	81.1	78.9	56.5	82.5	85.9	74.0	90.1	83.1	85.1	74.5	65.3	30.2	32.2	77.1	93.4	32.5	63.5	84.1			
Low-birthweight																							
2.20 Low birth weight infants (Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth)																							
	9.4	6.8	8.6	10.3	9.9	11.3	8.1	6.7	7.3	14.9	10.7	7.9	12.8	10.0	11.7	12.3	8.4	8.6	9.9	7.6			
2.S1 Low birth weight infants (born during last five years) (Percentage of live births in the last 5 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth)																							
	8.6	5.9	8.7	10.1	8.2	9.4	7.1	7.4	8.1	9.6	8.4	8.0	13.8	7.0	8.9	9.7	7.6	7.1	5.3	9.2			
2.21 Infants weighed at birth (Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth)																							
	98.9	95.8	99.7	97.7	99.6	99.4	89.5	99.5	96.5	96.0	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.9	99.1	99.3	99.6	97.8			
Note: The finding of indicator 2.13 introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods is not presented in this report due to the low number of reported cases during the field work.																							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																							

Child Health

- Full immunization coverage of children aged 12-23 months by their first birthday was very low in three southern provinces (36.6 per cent in Narathiwat, 38.5 per cent in Yala, 40.3 per cent in Pattani) and Tak province (61.7 per cent). In contrast, more than 85 per cent of children in Yasothon, Songkhla and Nakhon Phanom provinces had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday. It is also observed that BCG, OPV, DPT, HepB and MMR vaccination coverage in the four provinces is lower than the national level, with the exception of BCG vaccination in Yala province.
- Only half of women aged 15-49 who had a live birth during the two years prior to the survey in Buriram province were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine compared to the national average of 73.9 per cent.
- Songkhla province (9.7 per cent) had almost twice the national average (4.9 per cent) of children under five who are reported to have had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. The percentage of children under five reported to have had acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms in Kalasin province (4.9 per cent) and Kanchanaburi province (4.8 per cent) in the two weeks preceding the survey is more than triple the national level (1.4 per cent). The percentage of children reporting an episode of fever was observed to be high, ranging from more than 10 per cent to 28 per cent in 12 provinces. However, fever was less prevalent (fewer than 1 out of 10 children under age five) in Mae Hong Son and Yala provinces.
- Household members in the North and Northeast regions are more likely to use solid fuels for cooking compared to the national average (21.1 per cent). Use of solid fuels in these regions ranges from 36.7 per cent in Tak province to 75.4 per cent in Yasothon. The main source of solid fuel is charcoal whereas wood is more common in Mae Hong Son, Nakhon Phanom and Kalasin provinces.

Figure 1 Vaccinations by age 12 month, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016



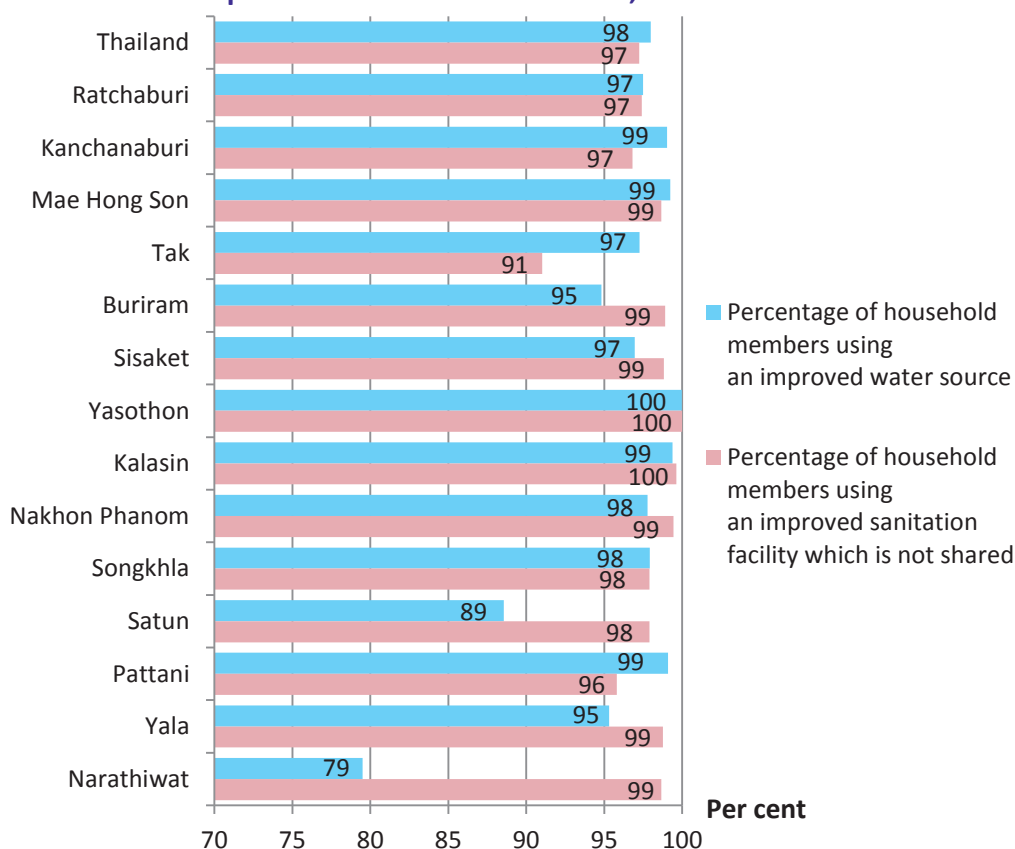
CHILD HEALTH																				
MICS5 Indicator	Thailand				Region				Central		North		Northeast				South			
	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothorn	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Songkha	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat	
Vaccinations																				
3.1 Tuberculosis immunization coverage (Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday)																				
	96.2	99.0	94.3	96.1	98.5	94.4	86.3	98.9	97.4	77.4	94.1	97.4	98.9	99.7	99.3	99.2	93.6	94.1	98.4	88.6
3.2 Polio immunization coverage (Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday)																				
	85.8	89.5	82.1	88.2	88.2	83.9	82.3	83.7	96.3	75.3	83.6	92.6	96.2	97.1	95.4	96.9	89.5	54.4	59.6	57.8
3.3 Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage (Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday)																				
	87.6	91.3	84.7	91.1	89.4	84.1	83.1	86.3	96.9	74.5	87.8	92.6	96.2	97.3	95.8	97.1	87.9	56.6	56.2	54.3
3.4 Measles immunization coverage (Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine (MMR1) by their first birthday)																				
	89.0	91.4	86.6	90.6	93.9	81.4	77.2	89.0	88.2	70.9	91.5	86.0	95.3	87.6	92.9	88.4	80.7	56.9	63.4	60.1
3.5 Hepatitis B immunization coverage (Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday)																				
	84.3	88.4	78.8	86.6	88.9	81.8	80.8	85.7	91.6	72.5	85.3	85.8	95.6	96.8	95.4	95.8	82.6	52.3	56.0	60.5
3.8 Full immunization coverage (Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday)																				
SDG 3.b.1	71.6	75.2	58.6	81.0	79.8	68.1	71.7	77.1	79.6	61.7	77.4	79.4	90.2	83.1	89.2	85.5	66.0	40.3	38.5	36.6
Tetanus toxoid																				
3.9 Neonatal tetanus protection (Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval prior to the most recent birth)																				
	73.9	77.3	76.7	67.1	71.2	76.2	76.7	84.3	80.7	68.9	51.8	72.1	85.5	67.7	66.6	74.7	71.7	76.0	82.5	92.1
Diarrhoea																				
Children with diarrhoea (Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks)																				
	4.9	3.8	3.5	6.6	5.3	5.6	5.1	7.5	0.9	3.4	3.6	8.5	1.6	6.1	6.9	9.7	6.7	3.1	2.3	2.3

CHILD HEALTH																						
MICS5 Indicator	Thailand					Region					Central		North		Northeast					South		
						North		Northeast		South		Province										
	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Songkha	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat			
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms																						
Children with ARI symptoms (Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks)																						
	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	3.0	4.8	0.1	3.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	4.9	0.5	1.9	0.7	0.5	2.0			
Solid fuel use																						
3.15 Use of solid fuels for cooking (Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook)																						
	21.1	0.5	5.2	37.7	48.7	3.3	5.4	9.1	59.8	36.7	42.7	54.0	75.4	58.2	62.9	1.3	4.5	4.1	0.6	0.2		
Fever																						
Children with fever (Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks)																						
	18.9	18.6	13.7	20.4	21.1	23.2	22.3	27.7	9.3	24.3	17.7	28.2	13.2	24.5	21.5	27.4	21.5	11.5	9.8	10.4		
3.20 Care-seeking for fever (Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider)																						
	75.6	70.6	69.5	78.3	81.9	71.7	82.0	88.8	(67.9)	71.8	85.3	81.3	89.1	75.0	86.7	74.8	59.8	77.0	(82.2)	95.1		
Note: The findings of indicator 3.10 Care-seeking for diarrhoea, 3.51 Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts, 3.12 Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy and continued feeding, 3.13 Care seeking for children with ARI symptoms and 3.14 Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms, are not presented in this report due to the low number of reported cases during the field work.																						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																						

Water and Sanitation

- The percentage of the population using improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities that are not shared is generally high in all 14 provinces. However, households in Narathiwat (78.9 per cent), Satun (86.6 per cent) and Tak (88.6 per cent) provinces are less likely to use an improved drinking water source and improved sanitation facilities compared to the national average (95.3 per cent).
- Safe disposal of a child’s faeces is disposal of the stool by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Discarding disposable diapers with solid waste – a very common practice throughout the world – has thus far been classified as an inadequate means of disposal of child faeces because of concerns about the poor disposal of the solid waste itself. It is pertinent to note, in Table WS.7, that household use and disposal of diapers is high in the five southern provinces, with the highest percentage in Narathiwat province (90.6 per cent), followed by Yala (84.9 per cent). Likewise, the percentage of children aged 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely is low in the provinces of Narathiwat (4.5 per cent) and Yala (8.3 per cent).
- The percentage of households in the 14 provinces with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agents were present was mostly lower than the national figure (81.2 per cent), particularly in Pattani (48.5 per cent), Narathiwat (56.9 per cent), Satun (65.4 per cent) and Songkhla (68.2 per cent) provinces. However, Yasothon province (89.2 per cent) and Ratchaburi province (85.5 per cent) have a higher percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing than the national average.

Figure 2 Use of improved water and sanitation, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

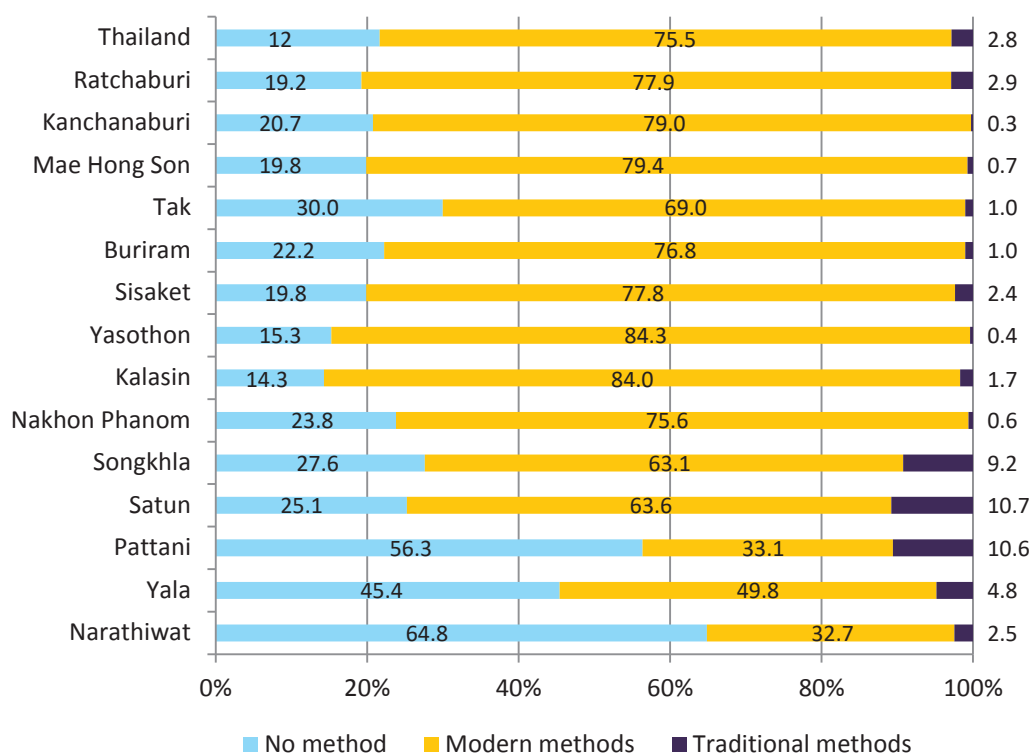


WATER AND SANITATION																				
MICS5 Indicator	Thailand					Region				Province										
						Central		North		Northeast				South						
	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Songkha	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat	
Water and sanitation																				
4.1 Use of improved drinking water sources (Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water)																				
	98.0	100.0	98.5	98.8	97.7	94.4	97.5	99.0	99.2	97.3	94.8	96.9	100.0	99.4	97.8	97.9	88.6	99.1	95.3	79.5
4.2 Water treatment (Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method)																				
	21.6	(*)	21.5	7.6	25.3	22.4	35.1	(30.8)	(19.5)	10.0	12.6	9.0	(*)	(*)	5.0	19.2	7.2	(3.4)	33.7	55.6
4.3 Use of improved sanitation (Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared)																				
SDG 1.4.1 & 6.2.1	97.2	94.7	97.1	97.5	98.7	97.0	97.4	96.8	98.7	91.0	98.9	98.8	100.0	99.6	99.4	97.9	97.9	95.8	98.8	98.7
Use of improved drinking water sources and sanitation (Percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources and sanitation)																				
	95.3	94.6	95.7	96.4	96.4	91.5	95.4	95.9	97.9	88.6	93.7	95.8	100.0	99.0	97.4	95.8	86.6	95.0	94.3	78.9
4.4 Safe disposal of child's faeces (Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely)																				
	42.0	34.4	40.5	51.2	45.8	32.2	31.8	39.5	73.1	52.6	49.0	34.2	47.1	46.7	44.7	27.1	27.7	17.4	8.3	4.5
4.5 Place for handwashing (Percentage of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present)																				
SDG 6.2.1	81.2	76.9	85.7	85.1	78.6	73.7	85.5	75.3	71.9	78.9	73.9	73.3	89.2	79.1	70.8	68.2	65.4	48.5	88.6	56.9
4.6 Availability of soap or other cleansing agent (Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent)																				
	85.5	57.5	89.3	92.3	90.7	87.4	91.6	85.9	86.5	88.5	81.6	96.1	93.6	88.1	86.0	83.0	77.9	82.4	98.3	80.2
(*) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																				
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																				

Reproductive Health

- The adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years varies across the 14 provinces. It was found to be extremely high in the provinces of Mae Hong Son (127 births), Kalasin (98 births) and Tak (89 births) compared to the national average (51 births). A similar trend is observed in the high percentage of early child bearing among adolescents in the same age group in Mae Hong Son (21.6 per cent), Tak (19.5 per cent) and Kanchanaburi (16.2 per cent) provinces compared to the national average of 10.9 per cent as shown in Table RH.2. The percentage of women aged 20-24 with a live birth before the age of 18 is below the national average (9.4 per cent) in five provinces (Sisaket, Songkhla and the three southernmost provinces).
- The use of contraception among women aged 15-49 years is lowest in the South region at 71.2 per cent compared to other regions in Thailand. Contraception use in Narathiwat, Pattani and Yala provinces is very low, at 35.2 per cent, 43.7 per cent and 54.6 per cent respectively. The most popular contraception method (in 10 provinces) is the pill followed by female sterilization (in Sisaket, Yasothon and Kalasin provinces) and injectables (in Mae Hong Son province), as seen in Table RH.3. A high unmet need for family planning among women aged 15-49 is observed in the three southernmost provinces (24.5 per cent in Pattani, 17.9 per cent in Narathiwat and 13.5 per cent in Yala).
- The percentage of women aged 15-49 years receiving antenatal care from any skilled provider is very high across the 14 provinces, ranging from 93.1 per cent to 100 per cent. Women in Tak province are the least likely to attend four or more antenatal care visits (72.4 per cent). The percentage of women attending their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester is lowest in the provinces of Buriram (67.9 per cent) and Ratchaburi (76.4 per cent) compared to the national and regional averages. The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care is shown in Table RH.7. Only 56.7 per cent of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey in Yala province received the three key services of blood pressure measured and urine and blood samples taken, compared to above 90 per cent in the other 13 provinces.
- More than 95 per cent of deliveries in all 14 provinces except Tak province (89.3 per cent) were attended by skilled personnel. A higher percentage of women in Ratchaburi (44.4 per cent), Songkhla (44.2 per cent) and Kalasin (34.8 per cent) provinces delivered through C-section compared to the national average (32.7 per cent). More than 97 per cent of women in 12 out of the 14 provinces delivered in a health facility, with the lowest percentages in Mae Hong Son province (89.0 per cent) and Tak province (83.4 per cent). The percentage of women in the 14 provinces who had at least three post-natal health check within 42 days of delivery varied greatly, from 0.3 per cent in Ratchaburi province to 7.7 per cent in Mae Hong Son province.

Figure 3 Use of contraception, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH																			
MICS5 Indicator	Region					Central		North		Northeast Province					South				
	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Songkha	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat
Contraception and unmet need																			
Total fertility rate (Total fertility rate for women age 15-49 years)																			
	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	1.5	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.7	0.8	2.2
	1.5																		
5.1 Adolescent birth rate (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)																			
SDG 3.7.2	48	41	72	47	58	45	46	127	89	50	17	37	98	52	58	31	45	18	27
5.2 Early childbearing (Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18)																			
	8.8	7.1	10.1	13.7	11.2	13.6	23.6	11.8	16.6	17.6	7.8	15.2	18.0	10.4	8.1	19.5	7.5	3.1	5.6
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (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)																			
	78.4	73.3	78.9	77.9	84.5	71.2	80.8	79.3	80.2	77.8	80.2	84.7	85.7	76.2	72.4	74.9	43.7	54.6	35.2
5.4 Unmet need (Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception)																			
	6.2	8.8	5.2	6.8	4.8	7.9	4.8	8.1	9.1	5.2	3.5	3.7	3.9	5.9	5.7	9.4	24.5	13.5	17.9
Maternal and newborn health																			
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended antenatal care visit during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth)																			
(a) at least once by skilled health personnel																			
5.5a	99.8	97.7	96.4	99.1	98.3	93.1	99.6	98.4	96.2	97.9	98.2	100.0	98.8	99.9	99.9	98.7	99.3	99.5	99.0
(b) at least four times by any provider																			
5.5b	95.5	90.4	88.8	90.2	91.5	84.9	93.2	82.5	72.4	90.0	95.7	99.2	87.0	95.9	90.6	91.5	93.7	95.0	87.7
First antenatal care visit during the first trimester (Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester)																			
	79.8	87.4	81.8	77.2	81.7	71.4	76.4	81.9	83.1	67.9	81.9	82.9	83.0	89.2	82.9	81.5	85.8	83.8	82.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH																						
MICS5 Indicator	Thailand					Region				Central			North		Northeast					South		
															Province							
	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Songkha	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat			
5.6 Content of antenatal care (Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth)	99.1	97.1	96.0	97.6	95.9	92.3	99.6	97.7	90.5	97.9	98.2	100.0	98.8	99.4	98.4	98.2	97.6	56.7	99.0			
5.S1 STI (VDRL 1st) screening during antenatal care (Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were tested for STIs (VDRL 1 st) with the results written in the health book)	93.2	(95.1)	89.9	97.4	96.3	88.7	98.3	94.6	87.3	95.8	92.7	89.7	96.8	96.9	92.1	97.5	88.4	99.5	95.7			
5.S2 STI (VDRL 2nd) screening during antenatal care (Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were tested for STIs (VDRL 2 nd) with the results written in the health book)	48.6	(52.4)	45.1	60.4	44.1	46.5	56.4	66.2	47.5	66.6	26.3	23.4	51.5	68.5	51.6	50.0	46.3	53.3	71.5			
5.S3 Thalassemia screening for women during antenatal care (Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were tested for thalassemia with the results written in the health book)	87.6	(92.5)	87.3	90.0	91.9	79.7	94.5	93.1	84.8	83.0	83.8	87.8	87.5	93.4	81.5	92.2	85.0	95.0	83.4			
5.S4 Thalassemia screening for husband (Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose husbands were tested for thalassemia with the results written in the health book)	37.1	(52.9)	30.9	50.0	48.7	15.7	27.1	65.0	20.0	41.1	51.1	22.6	32.4	57.2	21.3	10.5	9.3	26.6	22.9			
5.7 Skilled attendant at delivery (Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth)	99.1	98.9	99.9	97.4	99.4	99.1	100.0	95.7	89.3	99.2	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.6	99.7	98.7	97.1	99.6	99.2			
SDG 3.1.2	99.1	98.9	99.9	97.4	99.4	97.4	100.0	95.7	89.3	99.2	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.6	99.7	98.7	97.1	99.6	99.2			
5.8 Institutional deliveries (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)	98.6	98.9	98.8	97.0	99.4	98.7	100.0	89.0	83.4	99.2	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.7	97.4	97.1	99.6	99.2			
5.9 Caesarean section (Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section)	32.7	46.5	31.9	25.1	32.2	44.4	31.3	4.3	31.6	23.6	22.0	24.6	34.8	19.0	44.2	22.2	24.7	19.4	17.0			
5.S5 Post-natal health checks (Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least three post-natal health checks within 42 days of delivery)	3.0	8.1	1.6	2.8	3.5	2.2	0.3	5.1	7.7	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.6	3.9	2.2	3.9	4.1	3.6	7.0			
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																						

Early Childhood Development

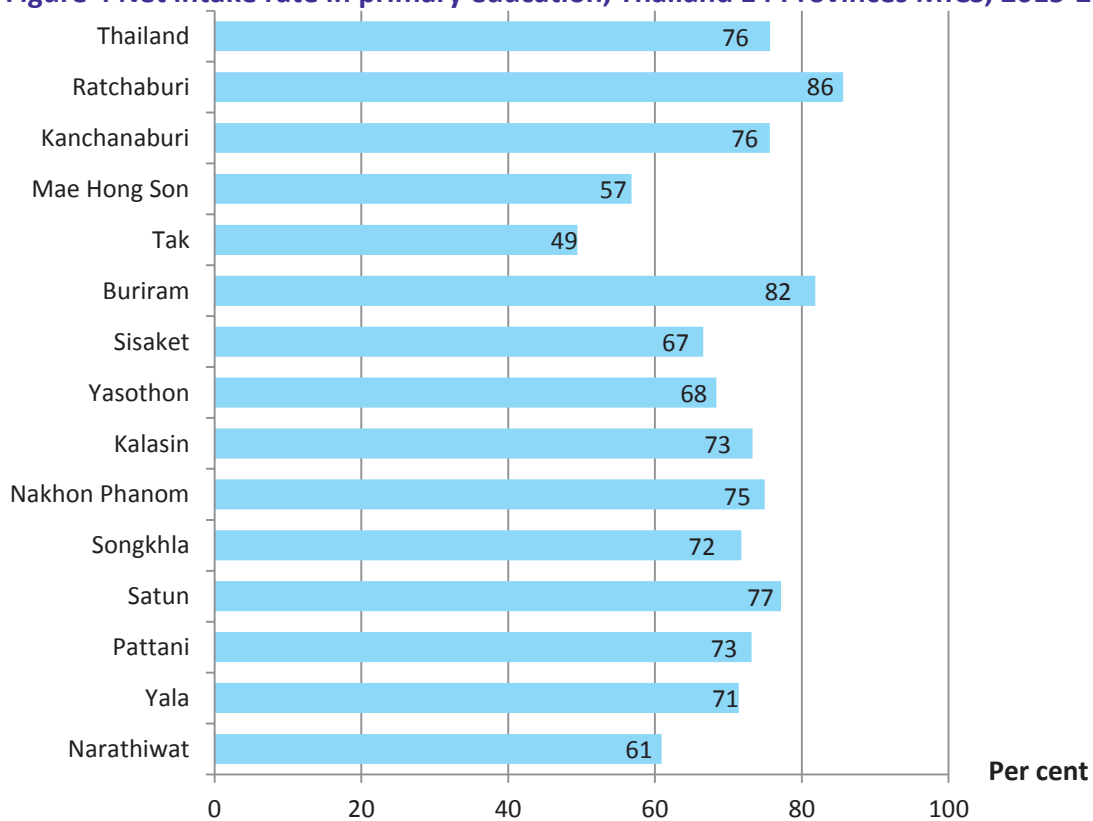
- Six of the 14 provinces had a higher percentage of children aged 36-59 months who were attending an organized early childhood education programme than the national average (84.7 per cent), with the highest percentage in Kalasin province (97.2 per cent). It is observed that only 45.5 per cent of children living in Narathiwat province were attending an organized early childhood education programme.
- The percentage of children aged 36-59 months with whom adult household members had engaged in four or more activities ranges from 77.5 per cent in Tak to 98.5 per cent in Yasothon and Yala provinces. For all provinces, more biological mothers than biological fathers engaged in four or more activities with their children. Mothers in Yala (91.7 per cent), Pattani (77.5 per cent) and Songkhla (72.0 per cent) provinces are more likely to engage in four or more activities with their children compared to those in other provinces. Less than 45 per cent of fathers engaged in four or more activities with their children in all the provinces except for Yala (64.8 per cent) and Mae Hong Son (51.0 per cent).
- Generally, less than half the households in all 14 provinces have three or more children's books. The percentage of children who play with electronic devices such as mobile phones and tablets was much lower than the national average (50.9 per cent) in Yasothon (23.8 per cent), Mae Hong Son (20.5 per cent) and Narathiwat (17.7 per cent) provinces.
- Children under five in Buriram (10.6 per cent), Narathiwat (12.9 per cent) and Pattani (19.3 per cent) provinces are more likely to be left with inadequate care compared to the national average (6.1 per cent). Mae Hong Son province has the lowest percentage (1.4 per cent) of children left with inadequate care.
- The early child development index score across all 14 provinces is relatively high, ranging from 79.7 per cent in Pattani province to 97.7 per cent in Yasothon. As shown in Table CD.5, almost all of the provinces have relatively low scores in the domain of literacy compared to the other domains (physical, social-emotional and learning). Less than 50 per cent of children are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy in the provinces of Yasothon (31.4 per cent), Narathiwat (39.8 per cent) and Sisaket (49.7 per cent).

CHILD DEVELOPMENT		Region										North					Northeast					South				
		Bangkok					Central					North					Northeast					South				
MICS5 Indicator	Thailand	North					Central					North					Northeast					South				
		Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Songkha	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat						
Child development																										
6.1 Attendance in early childhood education (Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme)		84.7	63.4	82.4	89.2	92.8	81.5	76.3	80.9	78.4	82.1	82.9	90.5	91.8	97.2	91.5	87.9	86.9	74.3	82.6	45.5					
6.2 Support for learning (Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days)		92.7	96.9	95.8	84.8	92.0	93.6	93.6	97.2	93.3	77.5	92.5	87.5	98.5	93.3	91.2	94.3	76.4	94.6	98.5	82.3					
6.3 Father's support for learning (Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days)		34.0	47.3	33.9	32.9	26.7	41.5	40.2	37.9	51.0	28.6	24.7	15.7	43.9	24.1	35.6	33.5	27.4	38.9	64.8	26.5					
6.4 Mother's support for learning (Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days)		62.8	75.7	70.7	53.9	50.8	72.9	61.1	61.4	67.6	50.9	43.8	45.7	62.7	50.0	53.4	72.0	59.1	77.5	91.7	67.8					
6.5 Availability of children's books (Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books)		41.2	59.7	47.0	37.0	33.8	37.8	47.3	40.8	29.6	31.0	24.8	28.7	24.1	32.2	27.5	36.8	32.0	24.0	42.5	29.3					
6.6 Availability of playthings (Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings)		75.6	65.3	74.2	76.5	78.3	78.3	72.0	85.7	74.3	76.5	80.7	87.2	78.9	87.1	75.3	70.5	81.4	75.5	79.0	61.4					
6.S1 Availability of playthings (electronic devices) (Percentage of children under age 5 who play with electronic devices such as mobile phones, tablets or game players)		50.9	56.0	47.4	45.9	52.6	56.7	45.4	59.4	20.5	36.6	43.4	48.9	23.8	54.6	53.1	60.0	52.9	52.8	64.4	17.7					
6.7 Inadequate care (Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week)		6.1	4.2	4.9	4.8	7.8	7.7	3.2	7.7	1.4	8.4	10.6	6.2	4.3	9.8	2.9	5.5	7.7	19.3	6.8	12.9					
6.8 Early child development index (Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning)		91.1	89.5	94.0	92.3	89.5	89.0	90.4	92.2	94.0	90.2	90.7	91.5	97.7	89.8	94.4	95.0	85.3	79.7	94.9	86.3					
SDG 4.2.1																										

Literacy and Education

- More than 80 per cent of young women and men aged 15-24 years in all 14 provinces are literate.
- The percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year is nearly 100 per cent in all 14 provinces.
- Of children who are of primary school entry age (6 years old) in Thailand, 75.7 per cent are attending the first grade. The lowest percentages for this indicator are in two provinces in the North: Mae Hong Son (56.8 per cent) and Tak (49.4 per cent). In the five Northeast provinces, the percentages vary between 66.6 per cent in Sisaket to 81.8 per cent in Buriram.
- As Table ED.4 shows, Tak, Narathiwat and Pattani provinces have a high percentage of out of school children (14.4 per cent, 9.0 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively), of which children attending pre-school account for 11.0 per cent, 7.9 per cent and 6.2 per cent respectively. For secondary school, boys are more likely to be out of school than girls in all 14 provinces (Table ED.5).

Figure 4 Net intake rate in primary education, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016



LITERACY AND EDUCATION																				
MICS5 Indicator	Thailand						Central			North		Northeast				South				
	Region						Province													
	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South		Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Songkha	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat
Literacy and education																				
7.1 Literacy rate among young people (Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education)																				
(a) women	95.4	94.8	91.5	96.8	99.2	97.1	95.1	97.7	84.5	86.1	99.6	98.1	99.5	99.6	99.5	96.3	98.3	94.6	98.3	88.6
(b) men	94.7	95.0	91.4	96.0	98.6	94.1	91.1	93.4	87.0	87.3	98.3	99.0	98.9	99.8	96.9	98.3	97.7	85.4	92.6	84.1
7.2 School readiness (Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended preschool during the previous school year)																				
	98.7	96.7	96.6	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.1	98.9	100.0	100.0
7.3 Net intake rate in primary education (Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school)																				
	75.7	78.9	76.8	74.4	75.2	74.1	85.6	75.7	56.8	49.4	81.8	66.6	68.4	73.3	75.0	71.8	77.2	73.2	71.4	60.9
7.4 Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) (Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school)																				
	94.8	94.7	95.6	93.3	95.2	94.4	95.9	94.3	93.5	84.8	95.9	92.7	94.6	95.3	96.2	94.7	96.3	91.8	94.9	91.0
7.5 Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) (Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher)																				
	81.0	85.6	77.6	77.7	84.9	78.9	73.8	72.9	61.4	65.4	82.4	87.0	83.4	86.9	83.5	84.4	81.4	76.0	85.5	67.7
7.6 Children reaching last grade of primary (Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade)																				
	99.5	98.5	100.0	98.2	100.0	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3	100.0	98.5	100.0	100.0
7.7 Primary completion rate (Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school))																				
	99.5	102.5	98.9	103.1	98.9	97.1	105.4	118.9	85.7	84.4	107.3	108.9	93.9	63.8	94.9	104.8	94.2	92.9	137.8	104.2

LITERACY AND EDUCATION																			
MICSS Indicator	Region					Central		North		Northeast Province					South				
	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Songkha	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat
7.8 Transition rate to secondary school (Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous)	98.2	98.3	99.7	98.3	95.9	(100.0)	(99.4)	(99.1)	94.1	100.0	99.7	(95.6)	100.0	100.0	96.3	91.8	98.3	100.0	96.4
7.9 Gender parity index (primary school) (Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys)	1.00	0.97	1.01	0.99	1.04	1.01	1.00	1.03	0.96	1.03	1.03	0.99	0.98	0.97	1.04	1.00	0.96	1.00	0.98
7.10 Gender parity index (secondary school) (Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys)	1.11	1.10	1.15	1.17	1.08	1.10	1.06	(1.40)	1.12	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.26	1.09	1.18	1.22	1.06	1.33
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																			

Child Protection

- As shown in Table CP.2, nine of the 14 provinces report a higher percentage than the national average (75.2 per cent) of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any violent discipline method. In Songkhla, Kalasin, Nakhon Phanom, Ratchaburi, Tak and Satun provinces around 8 out of 10 children experienced violence during the previous month. Children in Pattani province (15.8 per cent) are almost four times more likely to suffer from severe physical punishment than the national average (4.2 per cent). It is notable that Yala province has the lowest percentage of children who experienced any violent discipline method (34.5 per cent) and the highest percentage of children experiencing non-violent discipline (55.8 per cent). As Table CP.3 shows, the percentage of respondents who believe that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing varied from 21.5 per cent in Yasathon province to 82.7 per cent in Kalasin province, which is double the national average (47.5 per cent).
- The percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years who first married/entered into marital union before their 15th birthday fluctuates across the 14 provinces. In Mae Hong Son province (9.1 per cent) it is twice the national average (4.3 per cent) but in Yala province only 2.1 per cent of women are married before the age of 15 years. In all 14 provinces, men are less likely than women to marry/enter into union before ages 15 and 18.
- In Sisaket province women are more than twice as likely (21.9 per cent) to believe that a husband/partner is justified in hitting his wife than the national average (8.6 per cent). In the South region, the percentage is 14.9 per cent in Pattani province while in Yala only 2.2 per cent of women justify domestic violence. However, the percentage of men in Yala province who justify violence against women (13.5 per cent) is much higher than the percentage of women. Similarly, in Narathiwat province the percentage of men who justify domestic violence is almost double that of women (17.7 per cent versus 8.4 per cent). By contrast, women and men in Mae Hong Son province are the least likely to justify domestic violence.
- All of the provinces in the Northeast have higher rates of children aged 0-17 living with neither of their biological parents compared to the national average (22.7 per cent). The percentages in Buriram (40.5 per cent) and Kalasin (39.6 per cent) provinces are almost twice the national figure.

CHILD PROTECTION																			
MICSS Indicator	Region				Central		North		Northeast					South					
	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Songkha	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat
Birth registration																			
8.1 Birth registration (Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered)																			
SDG 16.9.1	100.0	98.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.4	99.0	98.3	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0
Child discipline																			
8.3 Violent discipline (Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month)																			
SDG 16.2.1	68.5	70.0	80.8	78.9	75.2	81.4	72.7	65.7	80.8	65.1	76.2	75.3	82.4	82.1	84.0	80.8	77.0	34.5	58.4
Early marriage and polygyny																			
8.4 Marriage before age 15 (Percentage of people age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15)																			
(a) women	4.3	2.8	3.7	5.9	5.5	5.8	7.2	9.1	6.0	3.9	4.9	3.7	5.1	6.5	3.1	3.7	2.7	2.1	4.8
(b) men	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.8	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.5	2.6	3.8	1.2	2.1	1.5	0.4	1.4
8.5 Marriage before age 18 (Percentage of people age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18)																			
(a) women	21.3	13.7	19.1	28.7	24.5	21.6	25.6	34.8	24.9	26.2	23.8	23.6	29.1	23.5	18.4	22.3	17.6	12.7	20.2
(b) men	8.0	8.0	8.7	8.9	7.2	8.0	9.0	10.8	8.4	7.8	9.5	7.3	11.5	10.3	6.4	7.8	4.3	2.5	5.1
8.6 Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union (Percentage of young people age 15-19 years who are married or in union)																			
(a) women	14.1	12.4	11.9	17.7	15.3	16.6	22.5	28.1	19.3	12.7	9.7	17.2	17.3	8.9	12.8	16.4	7.3	2.0	6.2
(b) men	6.8	6.8	5.6	6.7	8.2	7.9	5.8	4.1	3.5	2.0	5.8	8.5	9.0	1.2	2.5	4.2	0.6	0.4	2.6
8.7 Polygyny (Percentage of people age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union)																			
(a) women	3.4	4.5	3.1	3.3	3.7	1.6	4.3	0.4	8.9	1.2	4.9	0.3	2.3	1.5	5.4	2.0	2.3	1.6	0.7
(b) men	2.9	3.4	2.9	1.6	4.0	2.4	2.5	0.3	9.0	1.5	4.0	0.0	2.2	1.9	4.1	2.4	1.6	0.8	0.1

CHILD PROTECTION																				
MICS5 Indicator	Thailand					Region		Central	North	Northeast					South					
						Central	North	Province												
	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Songkha	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat	
8.8 Spousal age difference (Percentage of young women age 20-24 years who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older)	15.1	14.1	14.5	17.7	12.9	17.2	9.0	9.4	13.7	20.4	2.1	15.5	9.9	13.4	9.1	14.0	6.2	15.1	(9.5)	20.1
Attitudes towards domestic violence																				
8.12 Attitudes towards domestic violence (Percentage of people 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)	8.6	5.5	5.5	13.0	11.4	10.4	7.6	3.8	1.9	6.5	6.6	21.9	5.0	12.0	4.2	8.2	8.7	14.9	2.2	8.4
(a) women	8.7	8.0	5.0	9.2	12.7	11.0	6.6	4.1	3.1	5.0	5.0	18.9	4.8	9.7	5.1	7.5	7.9	10.4	13.5	17.7
Children's living arrangements																				
8.13 Children's living arrangements (Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent)	22.7	11.2	17.4	25.8	33.2	15.0	13.7	24.4	13.1	14.5	40.5	31.0	34.8	39.6	29.0	15.0	8.9	8.4	5.5	5.4
8.14 Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead (Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead)	3.5	2.7	3.7	4.6	3.1	3.4	3.1	4.9	3.5	4.5	4.5	3.7	2.7	2.7	4.2	3.1	3.1	4.3	3.1	2.8
8.15 Children with at least one parent living abroad (Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad)	1.6	1.6	0.8	1.1	2.7	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.2	3.3	2.3	0.8	4.7	1.0	1.9
Note: The findings of indicator 8.8a Spousal age difference is not presented in this report due to the low number of reported cases during the field work.																				
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																				

HIV/AIDS

- It is observed that in 13 of the 14 provinces less than 55 per cent of women and men aged 15-49 years have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission. The percentages are particularly low in Pattani (women 26.1 per cent and men 24.9 per cent) and Narathiwat (women 17.0 per cent and men 14.6 per cent) provinces. There is no difference between women and men in the level of knowledge about HIV transmission. The most common misconception in all 14 provinces among women and men is that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food.
- The level of knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV among women and men aged 15-49 years varies. As expected, the percentage of women who know all three modes of mother-to-child transmission is higher than that of men. Strikingly, the percentages in three provinces in the South are much lower than the national average. These provinces are Pattani (women 54.9 per cent and men 47.9 per cent), Songkhla (women 52.8 per cent and men 45.4 per cent) and Satun (women 46.3 per cent and men 33.7 per cent).
- Not more than 35 per cent of women and men aged 15-49 years in seven of the 14 provinces expressed an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV in regards to all four questions they were asked. There was no difference between women and men. Only 1.8 per cent of women and 1.2 per cent of men in Narathiwat province expressed an accepting attitude on all four indicators. Respondents were least accepting regarding the indicator of not keeping it a secret if a family member is HIV-positive.
- In all 14 provinces, less than 16 per cent of women and men aged 15-49 years were tested in the 12 months prior to the survey and knew the result. Less than one per cent of men in Yala province (0.4 per cent) and Narathiwat province (0.5 per cent) tested in the previous 12 months and knew the result. However, of the women and men who were tested in the previous 12 months, almost all received the result.
- More than 90 per cent of women across the 14 provinces received antenatal care from a health care professional during their last pregnancy (Table HA.5). Strikingly, less than half of all women in Pattani (38.4 per cent), Tak (43.8 per cent) and Narathiwat (45.0 per cent) provinces reported that they were offered an HIV test, tested for HIV and received the results of their test.
- As shown in Table HA.6 and HA.6M, the percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission is slightly higher than for similarly aged young men. However, the level of comprehensive knowledge among young women and men shows great variation across the 14 provinces, ranging from 20.9 per cent among women in Narathiwat province to 72.2 per cent in Yasothon and 15.8 per cent and 68.0 per cent among men respectively in the same provinces. The percentage of young women and men in all the provinces expressing accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV is low, particularly in Narathiwat province (1.3 per cent of women and 1.5 per cent of men).

HIV/AIDS		MICS5 Indicator																				
		Region						Central			North			Northeast						South		
		Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South		Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Songkha	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat	
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes																						
Have heard of AIDS (Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS)																						
(a) women	96.2	98.7	95.4	95.2	97.5	94.2	91.3	96.7	90.4	85.2	90.4	98.0	100.0	92.3	95.8	96.6	94.4	86.9	99.2	87.0		
(b) men	95.2	98.0	93.9	95.4	96.8	92.2	83.6	95.9	90.8	84.8	86.4	99.0	100.0	89.3	92.3	95.8	92.6	80.8	97.3	86.8		
Knowledge about HIV prevention (Percentage of people age 15-49 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission)																						
(a) women	48.8	50.7	48.6	53.1	50.3	39.7	49.3	48.0	46.3	36.4	35.9	49.1	64.1	50.2	45.8	40.5	47.0	26.1	46.0	17.0		
(b) men	49.0	52.5	48.8	54.0	50.8	37.0	46.4	48.1	51.3	37.6	34.8	50.3	64.7	52.1	48.1	38.4	46.2	24.9	40.8	14.6		
9.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission)																						
(a) women	46.0	45.7	46.0	51.1	50.3	34.4	50.0	45.9	53.1	35.7	38.6	48.1	72.2	54.2	55.5	33.3	46.9	24.8	44.8	20.9		
(b) men	45.1	43.3	44.2	50.1	51.4	33.0	40.9	45.4	53.8	30.1	31.3	51.0	68.0	47.4	57.2	36.0	38.1	19.4	41.9	15.8		
9.2 Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (Percentage of people age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV)																						
(a) women	66.4	63.1	66.3	65.3	73.4	59.6	69.4	59.1	71.5	58.8	68.5	64.4	80.1	67.2	81.0	52.8	46.6	54.9	66.1	58.9		
(b) men	57.4	54.5	53.5	54.9	69.1	51.7	58.5	55.5	68.4	51.6	61.7	59.3	72.5	65.3	76.9	45.4	33.7	47.9	61.2	57.4		
9.3 Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (Percentage of people age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions towards people living with HIV)																						
(a) women	31.6	16.0	25.0	43.6	45.8	28.1	11.8	33.1	49.7	39.2	37.9	49.9	47.1	39.7	35.9	27.2	28.4	17.3	18.6	1.8		
(b) men	33.0	17.3	26.5	44.5	47.4	28.0	11.2	29.7	46.9	36.7	40.4	50.2	53.3	39.2	29.2	31.8	25.4	17.7	19.3	1.2		
HIV testing																						
9.4 People who know where to be tested for HIV (Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV)																						
(a) women	84.7	85.1	84.1	86.7	84.1	84.3	80.5	87.4	87.4	70.0	78.2	83.9	92.1	78.1	81.2	85.0	87.0	65.3	90.4	73.6		
(b) men	80.3	82.6	80.7	82.1	80.0	75.1	68.6	82.4	87.3	67.6	74.9	81.8	86.2	72.1	75.3	80.7	78.0	52.4	73.0	67.4		

HIV/AIDS																						
MICSS5 Indicator	Thailand					Region				Central	North	Northeast				South						
						Central	North	South	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Songkha	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat
						Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Province											
9.5 People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results)																						
(a) women	9.3	7.1	12.8	9.2	6.1	8.5	6.8	15.2	5.3	6.8	5.7	3.1	5.8	7.3	8.1	11.0	9.1	7.1	1.5	5.6		
(b) men	8.5	9.2	12.2	6.8	5.5	6.0	9.0	10.6	4.3	5.9	3.5	3.1	4.8	4.0	5.0	8.7	5.4	2.5	0.4	0.5		
9.7 HIV counselling during antenatal care (Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care)																						
	69.4	64.8	73.5	63.5	75.9	62.4	68.1	78.0	94.9	38.9	67.0	78.4	99.0	57.2	90.0	53.4	58.6	44.6	69.2	50.5		
9.8 HIV testing during antenatal care (Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results)																						
	75.5	66.5	82.3	75.1	76.9	66.8	70.7	85.3	83.4	43.8	62.7	80.5	94.5	65.6	91.5	60.0	71.1	38.4	63.9	45.0		

Appendices



Appendix A Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, Tables

I. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents

		Province																
		Area		Province														
		Total	Urban	Rural	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Songkhla	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat
Households																		
Sampled ³		18,358	8,354	10,004	1,295	1,320	1,299	1,301	1,289	1,300	1,298	1,285	1,302	1,486	1,311	1,298	1,265	1,309
Occupied		17,397	7,829	9,568	1,196	1,266	1,255	1,234	1,219	1,191	1,218	1,214	1,236	1,417	1,237	1,239	1,211	1,264
Interviewed		17,210	7,709	9,501	1,161	1,249	1,255	1,234	1,219	1,190	1,218	1,202	1,184	1,377	1,212	1,236	1,211	1,262
Household response rate		98.9	98.5	99.3	97.1	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.0	95.8	97.2	98.0	99.8	100.0	99.8
Women																		
Eligible		15,607	6,894	8,713	859	1,053	1,037	979	1,045	1,005	1,072	1,147	998	1,289	1,209	1,215	1,315	1,384
Interviewed		15,449	6,813	8,636	838	1,050	1,035	971	1,044	1,000	1,069	1,132	985	1,232	1,195	1,202	1,314	1,382
Women's response rate		99.0	98.8	99.1	97.6	99.7	99.8	99.2	99.9	99.5	99.7	98.7	98.7	95.6	98.8	98.9	99.9	99.9
Women's overall response rate		97.9	97.3	98.4	94.7	98.4	99.8	99.2	99.9	99.4	99.7	97.7	94.5	92.9	96.8	98.7	99.9	99.7
Men																		
Eligible		14,060	6,112	7,948	733	941	915	917	932	880	962	1,050	960	1,132	1,083	1,068	1,177	1,310
Interviewed		13,893	6,026	7,867	696	939	915	904	930	874	957	1,041	949	1,086	1,059	1,057	1,176	1,310
Men's response rate		98.8	98.6	99.0	95.0	99.8	100.0	98.6	99.8	99.3	99.5	99.1	98.9	95.9	97.8	99.0	99.9	100.0
Men's overall response rate		97.8	97.1	98.3	92.2	98.4	100.0	98.6	99.8	99.2	99.5	98.2	94.7	93.2	95.8	98.7	99.9	99.8
Children under 5																		
Eligible		7,674	3,341	4,333	484	567	611	578	540	487	565	507	468	626	602	622	438	579
Mothers/caretakers interviewed		7,649	3,325	4,324	476	566	611	575	540	487	565	505	467	621	601	618	438	579
Under-5's response rate		99.7	99.5	99.8	98.3	99.8	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.8	99.2	99.8	99.4	100.0	100.0
Under-5's overall response rate		98.6	98.0	99.1	95.5	98.5	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.9	100.0	98.6	95.6	96.4	97.8	99.1	100.0	99.8

³ The actual number of households in Group 1 (households with children under 5) for some enumeration areas is less than 10. As a result, the actual number of sample households is slightly less than that of the design.

