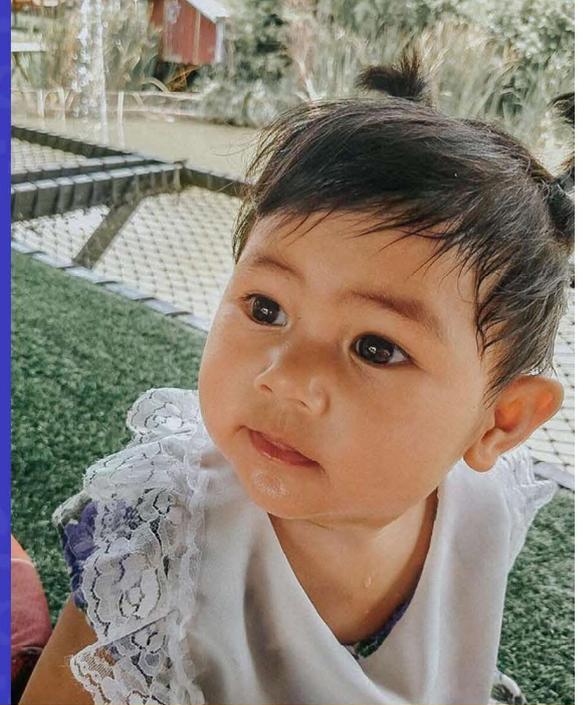


# Thailand

## Survey Findings Report



### Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019



NSO  
National Statistical Office



UNICEF  
United Nations Children's Fund







# Thailand

## Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

# Survey Findings Report

August 2020



© UNICEF Thailand

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

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

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

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to [mics.unicef.org](https://mics.unicef.org).

---

**Suggested citation:**

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

**Cover Photo:** © National Statistical Office

**Cover Thai Pattern:** © [www.freepik.com](https://www.freepik.com)



© National Statistical Office

**DIVISION-IN-CHARGE**

Social Statistics Planning and Development Group  
Social Statistics Division  
National Statistical Office  
Tel. 0 2142 1375, 0 2142 1315  
Fax 0 2143 7702  
E-mail : social.plan@nso.go.th

**DISTRIBUTED BY**

Statistical Forecasting Division  
National Statistical Office  
The Government Complex,  
Ratthaprasasanabhaki Building 2nd Floor,  
Chaeng Watthana Rd. Laksi, Bangkok 10210  
Tel. 0 2141 7498  
Fax 0 2143 8132  
E-mail : binfopub@nso.go.th

**YEAR OF PUBLICATION**

2020



© National Statistical Office

## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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



© UNICEF Thailand

## SUMMARY OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

THAILAND MICS 2019			
Survey sample and implementation			
<b>Sample frame</b>	2019 Household Basic Information Survey (HBIS)	<b>Questionnaires</b>	Household
○ Updated	October-December 2018		Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-14
<b>Interviewer training</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> batch: 7-16 May 2019 2 <sup>nd</sup> batch: 10-19 June 2019	<b>Fieldwork</b>	May-November 2019
Survey sample			
<b>Households</b>		<b>Children under five</b>	
○ Sampled	40,660	○ Eligible	13,881
○ Occupied	37,351	○ Mothers/caretakers interviewed	13,689
○ Interviewed	35,604	○ Response rate (Per cent)	98.6
○ Response rate (Per cent)	95.3		
<b>Women (age 15-49)</b>		<b>Children age 5-14<sup>B</sup></b>	
○ Eligible for interviews	26,002	○ Eligible	13,195
○ Interviewed	25,087	○ Mothers/caretakers interviewed	12,981
○ Response rate (Per cent)	96.5	○ Response rate (Per cent)	98.4
<b>Men (age 15-49)<sup>A</sup></b>			
○ Eligible for interviews	11,700		
○ Interviewed	11,023		
○ Response rate (Per cent)	94.2		
<sup>A</sup> The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every second sampled household			
<sup>B</sup> The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-14 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household			

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



© National Statistical Office

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface .....	vii
Summary of survey implementation and the survey population .....	ix
Table of contents .....	xi
List of abbreviations .....	xvii
<b>Chapter 1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Chapter 2 Survey methodology .....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Sample design .....	3
2.2 Questionnaires .....	3
2.3 Ethical protocol .....	4
2.4 Data collection method.....	4
2.5 Training .....	5
2.6 Fieldwork .....	5
2.7 Fieldwork quality control measures.....	5
2.8 Data management, editing and analysis.....	6
2.9 Data sharing .....	6
<b>Chapter 3 Indicators and definitions .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Chapter 4 Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>4.1 Results of interviews .....</b>	<b>25</b>
Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-14's interviews... 26	
<b>4.2 Housing and household characteristics.....</b>	<b>26</b>
Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics .....	27
Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets .....	28
Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles .....	29
<b>4.3 Household composition .....</b>	<b>29</b>
Table SR.3.1: Household composition .....	30
<b>4.4 Age structure of household population .....</b>	<b>31</b>
Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex .....	31
<b>4.5 Respondents' background characteristics.....</b>	<b>32</b>
Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics .....	33
Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics .....	34
Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics .....	35
Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-14's background characteristics.....	36
<b>4.6 Literacy.....</b>	<b>37</b>
Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women).....	37
Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men).....	38
<b>4.7 Migratory status .....</b>	<b>38</b>
Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women .....	39
Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men .....	41
<b>4.8 ICT .....</b>	<b>43</b>
Table SR.8.1: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet .....	43
<b>4.9 Children's living arrangements .....</b>	<b>44</b>
Table SR.9.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood.....	45
Table SR.9.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents.....	46
Table SR.9.3: Children not in parental care .....	47
Table SR.9.4: Primary caretaker's relationship to the child.....	49





7.4 Foundational learning skills .....	183
Table LN.4.1: Reading skills.....	185
Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills .....	188
<b>Chapter 8 Protected from violence and exploitation .....</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>8.1 Birth registration .....</b>	<b>191</b>
Table PR.1.1: Birth registration.....	191
<b>8.2 Child discipline.....</b>	<b>192</b>
Table PR.2.1: Child discipline .....	193
Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment.....	194
<b>8.3 Child marriage .....</b>	<b>195</b>
Table PR.3.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women) .....	196
Table PR.3.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men) .....	198
Table PR.3.2W: Trends in child marriage (women) .....	200
Table PR.3.2M: Trends in child marriage (men) .....	201
Table PR.3.3: Spousal age difference.....	202
<b>8.4 Victimization .....</b>	<b>203</b>
Table PR.4.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women) .....	204
Table PR.4.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men) .....	205
<b>8.5 Feelings of safety.....</b>	<b>206</b>
Table PR.5.1W: Feelings of safety (women) .....	207
Table PR.5.1M: Feelings of safety (men) .....	209
<b>8.6 Attitudes toward domestic violence .....</b>	<b>211</b>
Table PR.6.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women).....	211
Table PR.6.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men) .....	212
<b>Chapter 9 Live in a safe and clean environment .....</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>9.1 Drinking water.....</b>	<b>213</b>
Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources .....	214
Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services.....	215
Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water .....	216
Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water .....	217
Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed .....	218
Table WS.1.6: Household water treatment .....	219
<b>9.2 Handwashing.....</b>	<b>220</b>
Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises .....	221
<b>9.3 Sanitation .....</b>	<b>222</b>
Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities.....	223
Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services.....	224
Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities.....	225
Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities .....	227
Table WS.3.5: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders .....	228
<b>Chapter 10 Equitable chance in life .....</b>	<b>229</b>
<b>10.1 Social transfers .....</b>	<b>229</b>
Table EQ.1.1W: Health insurance coverage (women) .....	230
Table EQ.1.1M: Health insurance coverage (men) .....	232
Table EQ.1.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-14 years) .....	234
Table EQ.1.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5).....	236
Table EQ.1.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support .....	238
Table EQ.1.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members .....	239

Table EQ.1.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles .....	240
Table EQ.1.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households .....	242
Table EQ.1.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households .....	244
<b>10.2 Discrimination and harassment .....</b>	<b>245</b>
Table EQ.2.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women) .....	246
Table EQ.2.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men) .....	248

## **Appendices:**

<b>Appendix A. Sample design .....</b>	<b>251</b>
<b>A.1 Sample size and sample allocation .....</b>	<b>251</b>
Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame .....	251
Table SD.2: Sample allocation .....	253
<b>A.2 Selection of Enumeration Areas (clusters) and listing activities .....</b>	<b>254</b>
<b>A.3 Selection of households .....</b>	<b>254</b>
<b>A.4 Calculation of sample weights .....</b>	<b>255</b>
<b>Appendix B. Estimates of sampling errors .....</b>	<b>259</b>
Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample .....	260
Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban .....	262
Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural .....	264
Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Bangkok .....	266
Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Central .....	268
Table SE.6: Sampling errors: North .....	270
Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Northeast .....	272
Table SE.8: Sampling errors: South .....	274
<b>Appendix C. Data quality .....</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>C.1 Age distribution .....</b>	<b>277</b>
Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population .....	277
Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women .....	278
Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men .....	278
Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires .....	279
Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-14 questionnaires .....	279
<b>C.2 Birth date reporting .....</b>	<b>280</b>
Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population) .....	280
Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women) .....	281
Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men) .....	281
Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births) .....	282
Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years) .....	282
Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-14 years) .....	283
<b>C.3 Completeness and measurements .....</b>	<b>284</b>
Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing .....	284
Table DQ.3.2W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (women) .....	285
Table DQ.3.2M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (men) .....	285
Table DQ.3.3: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight .....	285
Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting .....	286
Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight .....	286
Table DQ.3.6: Heaping in anthropometric measurements .....	286
Table DQ.3.7: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators .....	287