Table HH.2: Age distribution of household population by sex						
Per cent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016						
	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total	57,202	100.0	27,518	100.0	29,685	100.0
Age						
0-4	3,866	6.8	1,995	7.2	1,871	6.3
5-9	4,590	8.0	2,345	8.5	2,245	7.6
10-14	4,652	8.1	2,414	8.8	2,238	7.5
15-19	4,261	7.4	2,150	7.8	2,111	7.1
20-24	3,049	5.3	1,606	5.8	1,443	4.9
25-29	2,919	5.1	1,414	5.1	1,505	5.1
30-34	3,376	5.9	1,666	6.1	1,710	5.8
35-39	3,635	6.4	1,748	6.4	1,887	6.4
40-44	4,362	7.6	2,008	7.3	2,353	7.9
45-49	4,479	7.8	2,056	7.5	2,424	8.2
50-54	4,300	7.5	2,049	7.4	2,251	7.6
55-59	3,828	6.7	1,777	6.5	2,050	6.9
60-64	3,125	5.5	1,374	5.0	1,751	5.9
65-69	2,401	4.2	1,152	4.2	1,249	4.2
70-74	1,733	3.0	729	2.6	1,003	3.4
75-79	1,211	2.1	516	1.9	696	2.3
80-84	814	1.4	300	1.1	515	1.7
85+	583	1.0	215	0.8	369	1.2
Missing/DK	20	(*)	4	(*)	16	(*)
Dependency age groups						
0-14	13,107	22.9	6,753	24.5	6,354	21.4
15-64	37,333	65.3	17,850	64.9	19,484	65.6
65+	6,742	11.8	2,911	10.6	3,831	12.9
Missing/DK	20	(*)	4	(*)	16	(*)
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	15,757	27.5	8,107	29.5	7,650	25.8
Adults age 18+ years	41,425	72.4	19,407	70.5	22,019	74.2
Missing/DK	20	(*)	4	(*)	16	(*)

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

Table HH.3: Household composition		Per cent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016	
	Weighted per cent	Weighted	Unweighted
	100.0	17,210	17,210
Total			
Sex of household head			
Male	59.0	10,146	10,506
Female	41.0	7,064	6,704
Province			
Buriram	11.7	2,011	1,161
Sisaket	11.2	1,924	1,249
Yasothon	5.0	858	1,255
Kalasin	7.6	1,306	1,234
Nakhon Phanom	6.3	1,082	1,219
Mae Hong Son	2.1	359	1,190
Tak	5.5	943	1,218
Ratchaburi	9.4	1,625	1,202
Kanchanaburi	7.2	1,232	1,184
Songkhla	16.4	2,820	1,377
Satun	2.8	488	1,212
Pattani	5.2	898	1,236
Yala	4.0	692	1,211
Narathiwat	5.6	972	1,262
Area			
Urban	34.6	5,947	7,709
Rural	65.4	11,263	9,501
Number of household members			
1	14.0	2,411	1,712
2	22.7	3,910	2,823
3	22.4	3,847	3,549
4	18.8	3,232	3,634
5	11.3	1,938	2,593
6	6.0	1,029	1,552
7	2.6	446	696
8	1.2	209	332
9	0.6	102	167
10+	0.5	86	152
Mean household size	3.3	17,210	17,210

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics			
Per cent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016			
	Weighted per cent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	15,449	15,449
Province			
Buriram	9.8	1,513	838
Sisaket	10.3	1,592	1,050
Yasothon	4.4	682	1,035
Kalasin	6.5	1,004	971
Nakhon Phanom	6.0	927	1,044
Mae Hong Son	2.0	303	1,000
Tak	5.3	816	1,069
Ratchaburi	9.5	1,466	1,132
Kanchanaburi	6.4	986	985
Songkhla	17.5	2,706	1,232
Satun	3.5	540	1,195
Pattani	6.1	940	1,202
Yala	5.2	811	1,314
Narathiwat	7.5	1,164	1,382
Area			
Urban	34.0	5,256	6,813
Rural	66.0	10,193	8,636
Age			
15-19	15.8	2,438	2,106
20-24	10.7	1,648	1,823
25-29	11.1	1,719	2,079
30-34	12.7	1,958	2,487
35-39	14.1	2,179	2,345
40-44	17.6	2,713	2,315
45-49	18.1	2,796	2,294
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	64.7	10,000	10,850
Widowed	1.6	252	247
Divorced	2.7	415	406
Separated	2.8	432	417
Never married/in union	28.2	4,349	3,529
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	34.6	5,345	4,237
Ever gave birth	65.4	10,104	11,212
Gave birth in last two years	8.9	1,377	2,128
No birth in last two years	56.5	8,728	9,084

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

	Weighted per cent		Number of men	
	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	13,893	13,893	13,893
Province				
Buriram	9.8	1,367	696	
Sisaket	10.4	1,450	939	
Yasothon	4.5	622	915	
Kalasin	7.2	998	904	
Nakhon Phanom	5.9	816	930	
Mae Hong Son	1.9	264	874	
Tak	5.3	737	957	
Ratchaburi	10.1	1,410	1,041	
Kanchanaburi	6.8	950	949	
Songkhla	16.1	2,237	1,086	
Satun	3.4	469	1,059	
Pattani	5.7	790	1,057	
Yala	4.9	684	1,176	
Narathiwat	7.9	1,098	1,310	
Area				
Urban	33.3	4,623	6,026	
Rural	66.7	9,270	7,867	
Age				
15-19	17.0	2,363	2,016	
20-24	12.7	1,768	1,576	
25-29	11.2	1,561	1,797	
30-34	13.1	1,816	2,196	
35-39	13.8	1,918	2,170	
40-44	16.0	2,217	2,113	
45-49	16.2	2,251	2,025	
Marital/Union status				
Currently married/in union	54.2	7,529	8,636	
Widowed	(0.3)	41	29	
Divorced	1.8	255	229	
Separated	2.9	404	308	
Never married/in union	40.8	5,662	4,689	
Missing/DK	(*)	2	2	
Fatherhood status				
Has at least one living child	51.1	7,101	8,336	
Has no living children	48.7	6,766	5,526	
Missing/DK	(0.2)	26	31	

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

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

Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics		
Per cent and frequency distribution of children under 5 years of age by selected characteristics, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016		
	Weighted per cent	Number of under-5 children
		Weighted
		Unweighted
Total	100.0	7,649
Sex		
Male	51.7	3,955
Female	48.3	3,694
Province		
Buriram	12.0	915
Sisaket	11.0	844
Yasothon	4.9	378
Kalasin	6.8	521
Nakhon Phanom	6.2	471
Mae Hong Son	1.9	146
Tak	5.4	412
Ratchaburi	7.3	560
Kanchanaburi	6.1	468
Songkhla	13.4	1,026
Satun	3.8	294
Pattani	8.9	677
Yala	3.4	262
Narathiwat	8.8	676
Area		
Urban	27.1	2,074
Rural	72.9	5,575
Age		
0-5 months	8.6	656
6-11 months	8.9	679
12-23 months	19.1	1,460
24-35 months	20.6	1,579
36-47 months	21.9	1,674
48-59 months	20.9	1,602
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire		
Mother	77.3	5,911
Other primary caretaker	22.7	1,738
		7,649
		7,649

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics																	
Per cent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016																	
	Area							Province									
	Total	Urban	Rural	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Songkhla	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat
Electricity																	
Yes	99.0	99.2	98.9	99.9	99.5	99.8	98.5	99.7	94.6	96.8	98.8	97.2	99.6	99.3	98.8	99.7	99.5
No	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.3	5.4	3.2	1.2	2.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.5
Flooring																	
Natural floor	1.1	0.7	1.2	2.8	1.2	0.5	0.7	2.6	0.3	0.4	1.3	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary floor	17.9	9.9	22.1	15.1	18.7	12.9	15.4	22.4	59.7	53.7	14.7	12.2	6.3	6.2	28.0	7.2	25.1
Finished floor	80.9	89.3	76.6	82.1	80.2	86.6	83.9	75.0	40.1	45.9	84.0	84.9	93.5	93.5	71.8	92.6	74.7
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Roof																	
Natural roofing	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.9	5.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1
Rudimentary roofing	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.2	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.6
Finished roofing	99.1	99.3	98.9	99.7	99.9	100.0	99.5	99.5	92.4	94.6	99.1	98.8	99.8	97.8	99.7	98.8	99.3
Other	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
Exterior walls																	
Natural walls	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	2.4
Rudimentary walls	5.0	2.7	6.2	0.8	15.6	0.4	2.5	2.1	18.7	9.0	8.2	4.3	1.6	3.3	3.2	4.9	3.1
Finished walls	94.2	96.7	92.9	99.2	84.1	99.6	95.6	97.9	81.2	90.7	88.7	94.7	98.4	96.5	95.9	94.3	94.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Missing/DK	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
Rooms used for sleeping																	
1	41.2	43.7	39.9	40.3	39.1	52.7	32.0	40.7	48.1	47.2	40.9	48.3	44.8	32.7	41.2	31.0	33.9
2	42.5	40.0	43.7	45.4	47.5	39.8	47.9	40.5	41.7	38.8	40.0	35.8	40.6	42.2	39.8	50.6	42.3
3 or more	16.3	16.3	16.4	14.3	13.4	7.6	20.1	18.8	10.2	13.9	19.1	15.9	14.6	25.1	19.0	18.4	23.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	17,210	5,947	11,263	2,011	1,924	858	1,306	1,082	359	943	1,625	1,232	2,820	488	898	692	972
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.99	1.85	2.06	2.01	2.05	2.10	1.81	1.93	2.02	2.04	1.96	1.97	1.85	2.00	2.32	1.86	2.19

		Province																
		Total	Urban	Rural	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Songkhla	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat
Percentage of households that own a																		
Electricity	99.0	99.2	98.9	99.9	99.5	99.8	98.5	99.7	94.6	96.8	98.8	97.2	99.6	99.3	98.8	99.7	99.5	
Radio	53.5	53.5	53.5	61.9	49.8	66.5	52.6	67.5	64.6	52.0	55.5	67.1	40.7	21.3	43.6	61.7	50.5	
Non-mobile phone	6.8	13.8	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.6	4.3	5.9	13.7	7.7	14.3	5.5	5.4	9.7	4.9	
Refrigerator	89.4	89.5	89.3	84.1	91.2	93.6	91.9	94.7	66.1	82.6	92.7	93.8	89.2	90.3	85.0	91.7	90.0	
Electric fan	97.6	98.8	97.0	98.7	98.5	99.0	99.3	98.4	68.2	90.4	98.1	99.4	99.0	98.9	97.6	98.6	99.0	
Washing machine	64.8	70.1	62.0	52.8	56.1	62.8	63.9	72.8	47.3	66.5	71.4	72.0	73.8	79.5	51.1	64.7	64.9	
Oven/Microwave oven	18.4	27.2	13.8	14.1	10.0	13.2	20.3	16.9	7.8	20.0	30.4	22.0	26.2	23.2	12.2	14.7	9.5	
Computer	23.9	35.2	18.0	19.1	15.0	17.1	21.9	24.6	13.5	27.6	29.9	20.0	40.4	24.4	21.8	18.4	13.3	
Tablet	18.6	23.3	16.1	12.3	18.9	14.8	16.7	14.6	7.5	16.3	24.4	21.3	24.0	22.1	14.1	23.8	17.7	
VCD/DVD player	44.6	50.9	41.2	33.6	41.8	44.1	45.3	42.8	28.6	42.8	57.1	66.0	48.6	40.9	24.0	49.4	39.3	
Blu-ray player	1.3	2.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.5	3.3	1.2	2.0	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	
Air Conditioner	16.4	28.6	10.0	10.0	9.4	10.1	15.8	13.8	5.4	18.5	28.9	27.0	27.1	14.3	8.8	5.7	5.1	
Television (Plain monitor)	78.9	72.8	82.1	79.7	82.4	83.0	79.7	85.5	74.5	78.9	76.1	82.2	71.7	73.6	71.8	85.7	85.5	
Television (LCD/LED/Plasma monitor)	29.9	40.2	24.4	28.5	27.7	20.2	30.4	24.9	13.7	28.8	39.6	33.0	40.0	29.8	22.8	20.2	21.2	
Charcoal stove	76.4	62.3	83.9	95.5	94.3	96.7	93.3	95.3	93.2	85.2	72.4	82.0	38.3	69.3	55.1	69.1	64.0	
Water cooler	90.2	86.4	92.2	94.5	97.5	98.0	98.3	95.4	85.6	83.2	91.2	93.3	80.7	79.8	81.9	80.6	93.5	
Percentage of households that own																		
Agricultural land	54.6	37.5	63.6	59.2	72.9	65.1	74.7	75.9	59.8	38.1	31.4	42.4	41.9	61.5	47.0	67.0	48.4	
Farm animals/Livestock	36.0	20.7	44.1	53.9	55.3	63.2	42.8	49.0	53.9	33.5	16.5	26.5	17.1	26.6	24.5	31.9	26.4	

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets (continued)

	Province																	
	Area		Province															
	Total	Urban	Rural	Buriram	Sisaket	Yasothon	Kalasin	Nakhon Phanom	Mae Hong Son	Tak	Ratchaburi	Kanchanaburi	Songkhla	Satun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat	
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a																		
Watch	63.1	72.2	58.2	44.1	47.5	47.3	49.6	45.3	56.1	60.0	75.4	75.9	75.3	71.5	70.4	85.3	90.8	
Bicycle	64.4	59.2	67.2	75.9	70.2	80.3	71.6	84.3	23.0	60.7	66.0	60.2	51.6	54.0	56.7	65.5	53.5	
Car or truck	39.9	46.8	36.2	29.9	29.7	36.3	38.9	33.0	28.6	37.2	53.1	53.0	49.0	44.0	37.2	41.5	33.0	
Boat with motor	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	3.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.5	8.2	1.2	0.3	0.9	
Two-wheeled Tractor	17.8	11.1	21.4	25.5	38.0	38.7	42.7	37.5	13.2	19.1	4.4	6.3	2.5	1.4	6.8	1.6	0.3	
Four-wheeled Tractor	3.4	2.7	3.8	5.6	5.7	5.1	7.6	2.4	0.7	2.6	2.8	5.7	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.6	
Traditional m. telephone	71.5	62.0	76.6	67.6	78.0	77.2	76.7	79.6	70.7	68.3	70.2	75.4	60.5	70.5	68.4	78.0	77.2	
Smart phone	62.0	71.1	57.2	59.2	57.7	52.8	57.3	51.7	39.9	57.8	69.5	61.3	77.4	69.4	62.6	73.7	45.9	
Motorcycle/scooter	87.9	87.6	88.1	84.7	86.0	90.6	85.3	88.6	81.6	78.6	90.8	89.7	89.0	91.6	87.4	96.2	92.6	
Sport m. cycle (Big bike)	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.8	2.7	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.7	2.1	0.8	1.6	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.5	
Bank account	87.2	90.4	85.5	83.3	89.1	96.0	89.6	94.1	70.2	76.9	87.9	88.2	91.7	87.0	83.1	91.2	74.7	
Credit card	14.8	22.5	10.8	4.7	11.5	4.6	40.0	9.5	9.6	13.0	21.5	15.5	18.7	12.6	12.8	16.2	6.0	
Ownership of dwelling																		
Owned by a household member	86.8	74.1	93.5	93.7	93.1	97.6	96.4	94.7	50.9	86.9	83.0	84.3	73.6	86.5	86.1	84.1	92.8	
Not owned	13.2	25.9	6.5	6.3	6.9	2.4	3.6	5.3	48.9	13.1	17.0	15.7	26.4	13.5	13.9	15.9	7.2	
Rented	8.1	19.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.6	2.8	2.1	8.3	10.3	6.4	22.0	8.0	10.4	13.9	5.6	
Other	5.1	6.4	4.4	4.2	4.8	1.5	1.0	2.6	46.8	4.8	6.7	9.2	4.4	5.5	3.5	2.0	1.6	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of households	17,210	5,947	11,263	2,011	1,924	858	1,306	1,082	359	943	1,625	1,232	2,820	488	898	692	972	



II. Nutrition

Table NU.1: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

	Per cent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth						Total	Percentage of live births:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK	Below 2,500 grams ¹		Weighed at birth ²		
Thailand	0.6	10.4	72.8	15.9	0.4	100.0	9.4	98.9	2,092	
Region										
Bangkok	0.1	6.1	79.5	13.0	1.3	100.0	6.8	95.8	231	
Central	0.3	9.5	74.3	15.8	0.1	100.0	8.6	99.7	713	
North	0.3	12.8	68.5	18.2	0.2	100.0	10.3	97.7	354	
Northeast	0.1	11.7	73.1	14.8	0.4	100.0	9.9	99.6	437	
South	2.3	10.8	69.4	17.1	0.4	100.0	11.3	99.4	359	
Province										
Central										
Ratchaburi	0.0	7.2	64.2	25.3	3.3	100.0	8.1	89.5	103	
Kanchanaburi	0.3	3.9	82.4	13.1	0.4	100.0	6.7	99.5	73	
North										
Mae Hong Son	0.0	5.7	86.2	8.1	0.0	100.0	7.3	96.5	31	
Tak	0.0	18.9	54.7	24.8	1.7	100.0	14.9	96.0	72	
Northeast										
Buriram	0.0	10.3	73.0	15.9	0.8	100.0	10.7	98.7	127	
Sisaket	0.0	7.0	72.2	20.8	0.0	100.0	7.9	100.0	118	
Yasothon	0.0	15.3	55.8	28.6	0.3	100.0	12.8	100.0	58	
Kalasin	0.0	10.5	72.6	16.9	0.0	100.0	10.0	100.0	76	
Nakhon Phanom	1.2	11.6	73.7	13.5	0.0	100.0	11.7	99.5	85	
South										
Songkhla	1.8	12.2	58.9	26.9	0.1	100.0	12.3	99.9	238	
Satun	0.6	5.5	78.8	14.3	0.9	100.0	8.4	99.1	65	
Pattani	0.1	8.7	52.7	38.6	0.0	100.0	8.6	99.3	138	
Yala	2.5	7.5	70.2	19.8	0.0	100.0	9.9	99.6	41	
Narathiwat	0.4	5.2	73.3	20.5	0.5	100.0	7.6	97.8	151	

¹ MICS indicator 2.20 - Low-birthweight infants

² MICS indicator 2.21 - Infants weighed at birth

Table NU.S1: Low birth weight children					
Percentage of under-five children who weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016					
Region	Percentage of weight at birth:			Total	Number of under-five children
	Below 2,500 grams ¹	2,500 grams and above	Not weighed/ DK/Missing		
Thailand	8.6	88.2	3.2	100.0	12,250
Region					
Bangkok	5.9	87.2	6.8	100.0	1,146
Central	8.7	88.1	3.2	100.0	3,546
North	10.1	86.6	3.2	100.0	2,084
Northeast	8.2	89.8	2.0	100.0	3,545
South	9.4	87.6	3.0	100.0	1,929
Province					
Central					
Ratchaburi	7.1	90.5	2.5	100.0	560
Kanchanaburi	7.4	87.6	5.0	100.0	468
North					
Mae Hong Son	8.1	86.3	5.5	100.0	146
Tak	9.6	83.8	6.6	100.0	412
Northeast					
Buriram	8.4	83.2	8.4	100.0	915
Sisaket	8.0	91.4	0.6	100.0	844
Yasothon	13.8	85.8	0.4	100.0	378
Kalasin	7.0	92.2	0.8	100.0	521
Nakhon Phanom	8.9	90.1	1.0	100.0	471
South					
Songkhla	9.7	88.0	2.4	100.0	1,026
Satun	7.6	88.5	3.9	100.0	294
Pattani	7.1	91.1	1.8	100.0	677
Yala	5.3	94.1	0.5	100.0	262
Narathiwat	9.2	88.5	2.3	100.0	676

¹ Country specific indicator 2.S1 - Low-birthweight infants (born in last five years)

Table NU.2: 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 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016													
Region	Weight for age			Height for age			Weight for height			Number of children			
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Wasted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	Per cent below -2 SD ¹	-3 SD ²		Per cent below -2 SD ³	-3 SD ⁴		Per cent below -2 SD ⁵	-3 SD ⁶		Per cent above +2 SD ⁷			
Thailand	6.7	1.5	-0.2	11,189	10.5	2.6	-0.5	11,008	5.4	1.4	8.2	0.1	10,942
Province													
Central													
Bangkok	4.4	0.9	-0.1	806	7.9	1.8	-0.2	756	3.6	0.7	9.1	0.2	746
Central	6.8	2.3	-0.1	3,219	11.8	3.2	-0.5	3,165	5.2	1.8	8.8	0.1	3,162
North	6.9	1.4	-0.2	2,001	9.8	2.2	-0.5	1,975	5.2	1.1	8.2	0.1	1,971
Northeast	5.6	0.7	-0.2	3,369	8.7	1.6	-0.4	3,352	4.8	1.0	7.9	0.0	3,312
South	9.1	1.9	-0.4	1,795	13.6	4.0	-0.7	1,760	7.8	2.2	7.3	-0.1	1,751
North													
Mae Hong Son	9.5	2.6	-0.6	139	24.9	7.7	-1.0	137	4.8	1.2	3.7	0.0	136
Tak	11.7	2.4	-0.5	386	21.9	9.4	-0.9	382	8.0	2.9	11.1	0.0	385
Northeast													
Buriram	4.7	0.4	-0.2	771	6.7	1.5	-0.4	769	6.5	1.3	6.9	-0.1	763
Sisaket	9.3	1.8	-0.6	830	12.2	5.3	-0.8	820	7.8	0.7	4.0	-0.3	809
Yasothon	5.6	0.3	-0.2	365	7.3	1.7	-0.4	362	6.7	1.9	7.4	0.0	361
Kalasin	7.9	0.8	-0.2	512	10.7	3.1	-0.5	514	3.4	0.4	7.9	0.1	512
Nakhon Phanom	9.4	2.3	-0.6	459	15.5	4.7	-0.8	459	3.6	1.1	5.4	-0.2	459
South													
Songkhla	10.0	2.2	-0.5	969	13.0	1.8	-0.6	963	7.2	2.0	4.7	-0.3	962
Satun	7.5	1.6	-0.4	254	16.8	3.2	-0.7	254	5.9	0.7	6.6	0.0	254
Pattani	14.3	2.6	-0.8	666	19.3	7.1	-0.9	648	13.3	1.4	5.5	-0.5	653
Yala	12.9	2.2	-0.8	262	21.2	7.0	-1.1	262	6.4	1.8	5.3	-0.3	262
Narathiwat	16.2	5.1	-1.0	647	29.0	10.0	-1.2	647	10.7	4.7	3.7	-0.4	643

¹ MICS indicator 2.1a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)² MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)³ MICS indicator 2.2a ; SDG indicator 2.2.1 - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)⁴ MICS indicator 2.2b ; SDG indicator 2.2.1 - Stunting prevalence (severe)⁵ MICS indicator 2.3a ; SDG indicator 2.2.2 - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)⁶ MICS indicator 2.3b ; SDG indicator 2.2.2 - Wasting prevalence (severe)⁷ MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence

Table NU.3: Initial breastfeeding					
Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth, and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016					
Region	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹		Percentage who were first breastfed:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Thailand	97.4	39.9	77.9	24.0	2,092
Province					
Central					
Ratchaburi	94.5	14.6	57.0	24.1	103
Kanchanaburi	98.5	63.9	87.8	28.8	73
North					
Mae Hong Son	100.0	74.9	97.4	0.9	31
Tak	98.6	67.0	94.2	13.8	72
Northeast					
Buriram	98.8	34.1	79.4	13.8	127
Sisaket	98.1	39.4	77.4	8.9	118
Yasothon	99.9	10.1	86.4	42.3	58
Kalasin	95.8	51.5	85.7	9.8	76
Nakhon Phanom	99.5	73.4	83.6	9.9	85
South					
Songkhla	97.8	49.4	70.2	36.7	238
Satun	96.3	61.1	85.0	12.1	65
Pattani	99.3	46.9	91.4	36.1	138
Yala	100.0	28.5	86.1	5.4	41
Narathiwat	98.9	80.5	96.8	57.1	151

¹ MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed² MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

Table NU.4: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016									
	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months			Children age 20-23 months		
	Per cent exclusively breastfed ¹	Per cent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Per cent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of Children	Per cent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children		
Thailand	23.1	42.1	1,138	33.3	914	15.6	760		
Region									
Bangkok	(6.4)	(17.2)	133	19.5	62	(14.5)	47		
Central	27.4	51.4	321	38.1	226	12.2	207		
North	36.7	52.6	205	32.0	181	10.8	140		
Northeast	17.5	35.6	300	31.9	313	11.5	212		
South	21.6	43.0	179	36.6	131	30.4	153		
Province									
Central									
Ratchaburi	(9.4)	(43.3)	47	(39.9)	30	(38.8)	40		
Kanchanaburi	(*)	(*)	28	(27.2)	31	(22.0)	26		
North									
Mae Hong Son	(18.0)	(33.7)	20	(77.5)	9	(59.3)	8		
Tak	(20.7)	(65.9)	31	(76.4)	24	(6.8)	22		
Northeast									
Buriram	(*)	(*)	65	(37.2)	80	(11.3)	48		
Sisaket	(28.5)	(40.7)	62	(45.1)	47	(12.8)	43		
Yasothon	(20.4)	(28.3)	38	(9.8)	19	(10.9)	19		
Kalasin	(*)	(*)	35	(19.6)	36	(3.9)	34		
Nakhon Phanom	(41.7)	(51.3)	52	(31.6)	33	(*)	25		
South									
Songkhla	(19.0)	(52.2)	119	(27.5)	68	(36.6)	71		
Satun	(22.3)	(42.8)	21	(66.0)	11	23.0	30		
Pattani	(25.9)	(45.4)	70	(57.2)	33	(35.3)	41		
Yala	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	16	(55.9)	17		
Narathiwat	(8.6)	(65.9)	49	(72.4)	47	(53.8)	51		

¹ MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months³ MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year⁴ MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

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

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

Table NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding					
Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016					
	Median duration (in months) of:		Predominant breastfeeding	Number of children age 0-35 months	
	Any breastfeeding ¹	Exclusive breastfeeding			
Median	7.9	0.6	1.8	7,171	
Region					
Bangkok	6.1	0.4	0.5	646	
Central	11.1	0.4	2.7	2,107	
North	7.6	1.0	2.8	1,291	
Northeast	7.1	0.6	0.8	1,980	
South	10.1	0.7	2.1	1,147	
Province					
Central					
Ratchaburi	9.9	0.4	0.7	287	
Kanchanaburi	6.1	0.5	2.3	265	
North					
Mae Hong Son	22.7	0.6	0.6	90	
Tak	15.7	0.4	4.2	236	
Northeast					
Buri Ram	7.1	1.7	2.1	533	
Si Sa Ket	9.5	0.7	0.7	445	
Yasothon	6.8	0.6	0.7	214	
Kalasin	9.7	2.1	3.1	304	
Nakhon Phanom	7.0	1.7	2.7	283	
South					
Songkhla	8.2	0.6	2.8	617	
Satun	14.9	0.8	0.9	173	
Pattani	18.4	0.8	2.3	390	
Yala	14.5	2.9	5.0	126	
Narathiwat	21.5	0.4	4.9	411	
Mean (Thailand)	10.8	1.4	2.6	7,171	

¹ MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding

Table NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016						
	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Per cent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Per cent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Per cent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Thailand	23.1	1,138	29.6	3,484	28.0	4,622
Region						
Bangkok	(6.4)	133	27.2	292	20.6	425
Central	27.4	321	32.3	1,062	31.2	1,382
North	36.7	205	24.7	650	27.6	855
Northeast	17.5	300	26.8	917	24.5	1,217
South	21.6	179	36.1	563	32.6	742
Province						
Central						
Ratchaburi	(9.4)	47	36.0	145	29.5	192
Kanchanaburi	(*)	28	29.0	119	29.3	147
North						
Mae Hong Son	(18.0)	20	66.3	39	50.0	58
Tak	(20.7)	31	46.7	114	41.2	145
Northeast						
Buriram	(*)	65	33.2	254	31.2	318
Sisaket	(28.5)	62	34.5	206	33.1	268
Yasothon	(20.4)	38	26.8	109	25.1	146
Kalasin	(*)	35	29.9	155	31.8	190
Nakhon Phanom	(41.7)	52	29.5	135	32.9	187
South						
Songkhla	(19.0)	119	37.3	310	32.2	429
Satun	(22.3)	21	39.5	94	36.3	115
Pattani	(25.9)	70	53.6	180	45.9	250
Yala	(*)	18	36.5	58	40.4	77
Narathiwat	(8.6)	49	60.8	222	51.3	271

¹ MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

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

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

Table NU.7: Infant and young child feeding (YCF) 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 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

	Currently breastfeeding						Currently not breastfeeding						All		
	Per cent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Per cent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Per cent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months			
	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,c}		Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,c}		At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,a}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,b}		Minimum acceptable diet ^c		
Thailand	66.4	67.5	49.6	1,082	79.7	92.9	58.5	92.0	75.0	84.6	55.6	3,484			
Region															
Bangkok	(64.2)	(83.5)	(53.4)	81	87.6	94.4	68.5	97.5	81.2	91.2	64.1	292			
Central	70.6	60.7	50.9	358	71.0	94.1	54.3	95.6	69.1	82.1	53.1	1,062			
North	61.4	71.3	53.2	174	79.0	97.5	54.6	95.0	73.5	90.1	54.3	650			
Northeast	72.0	71.6	51.5	249	83.1	87.3	59.4	84.6	80.4	82.8	57.2	917			
South	58.0	64.6	41.2	220	86.5	94.2	64.6	91.3	75.6	82.1	55.0	563			
Province															
Central															
Ratchaburi	91.6	71.0	66.4	53	88.6	84.0	70.7	87.1	90.0	79.1	69.1	145			
Kanchanaburi	(65.9)	(91.1)	(62.6)	35	76.0	95.4	57.4	94.4	72.7	94.1	59.0	119			
North															
Mae Hong Son	58.9	80.5	56.4	27	94.1	97.5	75.9	91.3	69.2	85.4	62.0	39			
Tak	46.3	56.1	29.5	56	84.0	94.7	51.2	90.3	66.4	73.3	39.2	114			
Northeast															
Buriram	(83.6)	(77.5)	(67.3)	84	70.7	81.4	51.2	79.3	75.1	80.1	56.6	254			
Sisaket	(71.6)	(59.7)	(41.7)	74	77.9	93.5	58.9	90.4	75.8	81.2	52.7	206			
Yasothon	(93.2)	(54.2)	(50.3)	29	92.3	93.9	71.0	93.9	92.6	83.3	65.5	109			
Kalasin	(67.1)	(59.9)	(50.7)	46	95.0	88.1	69.7	84.8	86.9	79.2	63.7	155			
Nakhon Phanom	(66.8)	(83.5)	(53.7)	40	85.2	96.9	62.8	90.7	80.1	92.9	60.0	135			

Table NU.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 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All			
	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,c}	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,c}	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,a}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,b}	Minimum acceptable diet ^c	Number of children age 6-23 months
South												
Songkhla	55.3	66.9	43.9	123	92.7	97.8	53.0	82.7	77.6	85.1	49.3	310
Satun	70.8	74.1	61.3	41	86.0	90.3	70.7	87.3	80.1	82.7	66.2	94
Pattani	48.1	66.7	33.8	105	77.5	94.8	48.3	89.1	60.7	78.3	39.8	180
Yala	(65.5)	(55.9)	(49.7)	24	83.4	100.0	62.7	100.0	76.1	82.0	57.4	58
Narathiwat	43.8	44.5	25.6	168	(82.6)	(91.1)	(48.0)	(97.6)	50.8	54.8	30.6	222

¹ MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)
² MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)
³ MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children
⁴ MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity
⁵ MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency

^a Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 4 of 7 food groups: 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.
^b Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods or milk feeds, at least 4 times.
^c The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while for non-breastfed children it 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

Table NU.8: Bottle feeding		
Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a nipple during the previous day, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016		
	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Thailand	79.3	4,622
Region		
Bangkok	88.0	425
Central	83.2	1,382
North	71.7	855
Northeast	80.9	1,217
South	73.2	742
Province		
Central		
Ratchaburi	79.3	192
Kanchanaburi	83.8	147
North		
Mae Hong Son	34.9	58
Tak	50.6	145
Northeast		
Buriram	76.1	318
Sisaket	66.9	268
Yasothon	84.0	146
Kalasin	73.5	190
Nakhon Phanom	60.0	187
South		
Songkhla	71.9	429
Satun	70.6	115
Pattani	65.6	250
Yala	60.5	77
Narathiwat	68.3	271

¹ MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding

Table NU.9 Iodized salt consumption

Per cent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016									
	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:			Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt		
			No salt	Salt test result					
				Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM			15+ PPM ¹	
Thailand	90.6	28,652	8.2	7.1	11.4	73.3	100.0	28,273	
Region									
Bangkok	74.5	3,932	20.8	1.3	7.7	70.2	100.0	3,701	
Central	88.7	8,747	10.0	3.4	5.5	81.1	100.0	8,618	
North	95.5	5,103	4.5	8.3	8.2	78.9	100.0	5,102	
Northeast	95.4	7,161	4.4	16.0	23.1	56.5	100.0	7,147	
South	95.9	3,708	4.0	2.8	10.6	82.5	100.0	3,706	
Province									
Central									
Ratchaburi	89.8	1,625	9.2	2.4	2.5	85.9	100.0	1,606	
Kanchanaburi	92.1	1,232	7.9	6.3	11.9	74.0	100.0	1,232	
North									
Mae Hong Son	99.7	359	0.3	1.4	8.2	90.1	100.0	359	
Tak	92.3	943	6.9	3.5	6.5	83.1	100.0	936	
Northeast									
Buriram	94.6	2,011	5.1	1.6	8.2	85.1	100.0	2,003	
Sisaket	94.6	1,924	5.4	10.4	9.7	74.5	100.0	1,924	
Yasothon	97.5	858	2.5	17.4	14.8	65.3	100.0	858	
Kalasin	93.8	1,306	5.1	47.0	17.7	30.2	100.0	1,291	
Nakhon Phanom	97.6	1,082	2.4	31.2	34.2	32.2	100.0	1,082	
South									
Songkhla	91.7	2,820	8.3	6.5	8.1	77.1	100.0	2,820	
Satun	94.6	488	5.2	0.0	1.4	93.4	100.0	487	
Pattani	97.3	898	2.5	8.4	56.5	32.5	100.0	896	
Yala	95.4	692	4.6	5.9	25.9	63.5	100.0	692	
Narathiwat	99.8	972	0.2	0.5	15.2	84.1	100.0	972	

¹ MICS indicator 2.19 - Iodized salt consumption

Table NU.S2: Iodized salt consumption							
Percent distribution of households in which salt was tested by consumption of iodized salt, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016							
Region	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:			Total	Number of households in which salt was tested
			Not iodized 0 PPM	Salt test result >0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM		
Thailand	90.6	28,652	7.7	12.4	79.8	100.0	25,945
Region							
Bangkok	74.5	3,932	1.6	9.7	88.6	100.0	2,930
Central	88.7	8,747	3.7	6.1	90.1	100.0	7,757
North	95.5	5,103	8.7	8.6	82.6	100.0	4,872
Northeast	95.4	7,161	16.7	24.1	59.1	100.0	6,829
South	95.9	3,708	2.9	11.1	86.0	100.0	3,557
Province							
Central							
Ratchaburi	89.8	1,625	2.6	2.7	94.7	100.0	1,458
Kanchanaburi	92.1	1,232	6.8	12.9	80.3	100.0	1,135
North							
Mae Hong Son	99.7	359	1.4	8.2	90.4	100.0	357
Tak	92.3	943	3.7	7.0	89.3	100.0	871
Northeast							
Buriram	94.6	2,011	1.7	8.6	89.6	100.0	1,901
Sisaket	94.6	1,924	11.0	10.2	78.7	100.0	1,820
Yasothon	97.5	858	17.8	15.2	66.9	100.0	836
Kalasin	93.8	1,306	49.5	18.6	31.8	100.0	1,225
Nakhon Phanom	97.6	1,082	32.0	35.0	33.0	100.0	1,056
South							
Songkhla	91.7	2,820	7.1	8.9	84.1	100.0	2,586
Satun	94.6	488	0.0	1.5	98.5	100.0	462
Pattani	97.3	898	8.7	58.0	33.3	100.0	874
Yala	95.4	692	6.2	27.2	66.6	100.0	660
Narathiwat	99.8	972	0.5	15.2	84.3	100.0	970

III. Child Health

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

		Percentage of children vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases by their first birthday, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016												Number of children age 12-23 months
		Percentage of children who received:												
		BCG ¹			Polio			DPT			HepB			
1	2	3 ²	1	2	3 ³	1	2	3 ⁴	At birth	1	2	3 ⁴		
Thailand	96.2	95.5	94.5	93.0	91.6	87.6	93.1	93.8	92.1	84.3	89.0	71.6	3.3	2,510
Region														
Bangkok	99.0	98.2	96.4	96.5	94.6	91.3	96.2	93.3	88.4	96.2	91.4	75.2	0.4	178
Central	94.3	93.8	92.9	87.0	85.3	84.7	88.8	88.9	86.8	78.8	86.6	58.6	5.5	743
North	96.1	96.2	95.9	96.6	96.5	91.1	95.3	96.5	96.1	86.6	90.6	81.0	3.3	485
Northeast	98.5	97.3	97.2	95.7	95.3	89.4	96.7	96.8	96.9	88.9	93.9	79.8	1.1	708
South	94.4	93.7	90.4	92.5	89.8	84.1	90.8	93.5	88.5	81.8	81.4	68.1	4.6	398
Province														
Central														
Ratchaburi	86.3	85.8	85.0	82.3	85.4	83.1	85.9	85.3	84.5	80.8	77.2	71.7	13.7	113
Kanchanaburi	98.9	98.9	88.9	83.7	97.6	86.3	98.0	93.5	88.6	85.7	89.0	77.1	1.1	73
North														
Mae Hong Son	97.4	98.0	97.7	97.2	97.2	96.9	96.7	98.0	98.0	91.6	88.2	79.6	2.0	26
Tak	77.4	78.1	75.8	75.3	75.8	74.5	75.7	78.4	75.8	72.5	70.9	61.7	20.2	76
Northeast														
Buriram	94.1	94.3	89.1	94.0	92.5	87.8	93.6	93.0	92.2	85.3	91.5	77.4	5.3	184
Sisaket	97.4	97.4	96.7	97.4	97.4	92.6	97.4	96.7	95.4	85.8	86.0	79.4	2.6	149
Yasothon	98.9	99.8	99.5	99.8	99.5	96.2	98.9	99.8	99.5	95.6	95.3	90.2	0.0	71
Kalasin	99.7	99.1	97.8	98.2	97.5	97.3	98.7	98.4	97.4	96.8	87.6	83.1	0.3	117
Nakhon Phanom	99.3	99.2	99.0	99.2	99.2	95.8	99.2	99.2	99.0	95.4	92.9	89.2	0.7	105
South														
Songkhla	99.2	98.6	98.3	98.6	97.5	97.1	98.5	98.4	97.6	95.8	88.4	85.5	0.8	178
Satun	93.6	95.7	94.6	93.7	92.4	87.9	90.5	95.2	93.5	82.6	80.7	66.0	4.3	62
Pattani	94.1	83.2	70.5	83.0	71.9	56.6	92.8	82.8	70.7	52.3	56.9	40.3	2.6	112
Yala	98.4	87.8	78.9	80.9	72.6	56.2	92.2	87.1	72.5	56.0	63.4	38.5	1.6	44
Narathiwat	88.6	84.7	75.1	78.1	71.8	54.3	74.9	84.0	70.9	60.5	60.1	36.6	11.4	150

¹ MICS indicator 3.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage² MICS indicator 3.2 - Polio immunization coverage³ MICS indicator 3.3 - Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage⁴ MICS indicator 3.5 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage⁵ MICS indicator 3.4 - Measles immunization coverage⁶ MICS indicator 3.8 ; SDG 3.b.1 - Full immunization coverage^a Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, and Measles (MMR1) as per the vaccination schedule in Thailand

Table CH.2: Vaccinated at any time before the survey

Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016																			
Region	Percentage of children who received:																		
	BCG			Polio			DPT			HepB			MMR1						
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	At birth	1	2	3	Full ^a	None	Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months		
Thailand	96.4	95.8	94.9	86.9	94.2	92.0	89.0	94.2	92.0	89.0	94.2	94.1	92.9	86.6	92.9	79.1	3.3	86.0	2,510
Province																			
Bangkok	99.6	99.1	97.2	90.6	97.8	95.3	92.7	96.6	97.1	94.1	92.9	86.6	92.9	79.1	3.3	86.0	2,510		
Central	94.5	93.8	92.9	82.2	90.2	85.3	84.8	90.6	88.9	87.2	79.3	90.5	96.7	83.1	0.4	91.2	178		
North	96.1	96.2	95.9	91.1	96.7	96.5	94.1	95.3	96.5	96.1	90.8	91.8	91.8	86.1	3.3	91.3	485		
Northeast	98.9	97.9	97.5	88.7	96.5	95.6	90.4	97.3	97.5	97.3	90.6	96.8	96.8	85.5	1.1	92.1	708		
South	94.6	93.9	91.5	86.0	92.7	91.0	86.3	93.2	93.7	91.1	86.3	88.8	81.1	4.6	91.1	398			
Central																			
Ratchaburi	86.3	85.8	85.0	82.7	85.4	85.0	83.5	85.9	85.3	84.5	82.1	80.0	75.3	13.7	82.3	113			
Kanchanaburi	98.9	98.9	88.9	84.8	98.9	97.6	88.7	98.0	93.5	88.6	87.3	93.3	82.6	1.1	85.5	73			
North																			
Mae Hong Son	98.1	98.1	98.1	96.6	97.8	97.4	97.2	96.9	98.1	98.1	96.8	93.1	89.7	1.9	95.1	26			
Tak	77.4	78.1	75.8	75.3	79.1	75.8	75.0	75.7	78.4	75.8	75.3	72.2	66.5	20.2	78.8	76			
Northeast																			
Buriram	94.1	94.7	89.4	83.9	94.4	92.9	89.6	93.6	94.1	93.3	87.9	94.2	83.1	5.3	84.2	184			
Sisaket	97.4	97.4	96.7	94.6	97.4	97.4	94.6	97.4	96.7	96.7	94.6	94.4	91.7	2.6	96.5	149			
Yasothon	98.9	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	98.9	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.3	98.2	0.0	97.0	71			
Kalasin	99.7	99.1	98.2	97.4	99.1	97.9	97.6	98.7	98.4	97.8	97.5	92.8	89.7	0.3	97.7	117			
Nakhon Phanom	99.3	99.2	99.0	95.4	99.2	99.2	95.8	99.2	99.2	99.0	95.4	98.9	95.2	0.7	98.8	105			
South																			
Songkhla	99.2	99.2	98.8	97.4	99.2	98.0	97.7	99.2	98.9	98.6	97.4	97.9	96.5	0.8	92.3	178			
Satun	95.7	95.7	95.7	89.7	93.7	93.5	88.6	92.6	95.4	94.8	83.8	88.9	78.5	4.3	81.9	62			
Pattani	95.9	84.6	75.4	64.8	84.4	76.9	67.4	92.8	84.2	75.7	66.8	63.7	57.9	2.6	90.1	112			
Yala	98.4	87.8	81.8	61.2	80.9	75.4	57.9	92.2	87.1	75.1	57.4	77.4	51.3	1.6	91.0	44			
Narathiwat	88.6	85.6	75.6	63.1	79.0	72.3	59.7	75.1	84.8	71.4	63.7	68.1	48.2	11.4	79.2	150			

^a Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, and Measles (MMR1) as per the vaccination schedule in Thailand

Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016								
	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received:					Protected against tetanus ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime			
Thailand	51.6	19.2	2.5	0.7	0.0	73.9	2,092	
Region								
Bangkok	60.3	17.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	77.3	231	
Central	58.6	13.2	4.1	0.8	0.0	76.7	713	
North	41.4	23.3	0.6	1.8	0.0	67.1	354	
Northeast	45.6	24.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	71.2	437	
South	49.4	22.6	3.8	0.5	0.0	76.2	359	
Province								
Central								
Ratchaburi	64.3	11.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	76.7	103	
Kanchanaburi	66.9	9.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	84.3	73	
North								
Mae Hong Son	61.4	17.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	80.7	31	
Tak	49.0	19.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	68.9	72	
Northeast								
Buriram	30.3	16.8	3.3	1.3	0.0	51.8	127	
Sisaket	45.8	23.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	72.1	118	
Yasothon	58.6	20.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	85.5	58	
Kalasin	36.2	30.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	67.7	76	
Nakhon Phanom	53.4	11.6	1.1	0.5	0.0	66.6	85	
South								
Songkhla	57.4	13.4	1.9	2.0	0.0	74.7	238	
Satun	35.5	31.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	71.7	65	
Pattani	52.9	15.6	7.0	0.4	0.0	76.0	138	
Yala	43.1	32.0	6.3	1.0	0.0	82.5	41	
Narathiwat	83.2	8.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	92.1	151	