<b>C.4. Observations</b> .....	<b>288</b>
Table DQ.4.1: Observation of handwashing facility.....	288
Table DQ.4.2: Observation of birth certificates .....	288
Table DQ.4.3: Observation of vaccination records .....	289
<b>C.5. School attendance</b> .....	<b>290</b>
Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age.....	290
<b>Appendix D. Thailand MICS 2019 Questionnaires</b> .....	<b>291</b>

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>ASFR</b>	Age Specific Fertility Rates
<b>BCG</b>	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
<b>C-section</b>	Caesarean Section
<b>CAPI</b>	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
<b>CBR</b>	Crude Birth Rate
<b>CRC</b>	Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>CSPro</b>	Census and Survey Processing System
<b>DTP</b>	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
<b>ECDI</b>	Early Child Development Index
<b>FCT</b>	Field Check Table
<b>g</b>	Grams
<b>GAM</b>	Global AIDS Monitoring
<b>GFR</b>	General Fertility Rate
<b>GPI</b>	Gender Parity Index
<b>Hib</b>	Haemophilus influenzae type B
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>HPV</b>	Human Papillomavirus
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology
<b>IDD</b>	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
<b>IPT</b>	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
<b>IPV</b>	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
<b>IQ</b>	Intelligence Quotient
<b>IYCF</b>	Infant and Young Child Feeding
<b>JMP</b>	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>LBW</b>	Low Birth Weight
<b>LPG</b>	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
<b>MICS6</b>	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
<b>MMR</b>	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
<b>NSO</b>	National Statistical Office
<b>ORS</b>	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
<b>OPV</b>	Oral Polio Vaccine
<b>ORT</b>	Oral Rehydration Therapy
<b>PISA</b>	Programme for International Student Assessment
<b>PNC</b>	Post-natal Care
<b>ppm</b>	Parts Per Million
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals

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

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

### **A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Thailand MICS 2019 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on about 20 global SDG indicators, either in their entirety or partially. Further, the results will be indispensable in monitoring and evaluating the national strategies and plans such as the National Child and Youth Development Plan (2017-2021), the National Strategic Plan for Teen Pregnancy Prevention and Solution (2017-2026) and the Early Childhood Development Plan (2017-2021).

The Thailand MICS 2019 has as its primary objectives:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CHAPTER 2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

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

### 2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

Five questionnaires were used in the survey:

- 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling;
- 2) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years;
- 3) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-49 years;
- 4) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and
- 5) a questionnaire for children age 5-14 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-14 years living in the household. The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men	Questionnaire for Children Age 5-14 Years
List of Household Members Education Household Characteristics Social Transfers Household Energy Use Water and Sanitation Handwashing Salt Iodisation	Woman's/Man's Background <sup>[M]</sup> Fertility <sup>1,[M]</sup> Desire for Last Birth Maternal and Newborn Health Contraception Unmet Need Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence <sup>[M]</sup> Victimisation <sup>[M]</sup> Marriage/Union <sup>[M]</sup> HIV/AIDS <sup>[M]</sup>	Child's Background Child Discipline Parental Involvement Foundational Learning Skills
		Questionnaire for Children Under 5
		Under-Five's Background Birth Registration Early Childhood Development Child Discipline Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake Immunisation Anthropometry

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

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

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

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

## 2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

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

## 2.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs<sup>3</sup> developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Thailand MICS 2019 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Kanchanaburi province from March 17-23, 2019. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

---

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

<sup>3</sup> The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

## 2.5 TRAINING

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

Trainings for the fieldwork was conducted in two batches due to large number of participants for ten days from May 7-16, 2019 for the first batch in Nakhon Pathom province and from June 10-19, 2019 for the second batch in Bangkok. Seventeen priority provinces, Bangkok and Nakhon Pathom province were included in the first batch, while staffs from remaining 58 provinces attended the second. Due to large number of participants, each batch was split into two groups. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, mock interviews between trainees followed by training on the CAPI application. Towards the end of the training, the trainees spent one day on a full pilot survey in nearby communities in Nakhon Pathom province (1<sup>st</sup> batch) and Nonthaburi province (2<sup>nd</sup> batch). The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda while customized to fit the duration and content of Thailand MICS 2019.<sup>4</sup> Moreover, for both batches, experts from the Ministry of Public Health were invited to speak about maternal and newborn health issues such as contraception, antenatal care and vaccination and experts from Ministry of Educations were invited to provide information on educational testing in Thailand. The knowledge and information acquired through the training were useful for the interview process and the accuracy of the survey results. During this training, field supervisors attended additional session on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

## 2.6 FIELDWORK

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

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

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

## 2.7 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

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

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

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>4</sup> The template training agenda can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018.

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

<sup>5</sup> The standard field check tables can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018.

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

## 2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

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

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

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.<sup>7</sup>

## 2.9 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on National Statistical Office website<sup>8</sup> and on the MICS website<sup>9</sup> and can be downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to follow stipulations and submit final research to both NSO and UNICEF.

---

<sup>6</sup> The standard guidelines can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

<sup>7</sup> The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>

<sup>8</sup> Micro Data services system: <http://ddi.nso.go.th/index.php/home>

<sup>9</sup> The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.



## MICS6 Indicators and definitions

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value	
<b>SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS</b>					
SR.1		7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	99.9
SR.2			WB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	
				Women	97.8
				Men	97.3
SR.4			HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	27.7
SR.5			HC	Percentage of households that have a television	94.0
SR.6			HC	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	95.5
SR.7			HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	25.7
SR.8			HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	59.0
SR.18			HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	23.5
SR.S1			HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with mother whose primary caregiver is grandparent	72.8
SR.19			HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	3.2
SR.20			HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	2.3

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

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

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
<b>THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH</b>					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	23
TM.S1a TM.S1b	Stillbirth and miscarriage		CM	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had no live birth but had been pregnant who reported the result of the most recent pregnancy as	5.8 93.7
				(a) stillbirth (b) miscarriage	
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	9.1
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	73.0
TM.S2	Source of modern contraceptive		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a modern contraceptive received from a public medical facility.	53.7
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception <sup>4</sup>	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	88.0
TM.S3a TM.S3b TM.S3c TM.S3d	Cause of failure to prevent pregnancy		DB	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not wish to have last child and reported main cause of failure to prevent pregnancy	95.8 0.4 0.5 0.2
				(a) personal	
				(b) force	
				(c) economic (d) services	
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended	98.6 90.0 66.1
				(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	
				(b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	97.4
TM.S4	Screening test for thalassemia			Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth tested for thalassemia	93.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>10</sup> Household members living in households that report no cooking, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

<sup>11</sup> Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

<sup>12</sup> Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

<sup>13</sup> Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	52.9 71.7
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	94.7
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups <sup>14</sup> during the previous day	74.5
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times <sup>15</sup> or more during the previous day	87.1
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	80.7
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	7.7 1.6
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	13.3 4.3
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	7.7 2.7
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	9.2 3.5
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodate/iodide among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	84.6

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

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

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
<b>LEARN</b>					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	86.3
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	98.5
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	98.5
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	78.4
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	95.5 86.5 69.5
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	1.0 3.4 17.7
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Percentage of children of completion age (age appropriate to final grade) attending the last grade (excluding repeaters) (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	92.1 100.5
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	98.6 86.2 65.2
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	96.6

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	0.3 3.7
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school  Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school  Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	1.00 1.08 1.24  0.98 0.93 0.60  1.00 1.01 0.96
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	95.3
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	80.3
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	76.1
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	67.0
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	67.7
LN.S1	Discussion with teachers regarding children's behaviour		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's behaviour with teachers	63.5

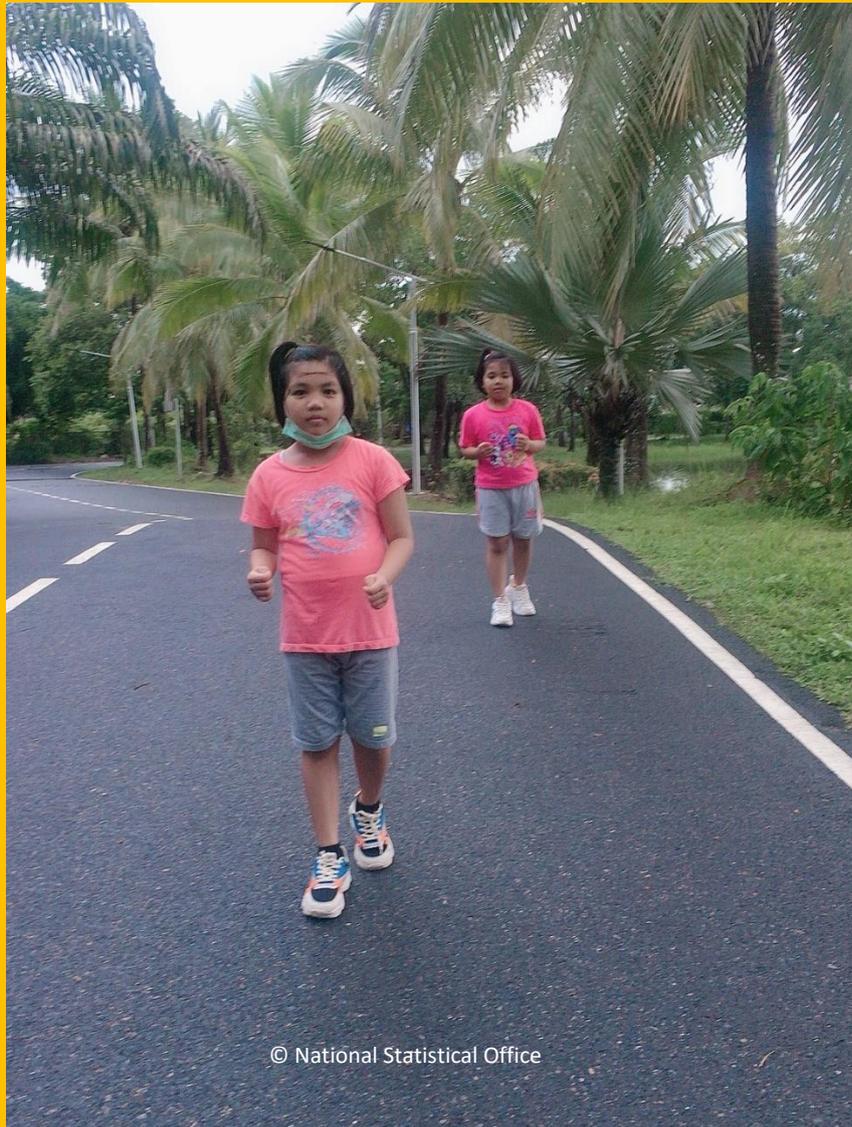
MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	22.6
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	44.5
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	94.3
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	96.0
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	79.0
LN.22a	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks	72.8
LN.22b				(a) Age 7-14	51.8
LN.22c				(b) Age for grade 2/3	57.1
LN.22d				(c) Attending grade 2/3	
LN.22e				Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks	68.5
LN.22f				(d) Age 7-14	46.7
				(e) Age for grade 2/3	51.2
				(f) Attending grade 2/3	