¹ MICS indicator 3.9 - Neonatal tetanus protection

Table CH.4: Reported disease episodes

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:				Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever		
Thailand	4.9	1.4	18.9	12,250	
Region					
Bangkok	3.8	1.3	18.6	1,146	
Central	3.5	1.9	13.7	3,546	
North	6.6	1.2	20.4	2,084	
Northeast	5.3	1.4	21.1	3,545	
South	5.6	1.0	23.2	1,929	
Province					
Central					
Ratchaburi	5.1	3.0	22.3	560	
Kanchanaburi	7.5	4.8	27.7	468	
North					
Mae Hong Son	0.9	0.1	9.3	146	
Tak	3.4	3.1	24.3	412	
Northeast					
Buriram	3.6	0.9	17.7	915	
Sisaket	8.5	0.5	28.2	844	
Yasothon	1.6	0.0	13.2	378	
Kalasin	6.1	4.9	24.5	521	
Nakhon Phanom	6.9	0.5	21.5	471	
South					
Songkhla	9.7	0.5	27.4	1,026	
Satun	6.7	1.9	21.5	294	
Pattani	3.1	0.7	11.5	677	
Yala	2.3	0.5	9.8	262	
Narathiwat	2.3	2.0	10.4	676	

Table CH.5: Solid fuel use

Per cent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

Region	Electricity	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:					Total	Solid fuels for cooking ¹	Number of household members
		Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	Charcoal	Wood	Other fuel	No food cooked in the household			
Thailand	3.4	73.3	12.1	9.1	0.0	2.1	100.0	21.1	92,073
Province									
Central									
Bangkok	6.0	87.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	5.9	100.0	0.5	12,517
Central	3.2	90.0	4.2	1.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	5.2	27,739
North	2.6	57.9	18.9	18.8	0.0	1.7	100.0	37.7	15,301
Northeast	2.3	47.7	28.0	20.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	48.7	24,242
South	4.6	90.6	1.8	1.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	3.3	12,273
North									
Mae Hong Son	1.5	38.4	0.8	58.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	59.8	1,122
Tak	3.4	59.0	22.0	14.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	36.7	3,043
Northeast									
Buriram	3.3	52.8	29.9	12.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	42.7	6,627
Sisaket	2.1	42.0	41.2	12.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	54.0	6,473
Yasothon	0.8	23.2	48.8	26.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	75.4	2,719
Kalasin	0.8	39.2	21.2	37.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	58.2	4,239
Nakhon Phanom	1.8	33.6	20.3	42.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	62.9	3,502
South									
Songkhla	3.1	92.3	0.2	1.1	3.3	0.0	100.0	1.3	8,690
Satun	1.4	92.3	0.5	4.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	4.5	1,799
Pattani	11.3	83.6	1.0	3.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	4.1	3,457
Yala	5.7	91.5	0.1	0.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	0.6	2,422
Narathiwat	2.4	97.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.2	3,874

¹ MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking

Table CH.6: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

		Per cent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016							Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
		In the house		Place of cooking:			Total		
		In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house	In a separate building	Outdoors	Other place	Total		
Thailand		41.0	20.0	30.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	19,468	
Region									
Bangkok		38.3	6.4	9.0	46.3	0.0	100.0	64	
Central		39.2	24.8	28.5	7.6	0.0	100.0	1,429	
North		49.6	19.3	23.9	7.1	0.0	100.0	5,773	
Northeast		37.0	19.7	35.2	8.0	0.0	100.0	11,801	
South		38.7	24.6	15.3	20.9	0.5	100.0	401	
Province									
Central									
Ratchaburi		45.6	26.8	19.5	8.1	0.0	100.0	291	
Kanchanaburi		35.3	26.7	25.8	12.2	0.0	100.0	347	
North									
Mae Hong Son		46.3	21.4	31.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	670	
Tak		48.1	47.8	3.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,116	
Northeast									
Buriram		21.7	26.1	44.5	7.8	0.0	100.0	2,830	
Sisaket		24.4	60.1	14.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	3,495	
Yasothon		2.5	1.7	78.7	17.1	0.0	100.0	2,050	
Kalasin		30.0	39.6	18.1	12.3	0.0	100.0	2,469	
Nakhon Phanom		53.7	9.7	27.1	9.5	0.0	100.0	2,203	
South									
Songkhla		22.7	33.6	21.6	22.1	0.0	100.0	111	
Satun		38.2	24.1	31.7	6.1	0.0	100.0	81	
Pattani		46.8	20.4	24.1	8.7	0.0	100.0	143	
Yala		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	100.0	14	
Narathiwat		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	100.0	8	

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

Table CH.7: Care-seeking during fever

		Percentage of children for whom:							Number of children with fever in last two weeks
		Advice or treatment was sought from:		Percentage of children for whom:			No advice or treatment sought		
		Health facilities or providers		Community health provider ^a	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, b}			
Public	Private	Community health provider ^a	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, b}	No advice or treatment sought				
Thailand	46.2	33.1	0.6	1.5	75.6	23.5	2,321		
Region									
Bangkok	24.4	50.2	0.0	5.7	70.6	23.7	213		
Central	43.8	29.0	0.7	0.1	69.5	30.5	486		
North	44.6	34.8	0.2	2.5	78.3	21.3	426		
Northeast	56.5	30.5	0.4	1.0	81.9	17.5	748		
South	43.7	32.0	1.6	0.8	71.7	27.9	448		
Province									
Central									
Ratchaburi	50.3	35.4	0.0	0.6	82.0	17.4	125		
Kanchanaburi	52.6	45.6	0.0	0.8	88.8	11.2	130		
North									
Mae Hong Son	(64.8)	(4.3)	(4.0)	(0.5)	(67.9)	(32.1)	14		
Tak	51.4	25.3	2.6	0.0	71.8	28.2	100		
Northeast									
Buriram	66.1	19.9	0.8	0.0	85.3	14.7	162		
Sisaket	67.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	81.3	18.7	238		
Yasothon	68.8	17.7	0.0	2.6	89.1	10.9	50		
Kalasin	45.2	27.1	0.6	3.8	75.0	24.5	128		
Nakhon Phanom	63.7	25.2	1.2	0.5	86.7	13.3	101		
South									
Songkhla	41.1	36.0	3.5	0.0	74.8	25.2	281		
Satun	32.3	28.1	0.5	0.0	59.8	40.2	63		
Pattani	53.7	27.1	2.7	0.0	77.0	23.0	78		
Yala	(67.0)	(30.8)	(10.7)	(16.9)	(82.2)	(10.5)	26		
Narathiwat	83.8	34.4	0.6	0.0	95.1	4.9	70		

¹ MICS indicator 3.20 - Care-seeking for fever^a Community health providers include both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as shops

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

Table CH.8: Treatment of children with fever								
Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016								
Region	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:							Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Antibiotic pill or syrup	Antibiotic injection	Paracetamol	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	
Thailand	57.5	1.1	52.5	2.5	3.8	7.4	2.7	2,321
Province								
Central								
Ratchaburi	62.4	0.5	42.3	1.0	0.0	5.3	5.7	213
Kanchanaburi	54.1	0.1	45.6	0.8	1.4	7.7	4.6	486
North	66.8	1.1	46.8	2.3	4.7	4.0	2.8	426
Northeast	54.2	2.5	64.3	3.9	7.8	12.4	1.2	748
South	55.5	0.2	50.7	2.8	0.7	3.1	1.6	448
Central								
Ratchaburi	85.5	0.3	58.1	2.2	11.3	1.1	0.6	125
Kanchanaburi	74.1	1.4	52.1	2.6	2.5	0.0	1.7	130
North	(62.2)	(2.7)	(32.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	14
Mae Hong Son	75.7	3.3	16.7	0.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	100
Northeast								
Buriram	42.9	4.9	71.5	1.5	12.4	10.1	10.6	162
Sisaket	2.0	0.0	32.6	0.6	0.0	82.3	0.9	238
Yasothon	48.7	1.1	82.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	50
Kalasin	82.6	4.1	38.2	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.5	128
Nakhon Phanom	86.4	0.0	22.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	101
South								
Songkhla	50.7	0.0	50.0	0.4	3.2	14.8	1.5	281
Satun	66.3	0.0	49.9	3.1	2.1	1.9	1.1	63
Pattani	53.3	0.0	64.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.8	78
Yala	(46.6)	(0.0)	(54.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	26
Narathiwat	56.9	0.0	48.6	33.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	70

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

IV. Water and Sanitation

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

		Main source of drinking water														Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of households members
		Improved sources							Unimproved sources									
		Piped water			Tube-well/bore-hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain-water collection	Bottled water ^a	Unprotected well	Tanker truck	Surface water	Bottled water ^a	Other ^b				
Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/stand-pipe															
Thailand	26.7	1.5	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.5	0.0	15.3	50.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	98.0	92,073	
Region																		
Bangkok	68.2	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	12,517	
Central	26.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.0	12.2	56.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	98.5	27,739	
North	29.3	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	3.7	0.0	11.4	51.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	98.8	15,301	
Northeast	11.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.0	33.3	50.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.7	24,242	
South	13.3	3.3	0.2	0.1	3.9	6.5	0.0	7.5	59.7	2.4	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	94.4	12,273	
Province																		
Central																		
Ratchaburi	16.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	13.4	66.0	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	97.5	5,427	
Kanchanaburi	15.7	1.1	0.1	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	24.6	54.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	99.0	3,809	
North																		
Mae Hong Son	37.4	12.8	0.3	1.4	0.1	6.2	1.1	0.3	39.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.2	1,122	
Tak	28.4	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.0	7.7	55.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	97.3	3,043	
Northeast																		
Buriram	6.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	44.5	42.4	1.7	3.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	94.8	6,627	
Sisaket	5.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.7	0.0	39.9	43.6	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	96.9	6,473	
Yasothon	25.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	24.6	49.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,719	
Kalasin	8.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	7.8	80.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.4	4,239	
Nakhon Phanom	12.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	1.1	0.0	11.7	67.1	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.8	3,502	
South																		
Songkhla	21.0	2.0	0.2	0.3	9.7	5.5	0.0	4.6	54.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.9	8,690	
Satun	9.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.2	0.0	8.3	63.3	2.0	0.0	0.3	9.2	0.0	100.0	88.6	1,799	
Pattani	26.4	30.9	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	34.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.1	3,457	
Yala	30.6	11.5	0.0	0.1	1.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	44.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.3	2,422	
Narathiwat	8.3	4.1	1.2	0.0	10.1	28.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	17.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	79.5	3,874	

¹ MICS indicator 4.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

^a Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

^b Including unprotected spring and cart with tank/ drum

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016													
	Water treatment method used in the household										Number of household members	Percentage of household members using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method ¹	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other					
Thailand	65.4	10.8	0.1	2.6	22.1	1.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	92,073	21.6	1,828	
Region													
Bangkok	32.5	17.9	0.2	1.4	62.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	12,517	(*)	4	
Central	63.3	14.4	0.0	1.2	25.5	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	27,739	21.5	406	
North	67.9	3.3	0.0	2.4	15.1	3.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	15,301	7.6	180	
Northeast	79.9	5.6	0.0	4.5	7.8	0.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	24,242	25.3	550	
South	71.5	14.8	0.1	3.4	10.6	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	12,273	22.4	688	
Province													
Central													
Ratchaburi	80.2	4.8	0.0	1.2	11.0	1.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	5,427	35.1	137	
Kanchanaburi	79.2	3.1	0.0	3.6	12.0	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	3,809	(30.8)	37	
North													
Mae Hong Son	73.4	20.6	0.4	2.4	6.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1,122	(19.5)	9	
Tak	77.2	12.3	0.0	1.8	8.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	3,043	10.0	83	
Northeast													
Buriram	89.9	5.9	0.0	0.6	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	6,627	12.6	343	
Sisaket	86.8	7.3	0.4	2.4	3.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	6,473	9.0	198	
Yasothon	73.8	6.0	0.1	8.8	11.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2,719	(*)	1	
Kalasin	93.4	1.4	0.3	1.1	3.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	4,239	(*)	26	
Nakhon Phanom	79.9	8.6	0.0	4.5	6.8	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	3,502	5.0	78	
South													
Songkhla	71.4	12.3	0.1	2.2	14.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	8,690	19.2	181	
Satun	79.0	7.5	0.0	3.6	10.4	0.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	1,799	7.2	206	
Pattani	66.9	20.1	0.5	1.7	11.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	3,457	(3.4)	31	
Yala	43.5	48.3	0.5	0.7	18.9	1.2	14.1	0.0	0.0	2,422	33.7	113	
Narathiwat	46.5	48.8	0.0	0.8	4.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	3,874	55.6	794	

¹ MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment

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

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

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Per cent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

Region	Time to source of drinking water										Number of household members	
	Users of improved drinking water sources					Users of unimproved drinking water sources						Total
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK				
Thailand	97.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	92,073	
Province												
Central												
Bangkok	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,517	
Central	98.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	27,739	
North	97.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,301	
Northeast	96.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	24,242	
South	94.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,273	
North												
Mae Hong Son	95.8	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,122	
Tak	95.9	1.2	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,043	
Northeast												
Buriram	93.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	2.8	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,627	
Sisaket	88.6	7.9	0.4	0.0	0.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,473	
Yasothon	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,719	
Kalasin	99.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,239	
Nakhon Phanom	96.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,502	
South												
Songkhla	97.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,690	
Satun	88.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.8	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,799	
Pattani	98.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,457	
Yala	95.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,422	
Narathiwat	79.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,874	

Table WS.4: Types of sanitation facilities									
Per cent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016									
	Type of toilet facility used by household								
	Improved sanitation facility			Unimproved sanitation facility			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Flush/Pour flush to:			Flush/Pour flush to somewhere else					
Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Flush/Pour flush to unknown place, Ventilated improved pit latrine, Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit Bucket, Hanging toilet/ latrine Missing/DK	Flush/Pour flush to somewhere else				
Thailand	7.8	88.2	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	92,073
Region									
Bangkok	21.3	78.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,517
Central	8.5	87.4	3.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	27,739
North	1.7	89.3	8.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	15,301
Northeast	5.7	92.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	24,242
South	4.1	89.5	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	12,273
Province									
Central									
Ratchaburi	16.6	81.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	5,427
Kanchanaburi	5.8	93.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,809
North									
Mae Hong Son	1.8	86.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,122
Tak	3.1	63.3	15.6	14.9	2.6	0.6	0.6	100.0	3,043
Northeast									
Buriram	10.4	89.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,627
Sisaket	0.9	98.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,473
Yasothon	0.4	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,719
Kalasin	5.8	93.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,239
Nakhon Phanom	11.6	88.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,502
South									
Songkhla	3.6	95.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	8,690
Satun	0.2	87.9	11.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,799
Pattani	0.3	97.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	100.0	3,457
Yala	7.7	90.4	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,422
Narathiwat	37.0	60.1	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	100.0	3,874

Table WS.5: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Per cent 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 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

	Not shared ¹	Users of improved sanitation facilities			Users of unimproved sanitation facilities			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
		Public facility	Shared by 5 households or less	More than 5 households	Missing/DK	Not shared	Shared by 5 households or less			
Thailand	97.2	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	92,073
Region										
Bangkok	94.7	0.1	3.7	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,517
Central	97.1	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	27,739
North	97.5	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	15,301
Northeast	98.7	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	24,242
South	97.0	0.1	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	12,273
Province										
Central										
Ratchaburi	97.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	5,427
Kanchanaburi	96.8	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	3,809
North										
Mae Hong Son	98.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,122
Tak	91.0	0.3	5.1	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.3	0.6	100.0	3,043
Northeast										
Buriram	98.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	6,627
Sisaket	98.8	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	6,473
Yasothon	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,719
Kalasin	99.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,239
Nakhon Phanom	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,502
South										
Songkhla	97.9	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	8,690
Satun	97.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,799
Pattani	95.8	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	100.0	3,457
Yala	98.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,422
Narathiwat	98.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	3,874

¹ MICS indicator 4.3 ; SDG indicator 1.4.1 & 6.2.1 - Use of improved sanitation

Table WS 6: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016												
Region	Improved drinking water ^{1, a}			Percentage of household population using:					Number of household members			
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation ²	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation	Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation		
Thailand	74.4	23.6	2.0	100.0	97.2	2.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	95.3		92,073
Province												
Central												
Bangkok	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.6		12,517
Central	78.0	20.5	1.5	100.0	97.1	2.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	95.7		27,739
North	78.7	20.1	1.2	100.0	97.5	2.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	96.4		15,301
Northeast	58.0	39.7	2.3	100.0	98.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	96.4		24,242
South	67.8	26.6	5.6	100.0	97.0	2.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	91.5		12,273
Province												
Central												
Ratchaburi	82.8	14.7	2.5	100.0	97.4	1.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	95.4		5,427
Kanchanaburi	68.8	30.2	1.0	100.0	96.8	2.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	95.9		3,809
North												
Mae Hong Son	88.5	10.7	0.8	100.0	98.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.9		1,122
Tak	85.1	12.1	2.7	100.0	91.0	5.8	2.6	0.6	100.0	88.6		3,043
Northeast												
Buriram	44.2	50.6	5.2	100.0	98.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	93.7		6,627
Sisaket	48.4	48.5	3.1	100.0	98.8	0.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	95.8		6,473
Yasothon	74.7	25.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0		2,719
Kalasin	90.0	9.4	0.6	100.0	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.0		4,239
Nakhon Phanom	74.2	23.6	2.2	100.0	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4		3,502
South												
Songkhla	65.3	32.6	2.1	100.0	97.9	1.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	95.8		8,690
Satun	63.9	24.7	11.4	100.0	97.9	1.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	86.6		1,799
Pattani	89.1	10.0	0.9	100.0	95.8	2.4	0.1	1.7	100.0	95.0		3,457
Yala	85.0	10.3	4.7	100.0	98.8	0.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	94.3		2,422
Narathiwat	28.2	51.3	20.5	100.0	98.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	100.0	78.9		3,874

¹ MICS indicator 4.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources² MICS indicator 4.3 ; SDG indicator 1.4.1 & 6.2.1 - Use of improved sanitation^a Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table WS.7: Disposal of child's faeces

Per cent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stool, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

Region	Place of disposal of child's faeces										Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ¹	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Buried	Left in the open	Used disposable diapers and thrown into garbage	Thrown into garbage but did not use disposable diapers	Other/ Missing/ DK	Total			
Thailand	24.6	17.4	2.0	5.5	2.4	42.7	5.3	0.1	100.0	42.0	7,235	
Province												
Central												
Bangkok	13.2	21.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	61.8	2.2	0.1	100.0	34.4	656	
Central	20.2	20.3	1.1	1.6	2.0	47.5	7.2	0.0	100.0	40.5	2,113	
North	31.0	20.2	2.6	3.8	4.7	32.4	5.2	0.0	100.0	51.2	1,305	
Northeast	29.8	16.0	1.8	13.9	2.3	31.2	4.8	0.1	100.0	45.8	2,005	
South	23.1	9.0	3.7	2.8	1.8	54.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	32.2	1,157	
Province												
Central												
Ratchaburi	14.3	17.5	1.1	1.0	5.8	37.5	22.4	0.4	100.0	31.8	289	
Kanchanaburi	32.1	7.4	0.1	4.2	10.2	37.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	39.5	265	
North												
Mae Hong Son	40.2	32.8	0.1	1.3	10.9	12.7	0.2	1.6	100.0	73.1	91	
Tak	27.9	24.7	4.6	1.2	13.2	27.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	52.6	237	
Northeast												
Buriram	34.2	14.9	0.6	10.4	4.1	32.6	1.7	1.5	100.0	49.0	534	
Sisaket	30.8	3.4	14.9	10.7	0.6	38.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	34.2	447	
Yasothon	21.9	25.2	0.0	2.7	0.2	49.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	47.1	217	
Kalasin	28.3	18.4	0.5	15.1	1.5	33.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	46.7	304	
Nakhon Phanom	34.0	10.7	0.6	2.8	2.1	47.8	1.8	0.3	100.0	44.7	284	
South												
Songkhla	15.4	11.8	3.5	4.0	2.9	54.7	7.6	0.2	100.0	27.1	622	
Satun	18.0	9.8	2.1	3.7	7.0	54.7	4.7	0.0	100.0	27.7	174	
Pattani	15.9	1.5	2.9	9.2	0.4	66.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	17.4	393	
Yala	8.1	0.2	3.7	1.7	0.8	84.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	8.3	128	
Narathiwat	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	90.6	4.2	0.0	100.0	4.5	412	

¹ MICS indicator 4.4 - Safe disposal of child's faeces

Table WS.8: Water and soap at place for handwashing

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and per cent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at specific place for handwashing, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

	Percentage of households:		Number of households	Place for handwashing observed				Total	Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present ¹	Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot		
	Where place for handwashing was observed	With no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot		Water is available and: Soap present	Water is not available and: Ash, or sand present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	No soap and other cleansing agent present				No specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	
Thailand	83.2	7.1	28,652	81.2	0.0	6.7	2.1	2.1	7.9	100.0	81.2	25,865
Region												
Bangkok	51.0	11.2	3,932	76.9	0.0	2.6	1.5	0.9	18.1	100.0	76.9	2,449
Central	84.7	5.9	8,747	85.7	0.0	5.6	1.5	0.8	6.5	100.0	85.7	7,927
North	94.5	3.8	5,103	85.1	0.0	8.4	1.1	1.5	3.9	100.0	85.1	5,015
Northeast	91.5	7.0	7,161	78.6	0.0	8.4	3.2	2.7	7.1	100.0	78.6	7,054
South	81.8	10.4	3,708	73.7	0.0	5.8	3.6	5.7	11.3	100.0	73.7	3,420
Province												
Central												
Ratchaburi	84.5	7.8	1,625	85.5	0.0	3.6	1.4	1.1	8.4	100.0	85.5	1,499
Kanchanaburi	83.2	9.0	1,232	75.3	0.0	7.6	1.3	6.0	9.7	100.0	75.3	1,136
North												
Mae Hong Son	92.6	7.3	359	71.9	0.0	10.7	3.8	6.3	7.3	100.0	71.9	358
Tak	95.0	4.0	943	78.9	0.0	5.8	3.8	7.4	4.1	100.0	78.9	934
Northeast												
Buriram	81.6	11.7	2,011	73.9	0.0	5.4	3.7	4.5	12.5	100.0	73.9	1,876
Sisaket	96.7	2.4	1,924	73.1	0.2	5.3	17.5	1.4	2.4	100.0	73.3	1,906
Yasothon	97.6	2.4	858	89.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.2	2.4	100.0	89.2	858
Kalasin	93.5	4.9	1,306	79.1	0.0	8.5	1.3	6.1	4.9	100.0	79.1	1,284
Nakhon Phanom	87.5	12.0	1,082	70.8	0.0	12.6	2.8	1.7	12.1	100.0	70.8	1,077
South												
Songkhla	84.3	5.3	2,820	68.2	0.0	5.7	10.7	9.5	5.9	100.0	68.2	2,527
Satun	83.0	10.8	488	65.4	0.0	16.5	1.8	4.8	11.5	100.0	65.4	458
Pattani	77.6	13.1	898	48.5	0.0	24.9	4.5	7.7	14.4	100.0	48.5	814
Yala	97.7	2.1	692	88.6	0.0	0.5	2.8	6.0	2.1	100.0	88.6	690
Narathiwat	70.1	17.7	972	56.8	0.1	1.6	16.0	5.4	20.2	100.0	56.9	854

¹ MICS indicator 4.5 ; SDG indicator 6.2.1 - Place for handwashing

Table WS.9: Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

Per cent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016													
Region	Place for handwashing observed					Place for handwashing not observed				Total	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling ¹	Number of households	
	Soap or other cleansing agent observed		Soap or other cleansing agent not observed			Soap or other cleansing agent shown		No soap or other cleansing agent in household					Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent
	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Soap or other cleansing agent in household	No soap or other cleansing agent in household							
75.3	4.8	3.0	0.2	5.5	2.0	9.3	100.0	85.5	28,652				
Thailand													
Region													
Bangkok	48.9	0.9	1.1	0.2	7.7	4.7	36.6					3,932	
Central	79.0	4.4	1.1	0.1	5.9	1.2	8.2					8,747	
North	84.7	4.2	5.3	0.3	3.4	1.0	1.2					5,103	
Northeast	80.6	7.2	3.7	0.0	2.9	1.9	3.7					7,161	
South	71.2	5.5	4.7	0.3	10.6	2.8	4.7					3,708	
Province													
Central													
Ratchaburi	80.2	3.4	1.0	0.0	8.1	0.7	6.7					1,625	
Kanchanaburi	70.7	5.1	7.4	0.1	10.1	2.9	3.8					1,232	
North													
Mae Hong Son	75.6	4.2	12.5	0.2	6.7	0.7	0.0					359	
Tak	81.9	4.4	8.7	0.0	2.1	1.0	1.9					943	
Northeast													
Buriram	72.4	5.2	3.8	0.3	4.0	9.3	5.1					2,011	
Sisaket	90.0	4.3	2.4	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.6					1,924	
Yasothon	89.2	3.6	4.8	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0					858	
Kalasin	79.1	7.0	7.4	0.0	2.0	2.1	2.4					1,306	
Nakhon Phanom	73.3	10.9	3.4	0.0	1.8	9.5	1.1					1,082	
South													
Songkhla	70.7	6.7	6.7	0.3	5.7	1.6	8.4					2,820	
Satun	63.0	8.4	10.7	0.8	6.4	6.3	4.3					488	
Pattani	48.0	23.0	5.3	1.3	11.4	8.7	2.4					898	
Yala	91.2	5.0	1.5	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.2					692	
Narathiwat	63.9	4.2	0.7	1.3	12.1	8.6	9.3					972	

¹ MICS indicator 4.6 - Availability of soap or other cleansing agent



V. Reproductive Health

Table RH.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the one-year period preceding the survey, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016	
	Total fertility rate
	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)
Thailand	51
Region	
Bangkok	48
Central	41
North	72
Northeast	47
South	58
Province	
Central	
Ratchaburi	45
Kanchanaburi	46
North	
Mae Hong Son	127
Tak	89
Northeast	
Buriram	50
Sisaket	17
Yasothon	37
Kalasin	98
Nakhon Phanom	52
South	
Songkhla	58
Satun	31
Pattani	45
Yala	18
Narathiwat	27
	1.5

¹ MICS indicator 5.1 ; SDG indicator 3.7.2 - Adolescent birth rate

Table RH.2: Early childbearing

		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 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
		Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹			
Thailand		9.1	1.8	10.9	0.4	3,359	9.4	2,878		
Region										
Bangkok		7.0	0.0	7.0	0.3	386	8.8	535		
Central		6.8	1.2	8.0	0.4	958	7.1	1,075		
North		13.4	1.6	15.0	0.5	480	10.1	404		
Northeast		9.5	2.9	12.4	0.4	1,057	13.7	445		
South		10.2	2.1	12.2	0.3	478	11.2	418		
Province										
Central										
Ratchaburi		11.1	2.1	13.2	0.0	189	13.6	193		
Kanchanaburi		16.2	0.0	16.2	1.7	133	23.6	104		
North										
Mae Hong Son		15.7	5.9	21.6	0.0	35	11.8	26		
Tak		16.9	2.6	19.5	1.4	117	16.6	82		
Northeast										
Buriram		9.1	0.0	9.1	0.4	273	17.6	129		
Sisaket		7.1	2.1	9.2	0.1	282	7.8	109		
Yasothon		9.3	1.5	10.8	0.8	123	15.2	50		
Kalasin		11.8	3.0	14.8	0.0	150	18.0	90		
Nakhon Phanom		12.8	0.0	12.8	0.7	149	10.4	71		
South										
Songkhla		8.8	2.6	11.3	0.2	397	8.1	323		
Satun		7.1	4.0	11.2	0.4	83	19.5	53		
Pattani		6.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	187	7.5	109		
Yala		2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	136	3.1	130		
Narathiwat		5.7	0.0	5.7	0.1	183	5.6	178		

¹ MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing

Table RH.3: Use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016															
	Per cent of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):														
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other*	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	Number of women age 15-49 currently married or in union
Thailand	21.6	24.3	0.4	0.4	14.0	1.1	32.8	2.5	1.3	1.5	0.1	75.5	2.8	78.4	16,756
Region															
Bangkok	26.7	21.3	0.1	0.1	9.2	0.7	33.2	5.2	1.4	1.8	0.3	69.9	3.2	73.3	2,097
Central	21.1	23.0	0.5	0.1	13.0	1.1	35.7	2.0	1.6	1.8	0.0	75.5	3.4	78.9	5,438
North	22.1	21.1	0.7	0.1	22.4	2.1	28.1	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	77.0	0.9	77.9	2,718
Northeast	15.5	32.9	0.5	0.7	13.1	0.6	33.6	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.1	82.8	1.7	84.5	4,191
South	28.8	18.4	0.2	1.0	12.1	1.3	29.7	2.9	2.3	2.9	0.3	65.8	5.4	71.2	2,311
Province															
Central															
Ratchaburi	19.2	30.7	0.0	0.6	10.5	1.3	32.0	2.5	0.5	2.4	0.2	77.9	2.9	80.8	927
Kanchanaburi	20.7	25.7	0.6	0.0	15.2	1.5	32.7	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	79.0	0.3	79.3	674
North															
Mae Hong Son	19.8	25.0	0.1	0.0	33.0	0.7	19.5	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	79.4	0.7	80.2	222
Tak	30.0	23.4	0.4	0.4	18.0	1.3	25.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	69.0	1.0	70.0	548
Northeast															
Buriram	22.2	28.0	1.1	1.5	12.3	1.1	31.3	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	76.8	1.0	77.8	1,076
Sisaket	19.8	34.4	0.2	0.4	19.2	0.7	22.4	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	77.8	2.4	80.2	1,078
Yasothon	15.3	41.9	0.0	0.3	7.3	0.3	34.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	84.3	0.4	84.7	486
Kalasin	14.3	52.9	0.0	0.1	11.2	1.3	17.5	1.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	84.0	1.7	85.7	733
Nakhon Phanom	23.8	27.6	0.5	0.2	9.7	0.3	35.7	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	75.6	0.6	76.2	629
South															
Songkhla	27.6	22.0	0.6	0.6	9.3	1.4	23.4	5.6	2.6	6.6	0.2	63.1	9.2	72.4	1,615
Satun	25.1	10.0	0.7	0.0	15.1	1.1	34.0	2.3	4.7	4.7	2.2	63.6	10.7	74.9	371
Pattani	56.3	6.8	0.2	0.3	9.8	0.3	14.9	0.7	1.9	8.5	0.2	33.1	10.6	43.7	540
Yala	45.4	2.2	0.0	1.2	19.5	0.0	25.2	0.8	2.7	2.1	0.7	49.8	4.8	54.6	409
Narathiwat	64.8	1.9	0.1	0.4	12.9	0.5	16.5	0.3	2.3	0.1	0.0	32.7	2.5	35.2	693

¹ MICS indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

* Female condom, diaphragm, foam, jelly and contraceptive patch

Table RH.S1: Reasons for not using contraceptive methods

		Per cent of women currently married or in union who are not using a contraceptive method							Total	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
		Fertility related	Opposition to use	Lack of knowledge	Method-related reason	Others	DK/Missing	Total		
Thailand		90.7	2.8	0.1	5.2	0.6	0.7	100.0	3,222	
Region										
Bangkok		94.2	1.0	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.6	100.0	523	
Central		92.4	0.3	0.2	4.8	1.1	1.3	100.0	1,038	
North		95.4	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	533	
Northeast		92.5	0.4	0.0	6.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	561	
South		78.2	14.0	0.1	7.1	0.1	0.6	100.0	567	
Province										
Central										
Ratchaburi		94.9	0.0	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	148	
Kanchanaburi		98.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	114	
North										
Mae Hong Son		95.7	0.1	0.3	2.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	35	
Tak		92.5	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	1.0	100.0	144	
Northeast										
Buriram		96.5	0.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	207	
Sisaket		97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	179	
Yasothon		97.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67	
Kalasin		95.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	81	
Nakhon Phanom		99.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	136	
South										
Songkhla		90.5	3.1	0.2	4.8	0.2	1.2	100.0	339	
Satun		83.1	6.1	1.4	8.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	75	
Pattani		65.5	15.9	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	279	
Yala		76.5	14.6	0.1	7.3	0.8	0.7	100.0	175	
Narathiwat		39.1	58.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	419	

Table RH.4: Unmet need for contraception

		Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Total ¹	Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
		For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total				
Thailand		19.0	59.4	78.4	3.3	2.9	6.2	16,756	92.7	14,166	
Region											
	Bangkok	22.6	50.7	73.3	4.7	4.1	8.8	2,097	89.3	1,722	
	Central	22.2	56.7	78.9	3.0	2.2	5.2	5,438	93.9	4,571	
	North	14.5	63.4	77.9	3.4	3.4	6.8	2,718	92.0	2,303	
	Northeast	15.7	68.8	84.5	2.3	2.6	4.8	4,191	94.6	3,743	
	South	19.6	51.6	71.2	4.3	3.6	7.9	2,311	90.1	1,827	
Province											
	Central										
	Ratchaburi	12.1	68.7	80.8	2.1	2.7	4.8	927	94.4	793	
	Kanchanaburi	16.6	62.6	79.3	4.2	3.9	8.1	674	90.8	589	
	North										
	Mae Hong Son	15.4	64.7	80.2	2.5	1.0	3.5	222	95.8	186	
	Tak	16.3	53.7	70.0	5.0	4.1	9.1	548	88.5	433	
	Northeast										
	Buriram	13.6	64.1	77.8	2.4	2.8	5.2	1,076	93.7	893	
	Sisaket	10.7	69.4	80.2	2.3	1.3	3.5	1,078	95.8	902	
	Yasothon	15.2	69.5	84.7	0.5	3.2	3.7	486	95.8	430	
	Kalasin	11.7	74.0	85.7	2.1	1.8	3.9	733	95.6	657	
	Nakhon Phanom	15.5	60.7	76.2	2.3	3.6	5.9	629	92.8	516	
	South										
	Songkhla	18.1	54.3	72.4	2.2	3.6	5.7	1,615	92.7	1,262	
	Satun	26.1	48.8	74.9	5.6	3.9	9.4	371	88.8	313	
	Pattani	22.5	21.2	43.7	17.2	7.2	24.5	540	64.1	368	
	Yala	32.8	21.8	54.6	8.3	5.2	13.5	409	80.2	279	
	Narathiwat	20.2	15.0	35.2	10.5	7.4	17.9	693	66.3	368	

¹ MICS indicator 5.4 - Unmet need

Table RH.5: Antenatal care coverage									
Per cent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015–2016									
Region	Provider of antenatal care ^a					Total	Any skilled provider ^{1,b}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/midwife	Health center staff/nurse's aide	Community health worker	No antenatal care				
Thailand	79.2	10.1	8.9	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	2,092	
Province									
Central									
Bangkok	99.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	231	
Central	80.5	10.9	6.3	0.0	2.3	100.0	97.7	713	
North	76.9	10.5	9.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	96.4	354	
Northeast	71.7	13.1	14.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	437	
South	74.9	10.6	12.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	359	
Province									
Central									
Ratchaburi	76.1	11.4	5.6	0.0	6.9	100.0	93.1	103	
Kanchanaburi	67.4	31.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	73	
North									
Mae Hong Son	32.2	33.7	32.4	0.6	1.0	100.0	98.4	31	
Tak	37.8	21.0	37.4	0.0	3.8	100.0	96.2	72	
Northeast									
Buriram	71.4	15.4	11.1	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	127	
Sisaket	61.9	18.2	18.2	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	118	
Yasothon	94.7	4.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	58	
Kalasin	63.2	30.3	5.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	76	
Nakhon Phanom	51.3	19.3	29.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	85	
South									
Songkhla	75.7	7.9	16.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	238	
Satun	57.0	14.8	26.9	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	65	
Pattani	57.7	17.6	24.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	138	
Yala	43.7	12.2	43.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	41	
Narathiwat	49.2	43.8	6.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	151	

¹ MICS indicator 5.5a - Antenatal care coverage

^a Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

^b Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife and Health center staff/nurse's aide.

Table RH.6: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Per cent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016																	
Region	Per cent distribution of women who had:					Per cent 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 two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit				
	No ANC visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	Four or more visits ¹	Total	No ANC visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months				8+ months	Missing DK	Total	
Thailand	1.9	1.0	0.7	1.8	90.8	3.7	100.0	2.1	79.8	13.3	2.3	1.5	1.0	100.0	2,092	2.0	2,028
Province																	
Central																	
Ratchaburi	6.9	0.0	0.3	7.0	84.9	0.8	100.0	6.9	76.4	11.0	4.3	0.4	0.9	100.0	103	2.0	95
Kanchanaburi	0.4	0.3	0.9	4.9	93.2	0.4	100.0	0.4	81.9	14.8	2.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	73	2.0	73
North																	
Mae Hong Son	1.0	0.0	3.7	0.1	82.5	12.7	100.0	2.4	80.1	4.1	4.5	0.0	9.0	100.0	31	2.0	28
Tak	3.8	6.4	9.7	6.5	72.4	1.2	100.0	3.8	83.1	11.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	72	2.0	69
Northeast																	
Buriram	2.1	0.6	1.2	3.4	90.0	2.6	100.0	2.1	67.9	19.0	4.0	4.4	2.6	100.0	127	2.0	121
Sisaket	1.8	0.0	0.7	1.3	95.7	0.6	100.0	2.6	81.9	13.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	118	2.0	114
Yasothon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	99.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	82.9	13.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	58	2.0	58
Kalasin	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	87.0	10.9	100.0	1.2	83.0	13.7	1.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	76	2.0	75
Nakhon Phanom	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.8	95.9	1.6	100.0	0.1	89.2	7.1	0.0	0.3	3.2	100.0	85	2.0	82
South																	
Songkhla	0.1	0.0	0.7	3.4	90.6	5.3	100.0	0.9	82.9	13.7	1.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	238	2.0	236
Satun	1.3	0.0	0.3	2.1	91.5	4.8	100.0	1.3	81.5	13.1	1.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	65	2.0	65
Pattani	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.4	93.7	2.6	100.0	0.7	85.8	10.3	2.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	138	2.0	137
Yala	0.5	0.0	1.3	1.2	95.0	2.0	100.0	0.5	83.8	7.3	4.5	2.0	2.0	100.0	41	3.0	39
Narathiwat	1.0	1.6	6.8	2.3	87.7	0.6	100.0	7.6	82.8	0.4	0.9	7.6	0.8	100.0	151	2.0	139

¹ MICS indicator 5.5b - Antenatal care coverage

Table RH.7: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Thailand	98.0	97.4	97.8	97.0	2,092
Region					
Bangkok	99.1	99.8	99.8	99.1	231
Central	97.7	97.1	97.7	97.1	713
North	96.3	96.2	96.3	96.0	354
Northeast	99.0	97.8	99.0	97.6	437
South	98.3	97.3	96.8	95.9	359
Province					
Central					
Ratchaburi	93.1	92.3	93.1	92.3	103
Kanchanaburi	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	73
North					
Mae Hong Son	98.7	98.7	97.7	97.7	31
Tak	93.7	94.4	94.8	90.5	72
Northeast					
Buriram	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	127
Sisaket	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	118
Yasothon	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	58
Kalasin	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	76
Nakhon Phanom	99.9	99.5	99.7	99.4	85
South					
Songkhla	99.9	98.5	99.8	98.4	238
Satun	98.7	98.4	98.4	98.2	65
Pattani	98.8	98.0	98.1	97.6	138
Yala	99.5	98.9	57.2	56.7	41
Narathiwat	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	151

¹ MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care

Table RH.S2: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose vaccination card was observed and who had their blood tested for STIs, Thalassemia, and their husband's blood was tested for Thalassemia as part of antenatal care, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

	Percentage of women who were tested for:				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years whose vaccination card was observed
	STI (VDRL) 1 st 1	STI (VDRL) 2 nd 2	Thalassemia ³	Percentage of women whose husband was tested for Thalassemia ⁴	
Thailand	93.2	48.6	87.6	37.1	1,246
Region					
Bangkok	(95.1)	(52.4)	(92.5)	(52.9)	37
Central	89.9	45.1	87.3	30.9	303
North	97.4	60.4	90.0	50.0	265
Northeast	96.3	44.1	91.9	48.7	350
South	88.7	46.5	79.7	15.7	292
Province					
Central					
Ratchaburi	95.6	49.7	90.7	36.9	86
Kanchanaburi	98.3	56.4	94.5	27.1	49
North					
Mae Hong Son	94.6	66.2	93.1	65.0	27
Tak	87.3	47.5	84.8	20.0	55
Northeast					
Buriram	95.8	66.6	83.0	41.1	85
Sisaket	92.7	26.3	83.8	51.1	110
Yasothon	89.7	23.4	87.8	22.6	56
Kalasin	96.8	51.5	87.5	32.4	69
Nakhon Phanom	96.9	68.5	93.4	57.2	67
South					
Songkhla	92.1	51.6	81.5	21.3	165
Satun	97.5	50.0	92.2	10.5	54
Pattani	88.4	46.3	85.0	9.3	119
Yala	99.5	53.3	95.0	26.6	31
Narathiwat	95.7	71.5	83.4	22.9	113

¹ Country specific indicator 5.S1 - STI (VDRL 1st) screening during antenatal care

² Country specific indicator 5.S2 - STI (VDRL 2nd) screening during antenatal care

³ Country specific indicator 5.S3 - Thalassemia screening for women during antenatal care

⁴ Country specific indicator 5.S4 - Thalassemia screening for husband

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

Table RH.8: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section

Per cent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

	Person assisting at delivery						Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ^{1,a}	Per cent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/midwife	Health center staff/nurse's aide	Community health worker	Relative/friend	Other/missing			No attendant	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	
Thailand	82.1	16.1	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	99.1	21.2	11.6	32.7	2,092
Region												
Bangkok	98.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	35.1	11.4	46.5	231
Central	84.6	14.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	19.8	12.1	31.9	713
North	78.4	18.1	1.0	0.1	2.1	0.4	100.0	97.4	18.9	16.6	35.5	354
Northeast	77.2	20.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	17.6	7.6	25.1	437
South	76.1	20.5	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	99.1	21.7	10.5	32.2	359
Province												
Central												
Ratchaburi	78.1	14.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	97.4	21.4	23.1	44.4	103
Kanchanaburi	81.4	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	17.2	14.1	31.3	73
North												
Mae Hong Son	26.7	46.7	22.4	3.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	2.2	2.1	4.3	31
Tak	54.3	26.5	8.5	0.2	0.8	9.8	100.0	89.3	19.4	12.2	31.6	72
Northeast												
Buriram	68.7	27.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	14.8	8.7	23.6	127
Sisaket	85.4	9.6	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	14.7	7.3	22.0	118
Yasothon	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	12.4	12.2	24.6	58
Kalasin	72.7	26.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	25.5	9.3	34.8	76
Nakhon Phanom	38.5	52.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.6	9.8	9.2	19.0	85
South												
Songkhla	86.9	7.3	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	30.4	13.8	44.2	238
Satun	65.5	31.7	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.9	100.0	98.7	11.3	10.9	22.2	65
Pattani	59.0	27.6	10.5	0.0	0.5	2.4	100.0	97.1	17.1	7.7	24.7	138
Yala	72.0	22.2	5.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	12.4	6.9	19.4	41
Narathiwat	46.7	46.7	5.8	0.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	99.2	9.8	7.2	17.0	151

¹ MICS indicator 5.7 ; SDG indicator 3.1.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery

² MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section

^a Skilled attendants include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife and Health center staff/nurse's aide.