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

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

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
<b>EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE</b>					
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		WB CB UB	Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance a) women age 15-49 men age 15-49 b) children age 5-14 c) children under age 5	97.7 97.5 98.9 98.0
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	69.0
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	62.7
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	84.8
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	78.1
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law Women Men	11.3 12.2



© National Statistical Office

### 4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

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

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

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

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

A sub-sample of children age 5-14 years<sup>1</sup> was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-14. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 17,950 children age 5-14 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 13,195 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 12,981, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.4 percent within the interviewed households.

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

---

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

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

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

	Area			Region				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South
<b>Households</b>								
Sampled	40,660	17,280	23,380	4,500	10,260	6,080	11,740	8,080
Occupied	37,351	15,529	21,822	4,009	9,409	5,646	10,863	7,424
Interviewed	35,604	14,244	21,360	3,461	8,824	5,482	10,788	7,049
Household completion rate	87.6	82.4	91.4	76.9	86.0	90.2	91.9	87.2
Household response rate	95.3	91.7	97.9	86.3	93.8	97.1	99.3	94.9
<b>Women age 15-49 years</b>								
Eligible	26,002	10,366	15,636	2,564	6,945	3,722	6,924	5,847
Interviewed	25,087	9,818	15,269	2,329	6,704	3,659	6,818	5,577
Women's response rate	96.5	94.7	97.7	90.8	96.5	98.3	98.5	95.4
Women's overall response rate	92.0	86.9	95.6	78.4	90.5	95.5	97.8	90.6
<b>Men age 15-49 years<sup>A</sup></b>								
Number of men in interviewed households	23,695	9,401	14,294	2,366	6,267	3,374	6,246	5,442
Eligible	11,700	4,627	7,073	1,180	3,086	1,708	3,042	2,684
Interviewed	11,023	4,273	6,750	1,047	2,916	1,657	2,940	2,463
Men's response rate	94.2	92.3	95.4	88.7	94.5	97.0	96.6	91.8
Men's overall response rate	89.8	84.7	93.4	76.6	88.6	94.2	96.0	87.1
<b>Children under 5 years</b>								
Eligible	13,881	4,814	9,067	731	3,622	2,083	4,403	3,042
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	13,689	4,686	9,003	681	3,571	2,068	4,384	2,985
Under-5's response rate	98.6	97.3	99.3	93.2	98.6	99.3	99.6	98.1
Under-5's overall response rate	94.0	89.3	97.2	80.4	92.5	96.4	98.9	93.2
<b>Children age 5-14 years<sup>B</sup></b>								
Number of children in interviewed households	17,950	6,173	11,777	1,023	4,400	2,542	5,707	4,278
Eligible	13,195	4,593	8,602	785	3,270	1,910	4,312	2,918
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	12,981	4,453	8,528	722	3,212	1,896	4,282	2,869
Children age 5-14's response rate	98.4	97.0	99.1	92.0	98.2	99.3	99.3	98.3
Children age 5-14's overall response rate	93.8	88.9	97.0	79.4	92.1	96.4	98.6	93.4

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

## 4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

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

**Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics**

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

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

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1<sup>A</sup> Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.2.1<sup>B</sup> Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

**Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets**

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

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

**Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles**

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, Thailand, 2019							
	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101,020</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	12.5	15.9	18.6	21.9	31.0	100.0	45,918
Rural	26.2	23.4	21.2	18.4	10.8	100.0	55,102
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	9.6	14.5	13.8	18.8	43.3	100.0	13,947
Central	14.0	16.3	19.3	24.8	25.7	100.0	28,377
North	21.9	18.9	21.4	21.5	16.3	100.0	17,545
Northeast	31.9	26.0	18.6	14.3	9.1	100.0	27,352
South	16.9	22.6	28.8	20.8	10.9	100.0	13,798

### 4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, and native language of the household head<sup>2</sup>. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.<sup>3</sup>

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

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.<sup>3</sup> The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

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

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

**Table SR.3.1: Household composition**

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

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

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

#### 4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 101,020 household members were listed. Of these, 48,522 were males, and 52,497 were females.<sup>4</sup>

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex						
Percent and frequency distribution of the household population <sup>A</sup> in five-year age groups and child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Thailand, 2019						
	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,522</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52,497</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101,020</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	2,449	5.0	2,406	4.6	4,855	4.8
5-9	3,162	6.5	3,008	5.7	6,170	6.1
10-14	3,414	7.0	3,275	6.2	6,689	6.6
15-19	2,724	5.6	2,577	4.9	5,300	5.2
15-17	1,689	3.5	1,755	3.3	3,444	3.4
18-19	1,035	2.1	822	1.6	1,856	1.8
20-24	2,608	5.4	2,424	4.6	5,032	5.0
25-29	3,057	6.3	2,740	5.2	5,797	5.7
30-34	2,913	6.0	2,909	5.5	5,822	5.8
35-39	3,186	6.6	3,347	6.4	6,533	6.5
40-44	3,517	7.2	3,896	7.4	7,412	7.3
45-49	3,810	7.9	4,153	7.9	7,963	7.9
50-54	4,479	9.2	4,912	9.4	9,391	9.3
55-59	3,736	7.7	4,516	8.6	8,252	8.2
60-64	3,158	6.5	4,023	7.7	7,180	7.1
65-69	2,492	5.1	2,958	5.6	5,450	5.4
70-74	1,607	3.3	2,136	4.1	3,743	3.7
75-79	1,113	2.3	1,446	2.8	2,560	2.5
80-84	633	1.3	988	1.9	1,621	1.6
85+	464	1.0	786	1.5	1,250	1.2
<b>Child and adult populations</b>						
Children age 0-17 years	10,714	22.1	10,444	19.9	21,158	20.9
Adults age 18+ years	37,808	77.9	42,053	80.1	79,862	79.1
<sup>A</sup> As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These tables describe the interviewed individuals and are weighted with individual sample weights.						

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

## 4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-14 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).<sup>3</sup> Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5-14 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5-14 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5-14 years in the household.

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

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, region, age, education<sup>5</sup>, marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, language of the household head<sup>6</sup>, and wealth index quintiles.<sup>7,8</sup>

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

---

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

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

<sup>7</sup> The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In Thailand MICS 2019, the following assets were used in these calculations: household characteristics (main material of the dwelling floor, roof and exterior walls), items of furniture and other items that do not run on electricity, access to electricity, household appliances, personal items, ICT devices and access to internet, ownership of agricultural land, ownership of livestock, bank account, credit card account, type of cookstove, place for cooking, source of light, main source of drinking water, location of water source, sufficient water, type of sanitation facility, hand washing and number of servants. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:

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

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

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

<sup>8</sup> When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 4.6 LITERACY

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

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

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

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

<b>Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)</b>											
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Thailand, 2019											
	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy								Total	Total percentage literate <sup>1</sup>	Number of women
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Higher <sup>A</sup>	Missing Illiterate			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate							
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>25,087</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	0.3	1.5	13.1	3.4	17.4	24.7	39.6	0.0	100.0	95.1	12,401
Rural	0.1	2.1	23.0	4.7	20.3	26.4	23.3	0.0	100.0	93.1	12,686
<b>Region</b>											
Bangkok	0.2	1.4	12.5	3.2	15.1	20.9	46.6	0.0	100.0	95.4	4,160
Central	0.1	1.6	13.9	3.2	21.7	26.1	33.4	0.0	100.0	95.2	7,613
North	0.3	4.9	19.7	3.1	15.9	25.4	30.4	0.1	100.0	91.9	3,746
Northeast	0.2	0.6	25.3	5.0	20.0	28.6	20.3	0.0	100.0	94.5	6,020
South	0.2	1.7	19.5	6.2	18.6	24.7	29.0	0.0	100.0	92.1	3,549
<b>Age</b>											
15-24 <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.8	3.3	1.5	21.1	44.0	29.2	0.0	100.0	97.8	5,595
15-19	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.8	23.3	61.7	11.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	2,831
15-17	0.0	0.2	2.7	0.6	26.1	69.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.2	1,911
18-19	0.5	0.3	3.4	1.1	17.3	44.8	32.6	0.0	100.0	98.6	920
20-24	0.2	1.3	3.8	2.2	18.9	25.9	47.8	0.0	100.0	96.5	2,764
25-34	0.3	1.9	5.3	3.4	22.1	24.6	42.5	0.0	100.0	94.7	6,370
35-49	0.2	2.2	30.6	5.5	16.4	18.2	26.9	0.0	100.0	92.3	13,122
<b>Native language of household head</b>											
Thai	0.2	0.9	18.3	3.2	18.9	25.8	32.6	0.0	100.0	95.9	23,601
Non-Thai	0.5	15.7	14.1	17.8	18.7	21.3	11.7	0.2	100.0	66.3	1,486
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	0.5	7.5	33.7	11.1	22.1	20.2	4.9	0.1	100.0	81.4	3,616
Second	0.2	1.8	26.2	5.3	23.8	27.6	15.0	0.0	100.0	92.8	4,855
Middle	0.2	0.8	19.8	3.9	24.8	28.2	22.2	0.0	100.0	95.3	5,197
Fourth	0.2	0.7	13.0	1.8	17.6	28.7	38.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	5,688
Richest	0.0	0.3	4.8	0.9	8.6	21.6	63.7	0.0	100.0	98.8	5,730
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)											
^ Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.											

**Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)**

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

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

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

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

## 4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

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

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women)																					
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Thailand, 2019																					
	Years since most recent migration					Total	Number of women	Most recent migration was from:				Most recent migration was from:							Number of women who ever migrated		
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			Urban area	Rural area	Missing	Total	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Outside Thailand	Missing		Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,087</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,335</b>	
<b>Area</b>																					
Urban	45.4	3.9	16.0	12.8	21.9	100.0	12,401	67.7	31.3	1.1	100.0	25.5	29.1	11.8	21.0	9.3	3.2	0.1	100.0	6,765	
Rural	64.0	2.0	7.8	7.2	18.9	100.0	12,686	32.3	66.8	0.9	100.0	7.3	35.4	14.5	24.7	16.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	4,570	
<b>Region</b>																					
Bangkok	37.3	4.3	17.4	14.7	26.2	100.0	4,160	73.3	26.1	0.7	100.0	55.7	10.8	6.1	21.6	2.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	2,607	
Central	43.5	3.8	14.6	13.5	24.6	100.0	7,613	52.2	47.2	0.7	100.0	8.3	69.9	4.1	14.0	1.7	1.9	0.2	100.0	4,301	
North	62.0	2.1	10.0	8.7	17.2	100.0	3,746	51.3	46.9	1.8	100.0	6.9	9.7	74.8	5.1	0.8	2.7	0.1	100.0	1,423	
Northeast	73.7	1.7	5.6	4.7	14.3	100.0	6,020	39.7	59.1	1.2	100.0	5.3	7.9	2.7	80.1	1.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	1,582	
South	59.9	2.6	12.0	7.4	18.2	100.0	3,549	38.2	60.3	1.5	100.0	4.7	2.6	1.4	3.1	85.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	1,423	
<b>Age</b>																					
15-19	77.5	3.4	7.1	3.9	8.1	100.0	2,831	50.8	47.6	1.6	100.0	23.6	33.4	9.5	17.2	15.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	637	
15-17	82.9	2.1	5.7	3.6	5.7	100.0	1,911	49.4	48.0	2.6	100.0	24.4	34.4	9.8	15.4	15.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	327	
18-19	66.3	6.0	10.1	4.6	13.0	100.0	920	52.2	47.3	0.5	100.0	22.7	32.4	9.3	19.1	16.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	310	
20-24	52.7	4.6	19.7	11.5	11.5	100.0	2,764	55.6	42.5	2.0	100.0	14.9	32.2	13.1	24.4	11.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	1,309	
25-29	49.4	5.2	22.9	13.8	8.8	100.0	3,070	51.0	47.5	1.5	100.0	16.4	29.3	15.6	20.7	12.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	1,555	
30-34	50.0	3.0	16.9	14.3	15.8	100.0	3,300	55.8	43.5	0.7	100.0	16.6	34.7	12.0	21.9	11.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	1,651	
35-39	50.0	2.9	10.9	12.8	23.4	100.0	3,854	53.0	46.1	0.9	100.0	17.0	34.8	12.2	20.2	13.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	1,928	
40-44	51.9	1.4	8.1	7.8	30.8	100.0	4,520	52.6	46.7	0.7	100.0	18.9	31.1	12.6	23.7	11.7	1.7	0.3	100.0	2,174	
45-49	56.2	1.7	3.8	7.1	31.2	100.0	4,747	53.9	45.6	0.5	100.0	21.3	27.8	13.3	25.7	10.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	2,081	
<b>Education</b>																					
Pre-primary or none	37.1	5.8	19.7	16.8	20.7	100.0	508	32.2	57.0	10.7	100.0	9.5	15.1	20.7	7.2	8.6	38.8	0.0	100.0	319	
Primary	57.5	2.3	7.6	7.8	24.9	100.0	5,553	41.2	57.5	1.3	100.0	14.4	23.8	12.2	31.3	13.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	2,359	
Lower secondary	51.9	2.7	14.8	10.8	19.8	100.0	4,739	48.5	50.7	0.9	100.0	13.6	35.2	11.7	26.6	11.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	2,278	
Upper secondary	59.3	3.3	11.7	8.8	16.9	100.0	6,414	49.9	49.3	0.7	100.0	17.7	35.1	13.3	21.8	11.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,608	
Higher	52.1	3.1	12.7	11.7	20.4	100.0	7,869	68.3	31.5	0.2	100.0	24.2	33.5	13.0	16.3	12.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	3,768	

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

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

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education and marital status categories are not shown.

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (men)																					
Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Thailand, 2019																					
	Years since most recent migration						Number of men	Most recent migration was from:				Most recent migration was from:						Number of men who ever migrated			
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total		Urban area	Rural area	Missing	Total	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Outside Thailand		Missing	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,023</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,601</b>	
<b>Area</b>																					
Urban	48.3	4.9	16.1	11.8	18.9	100.0	5,346	67.2	31.6	1.2	100.0	26.5	25.3	7.7	25.1	11.0	4.1	0.3	100.0	2,762	
Rural	67.6	2.0	8.4	7.5	14.6	100.0	5,677	33.0	65.3	1.7	100.0	8.1	33.0	12.5	29.3	14.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	1,839	
<b>Region</b>																					
Bangkok	41.4	5.5	18.1	15.2	19.8	100.0	1,792	72.6	26.3	1.1	100.0	56.2	11.5	4.6	21.8	2.2	3.7	0.0	100.0	1,051	
Central	50.8	4.9	13.6	10.5	20.1	100.0	3,253	50.4	47.4	2.1	100.0	7.6	67.9	1.7	16.4	0.4	5.5	0.5	100.0	1,599	
North	70.5	1.9	9.8	6.3	11.4	100.0	1,670	50.7	47.8	1.5	100.0	8.4	9.3	71.0	6.1	0.6	4.6	0.0	100.0	492	
Northeast	68.5	1.4	7.8	7.9	14.4	100.0	2,671	45.9	53.7	0.4	100.0	10.5	4.6	1.6	82.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	841	
South	62.2	2.9	12.1	7.4	15.4	100.0	1,637	41.8	56.9	1.3	100.0	6.5	2.5	0.4	2.6	85.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	618	
<b>Age</b>																					
15-19	77.8	2.0	6.5	4.8	9.0	100.0	1,336	58.1	41.2	0.7	100.0	24.7	23.9	11.7	33.0	5.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	297	
15-17	81.8	2.0	6.4	4.7	5.1	100.0	840	57.8	41.4	0.8	100.0	27.6	22.3	14.7	28.7	5.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	153	
18-19	70.9	2.1	6.7	4.8	15.5	100.0	496	58.4	41.1	0.5	100.0	21.7	25.6	8.4	37.7	5.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	145	
20-24	65.6	4.8	19.1	4.5	6.0	100.0	1,311	48.5	48.8	2.7	100.0	15.7	24.6	10.7	25.8	18.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	451	
25-29	55.7	5.9	18.2	13.5	6.6	100.0	1,554	51.9	45.3	2.8	100.0	19.2	26.0	10.4	24.5	10.4	9.5	0.0	100.0	688	
30-34	52.9	4.8	17.7	13.9	10.7	100.0	1,505	55.0	43.9	1.1	100.0	15.9	30.4	9.4	29.0	11.5	3.9	0.0	100.0	709	
35-39	56.2	2.3	10.1	12.9	18.5	100.0	1,635	58.9	39.9	1.2	100.0	20.5	34.5	11.8	17.9	11.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	716	
40-44	49.9	3.4	9.8	10.7	26.1	100.0	1,885	54.9	43.7	1.4	100.0	20.6	31.0	7.6	25.4	13.1	1.5	0.9	100.0	944	
45-49	55.7	0.9	5.7	5.4	32.2	100.0	1,797	48.4	51.5	0.1	100.0	19.1	23.9	8.2	34.8	13.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	795	
<b>Education</b>																					
Pre-primary or none	35.3	5.3	29.7	15.4	14.3	100.0	244	33.7	53.9	12.4	100.0	4.1	16.0	11.8	1.5	7.8	58.4	0.3	100.0	158	
Primary	58.5	1.6	8.7	7.8	23.5	100.0	2,499	43.4	54.2	2.4	100.0	13.7	21.6	9.1	39.8	10.2	5.6	0.0	100.0	1,038	
Lower secondary	62.1	5.5	10.7	8.9	12.9	100.0	2,563	47.5	51.1	1.4	100.0	18.6	29.9	7.5	31.3	10.9	0.9	0.9	100.0	971	
Upper secondary	62.8	4.0	10.5	8.9	13.9	100.0	3,023	55.4	44.1	0.5	100.0	19.1	31.6	9.6	27.1	12.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,126	
Higher	51.4	2.3	17.0	12.0	17.3	100.0	2,693	66.8	33.2	0.0	100.0	25.8	31.5	11.3	15.9	15.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,307	

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

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

	Years since most recent migration					Total	Most recent migration was from:				Most recent migration was from:							Number of men who ever migrated			
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more		Number of men	Urban area	Rural area	Missing	Total	Bangkok	Central	North	Northeast	South	Outside Thailand		Missing	Total	
<b>Marital status</b>																					
Ever married/in union	50.1	3.2	13.1	11.8	21.8	100.0	6,404	50.0	48.9	1.1	100.0	17.0	29.3	10.6	27.0	13.3	2.7	0.3	100.0	3,194	
Never married/in union	69.5	3.7	10.9	6.4	9.6	100.0	4,619	61.5	36.3	2.1	100.0	24.1	26.4	7.4	26.3	9.9	5.8	0.0	100.0	1,408	
<b>Native language of household head</b>																					
Thai	58.5	3.4	11.8	9.4	16.9	100.0	10,260	55.6	43.9	0.4	100.0	20.1	29.4	9.6	28.0	11.5	1.2	0.2	100.0	4,256	
Non-Thai	54.7	3.0	17.1	11.5	13.7	100.0	763	27.7	59.2	13.2	100.0	7.3	16.5	9.5	12.2	20.8	33.5	0.1	100.0	345	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																					
Poorest	57.7	5.2	14.1	9.5	13.5	100.0	2,177	40.2	54.6	5.2	100.0	11.5	20.7	7.2	35.3	9.4	15.9	0.0	100.0	921	
Second	57.5	5.8	11.8	7.8	17.1	100.0	2,266	43.7	55.8	0.5	100.0	16.4	26.0	7.5	36.5	12.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	963	
Middle	63.0	3.0	13.2	7.4	13.5	100.0	2,246	52.5	47.4	0.1	100.0	18.6	22.9	12.9	24.7	20.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	831	
Fourth	58.1	1.3	12.1	13.0	15.6	100.0	2,141	58.9	41.0	0.2	100.0	19.2	38.0	12.7	18.7	11.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	897	
Richest	54.8	1.6	9.5	10.4	23.7	100.0	2,193	71.5	27.5	1.0	100.0	29.3	33.8	8.4	18.5	9.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	990	
Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown																					

## 4.8 ICT

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

<b>Table SR.8.1: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet</b>											
Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Thailand, 2019											
	Percentage of households with a:									Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home <sup>5</sup>	Number of households
	Telephone					Computer					
	Radio <sup>1</sup>	Television <sup>2</sup>	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any <sup>3</sup>	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Any <sup>4</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>35,604</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	21.7	93.2	8.7	96.3	96.4	12.9	23.6	10.2	33.1	65.1	17,196
Rural	33.3	94.7	1.5	94.4	94.5	6.2	13.2	5.0	18.7	53.3	18,408
<b>Region</b>											
Bangkok	13.0	89.8	15.9	97.5	97.7	18.0	24.2	12.4	38.2	73.5	5,549
Central	17.7	95.2	4.2	95.9	96.0	11.3	20.7	8.9	28.9	62.9	10,067
North	46.8	94.7	3.2	94.0	94.1	7.9	17.4	5.8	23.8	51.3	6,299
Northeast	39.8	95.3	2.0	94.7	94.9	5.0	15.4	5.3	19.6	54.9	9,141
South	16.9	92.9	1.8	94.3	94.4	6.0	12.5	5.2	18.1	51.7	4,548
<b>Education of household head</b>											
Pre-primary or none	29.0	83.4	3.5	83.2	83.3	2.7	4.6	2.3	7.9	35.6	1,774
Primary	35.3	94.9	2.9	93.9	94.1	4.7	9.8	4.0	14.7	48.8	19,363
Lower secondary	17.2	92.5	5.0	97.8	98.2	7.4	14.8	6.0	21.5	67.7	3,947
Upper secondary	17.8	93.7	4.6	98.5	98.5	12.9	21.0	10.8	32.5	71.4	4,521
Higher	16.9	95.2	12.3	99.3	99.3	25.7	50.1	18.9	64.1	83.9	5,960
DK/Missing	(34.7)	(99.2)	(7.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(23.5)	(8.1)	(8.0)	(31.6)	(93.2)	39
<b>Native language of household head</b>											
Thai	28.0	94.8	5.2	95.5	95.6	9.8	18.9	7.8	26.6	59.7	33,685
Non-Thai	21.9	80.3	1.3	92.2	92.3	2.9	7.1	2.3	9.8	47.0	1,919
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	31.2	84.8	0.7	85.8	86.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.4	28.1	8,658
Second	27.1	94.1	0.8	96.8	96.8	0.8	4.1	1.0	5.6	49.8	7,531
Middle	28.0	96.8	1.6	98.1	98.3	4.2	9.6	3.6	15.5	61.9	6,881
Fourth	26.2	98.1	4.4	99.1	99.3	9.0	25.9	7.8	37.7	76.1	6,508
Richest	24.7	99.4	20.6	99.9	99.9	40.0	62.1	30.4	84.3	93.2	6,026
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio <sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television <sup>3</sup> MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone <sup>4</sup> MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer <sup>5</sup> MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet											
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											

#### 4.9 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

The Thailand MICS 2019 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed “children left behind”, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.9.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.9.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member. Table SR.9.4 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological mother according to primary caretaker's relationship to child.

**Table SR.9.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**

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

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

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

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

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

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

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

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

na: not applicable

Table SR.9.3: Children not in parental care														
Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Thailand, 2019														
	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household									Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member <sup>A</sup>	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>21,158</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>4,978</b>
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	23.2	10,714	2.2	0.3	80.2	1.1	15.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	97.1	2,483
Female	23.9	10,444	1.0	0.8	81.0	0.9	14.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	98.2	2,495
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	19.2	8,270	3.0	1.3	76.7	1.5	15.6	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	96.1	1,589
Rural	26.3	12,888	0.9	0.2	82.4	0.7	14.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	98.4	3,389
<b>Region</b>														
Bangkok	13.2	2,084	5.6	2.7	64.5	0.6	23.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.4	275
Central	17.1	5,550	0.7	1.7	75.8	1.6	18.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	98.3	948
North	26.7	3,461	1.7	0.3	80.1	0.8	14.6	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.1	100.0	96.7	923
Northeast	36.0	6,628	1.3	0.1	85.3	0.8	12.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.4	2,383
South	13.1	3,434	2.1	0.1	76.6	1.3	18.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	100.0	96.2	449
<b>Age</b>														
0-4	22.1	4,855	0.0	0.0	84.6	0.1	14.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.5	1,073
5-9	26.5	6,170	0.0	0.0	84.2	0.2	14.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	99.2	1,635
10-14	21.8	6,689	0.0	0.0	85.6	2.0	11.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.5	1,458
15-17	23.6	3,444	9.7	3.4	59.3	2.0	23.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	100.0	88.9	812
<b>Orphanhood status</b>														
Both parents alive	23.2	20,294	1.5	0.6	81.3	0.9	14.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	97.8	4,699
Only mother alive	34.2	494	3.7	0.0	74.1	1.4	18.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.9	100.0	94.8	169
Only father alive	49.0	140	0.1	0.5	61.1	4.8	30.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.6	100.0	97.2	69
Both parents deceased	(100.0)	41	(0.0)	(0.3)	(66.5)	(1.2)	(30.6)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(99.8)	41
Unknown	0.0	189	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	0

**Table SR.9.3: Children not in parental care (continued)**

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

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household									Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member <sup>A</sup>	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
<b>Native language of household head</b>														
Thai	23.8	19,581	1.7	0.6	80.4	0.9	15.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	97.6	4,663
Non-Thai	19.9	1,577	0.2	0.1	83.4	1.6	12.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.1	314
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	39.0	4,104	2.1	0.9	84.4	0.6	10.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	97.3	1,599
Second	30.4	4,522	1.9	0.4	81.0	0.7	14.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	100.0	96.9	1,374
Middle	21.1	4,477	1.2	0.8	82.9	0.6	12.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	97.9	944
Fourth	16.3	4,217	1.0	0.1	79.8	2.5	16.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.8	688
Richest	9.7	3,839	0.1	0.0	59.0	1.7	37.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	99.3	373
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements														
<sup>A</sup> Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related na: not applicable ( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases														

**Table SR.9.4: Primary caretaker's relationship to the child**

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

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

**Table SR.9.4: Primary caretaker's relationship to the child (continued)**

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

	Primary caretaker's relationship to child									Total	Percentage of children not living with mother whose primary caretaker is grandparent <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological mother
	Child is head of household	Father	Paternal grandparent	Maternal grandparent	Parents' brother/ sister	Older brother/sister	Other relative	Other not related				
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	2.2	12.8	28.2	44.5	6.6	0.9	4.3	0.6	100.0	72.6	5,726	
Non-Thai	0.9	8.0	25.0	51.3	10.3	1.7	2.6	0.2	100.0	76.3	365	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	3.0	9.2	27.5	50.4	5.2	0.6	3.8	0.4	100.0	77.9	1,842	
Second	2.5	7.6	29.4	48.8	6.8	1.0	3.5	0.5	100.0	78.1	1,625	
Middle	1.8	17.0	30.6	40.9	4.5	0.7	3.7	0.8	100.0	71.5	1,213	
Fourth	1.0	16.2	20.8	46.2	8.1	2.1	4.9	0.6	100.0	67.0	877	
Richest	0.4	22.4	31.0	20.9	15.5	1.1	7.9	0.8	100.0	51.9	533	
<sup>1</sup> TH indicator SR.S1 - Grandparent as a primary caregiver												
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												