Table RH.9: Place of delivery

Per cent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

	Health facility		Place of delivery				Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other	Missing/ DK				
						88.7			
Thailand									
Region									
Bangkok	68.7	30.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	231	
Central	88.0	10.8	0.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	98.8	713	
North	90.7	6.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	354	
Northeast	95.7	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.4	437	
South	92.6	6.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	100.0	98.7	359	
Province									
Central									
Ratchaburi	93.2	4.3	2.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.4	103	
Kanchanaburi	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	73	
North									
Mae Hong Son	85.0	4.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.0	31	
Tak	82.6	0.8	16.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.4	72	
Northeast									
Buriram	95.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	127	
Sisaket	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	118	
Yasothon	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	58	
Kalasin	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	76	
Nakhon Phanom	96.4	2.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	85	
South									
Songkhla	90.5	9.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.7	238	
Satun	96.2	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.9	100.0	97.4	65	
Pattani	95.8	1.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	138	
Yala	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	41	
Narathiwat	98.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.2	151	

¹ MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries

Table RH.S3: Post-natal health checks for mothers

	Number of post-natal health checks within 42 days of delivery							Total	At least one post-natal health check within 42 days of delivery	At least three post-natal health checks within 42 days of delivery ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	No post-natal health checks	Once	Twice	Three times	Four times or more	Missing/DK					
Thailand	18.2	56.1	19.0	1.7	1.3	3.7	100.0	78.1	3.0	2,092	
Region											
Bangkok	12.9	59.5	18.3	3.0	5.1	1.2	100.0	86.0	8.1	231	
Central	13.0	48.0	29.9	0.3	1.2	7.5	100.0	79.5	1.6	713	
North	25.2	64.7	7.1	2.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	74.5	2.8	354	
Northeast	19.9	60.4	13.1	2.4	1.0	3.2	100.0	77.0	3.5	437	
South	23.4	56.2	16.7	1.7	0.5	1.5	100.0	75.1	2.2	359	
Province											
Central											
Ratchaburi	33.6	55.6	9.2	0.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	65.0	0.3	103	
Kanchanaburi	17.9	47.8	28.8	3.5	1.6	0.4	100.0	81.7	5.1	73	
North											
Mae Hong Son	7.4	30.8	43.4	6.3	1.4	10.7	100.0	81.9	7.7	31	
Tak	27.1	48.9	13.0	8.8	0.6	1.4	100.0	71.4	9.5	72	
Northeast											
Buriram	13.0	70.0	12.0	0.9	1.5	2.5	100.0	84.4	2.4	127	
Sisaket	28.1	60.7	8.8	2.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	71.7	2.3	118	
Yasothon	13.7	75.3	9.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	86.3	1.2	58	
Kalasin	23.1	67.4	6.6	1.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	75.7	1.6	76	
Nakhon Phanom	29.6	48.8	17.2	2.3	1.6	0.4	100.0	69.9	3.9	85	
South											
Songkhla	22.6	70.5	4.7	1.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	77.4	2.2	238	
Satun	27.4	60.5	6.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	100.0	70.8	3.9	65	
Pattani	57.4	34.1	4.3	1.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	42.6	4.1	138	
Yala	7.4	63.7	23.0	3.0	0.5	2.4	100.0	90.2	3.6	41	
Narathiwat	23.3	16.2	53.3	7.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	76.6	7.0	151	

¹ County specific indicator 5.S5 – Post-natal health check

VI. Early Childhood Development

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016		Number of children age 36-59 months
Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹		
Thailand	84.7	5,079
Region		
Bangkok	63.4	500
Central	82.4	1,439
North	89.2	794
Northeast	92.8	1,564
South	81.5	781
Province		
Central		
Ratchaburi	76.3	273
Kanchanaburi	80.9	203
North		
Mae Hong Son	78.4	56
Tak	82.1	176
Northeast		
Buriram	82.9	382
Sisaket	90.5	399
Yasothon	91.8	163
Kalasin	97.2	217
Nakhon Phanom	91.5	188
South		
Songkhla	87.9	409
Satun	86.9	121
Pattani	74.3	286
Yala	82.6	137
Narathiwat	45.5	264

¹ MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months 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 biological fathers and mothers, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016												
Region	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers	
			Biological father	Biological mother								
Thailand	92.7	5.3	62.3	75.1	5,079	34.0	2.3	3,163	62.8	3.7	3,816	
Province												
Central												
Ratchaburi	93.6	5.5	60.4	80.5	273	40.2	2.6	165	61.1	3.9	220	
Kanchanaburi	97.2	5.5	60.1	76.8	203	37.9	2.3	122	61.4	3.6	156	
North												
Mae Hong Son	93.3	5.2	78.2	89.6	56	51.0	3.1	44	67.6	3.9	50	
Tak	77.5	4.8	67.5	81.1	176	28.6	2.0	119	50.9	3.3	143	
Northeast												
Buriram	92.5	5.3	39.8	55.4	382	24.7	1.6	152	43.8	2.6	212	
Sisaket	87.5	5.1	47.8	63.2	399	15.7	1.1	191	45.7	2.6	252	
Yasothon	98.5	5.8	56.0	67.0	163	43.9	2.6	91	62.7	3.8	109	
Kalasin	93.3	5.5	40.7	54.9	217	24.1	1.6	88	50.0	3.0	119	
Nakhon Phanom	91.2	5.3	48.7	62.2	188	35.6	2.2	92	53.4	3.2	117	
South												
Songkhla	94.3	5.5	73.2	83.3	409	33.5	2.4	299	72.0	4.2	341	
Satun	76.4	4.6	71.3	89.6	121	27.4	2.1	86	59.1	3.8	108	
Pattani	94.6	5.7	79.9	92.0	286	38.9	2.8	229	77.5	4.7	264	
Yala	98.5	5.9	88.2	96.9	137	64.8	4.0	120	91.7	5.3	132	
Narathiwat	82.3	5.1	80.7	92.7	264	26.5	2.1	213	67.8	4.1	245	

¹ MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning² MICS Indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning³ MICS Indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016									
Region	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:			Percentage of children who play with:					Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	13.5	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	Electronic Devices (Mobile phones, tablets and game players) ³	
Thailand	41.2	13.5	36.3	90.9	72.8	75.6	50.9	12,250	
Province									
Central									
Ratchaburi	47.3	23.3	28.5	91.1	68.7	72.0	45.4	560	
Kanchanaburi	40.8	16.3	36.4	93.1	78.9	85.7	59.4	468	
North									
Mae Hong Son	29.6	5.3	50.5	83.1	68.1	74.3	20.5	146	
Tak	31.0	8.7	37.2	87.1	78.6	76.5	36.6	412	
Northeast									
Buriram	24.8	5.2	59.3	93.7	72.1	80.7	43.4	915	
Sisaket	28.7	6.8	44.9	91.1	84.9	87.2	48.9	844	
Yasothon	24.1	2.7	52.2	90.6	78.2	78.9	23.8	378	
Kalasin	32.2	10.3	61.5	92.5	80.9	87.1	54.6	521	
Nakhon Phanom	27.5	8.3	46.4	89.0	69.4	75.3	53.1	471	
South									
Songkhla	36.8	13.1	24.3	88.9	66.8	70.5	60.0	1,026	
Satun	32.0	11.8	35.1	92.0	79.5	81.4	52.9	294	
Pattani	24.0	3.3	50.6	81.8	74.4	75.5	52.8	677	
Yala	42.5	0.3	86.8	76.5	71.5	79.0	64.4	262	
Narathiwat	29.3	0.1	36.2	79.9	51.5	61.4	17.7	676	

¹ MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books² MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings³ Country specific indicator 6.S1 - Availability of playthings (Electronic Devices)

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week ¹	
Thailand	2.2	5.0	6.1	12,250
Region				
Bangkok	1.7	2.5	4.2	1,146
Central	1.3	3.8	4.9	3,546
North	2.5	3.6	4.8	2,084
Northeast	2.9	6.9	7.8	3,545
South	2.2	6.7	7.7	1,929
Province				
Central				
Ratchaburi	1.5	2.3	3.2	560
Kanchanaburi	0.4	7.3	7.7	468
North				
Mae Hong Son	0.5	1.2	1.4	146
Tak	3.8	6.9	8.4	412
Northeast				
Buriram	2.1	10.5	10.6	915
Sisaket	2.6	4.1	6.2	844
Yasothon	1.0	3.9	4.3	378
Kalasin	1.9	9.3	9.8	521
Nakhon Phanom	0.4	2.6	2.9	471
South				
Songkhla	1.8	4.3	5.5	1,026
Satun	3.8	5.5	7.7	294
Pattani	4.1	18.9	19.3	677
Yala	2.9	4.6	6.8	262
Narathiwat	8.8	10.6	12.9	676

¹ MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016		Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains			Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Region	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional		Learning	
			Physical	Emotional		
Thailand	69.3	97.7	79.4	97.6	91.1	5,079
Region						
Bangkok	76.0	97.6	79.4	97.8	89.5	500
Central	73.5	97.8	83.7	97.3	94.0	1,439
North	62.4	97.9	85.3	97.6	92.3	794
Northeast	67.7	98.1	75.0	98.1	89.5	1,564
South	67.7	96.6	74.4	96.8	89.0	781
Province						
Central						
Ratchaburi	74.2	95.7	72.2	98.4	90.4	273
Kanchanaburi	82.5	98.8	72.5	97.8	92.2	203
North						
Mae Hong Son	52.6	95.6	90.5	97.0	94.0	56
Tak	68.6	99.5	76.5	98.5	90.2	176
Northeast						
Buriram	58.5	99.5	82.0	99.6	90.7	382
Sisaket	49.7	98.4	85.9	99.3	91.5	399
Yasothon	31.4	98.5	95.5	98.2	97.7	163
Kalasin	63.9	99.4	68.4	100.0	89.8	217
Nakhon Phanom	73.6	99.3	89.0	99.3	94.4	188
South						
Songkhla	77.4	97.2	76.0	98.8	95.0	409
Satun	69.8	92.0	73.5	98.0	85.3	121
Pattani	58.1	96.7	69.8	97.9	79.7	286
Yala	84.6	93.9	87.9	96.5	94.9	137
Narathiwat	39.8	91.6	96.8	90.0	86.3	264
¹ MICS indicator 6.8 ; SDG indicator 4.2.1 - Early child development index						



VII. Literacy and Education

Table ED.1: Literacy (young women)			
Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016			
	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Thailand	95.4	1.5	6,236
Region			
Bangkok	94.8	1.5	920
Central	91.5	3.4	2,033
North	96.8	0.2	884
Northeast	99.2	0.2	1,503
South	97.1	0.4	896
Province			
Central			
Ratchaburi	95.1	0.0	383
Kanchanaburi	97.7	0.0	237
North			
Mae Hong Son	84.5	0.1	61
Tak	86.1	4.2	199
Northeast			
Buriram	99.6	0.0	402
Sisaket	98.1	0.0	391
Yasothon	99.5	0.0	173
Kalasin	99.6	0.2	240
Nakhon Phanom	99.5	0.0	219
South			
Songkhla	96.3	0.0	720
Satun	98.3	0.0	137
Pattani	94.6	0.0	297
Yala	98.3	0.0	267
Narathiwat	88.6	0.0	361

¹ MICS indicator 7.1 - Literacy rate among young women

Table ED.1M: Literacy (young men)			
Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are literate, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016			
	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of men age 15-24 years
Thailand	94.7	1.1	6,197
Region			
Bangkok	95.0	3.2	881
Central	91.4	1.5	2,005
North	96.0	0.1	915
Northeast	98.6	0.0	1,515
South	94.1	0.9	882
Province			
Central			
Ratchaburi	91.1	0.0	438
Kanchanaburi	93.4	0.0	294
North			
Mae Hong Son	87.0	0.0	69
Tak	87.3	1.7	227
Northeast			
Buriram	98.3	0.0	377
Sisaket	99.0	0.0	408
Yasothon	98.9	0.0	167
Kalasin	99.8	0.0	278
Nakhon Phanom	96.9	0.0	195
South			
Songkhla	98.3	0.0	702
Satun	97.7	0.0	124
Pattani	85.4	0.0	265
Yala	92.6	0.0	226
Narathiwat	84.1	0.0	361

¹ MICS indicator 7.1 - Literacy rate among young men^[M]

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016		Number of children attending first grade of primary school
	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	
Thailand	98.7	1,155
Region		
Bangkok	96.7	119
Central	96.6	306
North	100.0	175
Northeast	100.0	356
South	99.8	200
Province		
Central		
Ratchaburi	100.0	73
Kanchanaburi	100.0	49
North		
Mae Hong Son	100.0	16
Tak	100.0	46
Northeast		
Buriram	100.0	121
Sisaket	100.0	110
Yasothon	100.0	43
Kalasin	100.0	57
Nakhon Phanom	100.0	45
South		
Songkhla	100.0	91
Satun	97.1	30
Pattani	98.9	70
Yala	100.0	27
Narathiwat	100.0	55

¹ MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness

Table ED.3: Primary school entry		
Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016		
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Thailand	75.7	1,230
Region		
Bangkok	78.9	133
Central	76.8	310
North	74.4	199
Northeast	75.2	381
South	74.1	208
Province		
Central		
Ratchaburi	85.6	83
Kanchanaburi	75.7	53
North		
Mae Hong Son	56.8	17
Tak	49.4	59
Northeast		
Buriram	81.8	153
Sisaket	66.6	142
Yasothon	68.4	40
Kalasin	73.3	56
Nakhon Phanom	75.0	47
South		
Songkhla	71.8	116
Satun	77.2	27
Pattani	73.2	85
Yala	71.4	32
Narathiwat	60.9	63

¹ MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance and out of school children

	Male						Female						Total					
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		Percentage of children: Attending preschool school ^a		Number of children		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		Percentage of children: Attending preschool school or pre-school		Number of children		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹		Percentage of children: Attending preschool school ^a		Number of children	
Thailand	94.6	1.1	4.1	5.2	3,885	95.0	0.9	4.0	5.0	3,887	94.8	1.0	4.1	5.1	7,772			
Region																		
Bangkok	96.2	0.1	3.7	3.8	370	93.2	1.1	5.7	6.8	383	94.7	0.6	4.7	5.3	753			
Central	94.8	2.1	3.1	5.2	1,043	96.4	1.5	2.2	3.6	1,053	95.6	1.8	2.6	4.4	2,096			
North	92.8	2.5	4.6	7.1	598	93.8	1.2	5.0	6.2	657	93.3	1.8	4.8	6.6	1,256			
Northeast	95.8	0.1	3.7	3.8	1,253	94.5	0.5	5.0	5.5	1,221	95.2	0.3	4.4	4.6	2,474			
South	92.7	0.8	6.5	7.3	621	96.3	0.6	3.1	3.7	572	94.4	0.7	4.9	5.6	1,193			
Province																		
Central																		
Ratchaburi	95.2	1.2	3.7	4.8	236	96.6	0.9	2.6	3.4	242	95.9	1.0	3.1	4.1	478			
Kanchanaburi	94.3	1.3	4.4	5.7	193	94.3	1.3	4.4	5.7	158	94.3	1.3	4.4	5.7	351			
North																		
Mae Hong Son	92.4	2.5	5.1	7.6	66	94.8	0.4	4.9	5.2	57	93.5	1.5	5.0	6.5	123			
Tak	86.6	3.8	8.9	12.6	146	83.2	3.2	12.8	16.0	168	84.8	3.5	11.0	14.4	314			
Northeast																		
Buriram	94.5	0.0	5.5	5.5	422	97.3	0.2	2.5	2.7	406	95.9	0.1	4.0	4.1	828			
Sisaket	91.4	0.2	8.3	8.6	335	94.0	0.1	6.0	6.0	327	92.7	0.2	7.2	7.3	662			
Yasothon	95.3	0.4	4.3	4.7	116	93.9	0.0	6.1	6.1	127	94.6	0.2	5.2	5.4	244			
Kalasin	96.1	0.0	3.9	3.9	197	94.4	0.0	5.6	5.6	187	95.3	0.0	4.7	4.7	384			
Nakhon Phanom	97.7	0.0	2.3	2.3	164	94.7	0.0	5.3	5.3	169	96.2	0.0	3.8	3.8	333			
South																		
Songkhla	93.2	0.1	6.7	6.8	384	96.6	1.2	2.2	3.4	318	94.7	0.6	4.7	5.3	702			
Satun	96.4	0.0	3.6	3.6	90	96.2	0.0	3.8	3.8	110	96.3	0.0	3.7	3.7	200			
Pattani	93.7	2.5	3.7	6.3	208	90.0	1.6	8.4	10.0	223	91.8	2.0	6.2	8.2	431			
Yala	95.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	122	94.8	1.1	4.2	5.2	106	94.9	0.5	4.6	5.1	228			
Narathiwat	92.0	1.3	6.7	8.0	224	89.8	0.8	9.4	10.2	182	91.0	1.1	7.9	9.0	406			

¹MICS indicator 7.4 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)^aThe percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending pre-school

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children

		Male				Female				Total			
		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children
Thailand		76.6	5.8	17.5	3,839	85.5	4.0	10.5	3,747	81.0	4.9	14.1	7,585
Region													
Bangkok		81.6	3.2	15.3	395	89.5	3.6	6.9	401	85.6	3.4	11.0	796
Central		72.4	6.9	20.6	1,085	83.0	4.5	12.5	1,021	77.6	5.7	16.7	2,105
North		71.9	7.9	20.1	588	84.0	4.7	11.3	547	77.7	6.3	15.9	1,135
Northeast		81.5	5.1	13.3	1,238	88.3	3.2	8.5	1,202	84.9	4.2	10.9	2,440
South		75.2	4.7	20.0	533	82.3	4.6	13.1	576	78.9	4.6	16.4	1,109
Province													
Central													
Ratchaburi		70.8	5.5	22.7	255	78.2	6.8	15.0	173	73.8	6.0	19.6	428
Kanchanaburi		70.6	3.3	26.1	147	75.1	4.0	20.9	147	72.9	3.6	23.5	294
North													
Mae Hong Son		51.3	11.5	37.1	45	71.8	9.2	19.0	44	61.4	10.4	28.2	89
Tak		62.1	12.3	24.6	154	69.5	14.3	16.2	120	65.4	13.2	20.9	273
Northeast													
Buriram		80.0	8.5	11.5	326	84.7	5.9	9.4	335	82.4	7.2	10.4	661
Sisaket		83.9	7.0	8.4	371	90.9	4.5	4.6	302	87.0	5.9	6.7	673
Yasothon		79.8	5.1	15.2	118	86.7	2.3	11.1	130	83.4	3.6	13.0	249
Kalasin		84.2	2.9	12.9	195	90.0	1.3	8.7	164	86.9	2.2	11.0	360
Nakhon Phanom		73.8	4.6	21.7	160	93.0	2.1	4.9	164	83.5	3.3	13.2	324
South													
Songkhla		80.7	5.6	13.7	387	88.1	1.1	10.8	396	84.4	3.3	12.3	784
Satun		74.7	6.2	19.1	80	87.7	4.6	7.7	84	81.4	5.4	13.2	164
Pattani		68.3	4.8	25.7	178	82.8	5.0	12.2	204	76.0	4.9	18.5	382
Yala		82.9	8.2	8.9	135	88.3	6.8	4.9	126	85.5	7.5	7.0	262
Narathiwat		57.7	11.6	30.6	200	77.0	8.6	14.4	214	67.7	10.1	22.2	414

¹ MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)^a The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education

Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of primary school

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

	Per cent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Per cent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Per cent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Per cent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Per cent attending grade 5 last school year who are attending grade 6 this school year	Per cent who reach grade 6 of those who enter grade 1 ¹
Thailand	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.5
Region						
Bangkok	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	98.5
Central	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North	99.2	99.8	99.3	100.0	99.9	98.2
Northeast	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.5
Province						
Central						
Ratchaburi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.5
Kanchanaburi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North						
Mae Hong Son	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tak	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	98.6
Northeast						
Buriram	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sisaket	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.4
Yasothon	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kalasin	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nakhon Phanom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South						
Songkhla	100.0	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3
Satun	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pattani	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	98.5
Yala	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Narathiwat	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ MICS indicator 7.6 - Children reaching last grade of primary

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school						
Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016						
	Primary school completion rate ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school ²	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	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
Thailand	99.5	1,349	98.2	1,271	98.2	1,270
Region						
Bangkok	102.5	116	98.2	137	98.2	137
Central	98.9	378	98.3	327	98.3	327
North	103.1	199	99.7	184	99.7	184
Northeast	98.9	450	98.3	433	98.3	433
South	97.1	206	95.9	189	96.2	188
Province						
Central						
Ratchaburi	105.4	66	(100.0)	49	(100.0)	49
Kanchanaburi	118.9	52	(99.4)	38	(99.4)	38
North						
Mae Hong Son	85.7	28	(99.1)	9	(99.1)	9
Tak	84.4	56	94.1	39	94.1	39
Northeast						
Buriram	107.3	146	100.0	113	100.0	113
Sisaket	108.9	93	99.7	131	99.7	131
Yasothon	93.9	38	(95.6)	40	(95.6)	40
Kalasin	63.8	80	100.0	59	100.0	59
Nakhon Phanom	94.9	55	100.0	49	100.0	49
South						
Songkhla	104.8	115	96.3	136	96.3	136
Satun	94.2	33	91.8	24	93.4	24
Pattani	92.9	69	98.3	56	98.3	56
Yala	137.8	37	100.0	28	100.0	28
Narathiwat	104.2	73	96.4	56	100.0	54

¹ MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate² MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school

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

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio, girls	Primary school adjusted net Attendance ratio, boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ¹	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ²
Thailand	95.0	94.6	1.00	85.4	76.6	1.11
Region						
Bangkok	93.2	96.2	0.97	89.5	81.5	1.10
Central	96.4	94.8	1.02	83.0	72.4	1.15
North	93.8	92.8	1.01	84.0	71.9	1.17
Northeast	94.5	95.8	0.99	88.2	81.5	1.08
South	96.3	92.7	1.04	82.3	75.2	1.09
Province						
Central						
Ratchaburi	96.6	95.2	1.01	78.2	70.8	1.10
Kanchanaburi	94.3	94.3	1.00	75.1	70.6	1.06
North						
Mae Hong Son	94.8	92.4	1.03	(71.8)	(51.2)	(1.40)
Tak	83.2	86.6	0.96	69.5	62.1	1.12
Northeast						
Buriram	97.3	94.5	1.03	84.7	80.0	1.06
Sisaket	94.0	91.4	1.03	90.9	83.9	1.08
Yasothon	93.9	95.3	0.99	86.7	79.8	1.09
Kalasin	94.4	96.1	0.98	90.0	84.2	1.07
Nakhon Phanom	94.7	97.7	0.97	93.0	73.8	1.26
South						
Songkhla	96.6	93.2	1.04	88.1	80.7	1.09
Satun	96.2	96.4	1.00	87.7	74.6	1.18
Pattani	90.0	93.7	0.96	82.8	68.0	1.22
Yala	94.8	95.0	1.00	88.2	82.9	1.06
Narathiwat	89.8	92.0	0.98	77.0	57.7	1.33

¹ MICS indicator 7.9 ; SDG indicator 4.5.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)² MICS indicator 7.10 ; SDG indicator 4.5.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)

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

Table ED.9: Out of school gender parity

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary and secondary school, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016												
Region	Primary school						Secondary school					
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age out of school	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	
Thailand	5.1	7,772	48.6	397	14.1	7,585	37.0	1,069				
Province												
Central												
Ratchaburi	4.1	478	(*)	20	19.6	428	31.0	84				
Kanchanaburi	5.7	351	45.1	20	23.5	294	44.6	69				
North												
Mae Hong Son	6.5	123	(*)	8	28.3	89	33.1	25				
Tak	14.4	314	59.2	45	20.9	273	34.0	57				
Northeast												
Buriram	4.1	828	(32.2)	34	10.4	661	(45.8)	69				
Sisaket	7.3	662	(40.8)	48	6.7	673	(30.9)	45				
Yasothon	5.4	244	(58.7)	13	13.0	249	(44.5)	32				
Kalasin	4.7	384	(*)	18	11.0	360	(36.2)	40				
Nakhon Phanom	3.8	333	(*)	13	13.2	324	(18.7)	43				
South												
Songkhla	5.3	702	(*)	37	12.3	784	44.6	96				
Satun	3.7	200	(*)	7	13.2	164	29.8	22				
Pattani	8.2	431	63.0	35	18.7	382	34.9	71				
Yala	5.1	228	(47.8)	12	7.0	262	(34.0)	18				
Narathiwat	9.0	406	50.7	37	22.2	414	33.3	92				

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

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

VIII. Child Protection

Table CP.1: Birth registration						
Percentage of children under age 5 by whether or not they have a birth certificate, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016						
	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities			No birth certificate	Number of children under age 5	
	Has birth certificate	Seen	Not seen			
Thailand		72.8	26.8	99.5	0.5	12,250
Region						
Bangkok		56.5	43.4	100.0	0.0	1,146
Central		64.0	35.0	98.9	1.1	3,546
North		77.7	21.5	99.2	0.8	2,084
Northeast		76.9	23.1	100.0	0.0	3,545
South		85.7	14.2	99.9	0.1	1,929
Province						
Central						
Ratchaburi		85.4	14.6	100.0	0.0	560
Kanchanaburi		64.4	35.0	99.4	0.6	468
North						
Mae Hong Son		95.8	3.3	99.0	1.0	146
Tak		66.7	31.7	98.3	1.7	412
Northeast						
Buriram		80.7	19.3	100.0	0.0	915
Sisaket		88.2	11.7	99.9	0.1	844
Yasothon		89.9	10.1	100.0	0.0	378
Kalasin		66.5	33.5	100.0	0.0	521
Nakhon Phanom		82.4	17.6	100.0	0.0	471
South						
Songkhla		84.1	15.7	99.8	0.2	1,026
Satun		79.0	21.0	100.0	0.0	294
Pattani		74.0	25.7	99.7	0.3	677
Yala		84.5	15.5	100.0	0.0	262
Narathiwat		81.0	19.0	100.0	0.0	676

¹ MICS indicator 8.1 ; SDG indicator 16.9.1 - Birth registration

Table CP.2: Child discipline						
Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016						
	Only non-violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:			Any violent discipline method ¹	Number of children age 1-14 years
		Psychological aggression	Physical punishment	Severe		
Thailand	21.0	61.5	55.9	4.2	75.2	28,237
Region						
Bangkok	29.2	52.3	57.5	6.1	68.5	2,652
Central	21.8	52.9	53.5	3.1	70.0	7,706
North	17.3	72.7	54.1	3.2	80.8	4,507
Northeast	19.3	65.6	57.8	4.6	78.9	8,872
South	21.5	62.3	57.2	5.4	75.2	4,500
Province						
Central						
Ratchaburi	17.3	64.7	69.5	5.1	81.4	1,411
Kanchanaburi	24.1	57.4	57.4	6.7	72.7	1,076
North						
Mae Hong Son	33.5	51.4	43.2	2.4	65.7	346
Tak	15.9	64.2	63.9	7.7	80.8	982
Northeast						
Buriram	31.8	48.2	51.1	2.4	65.1	2,440
Sisaket	22.8	63.4	47.2	5.4	76.2	2,125
Yasothon	23.9	55.8	57.1	0.8	75.3	751
Kalasin	15.8	69.7	64.8	5.3	82.4	1,201
Nakhon Phanom	16.7	69.8	59.6	3.5	82.1	1,057
South						
Songkhla	15.1	71.8	64.7	5.7	84.0	2,310
Satun	16.5	68.5	58.1	3.0	80.8	618
Pattani	16.8	63.1	65.2	15.8	77.0	1,358
Yala	55.8	10.4	27.8	2.1	34.5	718
Narathiwat	26.4	42.0	47.6	3.5	58.4	1,376

¹ MICS indicator 8.3 ; SDG indicator 16.2.1 - Violent discipline

Table CP.3: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016		Number of respondents to the child discipline module
	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	
Thailand	47.5	11,672
Region		
Bangkok	41.2	1,107
Central	45.1	3,295
North	46.5	1,969
Northeast	51.1	3,581
South	49.7	1,720
Province		
Central		
Ratchaburi	56.9	632
Kanchanaburi	49.2	524
North		
Mae Hong Son	60.0	151
Tak	59.9	416
Northeast		
Buriram	38.7	1,073
Sisaket	64.9	970
Yasothon	21.5	364
Kalasin	82.7	576
Nakhon Phanom	58.8	490
South		
Songkhla	59.3	1,072
Satun	60.7	268
Pattani	64.2	477
Yala	22.2	297
Narathiwat	29.3	536

Table CP.4: Early 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 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 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years		Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Thailand	4.3	25,614	4.3	22,255	14.1	3,359	3.4	16,756
Region								
Bangkok	2.8	3,998	3.0	3,612	12.4	386	4.5	2,097
Central	3.7	8,415	3.7	7,457	11.9	958	3.1	5,438
North	5.9	3,815	5.5	3,335	17.7	480	3.3	2,718
Northeast	5.5	5,937	5.5	4,880	15.3	1,057	3.7	4,191
South	3.6	3,450	3.8	2,972	13.9	478	2.9	2,311
Province								
Central								
Ratchaburi	5.8	1,466	5.5	1,276	16.6	189	1.6	927
Kanchanaburi	7.2	986	6.4	853	22.5	133	4.3	674
North								
Mae Hong Son	9.1	303	9.9	268	28.1	35	0.4	222
Tak	6.0	816	6.0	699	19.3	117	8.9	548
Northeast								
Buriram	3.9	1,513	4.2	1,239	12.7	273	1.2	1,076
Sisaket	4.9	1,592	5.0	1,310	9.7	282	4.9	1,078
Yasothon	3.7	682	3.9	558	17.2	123	0.3	486
Kalasin	5.1	1,004	5.2	854	17.3	150	2.3	733
Nakhon Phanom	6.5	927	6.7	778	8.9	149	1.5	629
South								
Songkhla	3.1	2,706	3.4	2,309	12.8	397	5.4	1,615
Satun	3.7	540	3.9	457	16.4	83	2.0	371
Pattani	2.7	940	3.1	753	7.3	187	2.3	540
Yala	2.1	811	2.4	675	2.0	136	1.6	409
Narathiwat	4.8	1,164	5.7	981	6.2	183	0.7	693

¹ MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15² MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18³ MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union⁴ MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny

Table CP.4M: Early 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 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 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years		Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Thailand	1.7	23,183	1.9	19,783	6.8	3,400	2.9	13,346
Region								
Bangkok	1.8	3,460	2.0	3,038	6.8	421	3.4	1,760
Central	1.9	7,663	8.7	6,662	6.8	1,001	2.9	4,562
North	1.6	3,358	8.9	2,816	5.6	542	1.6	1,980
Northeast	1.3	5,547	7.2	4,597	6.7	950	4.0	3,186
South	1.9	3,155	6.9	2,670	8.2	485	1.8	1,857
Province								
Central								
Ratchaburi	2.5	1,410	8.0	1,207	7.9	203	2.4	709
Kanchanaburi	1.8	950	9.0	802	5.8	149	2.5	516
North								
Mae Hong Son	3.1	264	10.8	224	4.1	41	0.3	176
Tak	2.3	737	8.4	601	3.5	136	9.0	410
Northeast								
Buriram	2.2	1,367	7.8	1,133	2.0	234	1.5	749
Sisaket	2.4	1,450	9.5	1,174	5.8	276	4.0	808
Yasothon	1.5	622	7.3	514	8.5	109	0.0	369
Kalasin	2.6	998	11.5	822	9.0	176	2.2	590
Nakhon Phanom	3.8	816	10.3	684	1.2	132	1.9	438
South								
Songkhla	1.2	2,237	6.4	1,874	2.5	363	4.1	1,232
Satun	2.1	469	7.8	397	4.2	72	2.4	285
Pattani	1.5	790	4.3	630	0.6	160	1.6	398
Yala	0.4	684	2.5	563	0.4	121	0.8	308
Narathiwat	1.4	1,098	5.1	906	2.6	192	0.1	540

¹ MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15^[M]² MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18^[M]³ MICS indicator 8.6 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union^[M]⁴ MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny^[M]

Table CP.5: Spousal age difference							
Per cent distribution of women currently married/in union age 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016							
Region	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband/ partner's age unknown	Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
Thailand	18.6	46.9	19.3	15.1	0.1	100.0	1,363
Province							
Central							
Ratchaburi	19.9	47.8	23.3	9.0	0.0	100.0	95
Kanchanaburi	12.8	54.8	23.0	9.4	0.0	100.0	70
North							
Mae Hong Son	9.4	48.9	28.0	13.7	0.0	100.0	15
Tak	10.1	49.3	20.1	20.4	0.0	100.0	41
Northeast							
Buriram	14.3	52.9	30.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	88
Sisaket	18.5	49.9	16.1	15.5	0.0	100.0	53
Yasothon	16.5	62.2	11.5	9.9	0.0	100.0	33
Kalasin	6.4	38.0	42.2	13.4	0.0	100.0	49
Nakhon Phanom	12.7	50.0	28.1	9.1	0.0	100.0	38
South							
Songkhla	12.7	55.6	17.8	14.0	0.0	100.0	131
Satun	16.1	49.8	27.8	6.2	0.2	100.0	29
Pattani	13.9	34.5	36.5	15.1	0.0	100.0	33
Yala	(1.0)	(52.4)	(37.1)	(9.5)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Narathiwat	18.2	40.4	21.2	20.1	0.0	100.0	59

¹MICS indicator 8.8b - Spousal age difference (among women aged 20-24)

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

Table CP.6: 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 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016							Number of women age 15-49 years
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:							
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Thailand	2.0	6.6	2.2	1.0	0.7	8.6	25,614
Region							
Bangkok	0.8	4.1	0.7	0.8	0.2	5.5	3,998
Central	1.2	4.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	5.5	8,415
North	2.8	9.3	4.6	1.7	1.3	13.0	3,815
Northeast	3.0	8.7	2.6	1.3	0.9	11.4	5,937
South	3.0	7.8	3.5	1.7	1.0	10.4	3,450
Province							
Central							
Ratchaburi	3.2	6.5	1.0	0.4	2.1	7.6	1,466
Kanchanaburi	0.9	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	3.8	986
North							
Mae Hong Son	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	303
Tak	1.9	4.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	6.5	816
Northeast							
Buriram	2.8	5.1	1.3	0.7	0.5	6.6	1,513
Sisaket	9.8	18.8	1.8	1.0	0.5	21.9	1,592
Yasothon	2.6	4.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	5.0	682
Kalasin	5.7	9.0	3.1	2.2	0.4	12.0	1,004
Nakhon Phanom	1.0	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	4.2	927
South							
Songkhla	1.8	6.1	2.4	1.0	1.1	8.2	2,706
Satun	2.4	7.8	1.8	1.3	0.6	8.7	540
Pattani	5.8	11.9	8.0	4.9	1.4	14.9	940
Yala	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.2	2.2	811
Narathiwat	0.7	3.1	5.7	0.7	0.2	8.4	1,164

¹ MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

Table CP.6M: 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 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016							
Region	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:					Number of men age 15-49 years	
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food		For any of these five reasons ¹
Thailand	2.0	6.1	2.7	0.9	0.6	8.7	23,183
Province							
Central							
Ratchaburi	3.3	5.7	0.8	0.4	1.6	6.6	1,410
Kanchanaburi	0.9	2.4	2.0	0.3	0.0	4.1	950
North							
Mae Hong Son	0.7	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	264
Tak	1.1	2.8	1.8	0.2	0.2	5.0	737
Northeast							
Buriram	0.8	3.9	1.4	0.6	0.3	5.0	1,367
Sisaket	12.2	17.4	2.2	1.1	0.5	18.9	1,450
Yasothon	2.8	4.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	4.8	622
Kalasin	3.5	7.3	0.7	1.0	0.7	9.7	998
Nakhon Phanom	0.7	3.1	1.8	0.5	0.0	5.1	816
South							
Songkhla	1.8	4.9	2.5	0.1	0.5	7.5	2,237
Satun	1.4	6.9	1.4	0.7	0.6	7.9	469
Pattani	2.6	6.8	5.6	2.1	1.3	10.4	790
Yala	3.1	7.8	9.7	1.6	0.1	13.5	684
Narathiwat	4.5	11.4	11.2	3.1	0.6	17.7	1,098

¹ MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence^[M]

Table CP.7: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Per cent 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 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

Thailand	Living with both parents		Living with neither biological parent		Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
	56.7	0.4	1.0	21.2	0.1	14.3	1.8	3.8					
Region													
Bangkok	66.2	0.3	0.7	10.2	0.0	14.9	1.4	5.5	0.2	100.0	11.2	2.7	2,096
Central	60.6	0.6	0.9	15.6	0.3	15.2	1.7	4.2	0.2	100.0	17.4	3.7	5,977
North	53.0	0.4	1.2	24.1	0.2	14.5	2.6	3.5	0.2	100.0	25.8	4.6	3,460
Northeast	47.4	0.4	1.2	31.6	0.1	14.4	1.4	3.2	0.1	100.0	33.2	3.1	6,813
South	66.6	0.2	0.8	14.0	0.1	12.3	2.0	3.5	0.3	100.0	15.0	3.4	3,360
Province													
Central													
Ratchaburi	59.6	0.2	0.8	12.5	0.2	17.9	1.3	6.2	0.5	100.0	13.7	3.1	1,239
Kanchanaburi	51.4	0.5	0.8	22.3	0.8	16.7	2.1	4.2	0.5	100.0	24.4	4.9	934
North													
Mae Hong Son	72.3	0.2	0.3	12.0	0.5	10.5	2.2	1.8	0.2	100.0	13.1	3.5	302
Tak	65.3	0.3	0.7	13.1	0.3	14.4	3.0	2.6	0.1	100.0	14.5	4.5	857
Northeast													
Buriram	37.5	0.5	2.0	38.0	0.1	16.9	1.8	3.1	0.2	100.0	40.5	4.5	2,071
Sisaket	47.5	0.3	0.3	30.1	0.2	15.8	2.6	2.5	0.2	100.0	31.0	3.7	1,871
Yasothon	44.7	0.0	0.6	34.1	0.1	14.2	1.6	4.2	0.3	100.0	34.8	2.7	707
Kalasin	44.3	0.2	1.1	38.3	0.0	11.7	1.2	2.9	0.2	100.0	39.6	2.7	1,086
Nakhon Phanom	47.3	0.3	0.7	27.7	0.3	17.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	29.0	4.2	946
South													
Songkhla	63.9	0.4	0.4	14.0	0.2	14.3	1.8	4.5	0.3	100.0	15.0	3.1	2,106
Satun	72.3	0.0	0.9	8.0	0.0	14.4	2.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	8.9	3.1	547
Pattani	75.1	0.7	0.3	7.3	0.0	11.9	3.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	8.4	4.3	1,217
Yala	82.5	0.0	0.2	5.2	0.1	6.8	2.5	2.3	0.3	100.0	5.5	3.1	661
Narathiwat	81.7	0.0	0.2	5.2	0.1	9.4	2.5	0.8	0.1	100.0	5.4	2.8	1,214

¹ MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table CP.8: Children with parents living abroad

Per cent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016							
Region	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:						
	With at least one parent living abroad			With neither parent living abroad		Total	
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad		
	0.3	0.8	0.4	98.4	100.0	1.6	
Thailand							21,705
Region							
Bangkok	0.4	1.1	0.0	98.4	100.0	1.6	2,096
Central	0.2	0.3	0.3	99.2	100.0	0.8	5,977
North	0.1	0.7	0.3	98.9	100.0	1.1	3,460
Northeast	0.6	1.3	0.7	97.3	100.0	2.7	6,813
South	0.2	0.7	0.4	98.6	100.0	1.4	3,360
Province							
Central							
Ratchaburi	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	1,239
Kanchanaburi	0.0	0.3	0.2	99.5	100.0	0.5	934
North							
Mae Hong Son	0.3	0.6	0.0	99.1	100.0	0.9	302
Tak	0.0	1.7	0.1	98.3	100.0	1.7	857
Northeast							
Buriram	0.2	0.6	0.0	99.2	100.0	0.8	2,071
Sisaket	0.4	0.5	0.2	98.9	100.0	1.1	1,871
Yasothon	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	0.1	707
Kalasin	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	1,086
Nakhon Phanom	0.6	2.4	0.3	96.7	100.0	3.3	946
South							
Songkhla	0.2	1.7	0.4	97.7	100.0	2.3	2,106
Satun	0.1	0.5	0.2	99.2	100.0	0.8	547
Pattani	0.4	1.9	2.4	95.3	100.0	4.7	1,217
Yala	0.4	0.0	0.5	99.0	100.0	1.0	661
Narathiwat	0.0	0.9	0.9	98.1	100.0	1.9	1,214

¹ MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

IX. HIV/AIDS

Table HA.1: 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 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016												
Region	Province	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			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 ¹	Number of women age 15-49		
		Having heard of AIDS	Using a condom every time	Both	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV					
Thailand		96.2	88.7	87.5	83.0	83.8	76.5	92.8	72.0	54.1	48.8	25,614
Bangkok		98.7	85.8	87.1	79.8	86.2	81.3	95.1	75.4	59.5	50.7	3,998
Central		95.4	89.1	85.5	81.7	82.1	79.6	92.4	68.7	54.2	48.6	8,415
North		95.2	90.7	89.3	85.8	85.3	70.7	90.9	77.9	56.9	53.1	3,815
Northeast		97.5	90.0	91.2	86.5	84.8	75.6	94.2	75.4	54.1	50.3	5,937
South		94.2	86.6	84.3	80.6	82.0	71.1	90.6	63.2	44.4	39.7	3,450
Central												
Ratchaburi		91.3	85.7	86.2	81.7	85.6	79.2	88.5	63.4	54.6	49.3	1,466
Kanchanaburi		96.7	90.9	91.6	86.7	86.5	71.6	93.3	72.5	51.7	48.0	986
North												
Mae Hong Son		90.4	83.1	80.5	76.8	70.8	70.2	84.1	71.6	51.2	46.3	303
Tak		85.2	74.9	77.4	69.3	72.3	69.9	81.9	58.7	44.6	36.4	816
Northeast												
Buriram		90.4	56.2	58.7	52.0	64.7	78.6	90.0	74.4	47.4	35.9	1,513
Sisaket		98.0	90.1	91.3	85.9	80.6	76.3	94.2	74.1	52.4	49.1	1,592
Yasothon		100.0	96.3	97.9	94.7	87.5	79.5	98.7	87.7	65.3	64.1	682
Kalasin		92.3	90.2	88.8	87.1	84.2	67.7	89.0	74.9	53.2	50.2	1,004
Nakhon Phanom		95.8	91.5	93.2	89.8	89.7	71.8	94.6	64.3	47.4	45.8	927
South												
Songkhla		96.6	90.4	91.9	86.6	91.6	68.9	93.9	58.2	44.4	40.5	2,706
Satun		94.4	90.1	90.5	86.7	84.5	66.6	91.8	69.1	48.4	47.0	540
Pattani		86.9	71.7	68.1	62.1	76.6	58.8	81.1	49.4	32.9	26.1	940
Yala		99.2	96.7	92.0	90.8	80.9	77.7	93.8	65.0	47.5	46.0	811
Narathiwat		87.0	45.2	45.3	35.8	47.8	78.9	83.2	66.9	32.2	17.0	1,164

¹MICS indicator 9.1 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

Table HA.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 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016												
Region	Percentage who have heard of AIDS			Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			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 ¹	Number of men age 15-49
	95.2	88.7	87.6	83.6	82.9	76.6	91.7	70.6	53.6			
	Having one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV					
Thailand	95.2	88.7	87.6	83.6	82.9	76.6	91.7	70.6	53.6	49.0	23,183	
Region												
Bangkok	98.0	86.1	88.5	81.4	83.9	80.8	95.1	75.2	59.5	52.5	3,460	
Central	93.9	88.7	85.3	82.1	80.7	78.7	90.5	68.6	53.3	48.8	7,663	
North	95.4	91.1	90.1	87.1	86.0	74.3	92.7	76.6	58.5	54.0	3,358	
Northeast	96.8	91.5	91.1	87.7	85.2	76.8	92.4	72.4	53.9	50.8	5,547	
South	92.2	84.2	83.4	79.0	79.8	68.8	88.6	60.8	41.8	37.0	3,155	
Province												
Central												
Ratchaburi	83.6	79.8	80.2	77.5	79.5	72.7	81.7	55.4	48.8	46.4	1,410	
Kanchanaburi	95.9	89.7	91.2	86.1	85.3	73.2	92.6	72.3	52.4	48.1	950	
North												
Mae Hong Son	90.8	88.2	85.1	83.6	76.6	72.9	88.1	70.3	54.2	51.3	264	
Tak	84.8	74.3	77.7	69.9	75.0	70.9	81.3	57.3	46.1	37.6	737	
Northeast												
Buriram	86.4	55.6	58.5	51.7	60.4	77.0	83.9	72.9	44.9	34.8	1,367	
Sisaket	99.0	94.0	92.8	89.1	80.3	76.8	96.2	70.6	52.3	50.3	1,450	
Yasothon	100.0	96.4	97.2	94.5	90.2	82.5	98.4	86.0	66.4	64.7	622	
Kalasin	89.3	86.9	87.3	85.7	83.6	71.6	88.6	70.7	54.3	52.1	998	
Nakhon Phanom	92.3	88.3	91.3	87.8	86.0	72.2	90.2	61.5	50.2	48.1	816	
South												
Songkhla	95.8	92.1	92.9	89.7	88.7	71.4	94.0	53.8	40.5	38.4	2,237	
Satun	92.6	89.7	88.7	86.2	84.1	64.0	90.9	69.1	48.9	46.2	469	
Pattani	80.8	65.1	64.8	59.1	68.7	52.2	74.2	49.3	31.9	24.9	790	
Yala	97.3	92.7	84.5	82.5	83.1	72.2	88.1	55.6	43.2	40.8	684	
Narathiwat	86.8	47.7	44.5	35.9	55.2	77.9	79.8	61.3	35.2	14.6	1,098	

¹MICS indicator 9.1 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men^(M)

Table HA.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016		Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:				Number of women age 15-49
Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		By at least one of the three means ¹		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child		
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By all three means ¹	
Thailand	87.8	74.1	80.2	91.9	66.4	25,614
Region						
Bangkok	90.4	73.7	78.0	94.2	63.1	3,998
Central	87.7	74.3	76.7	90.5	66.3	8,415
North	83.0	71.1	82.7	90.4	65.3	3,815
Northeast	91.1	78.9	88.9	95.2	73.4	5,937
South	84.3	68.9	73.7	88.9	59.6	3,450
Province						
Central						
Ratchaburi	89.3	75.7	80.1	89.9	69.4	1,466
Kanchanaburi	85.9	68.2	74.3	89.1	59.1	986
North						
Mae Hong Son	86.4	74.3	84.1	88.3	71.5	303
Tak	76.3	67.0	71.2	81.9	58.8	816
Northeast						
Buriram	83.8	73.7	81.3	88.7	68.5	1,513
Sisaket	88.9	70.7	82.5	94.0	64.4	1,592
Yasothon	97.3	81.6	96.1	98.7	80.1	682
Kalasin	81.9	71.1	86.4	89.5	67.2	1,004
Nakhon Phanom	93.4	86.6	86.1	93.8	81.0	927
South						
Songkhla	84.9	63.7	69.3	89.8	52.8	2,706
Satun	82.6	53.3	69.5	88.5	46.6	540
Pattani	74.2	65.2	67.1	80.9	54.9	940
Yala	90.4	69.1	87.6	92.1	66.1	811
Narathiwat	73.6	68.7	65.3	80.0	58.9	1,164

¹ MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Table HA.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016		Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and: Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men age 15-49
		By at least one of the three means ¹		By all three means ¹			
		During pregnancy	By breast-feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹		
Thailand		81.4	70.8	86.0	57.4	9.2	23,183
Region							
Bangkok		83.7	69.6	88.2	54.5	9.8	3,460
Central		79.2	63.1	82.3	53.5	11.6	7,663
North		76.3	73.0	86.0	54.9	9.4	3,358
Northeast		87.6	83.8	91.2	69.1	5.6	5,547
South		79.0	65.7	83.4	51.7	8.8	3,155
Province							
Central							
Ratchaburi		79.2	70.7	81.0	58.5	2.6	1,410
Kanchanaburi		81.4	68.6	85.9	55.5	10.0	950
North							
Mae Hong Son		83.2	82.1	86.7	68.4	4.1	264
Tak		74.4	62.2	78.9	51.6	5.8	737
Northeast							
Buriram		72.7	73.3	79.0	61.7	7.3	1,367
Sisaket		88.1	80.3	94.6	59.3	4.4	1,450
Yasothon		96.6	96.3	97.1	72.5	2.9	622
Kalasin		79.8	81.9	85.3	65.3	4.0	998
Nakhon Phanom		86.3	79.8	86.7	76.9	5.6	816
South							
Songkhla		77.0	62.1	83.6	45.4	12.2	2,237
Satun		74.2	55.6	79.5	33.7	13.1	469
Pattani		61.7	57.0	68.1	47.9	12.7	790
Yala		83.1	81.5	87.4	61.2	9.8	684
Narathiwat		72.3	63.9	76.2	57.4	10.6	1,098

¹ MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV^(M)

Table HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	Percentage of women who:										Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	Believe that a child living with HIV should be able to attend school	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all five indicators			
Thailand	92.0	64.1	80.8	47.1	31.6	84.9	97.5	30.7			24,647
Region											
Bangkok	89.8	50.2	76.8	30.0	16.0	79.4	94.9	15.6			3,948
Central	91.6	63.5	78.7	37.1	25.0	81.6	96.7	24.4			8,029
North	94.3	73.2	83.8	58.7	43.6	91.0	99.3	41.8			3,631
Northeast	92.5	71.8	86.4	65.4	45.8	90.4	99.2	44.6			5,791
South	92.4	58.9	77.5	47.1	28.1	83.2	97.6	27.3			3,249
Province											
Central											
Ratchaburi	88.9	61.1	72.0	27.3	11.8	76.1	97.6	11.5			1,338
Kanchanaburi	93.3	63.3	75.1	50.4	33.1	86.4	96.3	32.1			953
North											
Mae Hong Son	97.4	61.5	69.5	82.7	49.7	62.3	98.9	45.2			273
Tak	96.6	65.7	80.2	61.6	39.2	81.8	99.6	35.4			695
Northeast											
Buriram	96.2	72.8	87.1	51.2	37.9	88.8	99.5	37.1			1,367
Sisaket	95.8	68.8	85.3	77.5	49.9	88.6	99.0	47.3			1,560
Yasothon	98.8	72.7	90.3	58.2	47.1	92.7	99.7	46.5			682
Kalasin	95.8	54.5	71.9	75.2	39.7	80.9	98.4	38.5			927
Nakhon Phanom	96.3	63.8	84.1	54.6	35.9	90.9	99.0	35.6			888
South											
Songkhla	97.2	63.5	81.9	44.9	27.2	91.6	99.5	26.8			2,615
Satun	96.4	49.1	75.9	55.3	28.4	79.3	99.3	27.8			510
Pattani	92.7	49.7	67.0	50.5	17.3	71.8	98.9	15.5			817
Yala	78.0	48.1	63.6	35.6	18.6	59.4	88.6	17.1			804
Narathiwat	80.5	20.9	52.3	11.8	1.8	58.1	91.6	1.6			1,013