## CHAPTER 5 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

### 5.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the one-year period preceding the survey. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

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

<b>Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates</b>			
Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the one-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Thailand, 2019			
	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Age<sup>A</sup></b>			
15-19 <sup>1</sup>	13	33	23
20-24	32	86	55
25-29	68	130	97
30-34	64	63	64
35-39	26	54	40
40-44	7	10	8
45-49	0	0	0
TFR (15-49 years) <sup>B</sup>	1.1	1.9	1.4
GFR <sup>C</sup>	29.3	45.8	37.6
CBR <sup>D</sup>	6.9	9.0	8.1
<b><sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2</b>			
<sup>A</sup> The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate			
<sup>B</sup> TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15-49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years			
<sup>C</sup> GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years			
<sup>D</sup> CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population			

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

Table TM.1.2: Stillbirths and miscarriages							
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had no live birth but had been pregnant and reported the result of the most recent pregnancy, Thailand, 2019							
	Percentage of women who had no live birth but had been pregnant	Number of women	Result of the most recent pregnancy			Total	Number of women who had no live birth but had been pregnant
			Stillbirth <sup>1,A</sup>	Miscarriage <sup>2,B</sup>	Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>25,087</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	0.4	12,401	(9.3)	(89.7)	(1.0)	100.0	53
Rural	0.3	12,686	(0.9)	(99.1)	(0.0)	100.0	39
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	0.3	4,160	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Central	0.2	7,613	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
North	0.7	3,746	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
Northeast	0.4	6,020	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
South	0.4	3,549	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	0.3	2,831	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
15-17	0.1	1,911	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
18-19	0.6	920	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
20-24	0.3	2,764	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
25-29	0.4	3,070	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
30-34	0.8	3,300	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
35-39	0.3	3,854	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
40-44	0.3	4,520	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
45-49	0.3	4,747	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
<b>Education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	0.2	508	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Primary	0.2	5,553	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Lower secondary	0.6	4,739	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
Upper secondary	0.3	6,414	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Higher	0.4	7,869	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	32
<b>Native language of household head</b>							
Thai	0.3	23,601	6.8	92.5	0.7	100.0	78
Non-Thai	1.0	1,486	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	0.4	3,616	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Second	0.2	4,855	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Middle	0.4	5,197	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Fourth	0.3	5,688	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Richest	0.6	5,730	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	32
<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TM.S1a - Stillbirth							
<sup>2</sup> TH indicator TM.S1b - Miscarriage							
<sup>A</sup> A baby born with no signs of life at or after 28 weeks' gestation. <sup>B</sup> The loss of a pregnancy before 28 weeks. ( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases    (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown							

## 5.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

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

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

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

	Adolescent birth rate <sup>1</sup> (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) <sup>A</sup>	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) <sup>A</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	13	1.1
Rural	33	1.9
<b>Region</b>		
Bangkok	5	0.8
Central	21	1.3
North	42	1.6
Northeast	20	1.9
South	35	1.7
<b>Education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	1.5
Primary	(130)	2.4
Lower secondary	54	1.5
Upper secondary	12	1.6
Higher	4	1.2
<b>Native language of household head</b>		
Thai	22	1.4
Non-Thai	47	2.1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	49	2.1
Second	23	1.5
Middle	32	1.3
Fourth	15	1.5
Richest	4	1.1
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years);SDG indicator 3.7.2		
^ Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.		
( ) Based on 125-249 unweighted women years of exposure.		
(*) Figures based on less than 125 unweighted women years of exposure.		

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>12,401</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>11,110</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>12,686</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>11,145</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>25,087</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>22,256</b>
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	0.3	1,291	na	na	0.5	1,540	na	na	0.4	2,831	na	na
15-17	0.3	834	na	na	0.5	1,078	na	na	0.4	1,911	na	na
18-19	0.3	457	na	na	0.5	463	na	na	0.4	920	na	na
20-24	1.1	1,610	7.9	1,610	0.5	1,155	10.8	1,155	0.9	2,764	9.1	2,764
25-29	0.3	1,649	4.7	1,649	1.3	1,422	12.5	1,422	0.8	3,070	8.3	3,070
30-34	0.3	1,741	4.1	1,741	0.3	1,559	7.0	1,559	0.3	3,300	5.5	3,300
35-39	1.0	1,900	4.3	1,900	1.3	1,955	8.3	1,955	1.2	3,854	6.3	3,854
40-44	1.2	2,168	6.9	2,168	0.8	2,353	8.3	2,353	1.0	4,520	7.6	4,520
45-49	0.4	2,044	5.6	2,044	1.3	2,703	8.7	2,703	0.9	4,747	7.4	4,747
na: not applicable												

Table TM.2.3M: Trends in early fatherhood (men)												
Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Thailand, 2019												
	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5,346</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4,771</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4,916</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>11,023</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>9,687</b>
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	0.0	575	na	na	0.0	761	na	na	0.0	1,336	na	na
15-17	0.0	350	na	na	0.0	490	na	na	0.0	840	na	na
18-19	0.0	225	na	na	0.0	271	na	na	0.0	496	na	na
20-24	0.0	656	0.7	656	0.0	655	0.3	655	0.0	1,311	0.5	1,311
25-29	0.0	865	0.4	865	0.2	690	1.8	690	0.1	1,554	1.0	1,554
30-34	0.1	784	1.2	784	1.4	721	2.2	721	0.7	1,505	1.7	1,505
35-39	0.3	791	0.3	791	0.5	845	1.8	845	0.4	1,635	1.1	1,635
40-44	0.1	896	2.0	896	0.8	989	1.4	989	0.5	1,885	1.7	1,885
45-49	0.0	779	1.5	779	0.1	1,017	1.0	1,017	0.0	1,797	1.2	1,797
na: not applicable												

### 5.3 FAMILY PLANNING

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

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union while Table TM.3.2 presents the same information for women who are not currently married or in union. In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such. For women who are not currently married or in union, in Table TM.3.2, contraceptive use is only presented by modern and traditional method categories. Table TM.3.3 presents the source of contraceptive method for women who are using a modern contraceptive method.

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

Table TM.3.4 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married or in union. The same table is reproduced in Table TM.3.5 for women who are not currently married or in union.

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

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

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

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

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

---

<sup>2</sup> PATH, and United Nations Population Fund. *Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs*. Seattle: PATH/UNFPA, 2006. [https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family\\_planning06.pdf](https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf).

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

<sup>4</sup> A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrheic, and  
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR  
(2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR  
(3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR  
(4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

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

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

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15-49 years, it is only reported for women currently married or in union and, therefore, located in Table TM.3.4 alone.

Table TM.3.6 shows main cause of failure to prevent pregnancy for women with a live birth in the last 2 years but did not wish to have last child.

---

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

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)																		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Thailand, 2019																		
	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	
	Modern method										Traditional method							Number of women currently married or in union
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emergency pill	Other <sup>A</sup>	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>73.0</b>	
<b>Area</b>																		
Urban	27.8	24.4	0.4	0.4	10.2	1.1	30.9	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	70.3	1.8	72.2	7,144
Rural	26.4	25.9	0.3	0.5	13.4	2.0	27.7	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	1.6	73.6	8,683
<b>Region</b>																		
Bangkok	25.7	21.5	0.6	0.3	7.9	0.9	36.4	3.4	0.2	0.3	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	71.6	2.7	74.3	2,165
Central	26.5	24.7	0.4	0.2	11.2	1.3	31.0	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	72.0	1.5	73.5	4,688
North	25.7	24.9	0.1	0.9	19.5	1.3	25.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	73.5	0.8	74.3	2,511
Northeast	22.2	34.1	0.1	0.5	11.2	2.2	27.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	77.0	0.8	77.8	4,053
South	38.9	15.2	0.5	0.3	10.5	2.0	26.3	2.7	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	57.6	3.5	61.1	2,410
<b>Age</b>																		
15-19	24.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	13.3	14.1	42.0	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	74.1	1.4	75.6	273
15-17	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	9.2	17.5	36.1	5.5	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.3	69.7	1.6	71.5	130
18-19	20.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	17.0	11.1	47.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	78.0	1.3	79.3	144
20-24	26.1	5.5	0.1	0.8	18.4	6.6	37.7	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	72.4	1.5	73.9	1,123
25-29	32.0	10.3	0.2	0.3	13.9	0.9	36.9	3.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	1.3	68.0	1,917
30-34	25.7	19.8	0.3	0.1	11.5	2.0	37.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	72.2	2.1	74.3	2,363
35-39	23.3	26.6	0.4	0.2	11.4	0.9	32.2	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	75.1	1.6	76.7	2,928
40-44	23.7	33.1	0.3	0.3	11.7	1.1	25.3	1.7	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	73.9	2.3	76.3	3,480
45-49	31.9	35.6	0.5	1.0	10.0	0.4	17.6	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	67.0	1.1	68.1	3,743
<b>Education</b>																		
Pre-primary or none	28.5	21.1	0.1	0.2	16.8	0.9	31.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	71.1	0.4	71.5	413
Primary	25.5	31.2	0.3	0.9	12.8	1.2	25.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	73.3	1.1	74.5	4,536
Lower secondary	24.5	21.2	0.2	0.1	13.5	2.3	34.6	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	74.2	1.3	75.5	3,358
Upper secondary	23.7	27.9	0.7	0.1	11.7	2.7	29.2	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	75.3	1.0	76.3	3,483
Higher	33.6	20.0	0.2	0.5	9.4	0.7	27.9	3.8	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	63.0	3.4	66.4	4,034

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

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

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	Number of women currently married or in union		
	Modern method										Traditional method						Any modern method		Any traditional method	Any method <sup>1</sup>
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emergency pill	Other <sup>A</sup>	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing						
<b>Number of living children</b>																				
0	57.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.2	30.6	3.8	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	40.5	2.1	42.6	2,214		
1	29.9	5.9	0.2	0.8	16.7	2.2	39.2	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	68.0	2.1	70.1	5,281		
2	16.9	41.5	0.4	0.4	11.8	1.6	24.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	81.8	1.3	83.1	6,360		
3	15.3	56.1	0.8	0.2	8.8	0.5	16.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	83.2	1.4	84.7	1,623		
4+	30.3	35.2	0.5	0.2	12.7	0.3	17.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	66.9	2.8	69.7	349		
<b>Native language of household head</b>																				
Thai	25.6	26.1	0.4	0.5	12.0	1.6	29.4	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	72.7	1.7	74.4	14,765		
Non-Thai	46.9	12.6	0.0	0.1	11.5	1.3	25.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	51.2	1.9	53.1	1,062		
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																				
Poorest	28.0	21.9	0.2	0.3	14.7	1.9	30.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	70.9	1.0	72.0	2,503		
Second	24.6	24.4	0.3	0.4	12.2	2.0	33.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	74.1	1.4	75.4	3,070		
Middle	26.3	23.8	0.3	0.3	13.7	1.4	31.1	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	72.8	0.9	73.7	3,424		
Fourth	26.3	26.2	0.4	0.6	11.8	1.5	28.0	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.0	71.5	2.2	73.7	3,589		
Richest	30.2	29.0	0.5	0.4	7.9	1.3	23.1	4.4	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	67.0	2.8	69.8	3,240		
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate																				
^ Female condom, diaphragm, foam, jelly, patch																				
Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown																				

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education and marital status categories are not shown.

**Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)**

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

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>15,827</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>12,820</b>
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	4.1	4.4	8.5	20.9	51.3	72.2	25.0	55.7	80.7	7,144	89.5	87.2	5,764
Rural	3.3	4.4	7.6	14.9	58.7	73.6	18.2	63.0	81.3	8,683	90.6	88.7	7,056
<b>Region</b>													
Bangkok	3.3	2.9	6.2	23.9	50.5	74.3	27.2	53.4	80.5	2,165	92.3	88.9	1,743
Central	4.3	4.6	8.8	20.4	53.1	73.5	24.7	57.7	82.4	4,688	89.3	87.4	3,861
North	3.3	4.2	7.5	15.5	58.8	74.3	18.8	63.0	81.8	2,511	90.9	89.9	2,054
Northeast	2.3	4.2	6.5	12.4	65.4	77.8	14.8	69.6	84.3	4,053	92.3	91.3	3,419
South	5.4	5.9	11.3	17.4	43.6	61.1	22.9	49.5	72.4	2,410	84.4	79.6	1,744
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	15.8	1.2	17.1	54.4	21.2	75.6	70.2	22.5	92.7	273	81.6	79.9	253
15-17	20.4	2.2	22.6	54.6	16.9	71.5	75.0	19.1	94.1	130	76.0	74.0	122
18-19	11.8	0.4	12.1	54.2	25.1	79.3	66.0	25.5	91.5	144	86.7	85.3	131
20-24	8.4	2.0	10.4	53.4	20.5	73.9	61.8	22.6	84.4	1,123	87.6	85.9	947
25-29	8.1	2.2	10.3	37.4	30.6	68.0	45.5	32.7	78.3	1,917	86.9	85.2	1,500
30-34	5.1	1.9	7.1	24.6	49.7	74.3	29.7	51.6	81.4	2,363	91.3	88.7	1,923
35-39	3.3	3.7	7.0	16.7	60.0	76.7	20.0	63.7	83.7	2,928	91.7	89.7	2,451
40-44	1.2	5.7	6.9	5.5	70.8	76.3	6.7	76.5	83.1	3,480	91.7	88.9	2,893
45-49	0.7	7.3	8.1	1.6	66.5	68.1	2.3	73.9	76.2	3,743	89.4	87.9	2,852

**Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union) (continued)**

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

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Education</b>													
Pre-primary or none	5.0	6.9	11.8	19.2	52.3	71.5	24.1	59.2	83.3	413	85.8	85.3	344
Primary	1.3	5.7	7.0	7.7	66.7	74.5	9.1	72.4	81.5	4,536	91.4	90.0	3,697
Lower secondary	4.2	4.1	8.2	21.0	54.5	75.5	25.2	58.6	83.8	3,358	90.2	88.6	2,813
Upper secondary	3.9	3.8	7.7	20.3	56.0	76.3	24.3	59.8	84.0	3,483	90.8	89.6	2,927
Higher	5.4	3.4	8.9	23.4	43.0	66.4	28.8	46.5	75.3	4,034	88.2	83.7	3,037
<b>Native language of household head</b>													
Thai	3.3	4.4	7.7	17.5	56.9	74.4	20.8	61.3	82.1	14,765	90.7	88.6	12,115
Non-Thai	8.9	4.3	13.2	19.4	33.7	53.1	28.4	38.0	66.4	1,062	80.0	77.1	705
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	3.5	4.6	8.1	16.9	55.1	72.0	20.4	59.7	80.1	2,503	89.9	88.6	2,004
Second	3.8	4.0	7.8	17.3	58.1	75.4	21.1	62.2	83.2	3,070	90.6	89.0	2,556
Middle	3.1	4.1	7.2	18.7	55.0	73.7	21.7	59.1	80.9	3,424	91.1	90.0	2,769
Fourth	3.6	4.4	7.9	17.4	56.3	73.7	21.0	60.6	81.6	3,589	90.3	87.6	2,930
Richest	4.4	4.9	9.2	17.5	52.3	69.8	21.9	57.2	79.1	3,240	88.3	84.8	2,561

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown.

**Table TM.3.5: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union)**

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

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>9,260</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>457</b>
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.5	4.1	0.6	3.5	4.1	5,258	99.6	99.5	215
Rural	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	4.7	5.7	1.2	4.8	6.1	4,003	93.9	92.2	243
<b>Region</b>													
Bangkok	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.6	3.0	0.5	2.6	3.0	1,995	(100.0)	(100.0)	61
Central	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	3.4	4.0	0.9	3.5	4.4	2,925	91.4	90.4	128
North	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	6.7	7.1	0.5	7.0	7.4	1,235	95.7	94.6	92
Northeast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.3	6.2	0.9	5.3	6.2	1,966	99.6	98.5	122
South	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.1	4.8	1.7	3.1	4.9	1,139	99.4	98.1	55
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	2,558	(91.0)	(74.7)	16
15-17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	1,782	(*)	(*)	4
18-19	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.5	776	(91.3)	(83.6)	12
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6	2.5	0.9	1.6	2.6	1,642	98.9	98.9	42
25-29	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.8	3.1	2.0	2.1	4.1	1,153	75.8	75.8	48
30-34	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	5.0	6.7	1.6	5.2	6.9	937	97.1	97.1	64
35-39	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.7	8.7	1.0	7.7	8.7	926	100.0	98.3	81
40-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.0	7.6	0.6	7.0	7.6	1,041	100.0	99.6	79
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	12.6	0.0	12.7	12.7	1,003	99.6	99.6	127

**Table TM.3.5: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union) (continued)**

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

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
<b>Education</b>													
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.3	8.8	0.5	8.3	8.8	95	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	13.0	13.1	0.2	13.2	13.4	1,017	98.3	98.3	136
Lower secondary	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.6	5.2	6.8	1.6	5.5	7.2	1,381	95.5	95.5	99
Upper secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.3	3.9	0.6	3.4	3.9	2,931	99.6	96.9	115
Higher	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.6	2.4	1.0	1.6	2.6	3,836	91.4	90.2	99
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.3	5.7	0.5	5.5	5.9	1,113	96.0	96.0	66
Second	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	4.6	5.6	0.9	4.7	5.6	1,785	98.8	97.4	101
Middle	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	5.4	6.2	0.8	5.6	6.4	1,773	97.0	97.0	113
Fourth	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	3.7	4.8	1.5	3.7	5.2	2,099	92.2	89.5	110
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	2.7	0.5	2.3	2.7	2,490	100.0	100.0	68

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

Table TM.3.6: Cause of failure to prevent pregnancy										
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not wish to have last child by main cause of failure to prevent pregnancy, Thailand, 2019										
	Percentage of women who did not wish to have last child									Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years but did not wish to have last child
	But wanted to have later	And wanted none/ No more	No response	Reported main cause of failure to prevent pregnancy					Total	
				Personal <sup>1,A</sup>	Force <sup>2,B</sup>	Economic <sup>3,C</sup>	Services <sup>4,D</sup>	Other/Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>342</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	67.6	29.7	2.7	97.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.1	100.0	127
Rural	52.0	42.7	5.3	95.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	3.7	100.0	215
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	(62.6)	(28.8)	(8.7)	(98.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	100.0	33
Central	66.0	31.6	2.5	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0	91
North	39.3	59.6	1.0	94.2	1.0	2.7	0.0	2.1	100.0	53
Northeast	53.8	35.5	10.7	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	82
South	62.6	36.9	0.5	93.9	1.0	0.5	0.7	3.9	100.0	84
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	77.1	20.9	2.0	95.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	70
15-17	73.0	24.7	2.3	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33
18-19	80.7	17.6	1.8	93.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	38
20-24	76.6	22.7	0.7	97.6	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.3	100.0	102
25-29	44.1	43.9	12.1	95.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	3.8	100.0	68
30-34	50.1	43.7	6.2	96.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.5	100.0	57
35-39	16.6	83.4	0.0	92.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.0	100.0	33
40-44	(15.2)	(77.5)	(7.3)	(89.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(8.9)	100.0	12
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1