¹ MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV

Table HA.3M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016		Percentage of men who:					Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS		
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Express attitudes on all four indicators ¹	Believe that a child living with HIV should be able to attend school	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all five indicators	
	90.6	65.4	81.0	49.2	33.0	84.5	97.3	31.6	22,069
Thailand									
Region									
Bangkok	88.2	54.0	76.4	34.2	17.3	77.8	95.8	16.1	3,389
Central	89.3	63.9	80.0	39.7	26.5	81.3	96.4	24.9	7,197
North	90.6	73.4	81.1	61.8	44.5	89.9	98.0	43.0	3,202
Northeast	93.7	74.4	87.5	64.4	47.4	90.3	99.1	45.7	5,371
South	90.7	57.0	76.4	48.6	28.0	83.8	97.0	27.4	2,910
Province									
Central									
Ratchaburi	84.2	55.3	68.8	30.0	11.2	72.7	96.4	11.1	1,178
Kanchanaburi	92.7	65.9	76.3	43.5	29.7	85.8	94.4	29.2	911
North									
Mae Hong Son	97.1	58.5	65.5	87.2	46.9	61.1	98.4	42.4	240
Tak	95.3	64.7	78.9	62.3	36.7	84.7	99.2	35.3	624
Northeast									
Buriram	93.8	76.5	90.2	51.2	40.4	90.9	99.3	39.9	1,181
Sisaket	96.5	68.4	88.0	76.2	50.2	86.2	99.4	47.1	1,436
Yasothon	99.0	81.8	90.9	64.0	53.3	93.2	99.8	52.4	622
Kalasin	95.9	53.0	77.6	70.8	39.2	77.1	97.3	36.4	891
Nakhon Phanom	93.4	54.2	82.3	52.6	29.2	88.4	98.2	28.9	753
South									
Songkhla	96.7	70.7	82.4	49.7	31.8	93.3	99.0	31.5	2,143
Satun	92.8	46.5	68.2	52.3	25.4	78.2	96.3	24.9	435
Pattani	91.8	49.4	63.7	55.1	17.7	68.4	98.2	16.4	638
Yala	79.9	47.1	64.5	31.3	19.3	62.5	91.5	18.1	665
Narathiwat	77.4	16.2	42.6	11.4	1.2	57.7	86.7	0.9	953

¹ MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV^[M]

Table HA.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

	Percentage of women 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, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016				Number of women age 15-49	
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months		Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ²
Thailand	84.7	54.4	52.6	9.6	9.3	25,614
Region						
Bangkok	85.1	46.7	45.4	7.3	7.1	3,998
Central	84.1	56.6	54.1	13.4	12.8	8,415
North	86.7	59.8	58.8	9.4	9.2	3,815
Northeast	84.1	52.2	50.9	6.2	6.1	5,937
South	84.3	55.4	53.2	9.0	8.5	3,450
Province						
Central						
Ratchaburi	80.5	56.1	54.6	6.9	6.8	1,466
Kanchanaburi	87.4	66.0	63.1	15.3	15.2	986
North						
Mae Hong Son	87.4	58.5	54.7	5.8	5.3	303
Tak	70.0	42.1	41.2	6.9	6.8	816
Northeast						
Buriram	78.2	43.3	41.6	5.9	5.7	1,513
Sisaket	83.9	53.6	51.6	3.5	3.1	1,592
Yasothon	92.1	51.0	50.9	5.8	5.8	682
Kalasin	78.1	38.9	37.6	7.3	7.3	1,004
Nakhon Phanom	81.2	49.1	45.5	8.5	8.1	927
South						
Songkhla	85.0	51.5	50.2	11.2	11.0	2,706
Satun	87.0	52.8	51.9	9.2	9.1	540
Pattani	65.3	34.9	26.7	8.7	7.1	940
Yala	90.4	33.5	31.4	1.9	1.5	811
Narathiwat	73.6	24.9	22.0	6.4	5.6	1,164

¹ MICS indicator 9.4 - Women who know where to be tested for HIV² MICS indicator 9.5 - Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results

Table HA.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

	Percentage of men who:					Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ²	
Thailand	80.3	41.8	40.6	8.8	8.5	23,183
Region						
Bangkok	82.6	43.5	42.0	9.5	9.2	3,460
Central	80.7	42.6	41.3	12.5	12.2	7,663
North	82.1	45.6	44.9	6.9	6.8	3,358
Northeast	80.0	40.0	38.7	5.8	5.5	5,547
South	75.1	36.7	35.7	6.2	6.0	3,155
Province						
Central						
Ratchaburi	68.6	41.5	39.7	9.0	9.0	1,410
Kanchanaburi	82.4	46.5	44.7	11.0	10.6	950
North						
Mae Hong Son	87.3	47.6	43.9	4.8	4.3	264
Tak	67.6	30.3	29.3	6.1	5.9	737
Northeast						
Buriram	74.9	26.1	25.1	3.6	3.5	1,367
Sisaket	81.8	40.1	39.8	3.1	3.1	1,450
Yasothon	86.2	33.4	33.1	4.8	4.8	622
Kalasin	72.1	26.8	26.8	4.0	4.0	998
Nakhon Phanom	75.3	32.9	29.6	5.6	5.0	816
South						
Songkhla	80.7	34.5	33.3	9.2	8.7	2,237
Satun	78.0	28.8	28.3	5.4	5.4	469
Pattani	52.4	14.8	12.4	2.9	2.5	790
Yala	73.0	8.3	8.0	0.4	0.4	684
Narathiwat	67.4	3.4	3.2	0.5	0.5	1,098

¹ MICS indicator 9.4 - Men who know where to be tested for HIV^[M]² MICS indicator 9.5 - Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results^[M]

Table HA.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

	Percentage of women who:				Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ¹	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	
Thailand	98.1	69.4	77.0	62.3	2,092
Region					
Bangkok	99.8	64.8	68.5	52.0	231
Central	97.7	73.5	83.2	69.1	713
North	96.4	63.5	75.3	59.5	354
Northeast	99.1	75.9	78.0	66.8	437
South	98.3	62.4	70.7	53.0	359
Province					
Central					
Ratchaburi	93.1	68.1	73.5	62.3	103
Kanchanaburi	99.6	78.0	86.0	71.1	73
North					
Mae Hong Son	98.4	94.9	89.3	83.2	31
Tak	96.2	38.9	45.5	31.8	72
Northeast					
Buriram	97.9	67.0	63.1	59.4	127
Sisaket	98.2	78.4	84.9	71.5	118
Yasothon	100.0	99.0	94.7	94.5	58
Kalasin	98.8	57.2	66.0	49.7	76
Nakhon Phanom	99.9	90.0	93.0	86.5	85
South					
Songkhla	99.9	53.4	63.3	38.1	238
Satun	98.7	58.6	72.7	51.9	65
Pattani	99.3	44.6	41.7	32.2	138
Yala	99.5	69.2	70.2	59.6	41
Narathiwat	99.0	50.5	50.8	40.1	151

¹ MICS indicator 9.7 - HIV counselling during antenatal care² MICS indicator 9.8 - HIV testing during antenatal care

Table HA.6: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016									
Region	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:				Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage who express attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators ^a	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS	
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test					
Thailand	46.0	66.0	79.3	25.7	8.8	6,236	23.5	5,992	
Province									
Central	45.7	65.7	76.0	22.2	5.6	920	15.1	892	
Bangkok	46.0	60.9	79.5	26.7	10.2	2,033	17.3	1,939	
North	51.1	68.2	83.3	28.3	10.1	884	33.1	847	
Northeast	50.3	75.9	79.4	23.0	8.3	1,503	34.6	1,480	
South	34.4	59.3	78.6	28.8	8.7	896	17.7	835	
Province									
Central	50.0	69.4	73.5	27.5	9.0	383	9.8	344	
Ratchaburi	45.9	62.8	86.0	46.2	16.9	237	25.9	232	
Kanchanaburi									
North	53.1	73.4	92.5	28.1	6.9	61	48.2	60	
Mae Hong Son	35.7	63.5	67.5	23.4	6.5	199	35.6	177	
Province									
Northeast	38.6	77.1	81.9	21.3	10.7	402	32.4	385	
Buriram	48.1	63.5	78.1	20.1	3.5	391	38.4	381	
Sisaket	72.2	79.2	94.6	28.8	8.5	173	48.3	173	
Yasothon	54.2	74.1	83.4	23.8	8.9	240	27.7	230	
Kalasin	55.5	91.9	83.0	24.0	10.7	219	36.5	215	
Nakhon Phanom									
South	33.3	50.8	79.8	25.7	9.9	720	18.4	678	
Songkhla	46.9	45.8	84.7	26.9	8.9	137	20.1	133	
Satun	24.8	52.5	57.0	9.4	2.9	297	14.1	261	
Pattani	44.8	68.6	88.2	3.9	0.7	267	14.6	267	
Yala	20.9	58.4	70.9	9.5	4.6	361	1.3	324	
Narathiwat									

¹ MICS indicator 9.1 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women^a Refer to Table HA.3 for the four indicators.

Table HA.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016		Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:				Number of	Percentage who	Number of
Region	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three 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	men age 15-24 years	express attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators ^a	men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Thailand	45.1	57.1	73.3	16.7	5.9	6,197	27.7	5,832
Province								
Central								
Bangkok	43.3	50.7	70.4	14.7	7.8	881	13.6	861
Central	44.2	53.6	73.9	18.7	6.6	2,005	22.4	1,848
North	50.1	55.6	78.7	19.2	6.9	915	31.4	865
Northeast	51.4	69.7	75.1	15.3	4.8	1,515	43.8	1,476
South	33.0	51.1	66.2	14.0	3.2	882	21.1	782
Central								
Ratchaburi	40.9	52.9	58.5	20.1	8.0	438	10.8	350
Kanchanaburi	45.4	60.0	78.2	26.2	9.4	294	27.5	278
North								
Mae Hong Son	53.8	68.6	89.2	11.0	3.9	69	46.9	66
Tak	30.1	51.0	65.7	11.2	3.8	227	32.5	194
Northeast								
Buriram	31.3	63.2	73.9	10.8	2.1	377	35.7	342
Sisaket	51.0	65.1	82.3	21.5	2.2	408	45.3	405
Yasothon	68.0	78.0	89.6	11.3	2.8	167	51.8	167
Kalasin	47.4	62.2	68.9	13.0	5.3	278	28.8	255
Nakhon Phanom	57.2	83.1	75.6	8.2	3.3	195	25.2	185
South								
Songkhla	36.0	47.9	77.2	15.3	4.7	702	22.3	658
Satun	38.1	27.3	72.2	11.0	4.2	124	12.2	115
Pattani	19.4	45.3	40.6	3.9	1.2	265	12.6	201
Yala	41.9	66.2	73.5	0.5	0.5	226	21.8	221
Narathiwat	15.8	54.5	71.4	0.2	0.0	361	1.5	325

¹ MICS indicator 9.1 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men^[W]^a Refer to Table HA.3M for the four indicators.



Appendix B Sample Design

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Thailand Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for five regions of the country (Bangkok, Central, North, Northeast and South). Urban and rural areas in each of the provinces were defined as the sampling strata (Bangkok had only urban areas). The Thailand MICS sample also included over sampling for fourteen equity provinces. Data for these equity provinces will be separated and analysed to produce a 14 provinces' report. These provinces are Ratchaburi, Kanchanaburi, Mae Hong Son, Tak, Buri Ram, Si Sa Ket, Yasothon, Kalasin, Nakhon Phanom, Songkhla, Satun, Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The sample size for the Thailand MICS was calculated as 31,580 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the stunting prevalence among children age 0-4 years. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(0.12r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 per cent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- $deff$ is the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 2
- $0.12r$ is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 per cent level of confidence, defined as 12 per cent of r (relative margin of error of r)
- pb is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based
- $AveSize$ is the average household size (number of persons per household)
- RR is the predicted response rate

For the calculation, r (stunting prevalence) was assumed to be 16 per cent. The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 2 based on estimates from previous surveys, pb (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 11 per cent, $AveSize$ (average household size) was taken as 3.69 households, and the response rate was assumed to be 90 per cent, based on experience from previous surveys.

The resulting number of households from this exercise was 3,000 households, which is the sample size needed in each region. The survey also provided estimates for 14 provinces, so the number of households in these 14 provinces was 1,320 households per province (Except Songkhla with 1,560 households) – thus yielding 31,580 in total.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Thailand MICS was determined as 20 households, based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 150 sample clusters would need to be selected in each region and 66 sample clusters would need to be selected in each of the 14 province except Songkhla, with 78 sample clusters.

Table SD.1: Allocation of Sample Clusters (Primary Sampling Units) to Sampling Strata			
	Number of Clusters		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Thailand	1,579	775	804
Region/Province			
Bangkok	150	150	-
Central	271	129	142
Ratchaburi	66	30	36
Kanchanaburi	66	30	36
North	272	113	159
Mae Hong Son	30	36	
Tak	30	36	
Northeast	447	187	260
Buri Ram	66	30	36
Si Sa Ket	66	30	36
Yasothon	66	30	36
Kalasin	66	30	36
Nakhon Phanom	66	30	36
South	439	196	243
Songkhla	78	42	36
Satun	66	30	36
Pattani	66	30	36
Yala	66	30	36
Narathiwat	66	30	36

Equal allocation of the total sample size to five regions was used. Therefore, 150 clusters were allocated to each region (150 clusters * 5 regions * 20 sample households per cluster), 66 clusters each to 13 provinces (66 clusters * 13 provinces * 20 sample households per cluster), and 78 clusters in 1 province (78 clusters * 1 province * 20 sample households per cluster), with

the final sample size calculated as 31,580 households. In each region, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to the urban and rural domains proportionally to the size of urban and rural populations in that region. Table SD.1 shows the allocation of clusters to the sampling strata.

Sampling Frame, Selection of Clusters and Listing Activities

The sampling frame which was used for the selection of PSUs was from the 2015 Household Information Survey (HIS) (the master sampling frame) which was prepared in Oct-Dec 2014. This survey is carried out every year, and provided an up-to-date listing of 2,985 PSUs per year, taken from the 2010 census. It was the frame that was used for several national surveys (e.g. Labor Force Survey and Socio Economic Survey). The sample design for the HIS was stratified, single-stage cluster sampling. The Enumeration Area (EA) was the first stage sampling unit and probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling was applied for selecting the EAs in each stratum. The measure of size was the number of households in each EA from the sampling frame.

In the 14 provinces where provincial estimates were required the sample of EAs from the HIS sample was not sufficient, so additional EAs were selected from another sampling frame. The sampling frame for the selection of additional EAs was derived from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), which was conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) of Thailand. The census frame information has been updated for the EAs selected for HIS every year by the Provincial Statistical Office (PSO) staff. Before selecting the additional EAs, the selected EAs from the HIS were excluded from the sampling frame and then the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) systematic sampling was used for the selection of additional EAs in each stratum. Moreover, in each EA selected for the Thailand MICS, a fresh household listing was conducted.

The primary sampling units (PSUs) at the first stage were enumeration areas (EAs). The Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) systematic sampling method was applied to draw samples from each stratum for the Household Information Survey. The size measure used was the total number of households in a PSU. The HIS sample of EAs constituted a household master sampling frame. The sample of EAs for MICS were selected as a subsample from the HIS sample using systematic equal probability sampling within each stratum.

Selection of Households

For each EA selected, a new list of households was used as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second sampling stage. Enumerators from the Field Administration Bureau and provincial statistical office listed all dwellings and recorded the number of all households located in sampled EAs. The listing information included the identification number of building, identification number of household, address, name of the head of household, the total number of household members and the identification of households with children aged under 5 years.

After completing the household listing for each selected EA, all households were divided into 2 groups:

- 1st group consists of households with children aged under 5 years.
- 2nd group consists of the rest of households.

Systematic random sampling was then applied to select 10 households within each group. Therefore a total of 20 households were selected in each sample EA.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The Thailand Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating an equal number of households to each province, different sampling fractions were used in each province since the size of the provinces varied. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were 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), PSU (i) and group (j), where the groups correspond to households with and without children under age 5 years:

$$W_{hij} = \frac{1}{f_{hij}}$$

The term f_{hij} , the sampling fraction for the j -th group in the i -th sample PSU of the h -th stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hij} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hij}$$

where p_{shij} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the j -th group in the i -th sample PSU of the h -th sampling stratum.

Since the estimated number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) in the sampling frame used for the first stage selection was generally different from the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing, and the number of households with and without children varied by EA, individual sampling fractions for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) were calculated separately for the groups of households with and without children under age 5. The sampling fractions for households in each enumeration area (cluster) therefore included the first stage probability of selection of the enumeration area in that particular sampling stratum and the second stage probability of selection of a household in the sample enumeration area (cluster), separately for households with and without children.

A second 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 is equal to the inverse value of:

$$RR_h = \text{Number of interviewed households in stratum } h / \text{Number of occupied households selected in stratum } h$$

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 by group. Response rates in the Thailand Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to the inverse value of:

$$RR_h = \text{Completed women's (men or under-5's) questionnaires in stratum } h / \text{Eligible women (men or under-5s) in the sample households interviewed in stratum } h$$

These responses rates were also calculated separately for the groups of households with and without children. The non-response adjustment factors for women's, men's and under-5's questionnaires are applied to the adjusted household weights. The numbers of eligible women, men and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each enumeration area, separately for the groups of households with and without children. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), 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. Normalization 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 nonresponse). A similar normalization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the women's, men's and under-5's questionnaires. In the 934 sample enumeration areas (clusters) the normalized household weights varied between 0.012950 and 6.945702; the normalized women weights varied from 0.014944 to 8.377899; the normalized men weights varied from 0.014221 to 7.980171 and the normalized children weights varied from 0.025647 to 11.691234.



Appendix C Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the Thailand equity provinces Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 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 of 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 and mortality rates, 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 within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 per cent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0, SPSS Version 21 Complex Samples module and CMRJack⁴ have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. 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

⁴ CMRJack is a software developed by FAFO, an independent and multidisciplinary research foundation. CMRJack produces mortality estimates and standard errors for surveys with complete birth histories or summary birth histories. See http://www.fafo.no/ais/child_mortality/index.html

smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the particular domain had been over-sampled. As explained later in the footnote of Table SE.1, there is an exception in the case of indicators 4.1 and 4.3, for which the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for all equity provinces. Seven of the selected indicators are based on households members, 17 are based on women, 5 are based on men, and 15 are based on children under 5. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.18 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations	
List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016	
MICS5 Indicator	Base Population
Household	
4.1 Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members ^a
4.3 Use of improved sanitation	All household members ^a
2.19 Iodized salt consumption	All household members ^a
8.3 Violent discipline	Children age 1-14 years ^b
7.4 Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary school age
8.13 Children's living arrangements	Children age 0-17 years
8.14 Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Children age 0-17 years
Women	
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4 Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.5b Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.7 Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
7.1 Literacy rate (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
9.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
2.6 Early initiation of breastfeeding	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.2 Early childbearing	Women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18
5.9 Caesarean section	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
8.5 Percentage of women married before age 18	Women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18
8.12 Attitudes towards domestic violence	Women age 15-49 years
9.2 Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Women age 15-49 years
9.3 Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Women age 15-49 years
9.5 Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women age 15-49 years
9.7 HIV counselling during antenatal care	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
9.8 HIV testing during antenatal care	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations (continued)

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016

MICS5 Indicator	Base Population
Men	
7.1 Literacy rate (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
9.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
8.12 Attitudes towards domestic violence	Men age 15-24 years
9.2 Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Men age 15-24 years
9.3 Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Men age 15-24 years
Under-5s	
2.1a Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.2a Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.3a Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.4 Overweight prevalence	Children under age 5 years
- Fever in last two weeks	Children under age 5 years
2.7 Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Infants under 6 months of age
2.8 Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months	Infants under 6 months of age
2.12 Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children age 0-23 months
6.1 Attendance in early childhood education	Children age 36-59 months
6.2 Support for learning	Children age 36-59 months
6.3 Father's support for learning	Children age 36-59 months
6.4 Mother's support for learning	Children age 36-59 months
6.5 Have 3 or more children's books	Children under age 5 years
6.6 Play with two or more types of playthings	Children under age 5 years
- Play with electronic devices	Children under age 5 years
<p>^a To calculate the weighted results of MICS Indicators 4.1 and 4.3, the household weight is multiplied by the number of household members in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflects the unweighted number of households, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the household population.</p> <p>^b Random selection of one child age 1-14 years per household is carried out during fieldwork for administering the child discipline module. To account for the random selection and calculate MICS Indicators 8.3, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children in the age range in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflects the unweighted number of households with children in the age range, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the number of children in the age range.</p>	

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Thailand											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>srdeff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>srdeff</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>
Household											
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9801	0.0021	0.002	6.780	2.604	92,073	28,652	0.976	0.984
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9724	0.0023	0.002	5.409	2.326	92,073	28,652	0.968	0.977
	Iodized salt consumption	2.19	0.7326	0.0070	0.010	7.042	2.654	28,273	28,452	0.719	0.747
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.7521	0.0098	0.013	8.936	2.989	27,738	17,304	0.732	0.772
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9483	0.0042	0.004	3.625	1.904	7,772	10,291	0.940	0.957
	Children's living arrangements	8.13	0.2272	0.0060	0.026	6.847	2.617	21,705	33,667	0.215	0.239
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14	0.0349	0.0026	0.073	6.543	2.558	21,705	33,667	0.030	0.040
Women											
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.7837	0.0071	0.009	5.365	2.316	16,756	18,147	0.770	0.798
	Unmet need	5.4	0.0618	0.0038	0.061	4.411	2.100	16,756	18,147	0.054	0.069
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	0.9813	0.0054	0.005	5.346	2.312	2,092	3,382	0.970	0.992
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.9084	0.0113	0.012	5.208	2.282	2,092	3,382	0.886	0.931
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9912	0.0035	0.004	4.795	2.190	2,092	3,382	0.984	0.998
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9538	0.0072	0.008	7.459	2.731	6,236	6,293	0.939	0.968
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	0.4604	0.0145	0.031	5.295	2.301	6,236	6,293	0.431	0.489
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.3994	0.0195	0.049	5.359	2.315	2,092	3,382	0.360	0.438
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.0944	0.0083	0.088	2.436	1.561	2,878	3,016	0.078	0.111
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.3274	0.0179	0.055	4.911	2.216	2,092	3,382	0.292	0.363
	Percentage married before age 18	8.5	0.2130	0.0059	0.028	4.620	2.149	22,255	22,337	0.201	0.225
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.0864	0.0044	0.051	6.184	2.487	25,614	25,614	0.078	0.095
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.6639	0.0083	0.012	7.851	2.802	25,614	25,614	0.647	0.680
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.3162	0.0097	0.031	10.572	3.252	24,647	24,335	0.297	0.336
	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0926	0.0055	0.060	9.292	3.048	25,614	25,614	0.082	0.104
	HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.6945	0.0172	0.025	4.696	2.167	2,092	3,382	0.660	0.729
	HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	0.7554	0.0165	0.022	4.986	2.233	2,092	3,382	0.722	0.788

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Thailand (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	0.9472	0.0077	0.008	6.841	2.615	6,197	5,802	0.932	0.963
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	0.4508	0.0145	0.032	4.912	2.216	6,197	5,802	0.422	0.480
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.0873	0.0043	0.049	5.343	2.311	23,183	23,183	0.079	0.096
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.5737	0.0100	0.017	9.439	3.072	23,183	23,183	0.554	0.594
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.3298	0.0099	0.030	9.610	3.100	22,069	21,698	0.310	0.350
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0665	0.0055	0.082	5.414	2.327	11,189	11,313	0.056	0.077
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.1052	0.0065	0.062	5.098	2.258	11,008	11,221	0.092	0.118
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0539	0.0058	0.107	7.305	2.703	10,942	11,141	0.042	0.065
	Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.0821	0.0055	0.067	4.421	2.103	10,942	11,141	0.071	0.093
	Fever in last two weeks	-	0.1895	0.0079	0.042	4.952	2.225	12,250	12,250	0.174	0.205
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7	0.2313	0.0262	0.113	2.553	1.598	1,138	661	0.179	0.284
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months	2.8	0.4214	0.0258	0.061	1.807	1.344	1,138	661	0.370	0.473
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.2803	0.0155	0.055	4.602	2.145	4,622	3,883	0.249	0.311
	Attendance in early childhood education	6.1	0.8465	0.0103	0.012	4.586	2.142	5,079	5,603	0.826	0.867
	Support for learning	6.2	0.9267	0.0064	0.007	3.379	1.838	5,079	5,603	0.914	0.940
	Father's support for learning	6.3	0.3399	0.0136	0.040	4.608	2.147	5,079	5,603	0.313	0.367
	Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.6279	0.0138	0.022	4.557	2.135	5,079	5,603	0.600	0.655
	Have 3 or more children's books	6.5	0.4123	0.0117	0.028	6.870	2.621	12,250	12,250	0.389	0.436
	Play with two or more types of playthings	6.6	0.7561	0.0104	0.014	7.119	2.668	12,250	12,250	0.735	0.777
	Play with electronic devices	-	0.5091	0.0111	0.022	6.041	2.458	12,250	12,250	0.487	0.531

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Bangkok											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	4.1		0.9996	0.0004	0.000	0.799	0.894	12,517	2,261	0.999	1.000
Use of improved drinking water sources											
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	0.9465	0.0068	0.007	2.041	1.429	12,517	2,261	0.933	0.960
Iodized salt consumption	2.19		0.7018	0.0178	0.025	3.244	1.801	3,701	2,147	0.666	0.737
Violent discipline	8.3		0.6846	0.0282	0.041	4.242	2.060	2,457	1,149	0.628	0.741
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4		0.9468	0.0133	0.014	2.284	1.511	753	649	0.920	0.973
Children's living arrangements	8.13		0.1120	0.0149	0.133	4.750	2.180	2,096	2,134	0.082	0.142
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14		0.0270	0.0066	0.245	3.563	1.888	2,096	2,134	0.014	0.040
Women											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3		0.7327	0.0182	0.025	2.353	1.534	2,097	1,393	0.696	0.769
Unmet need	5.4		0.0881	0.0134	0.152	3.102	1.761	2,097	1,393	0.061	0.115
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a		0.9983	0.0017	0.002	0.377	0.614	231	225	0.995	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b		0.9549	0.0181	0.019	1.710	1.308	231	225	0.919	0.991
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	3.1.2	0.9885	0.0114	0.012	2.578	1.606	231	225	0.966	1.000
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1		0.9482	0.0144	0.015	2.134	1.461	920	504	0.919	0.977
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1		0.4571	0.0332	0.073	2.240	1.497	920	504	0.391	0.524
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.2792	0.0451	0.162	2.263	1.504	231	225	0.189	0.369
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0875	0.0229	0.262	1.845	1.358	535	281	0.042	0.133
Caesarean section	5.9		0.4648	0.0550	0.118	2.721	1.650	231	225	0.355	0.575
Percentage married before age 18	8.5		0.1370	0.0099	0.073	1.720	1.312	3,612	2,060	0.117	0.157
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12		0.0548	0.0095	0.172	3.940	1.985	3,998	2,283	0.036	0.074
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2		0.6308	0.0249	0.039	6.066	2.463	3,998	2,283	0.581	0.681
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3		0.1603	0.0183	0.114	5.625	2.372	3,948	2,252	0.124	0.197
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5		0.0715	0.0084	0.118	2.435	1.560	3,998	2,283	0.055	0.088
HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7		0.6477	0.0512	0.079	2.569	1.603	231	225	0.545	0.750
HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8		0.6649	0.0508	0.076	2.598	1.612	231	225	0.563	0.767

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Bangkok (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)		0.9500	0.0301	0.032	8.934	2.989	881	470	0.890	1.000
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)		0.4325	0.0348	0.080	2.310	1.520	881	470	0.363	0.502
	Attitudes towards domestic violence		0.0803	0.0129	0.161	4.615	2.148	3,460	2,044	0.054	0.106
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		0.5454	0.0261	0.048	5.614	2.369	3,460	2,044	0.493	0.598
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV		0.1727	0.0217	0.126	6.653	2.579	3,389	2,012	0.129	0.216
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0443	0.0123	0.278	1.876	1.369	806	523	0.020	0.069
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.0792	0.0173	0.219	2.076	1.441	756	506	0.045	0.114
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0359	0.0078	0.218	0.888	0.942	746	504	0.020	0.051
	Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.0914	0.0205	0.224	2.533	1.592	746	504	0.051	0.132
	Fever in last two weeks	-	0.1862	0.0278	0.149	3.743	1.935	1,146	737	0.131	0.242
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7	(0.0635)	(0.0078)	(0.123)	(0.049)	(0.221)	133	49	(0.048)	(0.079)
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months	2.8	(0.1723)	(0.1000)	(0.058)	(0.034)	(0.183)	133	49	(0.152)	(0.192)
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.2065	0.0398	0.193	2.161	1.470	425	225	0.127	0.286
	Attendance in early childhood education	6.1	0.6345	0.0392	0.062	2.369	1.539	500	359	0.556	0.713
	Support for learning	6.2	0.9692	0.0067	0.007	0.540	0.735	500	359	0.956	0.983
	Father's support for learning	6.3	0.4728	0.0411	0.087	2.420	1.556	500	359	0.391	0.555
	Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.7571	0.0343	0.045	2.286	1.512	500	359	0.689	0.826
	Have 3 or more children's books	6.5	0.5965	0.0398	0.067	4.832	2.198	1,146	737	0.517	0.676
	Play with two or more types of playthings	6.6	0.6534	0.0306	0.047	3.044	1.745	1,146	737	0.592	0.715
	Play with electronic devices	-	0.5596	0.0384	0.069	4.412	2.100	1,146	737	0.483	0.636

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

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Central region											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9854	0.0040	0.004	5.478	2.341	27,739	4,906	0.977	0.993
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9709	0.0053	0.005	4.938	2.222	27,739	4,906	0.960	0.982
	Iodized salt consumption	2.19	0.8113	0.0126	0.016	5.029	2.243	8,618	4,862	0.786	0.836
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.6996	0.0274	0.039	10.138	3.184	7,263	2,832	0.645	0.754
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9558	0.0096	0.010	3.458	1.859	2,096	1,596	0.937	0.975
	Children's living arrangements	8.13	0.1739	0.0104	0.060	3.954	1.988	5,977	5,283	0.153	0.195
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14	0.0374	0.0062	0.167	5.724	2.392	5,977	5,283	0.025	0.050
Women											
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.7890	0.0169	0.021	5.488	2.343	5,438	3,212	0.755	0.823
	Unmet need	5.4	0.0516	0.0074	0.144	3.603	1.898	5,438	3,212	0.037	0.066
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	0.9773	0.0107	0.011	3.015	1.736	713	584	0.956	0.999
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.9038	0.0265	0.029	4.694	2.167	713	584	0.851	0.957
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9992	0.0007	0.001	0.390	0.624	713	584	0.998	1.000
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9146	0.0205	0.022	5.913	2.432	2,033	1,103	0.874	0.956
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	0.4596	0.0337	0.073	5.030	2.243	2,033	1,103	0.392	0.527
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.3333	0.0414	0.124	4.496	2.120	713	584	0.251	0.416
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.0708	0.0125	0.176	1.387	1.178	1,075	587	0.046	0.096
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.3187	0.0367	0.115	3.622	1.903	713	584	0.245	0.392
	Percentage married before age 18	8.5	0.1907	0.0121	0.064	3.812	1.952	7,457	4,008	0.167	0.215
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.0549	0.0082	0.149	5.843	2.417	8,415	4,524	0.039	0.071
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.6628	0.0172	0.026	5.988	2.447	8,415	4,524	0.628	0.697
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.2503	0.0228	0.091	11.964	3.459	8,029	4,308	0.205	0.296
	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.1283	0.0150	0.117	9.053	3.009	8,415	4,524	0.098	0.158
	HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.7350	0.0356	0.048	3.801	1.950	713	584	0.664	0.806
	HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	0.8225	0.0286	0.035	3.260	1.805	713	584	0.765	0.880

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Central region (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	0.9138	0.0173	0.019	4.111	2.027	2,005	1,081	0.879	0.948
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	0.4415	0.0338	0.076	4.995	2.235	2,005	1,081	0.374	0.509
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.0504	0.0062	0.123	3.372	1.836	7,663	4,216	0.038	0.063
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.5355	0.0221	0.041	8.242	2.871	7,663	4,216	0.491	0.580
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.2647	0.0239	0.090	11.562	3.400	7,197	3,937	0.217	0.313
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0680	0.0143	0.211	5.737	2.395	3,219	1,767	0.039	0.097
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.1179	0.0167	0.142	4.718	2.172	3,165	1,752	0.084	0.151
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0523	0.0152	0.291	8.125	2.850	3,162	1,735	0.022	0.083
	Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.0876	0.0129	0.147	3.598	1.897	3,162	1,735	0.062	0.113
	Fever in last two weeks	-	0.1370	0.0151	0.110	3.796	1.948	3,546	1,964	0.107	0.167
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7	0.2744	0.0735	0.268	2.605	1.614	321	97	0.127	0.421
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months	2.8	0.5144	0.0690	0.134	1.827	1.352	321	97	0.376	0.652
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.3118	0.0363	0.117	3.823	1.955	1,382	622	0.239	0.384
	Attendance in early childhood education	6.1	0.8236	0.0241	0.029	3.537	1.881	1,439	888	0.775	0.872
	Support for learning	6.2	0.9576	0.0087	0.009	1.653	1.286	1,439	888	0.940	0.975
	Father's support for learning	6.3	0.3390	0.0347	0.102	4.769	2.184	1,439	888	0.270	0.408
	Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.7069	0.0302	0.043	3.915	1.979	1,439	888	0.646	0.767
	Have 3 or more children's books	6.5	0.4700	0.0269	0.057	5.719	2.392	3,546	1,964	0.416	0.524
	Play with two or more types of playthings	6.6	0.7421	0.0265	0.036	7.178	2.679	3,546	1,964	0.689	0.795
	Play with electronic devices	-	0.4737	0.0245	0.052	4.708	2.170	3,546	1,964	0.425	0.523

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: North region											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	Use of improved drinking water sources		0.9882	0.0037	0.004	5.902	2.429	15,301	5,059	0.981	0.996
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3 1.4.1 & 6.2.1	0.9754	0.0034	0.003	2.404	1.550	15,301	5,059	0.969	0.982
	Iodized salt consumption	2.19	0.7892	0.0131	0.017	5.214	2.283	5,102	5,053	0.763	0.815
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.808	0.0145	0.018	4.166	2.041	4,214	3,072	0.779	0.837
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9333	0.0115	0.012	3.514	1.875	1,256	1,649	0.910	0.956
	Children's living arrangements	8.13	0.2580	0.0148	0.057	6.350	2.520	3,460	5,568	0.228	0.288
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14	0.0456	0.0074	0.162	6.960	2.638	3,460	5,568	0.031	0.060
Women											
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.7794	0.0145	0.019	3.880	1.970	2,718	3,155	0.750	0.808
	Unmet need	5.4	0.0680	0.0095	0.140	4.520	2.126	2,718	3,155	0.049	0.087
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	0.9640	0.0220	0.023	8.091	2.844	354	580	0.920	1.000
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.8881	0.0286	0.032	4.780	2.186	354	580	0.831	0.945
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9742	0.0188	0.019	8.167	2.858	354	580	0.936	1.000
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9681	0.0082	0.008	1.976	1.406	884	916	0.952	0.984
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	0.5107	0.0259	0.051	2.462	1.569	884	916	0.459	0.563
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.5861	0.0507	0.086	6.129	2.476	354	580	0.485	0.687
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.1005	0.0179	0.178	1.618	1.272	404	458	0.065	0.136
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.3552	0.0437	0.123	4.817	2.195	354	580	0.268	0.443
	Percentage married before age 18	8.5	0.2874	0.0178	0.062	5.649	2.377	3,335	3,651	0.252	0.323
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.1304	0.0111	0.085	4.492	2.120	3,815	4,109	0.108	0.153
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.6530	0.0160	0.024	4.628	2.151	3,815	4,109	0.621	0.685
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.4360	0.0174	0.040	4.695	2.167	3,631	3,816	0.401	0.471
	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0917	0.0090	0.098	4.000	2.000	3,815	4,109	0.074	0.110
	HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.6354	0.0473	0.074	5.598	2.366	354	580	0.541	0.730
	HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	0.7512	0.0426	0.057	5.629	2.373	354	580	0.666	0.836

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: North region (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)		0.9597	0.0125	0.013	3.359	1.833	915	833	0.935	0.985
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)		0.5011	0.0281	0.056	2.622	1.619	915	833	0.445	0.557
	Attitudes towards domestic violence		0.0920	0.0092	0.100	3.676	1.917	3,358	3,600	0.074	0.110
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		0.5492	0.0163	0.030	3.850	1.962	3,358	3,600	0.517	0.582
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV		0.4449	0.0245	0.055	8.093	2.845	3,202	3,344	0.396	0.494
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)		0.0693	0.0126	0.182	5.198	2.280	2,001	2,105	0.044	0.095
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2.1	0.0976	0.0138	0.141	4.490	2.119	1,975	2,087	0.070	0.125
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2.2	0.0520	0.0111	0.213	5.132	2.265	1,971	2,071	0.030	0.074
	Overweight prevalence		0.0824	0.0122	0.148	4.065	2.016	1,971	2,071	0.058	0.107
	Fever in last two weeks		0.2044	0.0157	0.077	3.352	1.831	2,084	2,201	0.173	0.236
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		0.3673	0.0368	0.100	0.619	0.787	205	107	0.294	0.441
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months		0.5259	0.0344	0.065	0.502	0.709	205	107	0.457	0.595
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		0.2756	0.0321	0.116	3.510	1.873	855	682	0.211	0.340
	Attendance in early childhood education		0.8917	0.0211	0.024	4.529	2.128	794	984	0.849	0.934
	Support for learning		0.8480	0.0266	0.031	5.394	2.322	794	984	0.795	0.901
	Father's support for learning		0.3287	0.0243	0.074	2.623	1.619	794	984	0.280	0.377
	Mother's support for learning		0.5389	0.0282	0.052	3.137	1.771	794	984	0.483	0.595
	Have 3 or more children's books		0.3701	0.0237	0.064	5.284	2.299	2,084	2,201	0.323	0.417
	Play with two or more types of playthings		0.7648	0.0205	0.027	5.124	2.264	2,084	2,201	0.724	0.806
	Play with electronic devices		0.4594	0.0227	0.049	4.547	2.132	2,084	2,201	0.414	0.505

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Northeast region											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	4.1		0.9773	0.0056	0.006	11.721	3.424	24,242	8,364	0.966	0.988
Use of improved drinking water sources											
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	0.9868	0.0027	0.003	4.566	2.137	24,242	8,364	0.981	0.992
Iodized salt consumption	2.19		0.5650	0.0181	0.032	11.057	3.325	7,147	8,340	0.529	0.601
Violent discipline	8.3		0.7895	0.0135	0.017	5.866	2.422	8,538	5,337	0.762	0.817
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4		0.9520	0.0064	0.007	2.715	1.648	2,474	3,054	0.939	0.965
Children's living arrangements	8.13		0.3316	0.0134	0.040	8.283	2.878	6,813	10,197	0.305	0.358
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14		0.0305	0.0038	0.123	4.859	2.204	6,813	10,197	0.023	0.038
Women											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3		0.8447	0.0084	0.010	2.720	1.649	4,191	5,105	0.828	0.861
Unmet need	5.4		0.0483	0.0059	0.123	3.923	1.981	4,191	5,105	0.036	0.060
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a		0.9910	0.0033	0.003	1.043	1.021	437	844	0.984	0.998
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b		0.9022	0.0171	0.019	2.787	1.669	437	844	0.868	0.936
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	3.1.2	0.9935	0.0024	0.002	0.756	0.869	437	844	0.989	0.998
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1		0.9919	0.0036	0.004	2.648	1.627	1,503	1,680	0.985	0.999
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1		0.5035	0.0263	0.052	4.658	2.158	1,503	1,680	0.451	0.556
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.4411	0.0323	0.073	3.570	1.890	437	844	0.377	0.506
Early childbearing	5.2		0.1374	0.0212	0.154	2.667	1.633	445	704	0.095	0.180
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2511	0.0318	0.126	4.521	2.126	437	844	0.188	0.315
Percentage married before age 18	8.5		0.2453	0.0108	0.044	3.713	1.927	4,880	5,853	0.224	0.267
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12		0.1141	0.0092	0.081	5.729	2.393	5,937	6,829	0.096	0.132
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2		0.7343	0.0130	0.018	5.952	2.440	5,937	6,829	0.708	0.760
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3		0.4583	0.0166	0.036	7.269	2.696	5,791	6,573	0.425	0.491
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5		0.0614	0.0046	0.074	2.461	1.569	5,937	6,829	0.052	0.070
HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7		0.7592	0.0178	0.023	1.456	1.207	437	844	0.724	0.795
HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8		0.7694	0.0271	0.035	3.496	1.870	437	844	0.715	0.824

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Northeast region (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	0.9859	0.0059	0.006	3.804	1.950	1,515	1,499	0.974	0.998
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	0.5137	0.0247	0.048	3.667	1.915	1,515	1,499	0.464	0.563
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.1270	0.0108	0.085	6.451	2.540	5,547	6,147	0.105	0.149
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.6913	0.0159	0.023	7.275	2.697	5,547	6,147	0.660	0.723
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.4743	0.0132	0.028	4.106	2.026	5,371	5,835	0.448	0.501
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0559	0.0072	0.129	3.521	1.876	3,369	3,553	0.041	0.070
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.0872	0.0090	0.103	3.592	1.895	3,352	3,543	0.069	0.105
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0477	0.0086	0.181	5.724	2.393	3,312	3,509	0.030	0.065
	Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.0793	0.0088	0.111	3.710	1.926	3,312	3,509	0.062	0.097
	Fever in last two weeks	-	0.2109	0.0138	0.065	4.281	2.069	3,545	3,738	0.183	0.239
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7	0.1754	0.0320	0.182	1.487	1.219	300	211	0.111	0.239
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months	2.8	0.3559	0.0435	0.122	1.735	1.317	300	211	0.269	0.443
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.2455	0.0233	0.095	3.372	1.836	1,217	1,149	0.199	0.292
	Attendance in early childhood education	6.1	0.9281	0.0118	0.013	3.578	1.891	1,564	1,720	0.905	0.952
	Support for learning	6.2	0.9202	0.0118	0.013	3.274	1.809	1,564	1,720	0.897	0.944
	Father's support for learning	6.3	0.2666	0.0193	0.072	3.266	1.807	1,564	1,720	0.228	0.305
	Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.5083	0.0241	0.047	3.980	1.995	1,564	1,720	0.460	0.556
	Have 3 or more children's books	6.5	0.3384	0.0187	0.055	5.846	2.418	3,545	3,738	0.301	0.376
	Play with two or more types of playthings	6.6	0.7833	0.0146	0.019	4.685	2.164	3,545	3,738	0.754	0.812
	Play with electronic devices	-	0.5257	0.0196	0.037	5.737	2.395	3,545	3,738	0.487	0.565

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: South region											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	Use of improved drinking water sources		0.9440	0.0058	0.006	5.182	2.276	12,273	8,062	0.932	0.956
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9700	0.0071	0.007	13.785	3.713	12,273	8,062	0.956	0.984
	Iodized salt consumption	2.19	0.8255	0.0076	0.009	3.201	1.789	3,706	8,050	0.810	0.841
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.7523	0.0158	0.021	6.559	2.561	4,813	4,914	0.721	0.784
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9443	0.0074	0.008	3.438	1.854	1,193	3,343	0.930	0.959
	Children's living arrangements	8.13	0.1502	0.0095	0.063	7.382	2.717	3,360	10,485	0.131	0.169
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14	0.0335	0.0040	0.118	5.074	2.252	3,360	10,485	0.026	0.041
Women											
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.7119	0.0158	0.022	6.413	2.532	2,311	5,282	0.680	0.743
	Unmet need	5.4	0.0786	0.0072	0.091	3.765	1.940	2,311	5,282	0.064	0.093
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	0.9834	0.0066	0.007	3.053	1.747	359	1,149	0.970	0.997
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.9152	0.0138	0.015	2.825	1.681	359	1,149	0.888	0.943
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9910	0.0031	0.003	1.254	1.120	359	1,149	0.985	0.997
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9707	0.0058	0.006	2.502	1.582	896	2,090	0.959	0.982
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	0.3438	0.0230	0.067	4.898	2.213	896	2,090	0.298	0.390
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.3729	0.0341	0.092	5.718	2.391	359	1,149	0.305	0.441
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.1124	0.0213	0.190	4.501	2.122	418	986	0.070	0.155
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.3220	0.0285	0.089	4.283	2.070	359	1,149	0.265	0.379
	Percentage married before age 18	8.5	0.2250	0.0115	0.051	5.125	2.264	2,972	6,765	0.202	0.248
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.1037	0.0084	0.081	5.925	2.434	3,450	7,869	0.087	0.120
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.5959	0.0184	0.031	11.078	3.328	3,450	7,869	0.559	0.633
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.2812	0.0137	0.049	6.821	2.612	3,249	7,386	0.254	0.309
	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0845	0.0068	0.081	4.719	2.172	3,450	7,869	0.071	0.098
	HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.6236	0.0286	0.046	4.014	2.003	359	1,149	0.566	0.681
	HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	0.6676	0.0369	0.055	7.058	2.657	359	1,149	0.594	0.741

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: South region (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	0.9410	0.0091	0.010	2.860	1.691	882	1,919	0.923	0.959
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	0.3298	0.0245	0.074	5.198	2.280	882	1,919	0.281	0.379
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.1100	0.0087	0.079	5.579	2.362	3,155	7,176	0.093	0.127
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.5170	0.0234	0.045	15.749	3.968	3,155	7,176	0.470	0.564
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.2804	0.0126	0.045	5.168	2.273	2,910	6,570	0.255	0.306
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0909	0.0089	0.098	3.259	1.805	1,795	3,365	0.073	0.109
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.1362	0.0128	0.094	4.649	2.156	1,760	3,333	0.111	0.162
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0783	0.0108	0.138	5.383	2.320	1,751	3,322	0.057	0.100
	Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.0732	0.0095	0.130	4.461	2.112	1,751	3,322	0.054	0.092
	Fever in last two weeks	-	0.2323	0.0177	0.076	6.330	2.516	1,929	3,610	0.197	0.268
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7	0.2161	0.0730	0.338	6.163	2.483	179	197	0.070	0.362
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months	2.8	0.4295	0.0666	0.155	3.552	1.885	179	197	0.296	0.563
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.3262	0.0358	0.110	7.009	2.647	742	1,205	0.255	0.398
	Attendance in early childhood education	6.1	0.8152	0.0210	0.026	4.849	2.202	781	1,652	0.773	0.857
	Support for learning	6.2	0.9358	0.0093	0.010	2.383	1.544	781	1,652	0.917	0.954
	Father's support for learning	6.3	0.4145	0.0301	0.073	6.174	2.485	781	1,652	0.354	0.475
	Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.7293	0.0248	0.034	5.163	2.272	781	1,652	0.680	0.779
	Have 3 or more children's books	6.5	0.3779	0.0207	0.055	6.558	2.561	1,929	3,610	0.337	0.419
	Play with two or more types of playthings	6.6	0.7833	0.0206	0.026	9.000	3.000	1,929	3,610	0.742	0.824
	Play with electronic devices	-	0.5673	0.0206	0.036	6.258	2.502	1,929	3,610	0.526	0.609

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Ratchaburi province											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9748	0.0162	0.017	12.798	3.577	5,427	1,202	0.942	1.000
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9741	0.0102	0.010	4.987	2.233	5,427	1,202	0.954	0.995
	Iodized salt consumption	2.19	0.8593	0.0188	0.022	3.503	1.872	1,606	1,193	0.822	0.897
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.8144	0.0294	0.036	3.919	1.980	1,633	687	0.756	0.873
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9588	0.0119	0.012	1.463	1.210	478	409	0.935	0.983
	Children's living arrangements	8.13	0.1366	0.0194	0.142	4.329	2.081	1,239	1,352	0.098	0.176
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14	0.0309	0.0076	0.246	2.613	1.616	1,239	1,352	0.016	0.046
Women											
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.8078	0.0242	0.030	2.908	1.705	927	774	0.759	0.856
	Unmet need	5.4	0.0478	0.0128	0.268	2.791	1.671	927	774	0.022	0.073
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	0.9305	0.0549	0.059	6.752	2.599	103	146	0.821	1.000
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.8494	0.0499	0.059	2.823	1.680	103	146	0.750	0.949
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9742	0.0216	0.022	2.693	1.641	103	146	0.931	1.000
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9511	0.0231	0.024	3.265	1.807	383	286	0.905	0.997
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	0.4999	0.0543	0.109	3.361	1.833	383	286	0.391	0.608
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.1458	0.0442	0.303	2.274	1.508	103	146	0.057	0.234
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.1360	0.0313	0.230	1.291	1.136	193	156	0.073	0.199
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.4445	0.0608	0.137	2.168	1.472	103	146	0.323	0.566
	Percentage married before age 18	8.5	0.2165	0.0232	0.107	3.181	1.784	1,276	1,002	0.170	0.263
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.0760	0.0204	0.269	6.723	2.593	1,466	1,132	0.035	0.117
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.6942	0.0362	0.052	6.971	2.640	1,466	1,132	0.622	0.767
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.1177	0.0178	0.151	3.223	1.795	1,338	1,059	0.082	0.153
	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0683	0.0117	0.171	2.413	1.554	1,466	1,132	0.045	0.092
	HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.6812	0.0738	0.108	3.637	1.907	103	146	0.534	0.829
	HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	0.7073	0.0755	0.107	3.997	1.999	103	146	0.556	0.858

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Ratchaburi province (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	0.9113	0.0456	0.050	6.932	2.633	438	270	0.820	1.000
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	0.4089	0.0533	0.130	3.163	1.778	438	270	0.302	0.516
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.0659	0.0208	0.315	7.300	2.702	1,410	1,041	0.024	0.107
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.5852	0.0459	0.078	9.018	3.003	1,410	1,041	0.493	0.677
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.1124	0.0185	0.164	3.112	1.764	1,178	910	0.075	0.149
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0656	0.0204	0.312	3.067	1.751	514	451	0.025	0.106
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.1117	0.0235	0.210	2.513	1.585	511	452	0.065	0.159
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0414	0.0133	0.321	1.979	1.407	508	447	0.015	0.068
	Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.1088	0.0190	0.175	1.663	1.290	508	447	0.071	0.147
	Fever in last two weeks	-	0.2233	0.0349	0.156	3.542	1.882	560	505	0.153	0.293
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7	(0.0941)	(0.0653)	(0.694)	(1.301)	(1.141)	47	27	(0.000)	(0.225)
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months	2.8	(0.4333)	(0.0615)	(0.142)	(0.400)	(0.633)	47	27	(0.310)	(0.556)
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.2946	0.0476	0.162	1.823	1.350	192	168	0.199	0.390
	Attendance in early childhood education	6.1	0.7629	0.0674	0.088	5.772	2.402	273	231	0.628	0.898
	Support for learning	6.2	0.9357	0.0244	0.026	2.272	1.507	273	231	0.887	0.984
	Father's support for learning	6.3	0.4018	0.0642	0.160	3.944	1.986	273	231	0.273	0.530
	Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.6109	0.0664	0.109	4.265	2.065	273	231	0.478	0.744
	Have 3 or more children's books	6.5	0.4729	0.0370	0.078	2.770	1.664	560	505	0.399	0.547
	Play with two or more types of playthings	6.6	0.7205	0.0393	0.054	3.856	1.964	560	505	0.642	0.799
	Play with electronic devices	-	0.4536	0.0411	0.091	3.428	1.851	560	505	0.372	0.536

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

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Kanchanaburi province											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9903	0.0049	0.005	2.947	1.717	3,809	1,184	0.980	1.000
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9682	0.0070	0.007	1.900	1.378	3,809	1,184	0.954	0.982
	Iodized salt consumption	2.19	0.7397	0.0335	0.045	6.902	2.627	1,232	1,184	0.673	0.807
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.7268	0.0363	0.050	4.711	2.170	1,147	711	0.654	0.799
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9431	0.0134	0.014	1.355	1.164	351	406	0.916	0.970
	Children's living arrangements	8.13	0.2444	0.0171	0.070	2.036	1.427	934	1,287	0.210	0.279
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14	0.0495	0.0079	0.159	1.687	1.299	934	1,287	0.034	0.065
Women											
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.7927	0.0194	0.024	1.673	1.293	674	730	0.754	0.832
	Unmet need	5.4	0.0806	0.0132	0.164	1.713	1.309	674	730	0.054	0.107
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	0.9961	0.0039	0.004	0.485	0.696	73	125	0.988	1.000
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.9316	0.0244	0.026	1.154	1.074	73	125	0.883	0.980
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	73	125	1.000	1.000
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9771	0.0113	0.012	1.392	1.180	237	246	0.955	1.000
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	0.4590	0.0573	0.125	3.236	1.799	237	246	0.344	0.574
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.6387	0.0687	0.108	2.538	1.593	73	125	0.501	0.776
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.2362	0.0532	0.225	1.911	1.382	104	123	0.130	0.343
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.3132	0.0506	0.162	1.478	1.216	73	125	0.212	0.414
	Percentage married before age 18	8.5	0.2564	0.0160	0.062	1.160	1.077	853	862	0.224	0.288
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.0375	0.0092	0.246	2.315	1.521	986	985	0.019	0.056
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.5913	0.0378	0.064	5.823	2.413	986	985	0.516	0.667
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.3305	0.0352	0.106	5.306	2.303	953	951	0.260	0.401
	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.1517	0.0173	0.114	2.279	1.510	986	985	0.117	0.186
	HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.7798	0.0582	0.075	2.444	1.563	73	125	0.663	0.896
	HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	0.8525	0.0324	0.038	1.037	1.018	73	125	0.788	0.917
na = not applicable											

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Kanchanaburi province (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)		0.9344	0.0210	0.022	1.914	1.383	294	267	0.892	0.976
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)		0.4542	0.0403	0.089	1.745	1.321	294	267	0.374	0.535
	Attitudes towards domestic violence		0.0415	0.0111	0.268	2.954	1.719	950	949	0.019	0.064
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		0.5547	0.0425	0.077	6.943	2.635	950	949	0.470	0.640
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV		0.2970	0.0319	0.107	4.399	2.097	911	902	0.233	0.361
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0831	0.0131	0.158	0.932	0.965	411	415	0.057	0.109
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.1469	0.0329	0.224	3.528	1.878	408	410	0.081	0.213
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0487	0.0139	0.285	1.685	1.298	404	405	0.021	0.077
	Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.1092	0.0202	0.185	1.690	1.300	404	405	0.069	0.150
	Fever in last two weeks	-	0.2769	0.0277	0.100	1.785	1.336	468	467	0.221	0.332
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	18	(*)	(*)
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months	2.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	18	(*)	(*)
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.2930	0.0522	0.178	1.894	1.376	147	145	0.189	0.397
	Attendance in early childhood education	6.1	0.8087	0.0400	0.050	2.105	1.451	203	204	0.729	0.889
	Support for learning	6.2	0.9719	0.0104	0.011	0.807	0.899	203	204	0.951	0.993
	Father's support for learning	6.3	0.3791	0.0420	0.111	1.520	1.233	203	204	0.295	0.463
	Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.6137	0.0532	0.087	2.425	1.557	203	204	0.507	0.720
	Have 3 or more children's books	6.5	0.4079	0.0426	0.105	3.507	1.873	468	467	0.323	0.493
	Play with two or more types of playthings	6.6	0.8566	0.0228	0.027	1.971	1.404	468	467	0.811	0.902
	Play with electronic devices	-	0.5938	0.0485	0.082	4.537	2.130	468	467	0.497	0.691

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

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Mae Hong Son province											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9923	0.0057	0.006	5.025	2.242	1,122	1,190	0.981	1.000
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9866	0.0077	0.008	5.348	2.312	1,122	1,190	0.971	1.000
	Iodized salt consumption	2.19	0.9013	0.0242	0.027	7.808	2.794	359	1,190	0.853	0.950
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.6573	0.0461	0.070	6.610	2.571	379	701	0.565	0.750
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9350	0.0245	0.026	4.001	2.000	123	406	0.886	0.984
	Children's living arrangements	8.13	0.1306	0.0204	0.156	4.686	2.165	302	1,283	0.090	0.171
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14	0.0346	0.0092	0.266	3.247	1.802	302	1,283	0.016	0.053
Women											
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.8016	0.0220	0.027	2.385	1.544	222	784	0.758	0.846
	Unmet need	5.4	0.0348	0.0118	0.337	3.218	1.794	222	784	0.011	0.058
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	0.9842	0.0117	0.012	1.358	1.165	31	155	0.961	1.000
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.8253	0.0966	0.117	9.956	3.155	31	155	0.632	1.000
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9568	0.0316	0.033	3.709	1.926	31	155	0.894	1.000
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.8445	0.0424	0.050	2.737	1.654	61	201	0.760	0.929
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	0.5308	0.0674	0.127	3.645	1.909	61	201	0.396	0.666
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.7491	0.0755	0.101	4.672	2.162	31	155	0.598	0.900
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.1184	0.0348	0.294	1.184	1.088	26	103	0.049	0.188
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.0434	0.0183	0.422	1.246	1.116	31	155	0.007	0.080
	Percentage married before age 18	8.5	0.3481	0.0316	0.091	3.958	1.989	268	902	0.285	0.411
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.0187	0.0064	0.342	2.226	1.492	303	1,000	0.006	0.031
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.7148	0.0473	0.066	10.966	3.312	303	1,000	0.620	0.809
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.4973	0.0625	0.126	14.629	3.825	273	938	0.372	0.622
	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0531	0.0127	0.240	3.218	1.794	303	1,000	0.028	0.079
	HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.9487	0.0264	0.028	2.205	1.485	31	155	0.896	1.000
	HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	0.8336	0.0626	0.075	4.349	2.085	31	155	0.708	0.959

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Mae Hong Son province (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)		0.8701	0.0674	0.077	7.026	2.651	69	176	0.735	1.000
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)		0.5377	0.0540	0.100	2.051	1.432	69	176	0.430	0.646
	Attitudes towards domestic violence		0.0306	0.0089	0.293	2.359	1.536	264	874	0.013	0.048
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		0.6839	0.0593	0.087	14.202	3.769	264	874	0.565	0.802
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV		0.4689	0.0502	0.107	8.358	2.891	240	827	0.369	0.569
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)		0.0954	0.0192	0.201	1.997	1.413	139	470	0.057	0.134
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)		0.2494	0.0406	0.163	4.068	2.017	137	464	0.168	0.331
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)		0.0480	0.0097	0.202	0.945	0.972	136	460	0.029	0.067
	Overweight prevalence		0.0369	0.0110	0.299	1.574	1.254	136	460	0.015	0.059
	Fever in last two weeks		0.0926	0.0286	0.308	4.717	2.172	146	487	0.035	0.150
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		(0.1797)	(0.1063)	(0.592)	(2.147)	(1.465)	20	29	(0.000)	(0.392)
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months		(0.3371)	(0.1378)	(0.409)	(2.378)	(1.542)	20	29	(0.062)	(0.613)
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		0.5005	0.0766	0.153	3.798	1.949	58	163	0.347	0.654
	Attendance in early childhood education		0.7836	0.0862	0.110	8.856	2.976	56	203	0.611	0.956
	Support for learning		0.9332	0.0219	0.023	1.552	1.246	56	203	0.889	0.977
	Father's support for learning		0.5103	0.0396	0.078	1.271	1.127	56	203	0.431	0.590
	Mother's support for learning		0.6758	0.0346	0.051	1.105	1.051	56	203	0.607	0.745
	Have 3 or more children's books		0.2960	0.0342	0.115	2.723	1.650	146	487	0.228	0.364
	Play with two or more types of playthings		0.7426	0.0472	0.064	5.655	2.378	146	487	0.648	0.837
	Play with electronic devices		0.2050	0.0364	0.178	3.949	1.987	146	487	0.132	0.278

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

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Tak province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	4.1		0.9726	0.0122	0.013	6.758	2.600	3,043	1,218	0.948	0.997
	4.3	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	0.9103	0.0249	0.027	9.263	3.044	3,043	1,218	0.860	0.960
	2.19		0.8306	0.0213	0.026	3.919	1.980	936	1,212	0.788	0.873
	8.3		0.8085	0.0264	0.033	3.444	1.856	1,164	764	0.756	0.861
	7.4		0.8480	0.0217	0.026	1.710	1.308	314	467	0.805	0.892
	8.13		0.1451	0.0210	0.144	5.440	2.332	857	1,538	0.103	0.187
	8.14		0.0447	0.0100	0.224	3.614	1.901	857	1,538	0.025	0.065
Women											
	5.3		0.7002	0.0221	0.032	1.837	1.355	548	791	0.656	0.744
	5.4		0.0911	0.0138	0.152	1.822	1.350	548	791	0.063	0.119
	5.5a		0.9616	0.0171	0.018	1.161	1.078	72	147	0.927	0.996
	5.5b		0.7239	0.0516	0.071	1.945	1.395	72	147	0.621	0.827
	5.7	3.1.2	0.8927	0.0475	0.053	3.442	1.855	72	147	0.798	0.988
	7.1		0.8614	0.0435	0.051	4.030	2.008	199	255	0.774	0.948
	9.1		0.3567	0.0439	0.123	2.135	1.461	199	255	0.269	0.445
	2.6		0.6699	0.0529	0.079	1.848	1.359	72	147	0.564	0.776
	5.2		0.1658	0.0432	0.260	1.589	1.261	82	119	0.079	0.252
	5.9		0.3165	0.0729	0.230	3.588	1.894	72	147	0.171	0.462
	8.5		0.2492	0.0217	0.087	2.352	1.534	699	933	0.206	0.293
	8.12		0.0650	0.0099	0.152	1.724	1.313	816	1,069	0.045	0.085
	9.2		0.5883	0.0272	0.046	3.274	1.809	816	1,069	0.534	0.643
	9.3		0.3922	0.0292	0.075	3.275	1.810	695	915	0.334	0.451
	9.5		0.0683	0.0103	0.150	1.765	1.328	816	1,069	0.048	0.089
	9.7		0.3895	0.0537	0.138	1.772	1.331	72	147	0.282	0.497
	9.8		0.4377	0.0563	0.129	1.881	1.371	72	147	0.325	0.550

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Tak province (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	0.8727	0.0248	0.028	1.401	1.184	227	254	0.823	0.922
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	0.3011	0.0362	0.120	1.579	1.257	227	254	0.229	0.374
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.0497	0.0146	0.294	4.333	2.082	737	957	0.020	0.079
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.5165	0.0249	0.048	2.382	1.543	737	957	0.467	0.566
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.3675	0.0284	0.077	2.808	1.676	624	811	0.311	0.424
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.1170	0.0299	0.255	4.602	2.145	386	534	0.057	0.177
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.2189	0.0339	0.155	3.566	1.888	382	532	0.151	0.287
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0801	0.0150	0.187	1.601	1.265	385	527	0.050	0.110
	Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.1107	0.0259	0.234	3.595	1.896	385	527	0.059	0.163
	Fever in last two weeks	-	0.2434	0.0283	0.116	2.457	1.568	412	565	0.187	0.300
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7	(0.2066)	(0.0323)	(0.156)	(0.172)	(0.415)	31	28	(0.142)	(0.271)
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months	2.8	(0.6589)	(0.0767)	(0.116)	(0.707)	(0.841)	31	28	(0.505)	(0.812)
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.4117	0.0435	0.106	1.381	1.175	145	178	0.325	0.499
	Attendance in early childhood education	6.1	0.8213	0.0598	0.073	6.198	2.490	176	255	0.702	0.941
	Support for learning	6.2	0.7746	0.0689	0.089	6.903	2.627	176	255	0.637	0.912
	Father's support for learning	6.3	0.2856	0.0475	0.166	2.811	1.677	176	255	0.191	0.381
	Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.5092	0.0656	0.129	4.379	2.092	176	255	0.378	0.640
	Have 3 or more children's books	6.5	0.3098	0.0392	0.127	4.053	2.013	412	565	0.231	0.388
	Play with two or more types of playthings	6.6	0.7651	0.0358	0.047	4.027	2.007	412	565	0.693	0.837
	Play with electronic devices	-	0.3663	0.0481	0.131	5.616	2.370	412	565	0.270	0.462

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

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Buriram province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Household											
	4.1		0.9482	0.0215	0.023	10.924	3.305	6,627	1,161	0.905	0.991
Use of improved drinking water sources											
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	0.9892	0.0039	0.004	1.687	1.299	6,627	1,161	0.981	0.997
Iodized salt consumption	2.19		0.8507	0.0231	0.027	4.863	2.205	2,003	1,156	0.804	0.897
Violent discipline	8.3		0.6513	0.0503	0.077	8.259	2.874	2,892	741	0.551	0.752
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4		0.9590	0.0181	0.019	4.145	2.036	828	496	0.923	0.995
Children's living arrangements	8.13		0.4049	0.0258	0.064	4.088	2.022	2,071	1,482	0.353	0.457
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14		0.0451	0.0080	0.178	2.214	1.488	2,071	1,482	0.029	0.061
Women											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3		0.7776	0.0206	0.026	1.517	1.232	1,076	622	0.737	0.819
Unmet need	5.4		0.0522	0.0128	0.245	2.057	1.434	1,076	622	0.027	0.078
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a		0.9790	0.0111	0.011	0.619	0.787	127	104	0.957	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b		0.9003	0.0398	0.044	1.816	1.348	127	104	0.821	0.980
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	3.1.2	0.9919	0.0009	0.001	0.010	0.102	127	104	0.990	0.994
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1		0.9958	0.0041	0.004	0.912	0.955	402	230	0.988	1.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1		0.3861	0.0507	0.131	2.484	1.576	402	230	0.285	0.487
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.3407	0.0683	0.200	2.136	1.462	127	104	0.204	0.477
Early childbearing	5.2		0.1756	0.0302	0.172	0.600	0.775	129	96	0.115	0.236
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2356	0.0345	0.147	0.681	0.825	127	104	0.167	0.305
Percentage married before age 18	8.5		0.2619	0.0192	0.073	1.336	1.156	1,239	704	0.224	0.300
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12		0.0661	0.0168	0.254	3.811	1.952	1,513	838	0.033	0.100
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2		0.6853	0.0327	0.048	4.144	2.036	1,513	838	0.620	0.751
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3		0.3787	0.0457	0.121	6.619	2.573	1,367	747	0.287	0.470
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5		0.0573	0.0092	0.160	1.310	1.145	1,513	838	0.039	0.076
HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7		0.6697	0.0555	0.083	1.436	1.199	127	104	0.559	0.781
HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8		0.6274	0.0625	0.100	1.719	1.311	127	104	0.503	0.752

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Buriram province (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Men											
	7.1		0.9830	0.0127	0.013	1.727	1.314	377	179	0.958	1.000
	9.1		0.3128	0.0529	0.169	2.318	1.523	377	179	0.207	0.419
	8.12		0.0496	0.0140	0.281	2.873	1.695	1,367	696	0.022	0.078
	9.2		0.6167	0.0504	0.082	7.483	2.735	1,367	696	0.516	0.718
	9.3		0.4042	0.0510	0.126	6.479	2.545	1,181	600	0.302	0.506
Under-5s											
	2.1a		0.0466	0.0111	0.239	1.108	1.052	771	398	0.024	0.069
	2.2a	2.2.1	0.0668	0.0153	0.228	1.475	1.214	769	396	0.036	0.097
	2.3a	2.2.2	0.0652	0.0178	0.273	2.038	1.428	763	393	0.030	0.101
	2.4		0.0694	0.0220	0.317	2.944	1.716	763	393	0.025	0.113
	-		0.1770	0.0293	0.166	2.800	1.673	915	476	0.118	0.236
	2.7		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	65	19	(*)	(*)
	2.8		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	65	19	(*)	(*)
	2.12		0.3118	0.0458	0.147	1.467	1.211	318	151	0.220	0.403
	6.1		0.8286	0.0384	0.046	2.218	1.489	382	215	0.752	0.905
	6.2		0.9250	0.0255	0.028	2.006	1.416	382	215	0.874	0.976
	6.3		0.2474	0.0295	0.119	1.003	1.001	382	215	0.188	0.307
	6.4		0.4379	0.0411	0.094	1.472	1.213	382	215	0.356	0.520
	6.5		0.2480	0.0341	0.137	2.959	1.720	915	476	0.180	0.316
	6.6		0.8072	0.0345	0.043	3.641	1.908	915	476	0.738	0.876
	-		0.4337	0.0378	0.087	2.767	1.663	915	476	0.358	0.509

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

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Sisaket province											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	4.1		0.9695	0.0148	0.015	9.273	3.045	6,473	1,249	0.940	0.999
	4.3	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	0.9882	0.0030	0.003	0.956	0.978	6,473	1,249	0.982	0.994
	2.19		0.7446	0.0299	0.040	5.882	2.425	1,924	1,249	0.685	0.804
	8.3		0.7624	0.0303	0.040	4.102	2.025	2,427	812	0.702	0.823
	7.4		0.9268	0.0223	0.024	3.549	1.884	662	486	0.882	0.971
	8.13		0.3097	0.0216	0.070	3.450	1.857	1,871	1,581	0.267	0.353
	8.14		0.0375	0.0113	0.302	5.602	2.367	1,871	1,581	0.015	0.060
Women											
	5.3		0.8016	0.0258	0.032	3.103	1.761	1,078	741	0.750	0.853
	5.4		0.0352	0.0097	0.277	2.071	1.439	1,078	741	0.016	0.055
	5.5a		0.9822	0.0113	0.011	0.974	0.987	118	135	0.960	1.000
	5.5b		0.9574	0.0201	0.021	1.321	1.149	118	135	0.917	0.997
	5.7	3.1.2	0.9993	0.0007	0.001	0.096	0.310	118	135	0.998	1.000
	7.1		0.9812	0.0130	0.013	2.319	1.523	391	254	0.955	1.000
	9.1		0.4807	0.0511	0.106	2.643	1.626	391	254	0.379	0.583
	2.6		0.3945	0.0716	0.182	2.879	1.697	118	135	0.251	0.538
	5.2		0.0778	0.0153	0.197	0.349	0.591	109	108	0.047	0.108
	5.9		0.2202	0.0634	0.288	3.135	1.771	118	135	0.093	0.347
	8.5		0.2385	0.0283	0.119	3.984	1.996	1,310	904	0.182	0.295
	8.12		0.2188	0.0506	0.231	15.716	3.964	1,592	1,050	0.118	0.320
	9.2		0.6439	0.0254	0.039	2.953	1.719	1,592	1,050	0.593	0.695
	9.3		0.4985	0.0273	0.055	3.088	1.757	1,560	1,037	0.444	0.553
	9.5		0.0310	0.0070	0.226	1.719	1.311	1,592	1,050	0.017	0.045
	9.7		0.7844	0.0638	0.081	3.222	1.795	118	135	0.657	0.912
	9.8		0.8047	0.0578	0.072	2.848	1.688	118	135	0.689	0.920

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Sisaket province (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)		0.9901	0.0055	0.006	0.750	0.866	408	240	0.979	1.000
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)		0.5104	0.0696	0.136	4.634	2.153	408	240	0.371	0.650
	Attitudes towards domestic violence		0.1893	0.0541	0.286	17.915	4.233	1,450	939	0.081	0.298
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		0.5930	0.0366	0.062	5.209	2.282	1,450	939	0.520	0.666
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV		0.5020	0.0300	0.060	3.338	1.827	1,436	929	0.442	0.562
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)		0.0925	0.0226	0.244	3.351	1.831	830	554	0.047	0.138
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)		0.1217	0.0248	0.204	3.148	1.774	820	546	0.072	0.171
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)		0.0784	0.0161	0.205	1.936	1.391	809	541	0.046	0.111
	Overweight prevalence		0.0403	0.0093	0.231	1.209	1.100	809	541	0.022	0.059
	Fever in last two weeks		0.2823	0.0338	0.120	3.183	1.784	844	566	0.215	0.350
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		(0.2847)	(0.0246)	(0.087)	(0.122)	(0.350)	62	42	(0.235)	(0.334)
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months		(0.4067)	(0.0503)	(0.124)	(0.429)	(0.655)	62	42	(0.306)	(0.507)
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		0.3309	0.0783	0.237	4.713	2.171	268	171	0.174	0.488
	Attendance in early childhood education		0.9054	0.0462	0.051	6.477	2.545	399	261	0.813	0.998
	Support for learning		0.8750	0.0393	0.045	3.665	1.914	399	261	0.796	0.954
	Father's support for learning		0.1575	0.0358	0.227	2.507	1.584	399	261	0.086	0.229
	Mother's support for learning		0.4566	0.0357	0.078	1.335	1.156	399	261	0.385	0.528
	Have 3 or more children's books		0.2872	0.0306	0.107	2.590	1.609	844	566	0.226	0.349
	Play with two or more types of playthings		0.8719	0.0185	0.021	1.723	1.313	844	566	0.835	0.909
	Play with electronic devices		0.4891	0.0360	0.074	2.928	1.711	844	566	0.417	0.561

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

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Yasothon province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9997	0.0003	0.000	0.385	0.620	2,719	1,255	0.999	1.000
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	2,719	1,255	1.000	1.000
	Iodized salt consumption	2.19	0.6528	0.0418	0.064	9.676	3.111	858	1,255	0.569	0.736
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.7534	0.0227	0.030	2.166	1.472	799	779	0.708	0.799
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9456	0.0193	0.020	2.849	1.688	244	396	0.907	0.984
	Children's living arrangements	8.13	0.3478	0.0256	0.074	4.184	2.046	707	1,451	0.297	0.399
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14	0.0267	0.0066	0.246	2.412	1.553	707	1,451	0.014	0.040
Women											
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.8473	0.0155	0.018	1.474	1.214	486	794	0.816	0.878
	Unmet need	5.4	0.0372	0.0092	0.248	1.891	1.375	486	794	0.019	0.056
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	58	139	1.000	1.000
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.9917	0.0085	0.009	1.220	1.105	58	139	0.975	1.000
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	58	139	1.000	1.000
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9948	0.0033	0.003	0.544	0.737	173	255	0.988	1.000
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	0.7225	0.0463	0.064	2.715	1.648	173	255	0.630	0.815
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.1008	0.0321	0.319	1.574	1.254	58	139	0.037	0.165
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.1521	0.0446	0.293	1.606	1.267	50	105	0.063	0.241
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.2461	0.0640	0.260	3.048	1.746	58	139	0.118	0.374
	Percentage married before age 18	8.5	0.2361	0.0296	0.125	4.302	2.074	558	885	0.177	0.295
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.0504	0.0115	0.228	2.844	1.686	682	1,035	0.027	0.073
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.8012	0.0327	0.041	6.935	2.633	682	1,035	0.736	0.867
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.4707	0.0596	0.127	14.737	3.839	682	1,034	0.351	0.590
	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0579	0.0122	0.211	2.817	1.679	682	1,035	0.034	0.082
	HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.9897	0.0077	0.008	0.802	0.896	58	139	0.974	1.000
	HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	0.9453	0.0348	0.037	3.231	1.797	58	139	0.876	1.000
	na = not applicable										

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Yasothon province (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)		0.9891	0.0048	0.005	0.457	0.676	167	217	0.979	0.999
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)		0.6803	0.0632	0.093	3.961	1.990	167	217	0.554	0.807
	Attitudes towards domestic violence		0.0480	0.0154	0.320	4.725	2.174	622	915	0.017	0.079
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		0.7248	0.0439	0.061	8.822	2.970	622	915	0.637	0.813
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV		0.5331	0.0584	0.110	12.538	3.541	622	915	0.416	0.650
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)		0.0563	0.0163	0.290	2.992	1.730	365	599	0.024	0.089
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2.1	0.0732	0.0136	0.186	1.631	1.277	362	597	0.046	0.100
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2.2	0.0675	0.0193	0.286	3.495	1.870	361	593	0.029	0.106
	Overweight prevalence		0.0737	0.0226	0.306	4.418	2.102	361	593	0.029	0.119
	Fever in last two weeks		0.1317	0.0238	0.181	3.035	1.742	378	611	0.084	0.179
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		(0.2041)	(0.0393)	(0.193)	(0.333)	(0.577)	38	36	(0.125)	(0.283)
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months		(0.2834)	(0.0499)	(0.176)	(0.429)	(0.655)	38	36	(0.184)	(0.383)
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		0.2512	0.0314	0.125	0.987	0.994	146	189	0.188	0.314
	Attendance in early childhood education		0.9177	0.0299	0.033	3.399	1.844	163	289	0.858	0.977
	Support for learning		0.9847	0.0068	0.007	0.882	0.939	163	289	0.971	0.998
	Father's support for learning		0.4386	0.0458	0.104	2.448	1.565	163	289	0.347	0.530
	Mother's support for learning		0.6270	0.0396	0.063	1.934	1.391	163	289	0.548	0.706
	Have 3 or more children's books		0.2411	0.0252	0.105	2.118	1.455	378	611	0.191	0.292
	Play with two or more types of playthings		0.7886	0.0419	0.053	6.435	2.537	378	611	0.705	0.872
	Play with electronic devices		0.2383	0.0345	0.145	4.012	2.003	378	611	0.169	0.307

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

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Kalasin province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	4.1		0.9939	0.0057	0.006	6.497	2.549	4,239	1,234	0.983	1.000
	4.3	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	0.9962	0.0018	0.002	1.080	1.039	4,239	1,234	0.993	1.000
	2.19		0.3023	0.0268	0.089	4.143	2.035	1,291	1,219	0.249	0.356
	8.3		0.8235	0.0193	0.023	2.031	1.425	1,308	790	0.785	0.862
	7.4		0.9529	0.0131	0.014	1.539	1.241	384	406	0.927	0.979
	8.13		0.3965	0.0225	0.057	3.058	1.749	1,086	1,448	0.351	0.441
	8.14		0.0272	0.0070	0.259	2.709	1.646	1,086	1,448	0.013	0.041
Women											
	5.3		0.8572	0.0188	0.022	2.177	1.475	733	758	0.820	0.895
	5.4		0.0393	0.0106	0.270	2.249	1.500	733	758	0.018	0.060
	5.5a		0.9884	0.0087	0.009	0.812	0.901	76	124	0.971	1.000
	5.5b		0.8697	0.0388	0.045	1.638	1.280	76	124	0.792	0.947
	5.7	3.1.2	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	76	124	1.000	1.000
	7.1		0.9955	0.0033	0.003	0.561	0.749	240	226	0.989	1.000
	9.1		0.5419	0.0594	0.110	3.195	1.787	240	226	0.423	0.661
	2.6		0.5153	0.0639	0.124	2.011	1.418	76	124	0.388	0.643
	5.2		0.1801	0.0472	0.262	1.537	1.240	90	103	0.086	0.274
	5.9		0.3476	0.0637	0.183	2.199	1.483	76	124	0.220	0.475
	8.5		0.2906	0.0249	0.086	2.550	1.597	854	848	0.241	0.340
	8.12		0.1197	0.0139	0.116	1.785	1.336	1,004	971	0.092	0.148
	9.2		0.6724	0.0325	0.048	4.652	2.157	1,004	971	0.607	0.737
	9.3		0.3970	0.0251	0.063	2.350	1.533	927	895	0.347	0.447
	9.5		0.0726	0.0120	0.166	2.091	1.446	1,004	971	0.049	0.097
	9.7		0.5720	0.0719	0.126	2.594	1.611	76	124	0.428	0.716
	9.8		0.6556	0.0687	0.105	2.572	1.604	76	124	0.518	0.793

na = not applicable

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Kalasin province (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)		0.9979	0.0021	0.002	0.441	0.664	278	208	0.994	1.000
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)		0.4741	0.0537	0.113	2.391	1.546	278	208	0.367	0.581
	Attitudes towards domestic violence		0.0970	0.0139	0.143	1.988	1.410	998	904	0.069	0.125
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		0.6534	0.0326	0.050	4.228	2.056	998	904	0.588	0.719
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV		0.3921	0.0353	0.090	4.248	2.061	891	812	0.321	0.463
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)		0.0795	0.0157	0.197	1.880	1.371	512	561	0.048	0.111
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2.1	0.1066	0.0186	0.174	2.034	1.426	514	564	0.070	0.144
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2.2	0.0345	0.0124	0.360	2.586	1.608	512	560	0.010	0.059
	Overweight prevalence		0.0788	0.0176	0.223	2.388	1.545	512	560	0.044	0.114
	Fever in last two weeks		0.2451	0.0256	0.104	2.034	1.426	521	575	0.194	0.296
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	23	(*)	(*)
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	23	(*)	(*)
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		0.3179	0.0455	0.143	1.701	1.304	190	179	0.227	0.409
	Attendance in early childhood education		0.9715	0.0167	0.017	2.589	1.609	217	258	0.938	1.000
	Support for learning		0.9330	0.0208	0.022	1.775	1.332	217	258	0.891	0.975
	Father's support for learning		0.2414	0.0350	0.145	1.720	1.311	217	258	0.171	0.311
	Mother's support for learning		0.5001	0.0400	0.080	1.647	1.283	217	258	0.420	0.580
	Have 3 or more children's books		0.3218	0.0284	0.088	2.120	1.456	521	575	0.265	0.379
	Play with two or more types of playthings		0.8706	0.0190	0.022	1.843	1.358	521	575	0.833	0.909
	Play with electronic devices		0.5456	0.0273	0.050	1.726	1.314	521	575	0.491	0.600

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

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Nakhon Phanom province											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	4.1		0.9778	0.0131	0.013	9.627	3.103	3,502	1,219	0.952	1.000
Use of improved drinking water sources											
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	0.9944	0.0030	0.003	1.951	1.397	3,502	1,219	0.988	1.000
Iodized salt consumption	2.19		0.3220	0.0269	0.084	4.038	2.010	1,082	1,219	0.268	0.376
Violent discipline	8.3		0.8214	0.0172	0.021	1.522	1.234	1,197	755	0.787	0.856
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4		0.9619	0.0149	0.015	2.487	1.577	333	413	0.932	0.992
Children's living arrangements	8.13		0.2900	0.0264	0.091	4.946	2.224	946	1,461	0.237	0.343
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14		0.0421	0.0097	0.232	3.439	1.855	946	1,461	0.023	0.062
Women											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3		0.7619	0.0230	0.030	2.189	1.480	629	754	0.716	0.808
Unmet need	5.4		0.0591	0.0114	0.193	1.770	1.331	629	754	0.036	0.082
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a		0.9988	0.0001	0.000	0.001	0.036	85	133	0.999	0.999
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b		0.9594	0.0125	0.013	0.529	0.727	85	133	0.934	0.984
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	3.1.2	0.9856	0.0103	0.010	0.994	0.997	85	133	0.965	1.000
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1		0.9945	0.0055	0.006	1.384	1.176	219	252	0.984	1.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1		0.5547	0.0377	0.068	1.442	1.201	219	252	0.479	0.630
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.7345	0.0679	0.092	3.120	1.766	85	133	0.599	0.870
Early childbearing	5.2		0.1035	0.0388	0.375	1.641	1.281	71	102	0.026	0.181
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1898	0.0430	0.227	1.588	1.260	85	133	0.104	0.276
Percentage married before age 18	8.5		0.2345	0.0271	0.115	3.646	1.909	778	894	0.180	0.289
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12		0.0421	0.0089	0.211	2.040	1.428	927	1,044	0.024	0.060
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2		0.8096	0.0253	0.031	4.322	2.079	927	1,044	0.759	0.860
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3		0.3593	0.0308	0.086	4.134	2.033	888	1,005	0.298	0.421
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5		0.0810	0.0124	0.153	2.153	1.467	927	1,044	0.056	0.106
HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7		0.8995	0.0469	0.052	3.219	1.794	85	133	0.806	0.993
HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8		0.9147	0.0413	0.045	2.879	1.697	85	133	0.832	0.997

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Nakhon Phanom province (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)		0.9690	0.0134	0.014	1.267	1.126	195	212	0.942	0.996
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)		0.5724	0.0468	0.082	1.885	1.373	195	212	0.479	0.666
	Attitudes towards domestic violence		0.0509	0.0144	0.283	4.002	2.001	816	930	0.022	0.080
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		0.7690	0.0190	0.025	1.886	1.373	816	930	0.731	0.807
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV		0.2919	0.0244	0.084	2.458	1.568	753	856	0.243	0.341
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)		0.0941	0.0199	0.212	2.423	1.557	459	522	0.054	0.134
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)		0.1553	0.0315	0.203	3.957	1.989	459	523	0.092	0.218
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)		0.0363	0.0088	0.243	1.159	1.076	459	522	0.019	0.054
	Overweight prevalence		0.0540	0.0116	0.215	1.371	1.171	459	522	0.031	0.077
	Fever in last two weeks		0.2154	0.0296	0.137	2.793	1.671	471	540	0.156	0.275
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		(0.4166)	(0.1090)	(0.262)	(1.613)	(1.270)	52	34	(0.199)	(0.635)
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months		(0.5128)	(0.1213)	(0.237)	(1.945)	(1.395)	52	34	(0.270)	(0.755)
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		0.3286	0.0609	0.185	2.773	1.665	187	166	0.207	0.450
	Attendance in early childhood education		0.9145	0.0250	0.027	1.950	1.396	188	245	0.865	0.964
	Support for learning		0.9119	0.0207	0.023	1.300	1.140	188	245	0.870	0.953
	Father's support for learning		0.3557	0.0532	0.149	3.008	1.734	188	245	0.249	0.462
	Mother's support for learning		0.5343	0.0412	0.077	1.663	1.290	188	245	0.452	0.617
	Have 3 or more children's books		0.2750	0.0398	0.145	4.276	2.068	471	540	0.195	0.355
	Play with two or more types of playthings		0.7527	0.0308	0.041	2.748	1.658	471	540	0.691	0.814
	Play with electronic devices		0.5312	0.0331	0.062	2.368	1.539	471	540	0.465	0.597

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

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Songkhla province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	4.1		0.9792	0.0065	0.007	2.842	1.686	8,690	1,377	0.966	0.992
	4.3	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	0.9790	0.0050	0.005	1.708	1.307	8,690	1,377	0.969	0.989
	2.19		0.7707	0.0168	0.022	2.204	1.485	2,820	1,377	0.737	0.804
	8.3		0.8402	0.0204	0.024	2.481	1.575	2,673	805	0.799	0.881
	7.4		0.9473	0.0126	0.013	1.435	1.198	702	455	0.922	0.972
	8.13		0.1505	0.0149	0.099	2.734	1.654	2,106	1,579	0.121	0.180
	8.14		0.0313	0.0070	0.222	2.525	1.589	2,106	1,579	0.017	0.045
Women											
	5.3		0.7241	0.0233	0.032	2.325	1.525	1,615	860	0.678	0.771
	5.4		0.0573	0.0136	0.238	2.962	1.721	1,615	860	0.030	0.085
	5.5a		0.9987	0.0013	0.001	0.245	0.495	238	184	0.996	1.000
	5.5b		0.9058	0.0276	0.030	1.636	1.279	238	184	0.851	0.961
	5.7	3.1.2	0.9973	0.0027	0.003	0.490	0.700	238	184	0.992	1.000
	7.1		0.9631	0.0197	0.020	3.148	1.774	720	289	0.924	1.000
	9.1		0.3333	0.0324	0.097	1.360	1.166	720	289	0.269	0.398
	2.6		0.4945	0.0601	0.121	2.642	1.626	238	184	0.374	0.615
	5.2		0.0815	0.0284	0.349	1.469	1.212	323	137	0.025	0.138
	5.9		0.4422	0.0524	0.119	2.039	1.428	238	184	0.337	0.547
	8.5		0.1839	0.0197	0.107	2.789	1.670	2,309	1,080	0.144	0.223
	8.12		0.0816	0.0101	0.124	1.683	1.297	2,706	1,232	0.061	0.102
	9.2		0.5278	0.0226	0.043	2.529	1.590	2,706	1,232	0.483	0.573
	9.3		0.2716	0.0181	0.066	1.952	1.397	2,615	1,185	0.236	0.308
	9.5		0.1104	0.0163	0.147	3.323	1.823	2,706	1,232	0.078	0.143
	9.7		0.5340	0.0639	0.120	3.003	1.733	238	184	0.406	0.662
	9.8		0.6003	0.0623	0.104	2.958	1.720	238	184	0.476	0.725

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Songkhla province (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>se/r</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)		0.9828	0.0075	0.008	0.848	0.921	702	257	0.968	0.998
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)		0.3600	0.0389	0.108	1.678	1.295	702	257	0.282	0.438
	Attitudes towards domestic violence		0.0745	0.0121	0.163	2.318	1.522	2,237	1,086	0.050	0.099
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		0.4542	0.0365	0.080	5.829	2.414	2,237	1,086	0.381	0.527
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV		0.3176	0.0251	0.079	2.989	1.729	2,143	1,033	0.267	0.368
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0996	0.0219	0.220	3.108	1.763	969	582	0.056	0.143
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.1303	0.0225	0.173	2.571	1.603	963	575	0.085	0.175
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0716	0.0129	0.180	1.431	1.196	962	573	0.046	0.097
	Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.0467	0.0099	0.212	1.261	1.123	962	573	0.027	0.067
	Fever in last two weeks	-	0.2739	0.0221	0.081	1.517	1.232	1,026	621	0.230	0.318
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7	(0.1903)	(0.0707)	(0.372)	(1.072)	(1.035)	119	34	(0.049)	(0.332)
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months	2.8	(0.5221)	(0.1040)	(0.199)	(1.430)	(1.196)	119	34	(0.314)	(0.730)
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.3222	0.0520	0.161	2.527	1.590	429	205	0.218	0.426
	Attendance in early childhood education	6.1	0.8791	0.0253	0.029	1.745	1.321	409	290	0.828	0.930
	Support for learning	6.2	0.9433	0.0130	0.014	0.917	0.958	409	290	0.917	0.969
	Father's support for learning	6.3	0.3348	0.0364	0.109	1.719	1.311	409	290	0.262	0.408
	Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.7199	0.0443	0.062	2.815	1.678	409	290	0.631	0.809
	Have 3 or more children's books	6.5	0.3682	0.0301	0.082	2.408	1.552	1,026	621	0.308	0.428
	Play with two or more types of playthings	6.6	0.7050	0.0309	0.044	2.849	1.688	1,026	621	0.643	0.767
	Play with electronic devices	-	0.6003	0.0294	0.049	2.239	1.496	1,026	621	0.541	0.659

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

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Satun province											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	Use of improved drinking water sources		0.8856	0.0254	0.029	7.702	2.775	1,799	1,212	0.835	0.936
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3 1.4.1 & 6.2.1	0.9790	0.0052	0.005	1.565	1.251	1,799	1,212	0.969	0.989
	Iodized salt consumption	2.19	0.9341	0.0122	0.013	2.919	1.709	487	1,207	0.910	0.959
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.8082	0.0185	0.023	1.732	1.316	750	786	0.771	0.845
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9631	0.0090	0.009	1.172	1.083	200	515	0.945	0.981
	Children's living arrangements	8.13	0.0891	0.0107	0.120	2.278	1.509	547	1,627	0.068	0.110
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14	0.0309	0.0064	0.209	2.261	1.504	547	1,627	0.018	0.044
Women											
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.7490	0.0252	0.034	2.908	1.705	371	863	0.699	0.799
	Unmet need	5.4	0.0944	0.0123	0.130	1.516	1.231	371	863	0.070	0.119
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	0.9867	0.0076	0.008	0.872	0.934	65	198	0.972	1.000
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.9153	0.0317	0.035	2.554	1.598	65	198	0.852	0.979
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9868	0.0075	0.008	0.851	0.922	65	198	0.972	1.000
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9827	0.0120	0.012	2.373	1.540	137	284	0.959	1.000
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	0.4690	0.0442	0.094	2.225	1.492	137	284	0.380	0.557
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.6113	0.0641	0.105	3.406	1.846	65	198	0.483	0.739
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.1954	0.0337	0.172	0.925	0.962	53	129	0.128	0.263
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.2216	0.0428	0.193	2.094	1.447	65	198	0.136	0.307
	Percentage married before age 18	8.5	0.2229	0.0255	0.114	3.891	1.972	457	1,040	0.172	0.274
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.0872	0.0216	0.248	7.027	2.651	540	1,195	0.044	0.131
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.4659	0.0294	0.063	4.141	2.035	540	1,195	0.407	0.525
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.2840	0.0231	0.081	2.975	1.725	510	1,138	0.238	0.330
	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0907	0.0133	0.147	2.560	1.600	540	1,195	0.064	0.117
	HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.5864	0.0472	0.081	1.812	1.346	65	198	0.492	0.681
	HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	0.7115	0.0362	0.051	1.258	1.122	65	198	0.639	0.784

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Satun province (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)		0.9772	0.0112	0.011	1.419	1.191	124	252	0.955	1.000
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)		0.3814	0.0269	0.071	0.771	0.878	124	252	0.328	0.435
	Attitudes towards domestic violence		0.0786	0.0197	0.251	5.662	2.380	469	1,059	0.039	0.118
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		0.3373	0.0279	0.083	3.671	1.916	469	1,059	0.282	0.393
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV		0.2542	0.0364	0.143	6.860	2.619	435	982	0.181	0.327
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0753	0.0171	0.227	2.168	1.472	254	516	0.041	0.110
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.1682	0.0254	0.151	2.359	1.536	254	514	0.117	0.219
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0590	0.0116	0.197	1.240	1.113	254	512	0.036	0.082
	Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.0658	0.0106	0.161	0.939	0.969	254	512	0.045	0.087
	Fever in last two weeks	-	0.2150	0.0308	0.143	3.362	1.834	294	601	0.154	0.277
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7	(0.2228)	(0.0922)	(0.414)	(1.474)	(1.214)	21	31	(0.038)	(0.407)
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months	2.8	(0.4278)	(0.0908)	(0.212)	(1.009)	(1.005)	21	31	(0.246)	(0.609)
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.3631	0.0500	0.138	2.214	1.488	115	206	0.263	0.463
	Attendance in early childhood education	6.1	0.8694	0.0368	0.042	3.232	1.798	121	272	0.796	0.943
	Support for learning	6.2	0.7645	0.0630	0.082	5.972	2.444	121	272	0.639	0.890
	Father's support for learning	6.3	0.2736	0.0483	0.177	3.183	1.784	121	272	0.177	0.370
	Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.5908	0.0547	0.093	3.354	1.831	121	272	0.481	0.700
	Have 3 or more children's books	6.5	0.3200	0.0305	0.095	2.557	1.599	294	601	0.259	0.381
	Play with two or more types of playthings	6.6	0.8145	0.0196	0.024	1.524	1.234	294	601	0.775	0.854
	Play with electronic devices	-	0.5290	0.0311	0.059	2.328	1.526	294	601	0.467	0.591

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

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Pattani province											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	Use of improved drinking water sources		0.9909	0.0047	0.005	3.036	1.743	3,457	1,236	0.982	1.000
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3 1.4.1 & 6.2.1	0.9581	0.0077	0.008	1.831	1.353	3,457	1,236	0.943	0.974
	Iodized salt consumption	2.19	0.3252	0.0455	0.140	11.613	3.408	896	1,230	0.234	0.416
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.7704	0.0341	0.044	4.995	2.235	1,926	762	0.702	0.839
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9181	0.0126	0.014	1.345	1.160	431	639	0.893	0.943
	Children's living arrangements	8.13	0.0836	0.0141	0.168	4.877	2.208	1,217	1,886	0.055	0.112
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14	0.0427	0.0098	0.230	4.455	2.111	1,217	1,886	0.023	0.062
Women											
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.4367	0.0432	0.099	5.758	2.400	540	760	0.350	0.523
	Unmet need	5.4	0.2445	0.0318	0.130	4.163	2.040	540	760	0.181	0.308
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	0.9929	0.0015	0.001	0.068	0.260	138	219	0.990	0.996
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.9365	0.0152	0.016	0.850	0.922	138	219	0.906	0.967
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9710	0.0085	0.009	0.563	0.750	138	219	0.954	0.988
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9463	0.0208	0.022	2.953	1.719	297	349	0.905	0.988
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	0.2481	0.0429	0.173	3.426	1.851	297	349	0.162	0.334
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.4690	0.0777	0.166	5.285	2.299	138	219	0.314	0.624
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.0752	0.0275	0.365	1.540	1.241	109	143	0.020	0.130
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.2473	0.0392	0.158	1.796	1.340	138	219	0.169	0.326
	Percentage married before age 18	8.5	0.1758	0.0145	0.082	1.444	1.202	753	996	0.147	0.205
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.1489	0.0290	0.195	7.991	2.827	940	1,202	0.091	0.207
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.5486	0.0315	0.057	4.804	2.192	940	1,202	0.486	0.612
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.1730	0.0249	0.144	4.559	2.135	817	1,052	0.123	0.223
	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0705	0.0081	0.114	1.190	1.091	940	1,202	0.054	0.087
	HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.4461	0.0560	0.126	2.768	1.664	138	219	0.334	0.558
	HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	0.3836	0.0570	0.149	2.998	1.732	138	219	0.270	0.498

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Pattani province (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)		0.8540	0.0260	0.030	1.670	1.292	265	310	0.802	0.906
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)		0.1944	0.0512	0.263	5.169	2.274	265	310	0.092	0.297
	Attitudes towards domestic violence		0.1045	0.0192	0.184	4.172	2.043	790	1,057	0.066	0.143
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		0.4786	0.0278	0.058	3.265	1.807	790	1,057	0.423	0.534
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV		0.1769	0.0313	0.177	5.851	2.419	638	871	0.114	0.239
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.1432	0.0244	0.170	2.906	1.705	666	600	0.094	0.192
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.1935	0.0202	0.105	1.540	1.241	648	587	0.153	0.234
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.1326	0.0244	0.184	3.047	1.746	653	589	0.084	0.181
	Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.0546	0.0200	0.366	4.540	2.131	653	589	0.015	0.095
	Fever in last two weeks	-	0.1152	0.0239	0.208	3.466	1.862	677	618	0.067	0.163
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7	(0.2589)	(0.0753)	(0.291)	(1.004)	(1.002)	70	35	(0.108)	(0.410)
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months	2.8	(0.4537)	(0.0956)	(0.211)	(1.254)	(1.120)	70	35	(0.263)	(0.645)
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.4588	0.0519	0.113	2.438	1.561	250	226	0.355	0.563
	Attendance in early childhood education	6.1	0.7434	0.0333	0.045	1.543	1.242	286	267	0.677	0.810
	Support for learning	6.2	0.9462	0.0242	0.026	3.069	1.752	286	267	0.898	0.995
	Father's support for learning	6.3	0.3891	0.0409	0.105	1.874	1.369	286	267	0.307	0.471
	Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.7750	0.0351	0.045	1.875	1.369	286	267	0.705	0.845
	Have 3 or more children's books	6.5	0.2396	0.0412	0.172	5.758	2.399	677	618	0.157	0.322
	Play with two or more types of playthings	6.6	0.7550	0.0274	0.036	2.512	1.585	677	618	0.700	0.810
	Play with electronic devices	-	0.5281	0.0429	0.081	4.553	2.134	677	618	0.442	0.614

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

Table SE.20 Sampling errors: Yala province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	4.1		0.9532	0.0161	0.017	7.008	2.647	2,422	1,211	0.921	0.985
Use of improved drinking water sources											
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	0.9877	0.0035	0.004	1.200	1.095	2,422	1,211	0.981	0.995
Iodized salt consumption	2.19		0.6353	0.0363	0.057	6.892	2.625	692	1,211	0.563	0.708
Violent discipline	8.3		0.3452	0.0483	0.140	7.063	2.658	891	686	0.249	0.442
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4		0.9492	0.0115	0.012	1.316	1.147	228	483	0.926	0.972
Children's living arrangements	8.13		0.0545	0.0112	0.205	3.609	1.900	661	1,491	0.032	0.077
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14		0.0308	0.0085	0.277	3.638	1.907	661	1,491	0.014	0.048
Women											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3		0.5459	0.0325	0.060	3.200	1.789	409	751	0.481	0.611
Unmet need	5.4		0.1351	0.0210	0.156	2.838	1.685	409	751	0.093	0.177
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a		0.9947	0.0005	0.000	0.004	0.065	41	107	0.994	0.996
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b		0.9497	0.0207	0.022	0.948	0.974	41	107	0.908	0.991
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	3.1.2	0.9960	0.0003	0.000	0.003	0.056	41	107	0.995	0.997
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1		0.9825	0.0068	0.007	1.093	1.045	267	403	0.969	0.996
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1		0.4483	0.0572	0.127	5.309	2.304	267	403	0.334	0.563
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.2852	0.0756	0.265	2.969	1.723	41	107	0.134	0.436
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0307	0.0111	0.362	0.845	0.919	130	205	0.008	0.053
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1938	0.0480	0.248	1.563	1.250	41	107	0.098	0.290
Percentage married before age 18	8.5		0.1268	0.0146	0.115	2.149	1.466	675	1,116	0.098	0.156
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12		0.0220	0.0112	0.509	7.646	2.765	811	1,314	0.000	0.044
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2		0.6607	0.0491	0.074	14.092	3.754	811	1,314	0.563	0.759
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3		0.1864	0.0418	0.224	14.968	3.869	804	1,300	0.103	0.270
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5		0.0155	0.0042	0.271	1.521	1.233	811	1,314	0.007	0.024
HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7		0.6917	0.0855	0.124	3.636	1.907	41	107	0.521	0.863
HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8		0.6392	0.0767	0.120	2.705	1.645	41	107	0.486	0.793

Table SE.20: Sampling errors: Yala province (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	0.9262	0.0243	0.026	3.001	1.732	226	348	0.878	0.975
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	0.4189	0.0625	0.149	5.572	2.360	226	348	0.294	0.544
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.1347	0.0289	0.214	8.399	2.898	684	1,176	0.077	0.192
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.6117	0.0426	0.070	8.982	2.997	684	1,176	0.526	0.697
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.1929	0.0531	0.275	20.683	4.548	665	1,144	0.087	0.299
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.1292	0.0214	0.166	1.783	1.335	262	438	0.086	0.172
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.2119	0.0264	0.125	1.819	1.349	262	437	0.159	0.265
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0638	0.0171	0.267	2.123	1.457	262	437	0.030	0.098
	Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.0532	0.0122	0.229	1.287	1.134	262	437	0.029	0.078
	Fever in last two weeks	-	0.0985	0.0162	0.165	1.296	1.138	262	438	0.066	0.131
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	21	(*)	(*)
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months	2.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	21	(*)	(*)
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.4045	0.0458	0.113	0.967	0.983	77	112	0.313	0.496
	Attendance in early childhood education	6.1	0.8263	0.0395	0.048	2.625	1.620	137	243	0.747	0.905
	Support for learning	6.2	0.9849	0.0097	0.010	1.531	1.237	137	243	0.965	1.000
	Father's support for learning	6.3	0.6480	0.0561	0.087	3.334	1.826	137	243	0.536	0.760
	Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.9173	0.0190	0.021	1.148	1.071	137	243	0.879	0.955
	Have 3 or more children's books	6.5	0.4252	0.0506	0.119	4.570	2.138	262	438	0.324	0.526
	Play with two or more types of playthings	6.6	0.7902	0.0409	0.052	4.408	2.099	262	438	0.708	0.872
	Play with electronic devices	-	0.6445	0.0464	0.072	4.099	2.025	262	438	0.552	0.737

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

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Narathiwat province											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</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>
Household											
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.7949	0.0313	0.039	7.580	2.753	3,874	1,262	0.732	0.858
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9866	0.0037	0.004	1.303	1.142	3,874	1,262	0.979	0.994
	Iodized salt consumption	2.19	0.8405	0.0329	0.039	10.155	3.187	972	1,262	0.775	0.906
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.5844	0.0524	0.090	8.918	2.986	1,801	789	0.480	0.689
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9099	0.0166	0.018	1.994	1.412	406	595	0.877	0.943
	Children's living arrangements	8.13	0.0541	0.0064	0.119	1.459	1.208	1,214	1,808	0.041	0.067
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14	0.0282	0.0083	0.295	4.574	2.139	1,214	1,808	0.012	0.045
Women											
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.3515	0.0291	0.083	3.214	1.793	693	868	0.293	0.410
	Unmet need	5.4	0.1790	0.0192	0.107	2.184	1.478	693	868	0.141	0.218
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	0.9898	0.0061	0.006	0.767	0.876	151	212	0.978	1.000
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.8770	0.0402	0.046	3.162	1.778	151	212	0.797	0.957
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9922	0.0052	0.005	0.733	0.856	151	212	0.982	1.000
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.8856	0.0271	0.031	2.896	1.702	361	399	0.831	0.940
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	0.2087	0.0498	0.239	5.986	2.447	361	399	0.109	0.308
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.8054	0.0408	0.051	2.241	1.497	151	212	0.724	0.887
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.0555	0.0178	0.321	1.169	1.081	178	194	0.020	0.091
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.1702	0.0326	0.191	1.584	1.259	151	212	0.105	0.235
	Percentage married before age 18	8.5	0.2020	0.0178	0.088	2.308	1.519	981	1,177	0.166	0.238
	Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12	0.0839	0.0245	0.293	10.826	3.290	1,164	1,382	0.035	0.133
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.5886	0.0377	0.064	8.114	2.848	1,164	1,382	0.513	0.664
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0179	0.0078	0.438	4.273	2.067	1,013	1,228	0.002	0.033
	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0560	0.0136	0.243	4.855	2.203	1,164	1,382	0.029	0.083
	HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.5049	0.0437	0.086	1.609	1.269	151	212	0.418	0.592
	HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	0.4498	0.0461	0.102	1.809	1.345	151	212	0.358	0.542

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Narathiwat province (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>se/r</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	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>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)		0.8411	0.0291	0.035	2.544	1.595	361	402	0.783	0.899
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)		0.1580	0.0388	0.246	4.538	2.130	361	402	0.080	0.236
	Attitudes towards domestic violence		0.1770	0.0281	0.159	7.087	2.662	1,098	1,310	0.121	0.233
	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		0.5737	0.0500	0.087	13.365	3.656	1,098	1,310	0.474	0.674
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV		0.0117	0.0044	0.374	1.890	1.375	953	1,145	0.003	0.020
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)		0.1624	0.0194	0.120	1.515	1.231	647	546	0.123	0.201
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)		0.2898	0.0257	0.089	1.751	1.323	647	546	0.238	0.341
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)		0.1066	0.0146	0.137	1.219	1.104	643	545	0.077	0.136
	Overweight prevalence		0.0366	0.0084	0.229	1.086	1.042	643	545	0.020	0.053
	Fever in last two weeks		0.1035	0.0249	0.241	3.871	1.967	676	579	0.054	0.153
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		(0.0858)	(0.0086)	(0.101)	(0.034)	(0.185)	49	37	(0.069)	(0.103)
	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months		(0.6595)	(0.0374)	(0.057)	(0.225)	(0.474)	49	37	(0.585)	(0.734)
	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		0.5131	0.0407	0.079	1.419	1.191	271	215	0.432	0.594
	Attendance in early childhood education		0.4555	0.0528	0.116	2.695	1.642	264	241	0.350	0.561
	Support for learning		0.8233	0.0394	0.048	2.566	1.602	264	241	0.744	0.902
	Father's support for learning		0.2651	0.0450	0.170	2.492	1.578	264	241	0.175	0.355
	Mother's support for learning		0.6784	0.0420	0.062	1.938	1.392	264	241	0.594	0.762
	Have 3 or more children's books		0.2932	0.0409	0.139	4.661	2.159	676	579	0.211	0.375
	Play with two or more types of playthings		0.6144	0.0330	0.054	2.661	1.631	676	579	0.548	0.681
	Play with electronic devices		0.1767	0.0410	0.232	6.664	2.581	676	579	0.095	0.259

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



Appendix D Thailand 14 Provinces MICS 2015-2016 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

MICS5 INDICATOR [M]		Module ⁵	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference ⁶
NUTRITION					
2.1a 2.1b	Underweight prevalence	AN	Number 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	Total number of children under age 5	
2.2a 2.2b	Stunting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	SDG 2.2.1
2.3a 2.3b	Wasting prevalence	AN	Number 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	Total number of children under age 5	SDG 2.2.2
2.4	Overweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.5	Children ever breastfed	MIN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MIN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁷	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	

[M] The indicator is also calculated for men, for the same age group, in surveys where the Questionnaire for Individual Men has been included. Calculations are carried out by using modules in the Questionnaire for Individual Men

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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/>

⁷ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

MICS5 INDICATOR [M]		Module ⁵	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference ⁶
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ⁸ during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BD	Number of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 12-15 months	
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BD	Number of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 20-23 months	
2.11	Duration of breastfeeding	BD	The age in months when 50 per cent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ⁹ during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BD	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	BD	Number 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 ¹⁰ or more during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	BD	Number of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups ¹¹ during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	
2.17a	Minimum acceptable diet	BD	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.17b			(b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.18	Bottle feeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	

⁸ 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)

⁹ 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

¹⁰ 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

¹¹ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least four out of the seven following food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yoghurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables

MICS5 INDICATOR [M]	Module ⁵	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference ⁶
2.19	SI	Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide/iodate	Total number of households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	
2.20	MIN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
2.S1	AN	Number of live births in the last 5 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of children under age 5	
2.21	MIN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
CHILD HEALTH				
3.1	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.2	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.3	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.4	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine (MMR1) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.5	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.8	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	SDG 3.b.1 ¹³
3.9	MIN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval ¹⁴ prior to the most recent birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	

¹² In countries where measles vaccination is administered at or after 12 months of age according to the vaccination schedule, the indicator is calculated as the proportion of children age 24-35 months who received the measles vaccine by 24 months of age

¹³ New SDG indicator that will be officially added to the list of SDG indicators in March 2017, as approved by the Inter-agency Group on SDG Indicators, at the 4th Meeting in Geneva: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-04>

¹⁴ See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS5 INDICATOR [M]	Module ⁵	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference ⁶
3.15	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	
3.20	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	
WATER AND SANITATION				
4.1	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	
4.2	WS	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	SDG 1.4.1 & 6.2.1
4.4	CA	Number of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children age 0-2 years	
4.5	HW	Number of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	Total number of households	SDG 6.2.1
4.6	HW	Number of households with soap or other cleansing agent	Total number of households	

MICS5 INDICATOR [M]	Module ⁵	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference ⁶
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
5.1	CM	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years		SDG 3.7.2
5.2	CM	Number of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women age 20-24 years	
5.3	CP	Number 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	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	
5.4	UN	Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	
5.5a 5.5b	MIN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.6	MIN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.S1	MIN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were tested for STIs (VDRL 1 st) with the results written in the health book	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.S2	MIN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were tested for STIs (VDRL 2 nd) with the results written in the health book	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	

¹⁵ When the Birth History module is used, the indicator is calculated for the last 3-year period. When estimated using the Fertility module only, the rate refers to the last one year

¹⁶ See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS5 INDICATOR [M]	Module ⁵	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference ⁶
5.S3	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were tested for thalassaemia with the results written in the health book	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.S4	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose husbands were tested for thalassaemia and results are written in the health book	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.7	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	SDG 3.1.2
5.8	MN	Number 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	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.9	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.S5	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least three post-natal health checks within 42 days of delivery.	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
6.1	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.2	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.3	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.4	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.5	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	

MICS5 INDICATOR [M]		Module ⁵	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference ⁶
6.6	Availability of playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.S1	Availability of playthings (electronic devices such as mobile phones, tablets and game players)	EC	Number of children under age 5 who play with electronic devices such as mobile phones, tablets or game players	Total number of children under age 5	
6.7	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.8	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	Total number of children age 36-59 months	SDG 4.2.1
LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women ^[M]	WB	Number of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended preschool during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	SDG 4.5.1

MICS5 INDICATOR ^[M]		Module ⁵	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference ⁶
7.10	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	SDG 4.5.1
CHILD PROTECTION					
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	SDG 16.9.1
8.3	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	Total number of children age 1-14 years	SDG 16.2.1
8.4	Marriage before age 15 ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.5	Marriage before age 18 ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years	
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	Total number of women age 15-19 years	
8.7	Polygyny ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are married or in union	
8.8b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women age 20-24 years who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older	Total number of women age 20-24 years who are married or in union	
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence ^[M]	DV	Number of women 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	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.13	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	HL	Number of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	Total number of children age 0-17 years	

MICS5 INDICATOR [M]	Module ⁵	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference ⁶
HIV/AIDS				
9.1	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ¹⁷ , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
9.2	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ¹⁸ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.3	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ¹⁹ toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.4	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.5	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.7	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	
9.8	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	

¹⁷ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

¹⁸ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

¹⁹ Women (1) who think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS virus



Appendix E Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1: Birth date reporting: Household population						
Per cent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016						
	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	89.1	10.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	57,202
Province						
Buriram	89.5	10.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,627
Sisaket	90.5	9.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,473
Yasothon	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,719
Kalasin	87.9	11.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,239
Nakhon Phanom	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,502
Mae Hong Son	77.4	22.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,122
Tak	78.0	21.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	3,043
Ratchaburi	84.6	14.5	0.1	0.9	100.0	5,427
Kanchanaburi	83.8	15.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,809
Songkhla	91.5	7.4	0.1	1.0	100.0	8,690
Satun	87.3	10.2	0.0	2.4	100.0	1,799
Pattani	90.9	8.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	3,457
Yala	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,422
Narathiwat	92.7	6.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	3,874

Table DQ.2: Birth date and age reporting: Women							
Per cent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	97.2	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	15,449
Province							
Buriram	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,513
Sisaket	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,592
Yasothon	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	682
Kalasin	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,004
Nakhon Phanom	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	927
Mae Hong Son	81.4	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	303
Tak	85.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	816
Ratchaburi	93.8	6.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,466
Kanchanaburi	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	986
Songkhla	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,706
Satun	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	540
Pattani	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	940
Yala	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	811
Narathiwat	97.1	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,164

Table DQ.3: Birth date and age reporting: Men							
Per cent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	96.7	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,893
Province							
Buriram	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,367
Sisaket	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,450
Yasothon	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	622
Kalasin	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	998
Nakhon Phanom	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	816
Mae Hong Son	82.8	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	264
Tak	83.5	16.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	737
Ratchaburi	94.4	5.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,410
Kanchanaburi	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	950
Songkhla	99.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,237
Satun	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	469
Pattani	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	790
Yala	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	684
Narathiwat	95.2	4.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,098

Table DQ.4: Birth date and age reporting: Under-5s							
Per cent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,649
Province							
Buriram	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	915
Sisaket	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	844
Yasothon	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	378
Kalasin	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	521
Nakhon Phanom	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	471
Mae Hong Son	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	146
Tak	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	412
Ratchaburi	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	560
Kanchanaburi	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	468
Songkhla	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,026
Satun	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	294
Pattani	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	677
Yala	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	262
Narathiwat	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	676

Table DQ.5: Birth date reporting: Children, adolescents and young people						
Per cent distribution of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years by completeness of date of birth information, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016						
	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	96.6	3.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	16,552
Province						
Buriram	96.2	3.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,013
Sisaket	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,839
Yasothon	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	676
Kalasin	98.1	1.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,072
Nakhon Phanom	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	911
Mae Hong Son	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	301
Tak	90.5	9.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	891
Ratchaburi	93.1	6.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,485
Kanchanaburi	94.7	5.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,029
Songkhla	97.5	2.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	2,468
Satun	95.8	3.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	540
Pattani	96.4	3.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,175
Yala	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	824
Narathiwat	97.2	2.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,327

Table DQ.6: Birth date reporting: First and last births											
Per cent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016											
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										Number of last births
	Date of first birth					Number of first births	Date of last birth			Total	
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK/Missing	Total		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	96.6	3.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	10,104	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	7,118
Province											
Buriram	97.1	2.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,080	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	825
Sisaket	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,132	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	881
Yasothon	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	496	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	348
Kalasin	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	744	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	566
Nakhon Phanom	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	653	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	448
Mae Hong Son	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	228	97.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	163
Tak	91.5	7.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	554	94.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	378
Ratchaburi	94.0	5.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	930	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	581
Kanchanaburi	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	678	97.7	1.7	0.7	100.0	404
Songkhla	97.0	2.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,558	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,050
Satun	94.9	2.7	2.4	0.1	100.0	371	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	265
Pattani	95.3	4.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	579	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	425
Yala	99.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	401	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	282
Narathiwat	94.6	5.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	700	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	504

Table DQ.7: Observation of birth certificates							
Per cent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016							
	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	79.9	18.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	81.1	7,649
Province							
Buriram	80.7	17.4	1.4	0.5	100.0	82.2	915
Sisaket	88.2	11.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	88.2	844
Yasothon	89.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.9	378
Kalasin	66.5	31.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	68.1	521
Nakhon Phanom	82.4	17.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	82.9	471
Mae Hong Son	95.8	3.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	146
Tak	66.7	30.7	2.3	0.4	100.0	68.5	412
Ratchaburi	85.4	13.2	1.1	0.4	100.0	86.6	560
Kanchanaburi	64.4	33.9	1.6	0.1	100.0	65.5	468
Songkhla	84.1	15.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	84.5	1,026
Satun	79.0	19.8	0.9	0.3	100.0	80.0	294
Pattani	74.0	24.3	1.0	0.8	100.0	75.3	677
Yala	84.5	15.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	84.6	262
Narathiwat	81.0	15.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	84.3	676

Table DQ.8: Observation of vaccination cards								
Per cent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016								
	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card		DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Total	0.9	0.3	89.8	8.9	0.2	100.0	91.0	4,374
Province								
Buriram	0.0	0.0	89.6	10.4	0.0	100.0	89.6	533
Sisaket	0.3	0.0	92.9	6.8	0.0	100.0	93.1	445
Yasothon	0.0	0.0	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	95.8	214
Kalasin	0.1	0.0	96.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.7	304
Nakhon Phanom	0.2	0.0	92.5	7.3	0.0	100.0	92.7	283
Mae Hong Son	0.4	0.0	91.8	7.9	0.0	100.0	92.1	90
Tak	0.0	0.5	83.8	15.4	0.4	100.0	84.5	236
Ratchaburi	0.0	2.9	89.6	6.8	0.7	100.0	92.9	287
Kanchanaburi	2.6	0.0	86.6	10.2	0.6	100.0	89.4	265
Songkhla	0.5	0.0	91.7	7.7	0.0	100.0	92.2	617
Satun	1.4	0.5	87.2	10.9	0.0	100.0	88.9	173
Pattani	0.8	0.5	88.0	10.5	0.3	100.0	89.4	390
Yala	1.1	0.0	96.1	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.2	126
Narathiwat	4.5	0.2	80.0	15.3	0.8	100.0	83.9	411

Table DQ.9: Observation of women's health cards							
Per cent distribution of women with a live birth in the last 2 years by presence of a health card, and the percentage of health cards seen by the interviewers, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016							
	Woman does not have health card	Woman has health card		DK/Missing	Total	Per cent of health cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Total	4.5	78.9	16.1	0.4	100.0	83.0	1,377
Province							
Buriram	7.8	66.3	23.3	2.5	100.0	74.0	127
Sisaket	1.2	93.3	5.6	0.0	100.0	94.3	118
Yasothon	0.6	96.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	58
Kalasin	1.3	90.7	8.0	0.0	100.0	91.9	76
Nakhon Phanom	12.8	79.2	7.9	0.0	100.0	90.9	85
Mae Hong Son	1.1	87.4	10.9	0.6	100.0	88.9	31
Tak	4.8	76.0	19.2	0.0	100.0	79.9	72
Ratchaburi	5.0	83.8	11.0	0.3	100.0	88.4	103
Kanchanaburi	2.2	67.4	30.4	0.0	100.0	68.9	73
Songkhla	4.5	69.3	26.1	0.1	100.0	72.7	238
Satun	3.3	82.7	13.1	0.9	100.0	86.4	65
Pattani	1.9	86.4	11.7	0.0	100.0	88.1	138
Yala	7.5	77.5	15.0	0.0	100.0	83.8	41
Narathiwat	6.5	74.7	18.3	0.5	100.0	80.3	151

Table DQ.10: Observation of places for handwashing						
Per cent distribution of places for handwashing observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Thailand 14 Provinces MICS, 2015-2016						
	Observed	Place for handwashing			Total	Number of households interviewed
		Not observed				
		Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	87.0	7.6	4.7	0.7	100.0	17,210
Province						
Buriram	81.6	11.7	6.0	0.5	100.0	2,011
Sisaket	96.7	2.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,924
Yasothon	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	858
Kalasin	93.5	4.9	1.3	0.3	100.0	1,306
Nakhon Phanom	87.5	12.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,082
Mae Hong Son	92.6	7.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	359
Tak	95.0	4.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	943
Ratchaburi	84.5	7.8	7.6	0.1	100.0	1,625
Kanchanaburi	83.2	9.0	7.6	0.1	100.0	1,232
Songkhla	84.3	5.3	9.5	0.9	100.0	2,820
Satun	83.0	10.8	5.9	0.4	100.0	488
Pattani	77.6	13.1	2.2	7.2	100.0	898
Yala	97.7	2.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	692
Narathiwat	70.1	17.7	11.2	1.0	100.0	972



Appendix F Thailand MICS Questionnaires


HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
Situation of women and children in Thailand, 2558

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____	HH2. Household number: _____	
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	HH4. Supervisor's name and number: Name _____	
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 5 5 _____	HH7. REGION: BANGKOK..... 1 CENTRAL..... 2 NORTH..... 3 NORTHEAST 4 SOUTH 5	
HH6. AREA: Urban 1 Rural 2		
HH7A. PROVINCE..... _____		
<p>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. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20. MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle 04 in HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>		
HH9. Result of household interview: Completed 01 No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit..... 02 Entire household absent for extended period of time 03 Refused..... 04 Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling 05 Dwelling destroyed 06 Dwelling not found 07 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96		
<i>After the household questionnaire has been completed, fill in the following information:</i>		
HH10. Respondent to Household Questionnaire: Name _____		
HH11. Total number of household members: _____		
HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: _____		
HH13A. Number of men age 15-49 years: _____		
HH14. Number of children under age 5: _____		
<i>After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:</i>		
HH13. Number of women's questionnaires completed: _____		
HH13B. Number of men's questionnaires completed: _____		
HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: _____		

HH18. Record the time.		LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		HL																			
Hour	FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD. List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4) Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW? If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time. Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the List of Household Members have been used.		For women age 15-49	For men age 15-49																		
Minutes	HL1. Line no.	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO 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)? <i>Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'</i>	HL7. Circle line no. if woman age 15-49	HL7A. Circle line no. if man age 15-49	HL7B. Circle line no. if age 0-4																		
Month	Year	Age	15-49	15-49	0-4																		
01	01	01	01	01	01																		
02	02	02	02	02	02																		
03	03	03	03	03	03																		
04	04	04	04	04	04																		
05	05	05	05	05	05																		
06	06	06	06	06	06																		
07	07	07	07	07	07																		
08	08	08	08	08	08																		
09	09	09	09	09	09																		
10	10	10	10	10	10																		
<i>Tick here if additional questionnaire used</i> <input type="checkbox"/>																							
* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household: <table style="width: 100%; font-size: small;"> <tr> <td>01 Head</td> <td>04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law</td> <td>07 Parent-In-Law</td> <td>10 Uncle / Aunt</td> <td>13 Adopted / Foster/</td> <td>96 Other (Not related)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02 Spouse/Partner</td> <td>05 Grandchild</td> <td>08 Brother / Sister</td> <td>11 Niece /Nephew</td> <td>Stepchild</td> <td>98 DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03 Son / Daughter</td> <td>06 Parent</td> <td>09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law</td> <td>12 Other relative</td> <td>14 Servant (Live-in)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						01 Head	04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law	07 Parent-In-Law	10 Uncle / Aunt	13 Adopted / Foster/	96 Other (Not related)	02 Spouse/Partner	05 Grandchild	08 Brother / Sister	11 Niece /Nephew	Stepchild	98 DK	03 Son / Daughter	06 Parent	09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law	12 Other relative	14 Servant (Live-in)	
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		For children age 0-17 years								For children age 0-14	
HL1. Line no.	HL2. NAME	HL6. HOW OLD IS (name)? <i>Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'</i>	HL11. IS (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE?	HL12. DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD?	HL12A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE?	HL13. IS (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE?	HL14. DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD?	HL14A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE?	HL15. Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "00" ask: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (name)? Record line no. of primary caretaker		
	Name	Age	Y N DK	Mother		Y N DK	Father		Mother		
01		—	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	—		
02		—	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	—		
03		—	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	—		
04		—	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	—		
05		—	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	—		
06		—	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	—		
07		—	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	—		
08		—	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	—		
09		—	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	—		
10		—	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	—	1 2 3 8	—		

Tick here if additional questionnaire used

Probe for additional household members.
Probe especially for any infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.
Insert names of additional members in the household list and complete form accordingly.

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Women's Questionnaire.
For each man age 15-49 years, write his name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Man's Questionnaire.
For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of a separate Under-5 Questionnaire.
You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman, and each child under five in the household.

EDUCATION			ED								
			For household members age 5 and above			For household members age 5-24 years					
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age <i>Copy from HL2 and HL6</i>	ED3. HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL?	ED4A. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (name) HAS ATTENDED?	ED4B. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL?	ED5. DURING THE 2015-16 SCHOOL YEAR, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	ED6. DURING THIS/T THAT SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE IS/WAS (name) ATTENDING?	ED7. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (name) ATTEND?			
Line	Name	Age	Yes	No	Level*	Grade	Yes	No	DK	Level*	Grade
01			1	2			1	2			
02			1	2			1	2	8		
03			1	2			1	2	8		
04			1	2			1	2	8		
05			1	2			1	2	8		
06			1	2			1	2	8		
07			1	2			1	2	8		
08			1	2			1	2	8		
09			1	2			1	2	8		
10			1	2			1	2	8		

* Codes for ED4A, ED6, ED8:	00 Pre-school	03 Associate / Commercial college degree	06 Master degree
Level of education	01 Primary	04 Diploma	07 Doctoral degree
	02 Secondary	05 Bachelor degree	98 DK

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE					SL			
SL1. Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and write the total number of children age 1-14 years.				Total number _ _				
<p>SL2. Check the number of children age 1-14 years in SL1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zero ⇒ Go to HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS module.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One ⇒ Go to SL9 and record the rank number as '1', enter the line number, child's name and age.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Two or more ⇒ Continue with SL2A.</p>								
<p>SL2A. List each of the children age 1-14 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 1-14 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.</p>								
SL3. Rank number	SL4. Line number from HL1	SL5. Name from HL2	SL6. Sex from HL4		SL7. 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	_ _			
<p>SL8. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.</p> <p>Check the total number of children age 1-14 years in SL1 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.</p> <p>Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (SL3) of the selected child.</p>								
Last Digit of Household Number (from HH2)		Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SL1)						
		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
SL9. Record the rank number (SL3), line number (SL4), name (SL5) and age (SL7) of the selected child.				Rank number _ _				
				Line number _ _				
				Name _____				
				Age _ _				

CHILD DISCIPLINE		CD
CD2. Write the line number and name of the child from SL9.	Line number	
	Name	
CD3. 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 ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH <i>(name)</i> 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 behaviour.....	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
CD4. 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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Buddhism..... 1 Islam2 Christianity.....3 Other religion (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 No religion7	
HC1B. WHAT IS THE MOTHER TONGUE/NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Thai (including local dialect).....01 Chinese.....02 Burmese.....03 Khmer/Kuy.....04 Malaysian/Yawee05 Lao.....06 English.....07 Other language (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	Number of rooms.....__ __	
HC3. <i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural floor Earth / Sand..... 11 Rudimentary floor Wood planks21 Palm / Bamboo22 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood.....31 Vinyl or asphalt strips32 Ceramic tiles33 Cement34 Carpet35 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
HC4. <i>Main material of the roof.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural roofing Thatch / Palm leaf..... 12 Rudimentary roofing Wood planks23 Finished roofing Metal / Tin / Alloy31 Ceramic tiles34 Cement35 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	

<p>HC5. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>Natural walls Cane / Palm / Trunks 12</p> <p>Rudimentary walls Bamboo with mud 21 Plywood 24 Reused wood 26</p> <p>Finished walls Cement 31 Stone with lime / cement 32 Bricks 33 Cement blocks 34 Wood planks / shingles 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>																																																				
<p>HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?</p>	<p>Electricity 01 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 02 Charcoal 07 Wood 08</p> <p>No food cooked in household 95</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>01⇒HC8 02⇒HC8</p> <p>95⇒HC8</p>																																																			
<p>HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS?</p> <p><i>If 'In the house', probe: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?</i></p>	<p>In the house In a separate room used as kitchen 1 Elsewhere in the house 2</p> <p>In a separate building 3</p> <p>Outdoors 4</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>																																																				
<p>HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:</p> <p>[A] ELECTRICITY?</p> <p>[B] A RADIO?</p> <p>[D] A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE?</p> <p>[E] A REFRIGERATOR?</p> <p>[F] AN ELECTRIC FAN?</p> <p>[G] A WASHING MACHINE?</p> <p>[H] AN OVEN/MICROWAVE OVEN?</p> <p>[I] A COMPUTER?</p> <p>[J] A TABLET?</p> <p>[K] A VCD/DVD PLAYER?</p> <p>[L] A BLU-RAY PLAYER?</p> <p>[M] AN AIR CONDITIONER?</p> <p>[N] A TELEVISION (PLAIN MONITOR)?</p> <p>[O] A TELEVISION (LCD/LED/PLASMA MONITOR)?</p> <p>[P] A CHARCOAL STOVE?</p> <p>[Q] A WATER COOLER?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Electricity</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-mobile telephone</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refrigerator.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electric fan.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Washing machine</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oven/Microwave oven</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Computer.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tablet.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VCD/DVD player.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLU-RAY player</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Air conditioner.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Television (Plain).....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Television (LCD/LED/Plasma).....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Charcoal stove.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water cooler</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Electricity	1	2	Radio	1	2	Non-mobile telephone	1	2	Refrigerator.....	1	2	Electric fan.....	1	2	Washing machine	1	2	Oven/Microwave oven	1	2	Computer.....	1	2	Tablet.....	1	2	VCD/DVD player.....	1	2	BLU-RAY player	1	2	Air conditioner.....	1	2	Television (Plain).....	1	2	Television (LCD/LED/Plasma).....	1	2	Charcoal stove.....	1	2	Water cooler	1	2	
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HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:		
	Yes	No
[A] A WATCH?	Watch 1	2
[C] A BICYCLE?	Bicycle 1	2
[F] A CAR OR TRUCK?	Car / Truck 1	2
[G] A BOAT WITH A MOTOR?	Boat with motor 1	2
[H] TWO-WHEELED TRACTOR?	Two-wheeled tractor 1	2
[I] FOUR-WHEELED TRACTOR?	Four-wheeled tractor 1	2
[J] A TRADITIONAL MOBILE PHONE?	Mobile phone 1	2
[K] A SMART PHONE?	Smart phone 1	2
[L] A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER?	Motorcycle / Scooter 1	2
[M] A SPORT MOTORCYCLE (BIG BIKE)?	Sport motorcycle 1	2
HC10. 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", circle "2". For other responses, circle "6".</i>	Own 1 Rent 2 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	
HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒HC13
HC12. HOW MANY RAIS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN? <i>If less than 1, record "00". If 95 or more, record "95". If unknown, record "98".</i>	Rais ____	
HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒HC15
HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE? [A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, OR BULLS? [B] HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES? [C] GOATS? [D] SHEEP? [E] CHICKENS? [F] PIGS? [G] DUCKS OR GEESE? <i>If none, record "00". If 95 or more, record "95". If unknown, record "98".</i>	Cattle, milk cows, or bulls ____ Horses, donkeys, or mules ____ Goats ____ Sheep ____ Chickens ____ Pigs ____ Ducks or geese ____	

HC15. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
HC16. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A CREDIT CARD?	Yes	1	
	No	2	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water	
	Piped into dwelling..... 11	11⇒WS6
	Piped into compound, yard or plot..... 12	12⇒WS6
	Piped to neighbour..... 13	13⇒WS6
	Public tap / standpipe 14	14⇒WS3
	Tube Well, Borehole 21	21⇒WS3
	Dug well	
	Protected well 31	31⇒WS3
	Unprotected well 32	32⇒WS3
	Water from spring	
	Protected spring..... 41	41⇒WS3
	Unprotected spring 42	42⇒WS3
	Rainwater collection..... 51	51⇒WS3
	Tanker-truck..... 61	61⇒WS3
	Cart with small tank / drum 71	71⇒WS3
	Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)..... 81	81⇒WS3
Bottled water 91		
Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	96⇒WS3	
WS2. WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?	Piped water	
	Piped into dwelling..... 11	11⇒WS6
	Piped into compound, yard or plot..... 12	12⇒WS6
	Piped to neighbour..... 13	13⇒WS6
	Public tap / standpipe 14	
	Tube Well, Borehole 21	
	Dug well	
	Protected well 31	
	Unprotected well 32	
	Water from spring	
	Protected spring..... 41	
	Unprotected spring 42	
	Rainwater collection..... 51	
	Tanker-truck..... 61	
	Cart with small tank / drum 71	
	Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)..... 81	
Other (<i>specify</i>) 96		
WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own dwelling 1	1⇒WS6
	In own yard / plot 2	2⇒WS6
	Elsewhere 3	
WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	Number of minutes _ _ _	
	DK..... 998	

<p>WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX?</p>	<p>Adult woman (age 15+ years)..... 1 Adult man (age 15+ years) 2 Female child (under 15)..... 3 Male child (under 15) 4 DK 8</p>	
<p>WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒WS8 8⇒WS8</p>
<p>WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE?</p> <p><i>Record all items mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Boil A Add bleach / chlorine B Strain it through a cloth C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.)..... D Solar disinfection..... E Let it stand and settle F Other (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z</p>	
<p>WS8. 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>Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system 11 Flush to septic tank 12 Flush to pit (latrine) 13 Flush to somewhere else 14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where 15 Pit latrine Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) 21 Pit latrine with slab 22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit 23 Composting toilet 31 Bucket 41 Hanging toilet, Hanging latrine..... 51 No facility, Bush, Field 95 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>95⇒Next Module</p>
<p>WS9. 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>WS10. 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>Other households only (not public) 1 Public facility 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>WS11. 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>HW1. WE WOULD LIKE TO LEARN ABOUT THE PLACES THAT HOUSEHOLDS USE TO WASH THEIR HANDS.</p> <p>CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD <u>MOST</u> <u>OFTEN</u> WASH THEIR HANDS?</p>	<p>Observed 1</p> <p>Not observed</p> <p>Not in dwelling / plot / yard 2</p> <p>No permission to see 3</p> <p>Other reason (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HW4</p> <p>3 ⇨ HW4</p> <p>6 ⇨ HW4</p>
<p>HW2. <i>Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.</i></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>HW3A. <i>Is soap, detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?</i></p>	<p>Yes, present 1</p> <p>No, not present 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HW4</p>
<p>HW3B. <i>Record your observation.</i></p> <p><i>Circle all that apply.</i></p>	<p>Bar soap A</p> <p>Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) B</p> <p>Liquid soap C</p> <p>Ash / Mud / Sand D</p>	<p>A ⇨ HH19</p> <p>B ⇨ HH19</p> <p>C ⇨ HH19</p> <p>D ⇨ HH19</p>
<p>HW4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP OR DETERGENT OR ASH/MUD/SAND IN YOUR HOUSE FOR WASHING HANDS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HH19</p>
<p>HW5A. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME?</p>	<p>Yes, shown 1</p> <p>No, not shown 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HH19</p>
<p>HW5B. <i>Record your observation.</i></p> <p><i>Circle all that apply.</i></p>	<p>Bar soap A</p> <p>Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) B</p> <p>Liquid soap C</p> <p>Ash / Mud / Sand D</p>	

HH19. Record the time.	Hour and minutes ____ : ____	
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SALT IODIZATION		SI
<p>WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. MAY I HAVE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED <u>TO COOK MEALS</u> IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p><i>Once you have tested the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>		
SI1. Result of the test using iodate reagent	Not iodized - 0 PPM 1	
	More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM 2	2⇒HH20
	15 PPM or more..... 3	3⇒HH20
	No salt in the house 4	4⇒HH20
	Salt not tested (specify reason) _____ 5	5⇒HH20
SI2. Result of the test using iodide reagent	Not iodized - 0 PPM 1	
	More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM 2	
	15 PPM or more..... 3	

<p>HH20. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the List of Household Members:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A separate <i>QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN</i> has been issued for each woman age 15-49 years in the List of Household Members (HL7).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A separate <i>Questionnaire for Individual Men</i> has been issued for each man age 15-49 years in the List of Household Members (HL7A).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A separate <i>QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE</i> has been issued for each child under age 5 years in the List of Household Members (HL7B).</p> <p><i>Return to the cover page and make sure that the result of the household interview (HH9), the name and line number of the respondent to the household questionnaire (HH10), and the number of eligible women (HH12), men (HH13A), and under-5s (HH14) are entered.</i></p> <p><i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i></p>
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Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

SITUATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THAILAND, 2558

Thailand

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
<p><i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.</i></p>		
<p>WM1. Cluster number:</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>WM2. Household number:</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>WM3. Woman's name:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>WM4. Woman's line number:</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>WM5. Interviewer's name and number:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview:</p> <p>_____ / _____ / 2 5 5 _</p>	

<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:</i></p> <p>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. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>	<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:</i></p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle "03" in WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</i></p>	

<p>WM7. Result of woman's interview</p>	Completed	01
	Not at home	02
	Refused	03
	Partly completed	04
	Incapacitated	05
	Other (specify) _____	96

WM10. Record the time.	Hour and minutes ____ : ____	
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WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month ____ DK month 98 Year ____ DK year 9998	
WB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i> <i>Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent.</i>	Age (in completed years)..... ____	
WB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒WB7
WB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool 00 Primary 01 Secondary 02 Associate / Commercial college degree ... 03 Diploma 04 Bachelor degree 05 Master degree 06 Doctoral degree 07	00⇒WB7
WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? <i>If the first grade at this level is not completed, enter "00".</i>	Grade ____	
WB6. Check WB4:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary through doctoral degree (WB4=02 to 07) ⇒ Go to Next Module.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Primary (WB4=01) ⇒ Continue with WB7.		

<p>WB7. 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:</i></p> <p>CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?</p>	<p>Cannot read at all 1</p> <p>Able to read only parts of sentence 2</p> <p>Able to read whole sentence 3</p> <p>No sentence in required language _____ 4 <i>(specify language)</i></p> <p>Blind / visually impaired 5</p>	
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FERTILITY		CM
<p>CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?</p>	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒CM8
<p>CM2. WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR FIRST BIRTH?</p> <p>I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NO LONGER LIVING, OR THE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT PARTNER.</p> <p><i>Skip to CM4 only if year of first birth is given. Otherwise, continue with CM3.</i></p>	Date of first birth Month ___ DK month 98 Year ___ DK year 9998	⇒CM4
<p>CM3. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST BIRTH?</p>	Completed years since first birth ___	
<p>CM4. 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⇒CM6
<p>CM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p>HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>If none, record "00".</i></p>	Sons at home..... ___ Daughters at home ___	
<p>CM6. 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>CM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p>HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>If none, record "00".</i></p>	Sons elsewhere ___ Daughters elsewhere..... ___	

<p>CM8. 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 A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?</i></p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒CM10</p>
<p>CM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED?</p> <p>HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED?</p> <p><i>If none, record “00”.</i></p>	<p>Boys dead _ _ _ Girls dead _ _ _</p>	
<p>CM10. Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9.</p>	<p>Sum..... _ _ _</p>	
<p>CM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (<i>total number in CM10</i>) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes. Check below:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No live births ⇒ Go to CONTRACEPTION Module.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> <i>One or more live births ⇒ Continue with CM12.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No. ⇒ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to CM12.</i></p>		
<p>CM12. OF THESE (<i>total number in CM10</i>) BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD, WHEN DID YOU DELIVER THE LAST ONE (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)?</p> <p>Month and year must be recorded.</p>	<p>Date of last birth</p> <p>Month _ _ _ Year _ _ _ _ _</p>	
<p>CM13. Check CM12: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in 2013 (if the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is 2013, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No live birth in last 2 years. ⇒ Go to CONTRACEPTION Module.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇒ Ask for the name of the last-born child-</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Name of last-born child _____</p> <p><i>If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules. Continue with Next Module.</i></p>		

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.</i></p> <p><i>Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.</i></p> <p><i>Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</i></p>		
<p>DB1. 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>DB2. 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 2</p>	2⇒Next Module
<p>DB3. HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT?</p> <p><i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i></p>	<p>Months 1 __ __</p> <p>Years..... 2 __ __</p> <p>DK..... 998</p>	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN												
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.</i></p> <p><i>Record name of last-born child from CMI3 here _____.</i></p> <p><i>Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</i></p>														
<p>MN1. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2⇒MN5												
<p>MN2. WHOM DID YOU SEE?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p>ANYONE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.</i></p>	<p>Health professional:</p> <p>Doctor..... A</p> <p>Nurse / Midwife B</p> <p>Health centre staff/nurse's aide D</p> <p>Other person</p> <p>Community health worker G</p> <p>Other (specify)..... X</p>													
<p>MN2A. HOW MANY WEEKS OR MONTHS PREGNANT WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i></p>	<p>Weeks 1 ___</p> <p>Months 2 0 ___</p> <p>DK 998</p>													
<p>MN3. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Number of times..... ___</p> <p>DK 98</p>													
<p>MN4. 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> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Blood pressure.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urine sample.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood sample</td> <td>1</td> <td>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>MN5. DO YOU HAVE A CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH YOUR OWN IMMUNIZATIONS LISTED? MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?</p> <p><i>If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</i></p>	<p>Yes (card seen)..... 1</p> <p>Yes (card not seen)..... 2</p> <p>No 3</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒MN6</p> <p>3⇒MN6</p> <p>8⇒MN6</p>																																							
<p>MN5A. Check card and record the details for blood test below.</p> <p>[A] STIs (VDRL) 1st time, test taken</p> <p>[B] STIs (VDRL) 2nd time test taken</p> <p>[C] Screening of Thalassemia (Wife)</p> <p>[D] Screening of Thalassemia (Husband)</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1st VDRL test taken</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">D / D / M / M / Y / Y / Y / Y</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd VDRL test taken</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">D / D / M / M / Y / Y / Y / Y</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thalassemia test OF/DCIP/MCV.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">D / D / M / M / Y / Y / Y / Y</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thalassemia test OF/DCIP/MCV.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">D / D / M / M / Y / Y / Y / Y</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	1 st VDRL test taken	1	2	↓			D / D / M / M / Y / Y / Y / Y			2 nd VDRL test taken	1	2	↓			D / D / M / M / Y / Y / Y / Y			Thalassemia test OF/DCIP/MCV.....	1	2	↓			D / D / M / M / Y / Y / Y / Y			Thalassemia test OF/DCIP/MCV.....	1	2	↓			D / D / M / M / Y / Y / Y / Y			
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<p>MN6. WHEN YOU WERE PREGNANT WITH (name), 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>	<p>2⇒MN9</p> <p>8⇒MN9</p>																																							
<p>MN7. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE THIS TETANUS INJECTION DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?</p>	<p>Number of times.....</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>8⇒MN9</p>																																							
<p>MN8. How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported in MN7?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least two tetanus injections during last pregnancy. ⇒ Go to MN17.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Only one tetanus injection during last pregnancy. ⇒ Continue with MN9.</p>																																									
<p>MN9. DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TETANUS INJECTION AT ANY TIME BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name), EITHER TO PROTECT YOURSELF OR ANOTHER BABY?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒MN17</p> <p>8⇒MN17</p>																																							
<p>MN10. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE A TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>Number of times.....</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>8⇒MN17</p>																																							
<p>MN11. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>Years ago.....</p>																																								

<p>MN17. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE? <i>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.</i> <i>If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.</i></p>	<p>Health professional:</p> <p>Doctor..... A</p> <p>Nurse / Midwife B</p> <p>Health centre staff/nurse's aide D</p> <p>Other person</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>MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Respondent's home 11</p> <p>Other home 12</p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital 21</p> <p>Government clinic / health centre 22</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Private hospital 31</p> <p>Private clinic 32</p> <p>Other private</p> <p>medical (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11⇒MN20</p> <p>12⇒MN20</p> <p>96⇒MN20</p>
<p>MN19. WAS (name) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒MN20</p>
<p>MN19A. WHEN WAS THE DECISION MADE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION?</p> <p>WAS IT BEFORE OR AFTER YOUR LABOUR PAINS STARTED?</p>	<p>Before 1</p> <p>After 2</p>	
<p>MN20. WHEN (name) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?</p>	<p>Very large..... 1</p> <p>Larger than average 2</p> <p>Average..... 3</p> <p>Smaller than average..... 4</p> <p>Very small 5</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>MN21. WAS (name) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒MN23</p> <p>8⇒MN23</p>

<p>MN22. HOW MUCH DID (<i>name</i>) WEIGH?</p> <p><i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i></p>	<p>From card..... 1 (kg) __ . ____</p> <p>From recall 2 (kg) __ . ____</p> <p>DK 99998</p>	
<p>MN23. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2⇒ MN28
<p>MN25. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (<i>name</i>) TO THE BREAST?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 hour, record “00” hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>Immediately..... 000</p> <p>Hours 1 __</p> <p>Days..... 2 __</p> <p>DK / Don't remember 998</p>	
<p>MN26. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2⇒MN28
<p>MN27. WHAT WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p>ANYTHING ELSE?</p>	<p>Milk (other than breast milk) A</p> <p>Plain water B</p> <p>Sugar or glucose water C</p> <p>Gripe water D</p> <p>Sugar-salt-water solution E</p> <p>Fruit juice F</p> <p>Infant formula G</p> <p>Tea / Infusions H</p> <p>Honey..... I</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	
<p>MN28. IN THE FIRST 42 DAYS AFTER THE DELIVERY OF (<i>name</i>), DID YOU RECEIVE ANY POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2⇒ Next module
<p>MN29. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE THESE CHECKS WITHIN 42 DAYS OF DELIVERY?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'</i></p> <p><i>If Unsure or DK, record '8'</i></p>	<p>Number of times..... __</p>	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
<p>CP1. 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>Unsure or DK..... 8</p>	1⇒CP2A
<p>CP2. COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY.</p> <p>ARE YOU OR YOUR PARTNER CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	1⇒CP3
<p>CP2A1. WHAT IS THE REASON THAT YOU OR YOUR PARTNER CURRENTLY NOT DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Not married 01</p> <p>Fertility-related reasons</p> <p>Not having sex..... 02</p> <p>Infrequent sex..... 03</p> <p>Menopausal/hysterectomy 04</p> <p>Can't get pregnant..... 05</p> <p>Not menstruated since last birth..... 06</p> <p>Breast feeding 07</p> <p>Up to God/Fatalistic..... 08</p> <p>Wanted to have child 09</p> <p>Opposition to Use</p> <p>Respondent opposed 10</p> <p>Husband/Partner opposed 11</p> <p>Others opposed 12</p> <p>Religious prohibition 13</p> <p>Lack of knowledge</p> <p>Knows no method..... 14</p> <p>Knows no source 15</p> <p>Method-related reasons</p> <p>Side effects/Health concerns..... 16</p> <p>Lack of access/Too far 17</p> <p>Cost too much 18</p> <p>Preferred method not available 19</p> <p>No method available..... 20</p> <p>Inconvenient to use 21</p> <p>Interferes with body's normal processes 22</p> <p>Un-anticipated sex..... 23</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

<p>CP2A. HAVE YOU EVER DONE SOMETHING OR USED ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>1⇒ Next Module</p> <p>2⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>CP3. WHAT ARE YOU OR YOUR PARTNER DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>Do not prompt.</i></p> <p><i>If more than one method is mentioned, circle 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>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Continue with UN2. <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Go to UN5.		
UN2. 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 ⇒ UN4
UN3. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later 1 No more 2	
UN4. 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 ⇒ UN7 2 ⇒ UN13 8 ⇒ UN13
UN5. Check CP3: Currently using "Female sterilization"? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN6.		
UN6. 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 ⇒ UN9 3 ⇒ UN11 8 ⇒ UN9
UN7. 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 996 DK 998	994 ⇒ UN11
UN8. Check CP1: Currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Go to UN13. <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Continue with UN9.		

UN9. Check CP2: Currently using a method? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN10.		
UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	1 ⇒ UN13 8 ⇒ UN13
UN11. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?	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	
UN12. Check UN11: "Never menstruated" mentioned? <input type="checkbox"/> Mentioned ⇒ Go to Next Module. <input type="checkbox"/> Not mentioned ⇒ Continue with UN13.		
UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.	Days ago 1 ___ Weeks ago 2 ___ Months ago 3 ___ Years ago 4 ___ In menopause / Has had hysterectomy 994 Before last birth 995 Never menstruated 996	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		DV		
<p>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:</p>				
		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

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married 1 Yes, living with a man 2 No, not in union 3	3⇒MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years __ __ DK 98	
MA3. 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
MA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS DOES HE HAVE?	Number..... __ __ DK 98	⇒MA7 98⇒MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man 2 No 3	3⇒Next Module
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed 1 Divorced 2 Separated 3	
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once 1 More than once 2	1⇒MA8A 2⇒MA8B
MA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED? MA8B. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU <u>FIRST</u> MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of (first) marriage Month __ __ DK month 98 Year __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	⇒Next Module
MA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (<u>FIRST</u>) HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years __ __	

HIV/AIDS				HA
<p>HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT THE KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF HIV/AIDS</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2⇒HA28		
<p>HA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>			
<p>HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>			
<p>HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>			
<p>HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>			
<p>HA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>			
<p>HA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>			
<p>HA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY:</p> <p>[A] DURING PREGNANCY?</p> <p>[B] DURING DELIVERY?</p> <p>[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes No DK</p> <p>During pregnancy 1 2 8</p> <p>During delivery 1 2 8</p> <p>By breastfeeding 1 2 8</p>			

HA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8																					
HA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8																					
HA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8																					
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8																					
HA12A. DO YOU THINK CHILDREN LIVING WITH HIV SHOULD BE ABLE TO ATTEND SCHOOL WITH CHILDREN WHO ARE HIV NEGATIVE?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8																					
HA13. Check CM13: Any live birth in last 2 years? <input type="checkbox"/> No live birth in last 2 years (CM13="No" or blank) ⇒ Go to HA24. <input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births in last 2 years ⇒ Continue with HA14.																						
HA14. Check MN1: Received antenatal care? <input type="checkbox"/> Received antenatal care ⇒ Continue with HA15. <input type="checkbox"/> Did not receive antenatal care ⇒ Go to HA24.																						
HA15. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (<i>name</i>), WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT: [A] BABIES GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS FROM THEIR MOTHER? [B] THINGS THAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS? [C] GETTING TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS? WERE YOU: [D] OFFERED A TEST FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Y</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">N</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AIDS from mother</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>Things to do</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>Tested for AIDS.....</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>Offered a test</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>		Y	N	DK	AIDS from mother	1	2	8	Things to do	1	2	8	Tested for AIDS.....	1	2	8	Offered a test	1	2	8	
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HA16. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒HA19 8⇒HA19
HA17. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒HA22 8⇒HA22
HA18. REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN WHO ARE TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELLING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT. AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	1⇒HA22 2⇒HA22 8⇒HA22
HA19. Check MN17: Birth delivered by health professional (A, B or D)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, birth delivered by health professional (MN17 = A, B or D) ⇒ Continue with HA20. <input type="checkbox"/> No, birth not delivered by health professional (MN17 = else) ⇒ Go to HA24.		
HA20. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS BETWEEN THE TIME YOU WENT FOR DELIVERY BUT BEFORE THE BABY WAS BORN?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒HA24
HA21. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes 1 No 2	
HA22. HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED DURING YOUR PREGNANCY?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒HA25
HA23. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago 2 2 or more years ago 3	1⇒HA28 2⇒HA28 3⇒HA28
HA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒HA27

HA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago 2 2 or more years ago 3	
HA26. 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
HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2	
HA28. CHECK AGE IS BETWEEN 15-24 (WB2= 15-24) AND EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL (WB3=1) <input type="checkbox"/> YES => CONTINUE WITH HA29 <input type="checkbox"/> NO => SKIP TO WM11		
HA29. "DID YOU STUDY SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN SCHOOL?" "SEXUALITY EDUCATION ON TOPICS SUCH AS BIRTH CONTROL, SAFE SEX, TEEN PREGNANCY, REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTIONS AND GOOD HEALTH"	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒WM11
HA30. "WHAT LEVEL DID YOU FIRST HAVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION?"	Primary 1 Lower Secondary 2 Upper Secondary 3 Vocational 4 Diploma 5 DK/Unsure 8	

WM11. <i>Record the time.</i>	Hour and minutes ____ : ____	
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WM12. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15:*
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

Yes ⇒ *Proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

No ⇒ *End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation and proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page.*

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

SITUATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THAILAND, 2558

Thailand

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
<p>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see List of Household Members, column HL15) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see List of Household Members, column HL7B). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</p>		
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name: Name _____	UF4. Child's line number: _____	
UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name _____	UF6. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: _____	
UF7. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	UF8. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____/_____/ 2 5 5 ____	
<p>Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:</p> <p>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. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>	<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:</i></p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>	
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle '03' in UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>		
<p>UF9. Result of interview for children under 5</p> <p>Codes refer to mother/caretaker.</p>	<p>Completed..... 01</p> <p>Not at home..... 02</p> <p>Refused..... 03</p> <p>Partly completed 04</p> <p>Incapacitated..... 05</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	

UF12. Record the time.	Hour and minutes : ..	
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AGE	AG	
<p>AG1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OF (<i>name</i>).</p> <p>ON WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS (<i>name</i>) BORN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WHAT IS HIS / HER BIRTHDAY?</p> <p>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day.</p> <p>Month and year must be recorded.</p>	<p>Date of birth</p> <p>Day _ _</p> <p>DK day 98</p> <p>Month _ _</p> <p>Year 2 5 5 _</p>	
<p>AG2. HOW OLD IS (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS (<i>name</i>) AT HIS / HER LAST BIRTHDAY?</p> <p>Record age in completed years.</p> <p>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</p> <p>Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.</p>	<p>Age (in completed years)..... _</p>	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
<p><i>"THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR AFTER A REPORT OF BIRTH IS MADE AT THE DISTRICT OR MUNICIPAL OFFICE. IF THE PARENT/GUARDIAN ONLY HAS A "CERTIFICATE OF REPORT OF BIRTH" ISSUED BY THE DELIVERING HOSPITAL THEN THAT INDICATES THAT A BIRTH CERTIFICATE HAS NOT BEEN ISSUED."</i></p>		
<p>BR1. DOES <i>(name)</i> HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE?</p> <p><i>If yes, ask:</i> MAY I SEE IT?</p>	<p>Yes, seen 1</p> <p>Yes, not seen 2</p> <p>No..... 3</p> <p>DK 8</p>	1⇒Next Module
<p>BR2. HAS <i>(name)</i>'S BIRTH CERTIFICATE BEEN ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR AT THE DISTRICT OR MUNICIPALITY?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	1⇒Next Module
<p>BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER <i>(name)</i>'S BIRTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	1⇒BR5
<p>BR4. DO YOU KNOW THAT YOU HAVE TO REPORT THE BIRTH AND OBTAIN A BIRTH CERTIFICATE FOR <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	2⇒Next Module
<p>BR5. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON FOR NOT REPORTING THE BIRTH AND OBTAIN A BIRTH CERTIFICATE FOR <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>High cost 1</p> <p>Too far to travel 2</p> <p>Did not want to be fined 3</p> <p>Did go to the district/municipality, but the registrar did not register the birth 4</p> <p>Do not know the location of registrar's office..... 5</p> <p>Other (specify) 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC																
<p>EC1. 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 0 __</p> <p>Ten or more books 10</p>																	
<p>EC2. 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:</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>If the respondent says "YES" to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response.</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Y</th> <th>N</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Homemade toys.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toys from a shop</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Household objects or outside objects</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Y	N	DK	Homemade toys.....	1	2	8	Toys from a shop	1	2	8	Household objects or outside objects	1	2	8	
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<p>EC2D. DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH ELECTRONIC DEVICES (SUCH AS MOBILE PHONE, TABLET OR GAME PLAYER)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																	
<p>EC3. 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>If 'none' enter '0'. If 'don't know' enter '8'.</p>	<p>Number of days left alone for more than an hour..... __</p> <p>Number of days left with other child for more than an hour..... __</p>																	

<p>EC4. Check AG2: Age of child.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Go to Next Module.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Continue with EC5.</p>																																				
<p>EC5. DOES (name) ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																			
<p>EC7. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGE 15 OR OVER ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (name):</p> <p><i>If yes, ask:</i> WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH (name)?</p> <p><i>Circle all that apply.</i></p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mother</th> <th>Father</th> <th>Other</th> <th>No one</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (name)?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] TOLD STORIES TO (name)?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] SANG SONGS TO (name) OR WITH (name), INCLUDING LULLABIES?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] TOOK (name) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] PLAYED WITH (name)?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (name)?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Mother	Father	Other	No one	[A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (name)?	A	B	X	Y	[B] TOLD STORIES TO (name)?	A	B	X	Y	[C] SANG SONGS TO (name) OR WITH (name), INCLUDING LULLABIES?	A	B	X	Y	[D] TOOK (name) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?	A	B	X	Y	[E] PLAYED WITH (name)?	A	B	X	Y	[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (name)?	A	B	X	Y
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<p>EC8. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF (name). CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF (name)'S DEVELOPMENT.</p> <p>CAN (name) IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																			
<p>EC9. CAN (name) READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																			
<p>EC10. DOES (name) KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																			

EC11. CAN (<i>name</i>) PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
EC12. IS (<i>name</i>) SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
EC13. DOES (<i>name</i>) FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
EC14. WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS (<i>name</i>) ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
EC15. DOES (<i>name</i>) GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
EC16. DOES (<i>name</i>) KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
EC17. DOES (<i>name</i>) GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. <i>Check AG2: Age of child</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Continue with BD2.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Go to IMMUNIZATION Module</i>		
BD2. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒BD4 8⇒BD4
BD3. IS (<i>name</i>) STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒BD4 8⇒BD4
BD3A. HOW MANY TIMES WAS (<i>name</i>) BREASTFED YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Number of times breastfeed __ __	
BD4. 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	
BD5. DID (<i>name</i>) <u>DRINK ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION)</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BD6. 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>BD7. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) LIQUIDS THAT (<i>name</i>) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (<i>name</i>) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS.</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>					
<p>[A] PLAIN WATER?</p> <p>IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS “YES”, THEN PROBE TO LEARN SPECIFICALLY THAT THE CHILD WAS GIVEN WATER ONLY FOR DRINKING AND NOT FOR MOUTH WASH OR CLEANING TO ASCERTAIN THE RESPONSE.</p>	Plain water	1	2	8	
<p>[B] JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS?</p>	Juice or juice drinks	1	2	8	
<p>[C] NAMSOU P?</p>	Namsoup	1	2	8	
<p>[D] MILK SUCH AS FRESH MILK, TINNED, PACKED, BOXED, UHT, PASTEURIZED, POWDERED, SOYA OR CORN?</p>	Milk	1	2	8	
<p><i>If yes:</i> HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK MILK? <i>If unknown, record '98'.</i></p>	Number of times drank milk..... __ __				
<p>[E] INFANT FORMULA?</p>	Infant formula	1	2	8	
<p><i>If yes:</i> HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK INFANT FORMULA? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '8'.</i></p>	Number of times drank infant formula __				
<p>[F] ANY OTHER LIQUIDS? <i>(Specify)</i> _____</p>	Other liquids	1	2	8	

BD8. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) FOODS THAT (<i>name</i>) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. AGAIN, I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (<i>name</i>) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS.				
PLEASE INCLUDE FOODS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME.				
DID (<i>name</i>) EAT (<i>Name of food</i>) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:		Yes	No	DK
[A] YOGURT?	Yogurt	1	2	8
<i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK OR EAT YOGURT? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>		Number of times drank/ate yogurt..... __		
[B] ANY FORTIFIED BABY FOOD, E.G., CERELAC, NESTLE, PEDIASURE?	Fortified baby food, e.g. Cerelac	1	2	8
<i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK OR EAT FORTIFIED BABY FOOD? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>		Number of times drank/ate fortified food __		
[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 OR VEGETABLES THAT ARE YELLOW OR ORANGE INSIDE?	Pumpkin, carrots, etc.	1	2	8
[E] WHITE POTATOES, WHITE YAMS, MANIOC, CASSAVA, OR ANY OTHER FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS?	White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, etc.	1	2	8
[F] ANY DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES?	Dark green, leafy vegetables	1	2	8
[G] RIPE MANGOES, PAPAYAS, THAI MELON, CANTALOUPE, AND MELON?	Ripe mangoes, papayas, Thai melon, etc.	1	2	8
[H] ANY OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES?	Other fruits or vegetables	1	2	8
[I] LIVER, KIDNEY, HEART OR OTHER ORGAN MEATS?	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats	1	2	8
[J] ANY MEAT, SUCH AS BEEF, PORK, LAMB, GOAT, CHICKEN, OR DUCK?	Meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, etc.	1	2	8
[K] EGGS?	Eggs	1	2	8
[L] FRESH OR DRIED FISH OR SHELLFISH?	Fresh or dried fish	1	2	8
[M] ANY FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, OR NUTS?	Foods made from beans, peas, etc.	1	2	8
[N] CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK?	Cheese or other food made from milk	1	2	8
[O] ANY OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD THAT I HAVE NOT MENTIONED? <i>(Specify)</i> _____	Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food	1	2	8

BD9. Check BD8 (Categories “A” through “O”).

- At least one “Yes” or all “DK” ⇒ Go to BD11.
 Else ⇒ Continue with BD10.

BD10. Probe to determine whether the child ate any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night.

- The child did not eat or the respondent does not know ⇒ Go to Next Module.
 The child ate at least one solid, semi-solid or soft food item mentioned by the respondent ⇒ Go back to BD8 and record food eaten yesterday [A to O]. When finished, continue with BD11.

BD11. HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) EAT ANY SOLID,
SEMI-SOLID OR SOFT FOODS YESTERDAY DURING
THE DAY OR NIGHT?

If 7 or more times, record '7'.

Number of times—

DK.....8

IMMUNIZATION		IM									
If an immunization (child health) card is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization recorded on the card. IM6-IM16B will only be asked if a card is not available.											
IM1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD WHERE (<i>name</i>)'S VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN? <i>If yes: MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?</i>		Yes, seen 1 Yes, not seen 2 No card 3								1→IM3 2→IM6	
IM2. DID YOU EVER HAVE A VACCINATION (child health) CARD FOR (<i>name</i>)?		Yes 1 No 2								1→IM6 2→IM6	
IM3. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		Date of Immunization									
		Day		Month			Year				
BCG	BCG										
POLIO 1	OPV1										
POLIO 2	OPV2										
POLIO 3	OPV3										
POLIO 4	OPV4										
POLIO 5	OPV5										
DPT 1	DPT1										
DPT 2	DPT2										
DPT 3	DPT3										
DPT 4	DPT4										
DPT 5	DPT5										
HEPB AT BIRTH	HEP0										
HEPB 1	HEP1										
HEPB 2	HEP2										
HEPB 3	HEP3										
MMR 1	MMR1										
MMR 2	MMR2										
JAPE 1	JE1										
JAPE 2	JE2										
JAPE 3	JE3										

<p>IM4. Check IM3. Are all vaccines (BCG to JE3) recorded?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to IM19.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with IM5.</p>		
<p>IM5. IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS CARD, DID (<i>name</i>) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS OR CHILD HEALTH DAYS?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go back to IM3 and probe for these vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine mentioned. When finished, skip to IM19.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No/DK ⇒ Go to IM19.</p>		
<p>IM6. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY OR CHILD HEALTH DAY?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM19</p> <p>8⇒IM19</p>
<p>IM7. 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?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>IM8. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM POLIO?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM11</p> <p>8⇒IM11</p>
<p>IM9. WAS THE FIRST POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED IN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS AFTER BIRTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>IM10. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED?</p>	<p>Number of times _</p>	
<p>IM11. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A DPT VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, OR DIPHTHERIA?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that DPT vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as Polio.</i></p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM13</p> <p>8⇒IM13</p>
<p>IM12. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE DPT VACCINE RECEIVED?</p>	<p>Number of times _</p>	

<p>IM13. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A HEPATITIS B VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HEPATITIS B?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that the Hepatitis B vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as Polio and DPT vaccines.</i></p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM16</p> <p>8⇒IM16</p>
<p>IM14. WAS THE FIRST HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>IM15. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE HEPATITIS B RECEIVED?</p>	<p>Number of times _</p>	
<p>IM16. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A MEASLES INJECTION (OR AN MMR OR MR) – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 9 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>IM16A. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A JE VACCINE TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS – THAT IS, A SHOT ON THE UPPER ARM OR THIGH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM19</p> <p>8⇒IM19</p>
<p>IM16B. HOW MANY TIMES WAS A JE VACCINE RECEIVED?</p>	<p>Number of times _</p>	
<p>IM19. PLEASE TELL ME IF (<i>name</i>) HAS PARTICIPATED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CAMPAIGNS:</p> <p>[A] MR CAMPAIGN FOR CHILDREN AGE 2.5 TO 7 YEARS OLD (1 MAY – 30 SEPTEMBER 2015)</p> <p>[B] POLIO CAMPAIGN FOR SPECIAL TARGET GROUP (1 JANUARY – 30 APRIL 2015)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>MR campaign 1 2 8</p> <p>Polio campaign..... 1 2 8</p>	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
<p>CA1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA?</p> <p>BY DIARRHEA I MEAN THE CHIDL HAD AT LEAST THREE STOOLS A DAY, OR STOOLS WITH MUCUS AND BLOOD AT LEAST ONE TIME, OR LIQUID STOOLS MORE THAN ONE TIME PER DAY?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA6A</p> <p>8⇒ CA6A</p>
<p>CA2. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (<i>name</i>) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREASTMILK).</p> <p>DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i></p> <p>WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?</p>	<p>Much less..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat less 2</p> <p>About the same..... 3</p> <p>More..... 4</p> <p>Nothing to drink..... 5</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>CA3. DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO EAT?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i></p> <p>WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?</p>	<p>Much less..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat less 2</p> <p>About the same..... 3</p> <p>More..... 4</p> <p>Stopped food 5</p> <p>Never gave food 6</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>CA3A. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE DIARRHOEA FROM ANY SOURCE?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA4</p> <p>8⇒CA4</p>

<p>CA3B. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE?</p> <p>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</p> <p>Probe to identify each type of source.</p> <p>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospitalA</p> <p>Government health centre.....B</p> <p>Community health workerD</p> <p>Mobile / Outreach clinic.....E</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) _____ H</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic.....I</p> <p>Private physicianJ</p> <p>Private pharmacyK</p> <p>Mobile clinicL</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) _____ O</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / FriendP</p> <p>ShopQ</p> <p>Traditional practitionerR</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA4. DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK A FLUID MADE FROM ORS PACKET?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA4F</p> <p>8⇒CA4F</p>
<p>CA4B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ORS?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital 11</p> <p>Government health centre..... 12</p> <p>Community health worker 14</p> <p>Mobile / Outreach clinic..... 15</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) _____ 16</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic..... 21</p> <p>Private physician 22</p> <p>Private pharmacy 23</p> <p>Mobile clinic 24</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend 31</p> <p>Shop 32</p> <p>Traditional practitioner 33</p> <p>Already had at home 40</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>CA4F. DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK HEALTH PERSONNEL RECOMMENDED HOMEMADE FLUID?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>CA5. WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA6A</p> <p>8⇒CA6A</p>

<p>CA6. WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE?</p> <p><i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name)</p>	<p>Pill or Syrup</p> <p>Antibiotic A</p> <p>Antimotility B</p> <p>Other pill or syrup (Not antibiotic, antimotility or zinc) G</p> <p>Unknown pill or syrup H</p> <p>Injection</p> <p>Antibiotic L</p> <p>Non-antibiotic M</p> <p>Unknown injection N</p> <p>Intravenous O</p> <p>Home remedy / Herbal medicine Q</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA6A. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) BEEN ILL WITH A FEVER AT ANY TIME?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>CA7. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA9A</p> <p>8⇒CA9A</p>
<p>CA8. WHEN (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA10</p> <p>8⇒CA10</p>
<p>CA9. WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?</p>	<p>Problem in chest only 1</p> <p>Blocked or runny nose only 2</p> <p>Both 3</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>1⇒CA10</p> <p>2⇒CA10</p> <p>3⇒CA10</p> <p>6⇒CA10</p> <p>8⇒CA10</p>
<p>CA9A. Check CA6A: Had fever?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Child had fever ⇒ Continue with CA10.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Child did not have fever ⇒ Go to CA14.</i></p>		
<p>CA10. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA12</p> <p>8⇒CA12</p>

<p>CA11. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE?</p> <p>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</p> <p>Probe to identify each type of source.</p> <p>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospitalA</p> <p>Government health centre.....B</p> <p>Community health worker D</p> <p>Mobile / Outreach clinicE</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) _____H</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic..... I</p> <p>Private physician J</p> <p>Private pharmacyK</p> <p>Mobile clinic L</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) _____ O</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / FriendP</p> <p>Shop Q</p> <p>Traditional practitioner R</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____X</p>	
<p>CA12. AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, WAS (name) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR THE ILLNESS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA14</p> <p>8⇒CA14</p>

<p>CA13. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (name) GIVEN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER MEDICINE?</p> <p>Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Names of medicines)</p>	<p>Antibiotics:</p> <p>Pill / Syrup I</p> <p>Injection J</p> <p>Other medications:</p> <p>Paracetamol P</p> <p>Aspirin Q</p> <p>Ibuprofen R</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK Z</p>	
<p>CA13A. Check CA13: Antibiotic mentioned (codes I or J)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with CA13B.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to CA14.</p>		
<p>CA13B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE (name of medicine from CA13)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital 11</p> <p>Government health centre 12</p> <p>Community health worker 14</p> <p>Mobile / Outreach clinic 15</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) 16</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic 21</p> <p>Private physician 22</p> <p>Private pharmacy 23</p> <p>Mobile clinic 24</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend 31</p> <p>Shop 32</p> <p>Traditional practitioner 33</p> <p>Already had at home 40</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>CA14. Check AG2: Age of child.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Continue with CA15.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Go to UF13.</p>		

CA15. THE LAST TIME (<i>name</i>) PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?	Child used toilet / latrine.....	01
	Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine	02
	Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch.....	03
	Buried.....	05
	Left in the open	06
	Used disposable diapers and thrown into garbage	07
	Thrown into garbage but did not use disposable diapers	08
	Other (<i>specify</i>)	96
	DK	98

UF13. Record the time.	Hour and minutes :
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UF14. Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

Yes ⇒ Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later. Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.

No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation and tell her/him that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household.

Check to see if there are other woman's, man's or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household.

Move to another woman's or under-5 questionnaires, or start making arrangements for anthropometric measurements of all eligible children in the household.

ANTHROPOMETRY		AN
<p>After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number in the List of Household Members before recording measurements.</p>		
AN1. <i>Measurer's name and number:</i>	Name _____	
AN2. <i>Result of height / length and weight measurement:</i>	Either or both measured..... 1	
	Child not present 2	2⇒AN5
	Child or mother/caretaker refused 3	3⇒AN5
	Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	6⇒AN5
AN3. <i>Child's weight:</i>	Kilograms (kg) ____ . ____	
	Weight not measured 99.9	
<p>AN3A. <i>Was the child undressed to the minimum?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum.</p>		
<p>AN3B. <i>Check age of child in AG2:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child under 2 years old ⇒ Measure length (lying down).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 2 or more years ⇒ Measure height (standing up).</p>		
AN4. <i>Child's length or height:</i>	Length / Height (cm)..... ____ . ____	
	Length / Height not measured..... 999.9	⇒ AN5
AN4A. <i>How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?</i>	Lying down 1	
	Standing up 2	
AN5. WAS (<i>name</i>) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes 1	
	No 2	2⇒ AN6
	DK 8	8⇒ AN6
AN5A. HOW MUCH DID (<i>name</i>) WEIGH? <i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i>	From card 1 (kg) ____ . ____	
	From recall 2 (kg) ____ . ____	
	DK 99998	
<p>AN6. Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Record measurements for next child.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">If yes, then proceed interviewing until all eligible are interviewed.</p>		

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Measurer's Observations



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN

SITUATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THAILAND, 2558

Thailand

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
<p><i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all men age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7A).</i></p> <p><i>A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.</i></p>		
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____	
MWM3. Man's name: Name _____	MWM4. Man's line number: _____	
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 5 5 _	

<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this man:</i></p> <p>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. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 10 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>	<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this man, then read the following:</i></p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 10 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to MWM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle "03" in MWM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>	

MWM7. Result of man's interview	Completed 01 Not at home 02 Refused 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated 05 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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MWM10. Record the time.	Hour and minutes : ..	
--------------------------------	-----------------------------	--

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month DK month 98 Year DK year 9998	
MWB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i> <i>Compare and correct MWB1 and/or MWB2 if inconsistent.</i>	Age (in completed years)	
MWB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MWB7
MWB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool 00 Primary 01 Secondary 02 Associate / Commercial college degree ... 03 Diploma 04 Bachelor degree 05 Master degree 06 Doctoral degree 07	00⇒MWB7
MWB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? <i>If the first grade at this level is not completed, enter "00".</i>	Grade	

<p>MWB6. Check MWB4:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Secondary through doctoral degree (MWB4 = 02 to 07) ⇒ Go to Next Module.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Primary (MWB4 = 01) ⇒ Continue with MWB7.</i></p>		
<p>MWB7. 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:</i></p> <p>CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?</p>	<p>Cannot read at all..... 1</p> <p>Able to read only parts of sentence 2</p> <p>Able to read whole sentence..... 3</p> <p>No sentence in required language _____ 4 <i>(specify language)</i></p> <p>Blind / visually impaired 5</p>	

FERTILITY		MCM
<p>MCM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE HAD IN 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>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒MCM8</p> <p>8⇒MCM8</p>
<p>MCM3. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOUR FIRST CHILD WAS BORN?</p>	<p>Age in years __ __</p>	
<p>MCM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒MCM6</p>
<p>MCM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p>HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>If none, record "00".</i></p>	<p>Sons at home __ __</p> <p>Daughters at home __ __</p>	
<p>MCM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒MCM8</p>
<p>MCM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p>HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>Sons elsewhere __ __</p> <p>Daughters elsewhere __ __</p>	
<p>MCM8. HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED A SON OR DAUGHTER WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED?</p> <p><i>If "No" probe by asking:</i> I MEAN, A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒MCM10</p>
<p>MCM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED?</p> <p>HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>Boys dead __ __</p> <p>Girls dead __ __</p>	
<p>MCM10. Sum answers to MCM5, MCM7, and MCM9.</p>	<p>Sum __ __</p>	

<p>MCM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE FATHERED IN TOTAL (<i>total number in MCM10</i>) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Check below:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> No live births ⇒ Go to Next Module.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births ⇒ Continue with MCM11A.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary.</p>		
<p>MCM11A. DID ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE FATHERED HAVE THE SAME BIOLOGICAL MOTHER?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>1⇒MCM12</p>
<p>MCM11B. IN ALL, HOW MANY WOMEN HAVE YOU FATHERED CHILDREN WITH?</p>	<p>Number of women __ __</p>	
<p>MCM12. OF THESE (<i>total number in MCM10</i>) BIRTHS YOU HAVE FATHERED, WHEN WAS THE LAST ONE BORN (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)?</p> <p>Month and year must be recorded.</p>	<p>Date of last birth</p> <p>Month __ __</p> <p>Year __ __ __ __</p>	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		MDV		
<p>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:</p>				
		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

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married 1 Yes, living with a woman 2 No, not in union..... 3	3⇒MMA5
MMA3. DO YOU HAVE OTHER WIVES OR DO YOU LIVE WITH OTHER WOMEN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes (More than one) 1 No (Only one) 2	2⇒MMA7
MMA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR LIVE-IN PARTNERS DO YOU HAVE?	Number _ _	⇒MMA8B
MMA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a woman 2 No 3	3⇒Next Module
MMA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed 1 Divorced..... 2 Separated 3	
MMA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A WOMAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once..... 1 More than once..... 2	1 ⇒MMA8A 2 ⇒MMA8B
MMA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of (first) marriage Month _ _ DK month 98	
MMA8B. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU <u>FIRST</u> MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Year _ _ _ _ DK year 9998	⇒Next Module
MMA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER?	Age in years..... _ _	

HIV/AIDS				MHA																
<p>MHA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>			2⇒ MHA28																
<p>MHA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																			
<p>MHA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																			
<p>MHA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																			
<p>MHA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																			
<p>MHA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																			
<p>MHA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																			
<p>MHA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY:</p> <p>[A] DURING PREGNANCY?</p> <p>[B] DURING DELIVERY?</p> <p>[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?</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> <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																	
During pregnancy	1	2	8																	
During delivery	1	2	8																	
By breastfeeding	1	2	8																	

MHA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA12A. DO YOU THINK CHILDREN LIVING WITH HIV SHOULD BE ABLE TO ATTEND SCHOOL WITH CHILDREN WHO ARE HIV NEGATIVE?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MHA27
MHA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago 2 2 or more years ago 3	
MHA26. 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
MHA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2	

MHA28. CHECK AGE IS BETWEEN 15-24 (MWB2=15-24) AND EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL (MWB3=1) <input type="checkbox"/> YES => CONTINUE WITH MHA29 <input type="checkbox"/> NO => SKIP TO MWM11		
MHA29. "DID YOU STUDY SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN SCHOOL?" "SEXUALITY EDUCATION ON TOPICS SUCH AS BIRTH CONTROL, SAFE SEX, TEEN PREGNANCY, REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTIONS AND GOOD HEALTH"	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MWM11
MHA30. "WHAT LEVEL DID YOU FIRST HAVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION?"	Primary 1 Lower Secondary 2 Upper Secondary 3 Vocational 4 Diploma 5 DK/Unsure 8	

MWM11. Record the time.	Hour and minutes..... ____ : ____	
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MWM12. Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15: <i>Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Proceed to complete the result of man's interview (MWM7) on the cover page and then go to <i>QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE</i> for that child and start the interview with this respondent. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation and proceed to complete the result of man's interview (MWM7) on the cover page.
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Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



Appendix G List of Definitions

1) Collective Household

Any household comprising one person or more, who live together in a house or residence and take part in providing or consuming food and necessities for living. These individuals may or may not be related.

2) Age

Age in years as of the individual's last birthday before the interview

3) Education

Learning that has taken place in the formal education system at all levels: pre-school, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary; academic and vocational; university, which includes open universities such as Ramkhamhaeng University; and distant learning universities such as Sukhothai Thammathirat University, where teaching takes place through various media and class attendance is not required. These educational facilities are managed either by the Government or the private sector. On completion of the programme, graduates of formal education receive certificates, diplomas or degrees, which they can use in application for further study at any relevant higher level provided in the system. Formal education excludes short-term vocational training programmes, such as hairdressing, dressmaking, driving, radio repairing, typing, and so on, which do not involve learning of any academic subjects. However, a non-formal education programme whose degree is equivalent to formal education is included.

4) No Education (or None)

Never attended school or received any education.

5) Levels of Education

Education is classified into four levels as follows:

5.1 Pre-school Level – child education programmes to prepare children for school before they start primary school, which is compulsory. Programmes include two to three years of kindergarten or one year of pre-school.

5.2 Primary Level – Compulsory basic education of knowledge and skills over six years, from Prathom (Por.) 1-6 (formerly Por.1-7 or Por. 1-4 plus Mattayom (Mor.) 1-3).

5.3 Secondary Level – Education continued from primary that is divided into two levels of three years each: lower and upper secondary.

5.3.1 Lower Secondary Level – currently three years, Mor. 1-3 (formerly Mattayomsuksa (MorSor.) 1-3, or Mor. 4-6), including other educational programmes equivalent to lower secondary level, such as the three-year basic classical dance programme. Lower secondary education is geared towards developing students' ethics, knowledge and abilities. It allows students to explore their needs, areas of interest and aptitudes.

5.3.2 Upper Secondary Level – Divided into two fields:

- a) Academic Field – currently three years, Mor. 4-6 (formerly MorSor. 4-5, or Mor. 7-8), including other educational programmes equivalent to upper secondary level in academic fields such as non-formal education (KorSorNor.) Level 5, or two years of Military Cadet School.
- b) Formal Vocational and Technical Field – A three-year educational programme leading to a lower certificate of vocational education (PorWorChor.) and a three-year intermediate Thai classical dance programme, including other educational programmes equivalent to the upper secondary level of formal vocational education, such as the military machinist programme (three years), railway engineering (five years), artisan skills (two years at Phradabot Foundation), and a former certificate of education (PorKorSor.) programme.

5.4 Higher Level – Academic education in colleges or universities leading to diplomas and degrees (bachelor, master and philosophy/doctoral) and special programme education leading to certificates from a university, college, military academy, police academy, or other institutions of higher-level education leading to a diploma or vocational associate degree (PorWorSor.), technical vocational certificate (PorWorThor.), and higher certificate of education (PorKorSor. Soong), including the advance Thai classical dance programme.

Note: Educational programmes that are not comparable to any of the above mentioned formal education levels are considered Other Levels of Education.

6) Academic Year

A period of the academic calendar running from the first day of school until end-of-year examinations. For the MICS, it was from May 2015 to February 2016 for students of upper secondary level and below, and June 2015 to March 2016 for students of higher education.

7) Marriage

A commitment between a man and a woman living together as husband and wife, with or without legal registration.

8) Live birth

Live-born children regardless of the survival period, excluding step-children, adopted children and fetal deaths.

9) Contraception

A regimen of one or more actions, devices or medications followed in order to deliberately prevent or reduce the likelihood of a woman becoming pregnant. There are many contraceptive methods, including contraceptive pills, injections, implants, IUD (intrauterine device), condoms, female sterilization, male sterilization and safety period (calendar method).

10) Underweight

Underweight 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.

11) Stunting

Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition obtained from comparisons of children's height-for-age with a standard deviation of reference. 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. Stunting is a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

12) Wasting

Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. 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. The indicator may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food 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.

13) Exclusive Breastfeeding

Infants received only breast milk and vitamins, mineral supplements or medicine in the day prior to the interview.

14) Ministry of Health's Tetanus Immunization Coverage in Pregnant Women

- For pregnant women who have never received any tetanus vaccine, they should receive at least three doses. The first dose should be given at their first antenatal care visit. The second dose should be given one month after the first dose, and the third dose six months after the first dose. Later, one booster dose should be given every 10 years.

- For women who have already received one dose of tetanus vaccine, they should receive two more doses at zero and six-month intervals. If the women have already received two doses of the vaccine, they should receive one more dose at least six months after the second dose. Later, one booster dose should be given every 10 years.

15) Ministry of Health's Vaccination Schedule for Children Aged Under Five

Age	Vaccine Provision
Newborn	Vaccination against tuberculosis (BCG) Vaccination against hepatitis B (HEPB0)
2 months	Combined vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, 1st dose (DPT1); and oral polio vaccine, 1st dose (OPV1)
4 months	Vaccination against hepatitis B, 1st dose (HEPB1) Combined vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, 2nd dose (DPT2); and oral polio vaccine, 2nd dose (OPV2) Vaccination against hepatitis B, 2nd dose (HEPB2)
6 months	Combined vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, 3rd dose (DPT3); and oral polio vaccine, 3rd dose (OPV3) Vaccination against hepatitis B, 3rd dose (HEPB3)
9 months	Vaccination against, measles, mumps and rubella or German measles, 1 st dose (MMR1)
1.5 years	Combined vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, 4th dose (DPT4); and oral polio vaccine, 4th dose (OPV4) Vaccination against Japanese encephalitis, 1st dose (JE1)
1 month after JE1	Vaccination against Japanese encephalitis, 2nd dose (JE2)
2.5 years	Vaccination against Japanese encephalitis, 3rd dose (JE3) Vaccination against, measles, mumps and rubella or German measles, 2 nd dose (MMR2) (since 2015, according to the new schedule)
4 years	Combined vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, 5th dose (DPT5); and oral polio vaccine, 5th dose (OPV5)

16) Flush/Pour Flush Toilets Connected to Piped Sewer System

Flush/pour flush toilets with treatment system and treated water overflowing to sewage system without having to empty the content. A piped sewer system is a system of sewer pipes, also called sewerage, that is designed to collect human excreta (faeces and urine) and wastewater and remove them from the household environment. Sewerage systems consist of facilities for collection, pumping, treating and disposing of human excreta and wastewater.

17) Flush/Pour Flush Toilets Connected to Septic Tank

Flush/pour flush toilets that keep all excreta disposal in a septic tank without overflow system for water or solid waste. When the tank is full, it needs to be emptied by suction truck. The tank may be located inside or outside the house. This type of toilet is mostly found in houses.

18) Flush/Pour Flush Toilets Connected to Pit Latrines

A flush/pour flush to pit latrine refers to a system that flushes excreta to a hole in the ground and has a water seal.

19) Piped Water

Piped water is defined as water service connected by pipe, with or without sterilization

Thailand 14 Provinces MICS
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2015-2016