**Table TM.3.6: Cause of failure to prevent pregnancy (continued)**

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

	Percentage of women who did not wish to have last child									Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years but did not wish to have last child	
	But wanted to have later	And wanted none/ No more	No response	Reported main cause of failure to prevent pregnancy					Total		
				Personal <sup>1,A</sup>	Force <sup>2,B</sup>	Economic <sup>3,C</sup>	Services <sup>4,D</sup>	Other/Missing			
<b>Education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Primary	50.1	47.4	2.5	93.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	100.0	63
Lower secondary	49.8	48.4	1.9	95.4	0.7	0.9	0.0	3.1	100.0	100.0	93
Upper secondary	61.0	36.6	2.4	98.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	100.0	100.0	110
<b>Native language of household head</b>											
Thai	59.8	35.6	4.6	96.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	2.9	100.0	100.0	311
Non-Thai	38.3	60.8	0.9	90.2	1.7	1.0	1.8	5.3	100.0	100.0	31
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	45.0	52.1	2.9	94.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	3.6	100.0	100.0	71
Second	64.6	33.6	1.8	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	100.0	109
Middle	61.9	37.3	0.8	91.8	1.0	2.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	100.0	76
Fourth	60.2	37.3	2.5	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	100.0	53
Richest	49.7	24.8	25.5	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	100.0	34

<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TM.S3a - Cause of failure to prevent pregnancy (Personal)

<sup>2</sup> TH indicator TM.S3b - Cause of failure to prevent pregnancy (Force)

<sup>3</sup> TH indicator TM.S3c - Cause of failure to prevent pregnancy (Economic)

<sup>4</sup> TH indicator TM.S3d - Cause of failure to prevent pregnancy (Services)

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

<sup>B</sup> Forced to have sex

<sup>C</sup> Not afforded to buy birth control pills / contraceptive device

<sup>D</sup> Far service centre, Unfriendly service centres / workers

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

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

## 5.4 ANTENATAL CARE

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

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

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

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.<sup>6</sup>

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

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

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

---

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

**Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage**

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

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

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)<sup>A</sup> Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.<sup>B</sup> Skilled providers include Medical doctor, nurse/midwife and nurse's aide.

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

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

**Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care**

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

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken <sup>1</sup>	Screening test for thalassemia <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>1,843</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	98.7	97.6	98.0	97.5	92.7	756
Rural	98.8	97.9	98.3	97.4	93.3	1,088
<b>Region</b>						
Bangkok	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.3	95.3	200
Central	98.6	97.3	97.5	97.1	94.4	547
North	98.6	97.8	98.5	97.8	93.1	256
Northeast	98.6	97.1	97.7	96.2	91.0	489
South	98.9	98.3	98.8	98.3	92.3	352
<b>Education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	83.0	46
Primary	97.4	95.2	95.3	95.2	86.1	256
Lower secondary	98.1	97.6	97.4	97.0	93.5	420
Upper secondary	99.4	98.4	99.3	98.3	92.9	527
Higher	99.4	98.5	98.9	98.0	96.6	595
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>						
Less than 20	97.9	97.3	97.9	97.3	93.8	178
20-34	98.9	97.6	98.2	97.3	93.0	1,304
35-49	98.7	98.6	98.0	98.0	92.7	362
<b>Native language of household head</b>						
Thai	98.8	98.1	98.5	97.7	93.9	1,667
Non-Thai	98.0	94.9	95.1	94.9	85.2	176
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	97.0	94.7	95.2	94.3	82.1	348
Second	98.9	98.6	98.3	98.1	93.7	391
Middle	99.6	98.7	99.5	98.6	95.7	381
Fourth	99.0	98.1	98.9	98.1	96.8	408
Richest	99.1	98.6	98.5	97.8	96.0	315
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care <sup>A</sup>						
<sup>2</sup> TH indicator TM.S4 - Screening test for thalassemia						
<sup>A</sup> For HIV testing and counselling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.9.7						

## 5.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection						
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Thailand, 2019						
	Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:			Protected against tetanus <sup>1</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>1,843</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	50.5	26.8	1.5	0.0	78.9	756
Rural	51.2	23.6	0.9	0.1	75.7	1,088
<b>Region</b>						
Bangkok	67.4	17.6	0.3	0.0	85.2	200
Central	51.7	24.6	0.7	0.0	77.0	547
North	51.0	25.4	0.9	0.2	77.4	256
Northeast	39.5	29.3	2.4	0.0	71.2	489
South	56.0	23.3	0.9	0.1	80.3	352

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

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

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

**Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection (continued)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Thailand, 2019						
	Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:			Protected against tetanus <sup>1</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years		
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	61.8	20.6	0.0	0.0	82.4	46
Primary	51.9	25.4	0.2	0.1	77.7	256
Lower secondary	47.6	25.9	0.7	0.1	74.3	420
Upper secondary	49.3	25.8	2.1	0.0	77.1	527
Higher	53.4	23.6	1.1	0.0	78.1	595
<b>Native language of household head</b>						
Thai	49.8	25.3	1.1	0.0	76.3	1,667
Non-Thai	61.6	21.0	1.1	0.2	83.8	176
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	53.0	25.8	0.3	0.0	79.0	348
Second	48.3	23.8	2.6	0.1	74.9	391
Middle	53.5	25.7	1.0	0.0	80.1	381
Fourth	48.1	25.6	0.3	0.2	74.1	408
Richest	52.3	23.5	1.6	0.0	77.4	315
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection						

## 5.6 DELIVERY CARE

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

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

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

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

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

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

competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications. In Thailand, these competencies include medical doctor, nurse/midwife and nurse's aide.

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

<b>Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery</b>								
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Thailand, 2019								
	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility <sup>1</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Other	DK/Missing			
	Public sector	Private sector						
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>1,843</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	85.6	13.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	100.0	98.8	756
Rural	92.6	6.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.1	1,088
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	74.9	24.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	99.3	200
Central	87.0	12.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.2	547
North	89.3	8.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	100.0	98.2	256
Northeast	96.6	2.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	98.7	489
South	93.1	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.5	352
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	92.4	5.7	1.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.1	46
Primary	97.4	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.8	100.0	98.4	256
Lower secondary	95.4	2.1	0.6	0.3	1.6	100.0	97.5	420
Upper secondary	93.0	6.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.6	527
Higher	79.3	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	595
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>								
Less than 20	96.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	100.0	98.4	178
20-34	88.8	10.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	98.9	1,304
35-49	89.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	362
<b>Number of antenatal care visits</b>								
None	40.8	5.5	2.3	0.8	50.5	100.0	46.3	23
1-3 visits	93.7	3.9	1.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.6	77
4+ visits	90.1	9.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	1,660
8+ visits	88.7	11.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	1,219
DK/Missing	91.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	83
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	88.9	10.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	99.1	1,667
Non-Thai	97.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.1	100.0	97.9	176
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	94.4	3.0	1.0	0.3	1.2	100.0	97.5	348
Second	97.4	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.0	391
Middle	96.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	381
Fourth	92.7	6.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	99.3	408
Richest	63.6	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	315

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

**Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section**

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

<sup>3</sup> TH indicator TM.S5 - Repeated Caesarean section

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

## 5.7 BIRTH WEIGHT

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

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

<sup>21</sup> Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 83, no. 3 (2005): 178-85. doi:PMC2624216.

<sup>22</sup> UNICEF, and WHO. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004. [https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low\\_birthweight\\_from\\_EY.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf).

**Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TM.S6 - Low birth weight

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

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.

## 5.8 POST-NATAL CARE

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care is essential element of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Table TM.8.1 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath.

Table TM.8.1: Thermal care for newborns								
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Thailand, 2019								
	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth <sup>1</sup>	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother <sup>2</sup>	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth <sup>3</sup>	DK/Don't remember		
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,843</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	81.2	7.1	63.2	2.7	29.0	5.1	100.0	756
Rural	82.4	8.2	64.4	3.5	27.8	4.3	100.0	1,088
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	72.7	1.1	66.6	2.9	26.2	4.4	100.0	200
Central	84.8	7.1	72.8	3.6	19.2	4.5	100.0	547
North	77.4	9.2	57.1	3.9	35.4	3.6	100.0	256
Northeast	85.1	6.6	65.4	2.9	26.9	4.8	100.0	489
South	81.4	12.9	51.5	2.3	40.5	5.7	100.0	352
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	85.5	8.1	71.5	3.8	24.4	0.4	100.0	46
Primary	85.3	9.1	64.2	3.6	27.8	4.4	100.0	256
Lower secondary	80.5	4.6	63.0	2.9	29.2	4.8	100.0	420
Upper secondary	82.7	8.8	64.6	4.5	26.8	4.1	100.0	527
Higher	80.5	8.4	63.3	1.8	29.5	5.5	100.0	595
<b>Age at most recent live birth</b>								
Less than 20	77.8	7.0	67.9	3.8	25.1	3.2	100.0	178
20-34	82.1	8.8	63.3	3.6	28.8	4.3	100.0	1,304
35-49	83.3	4.4	64.2	1.3	28.0	6.6	100.0	362
<b>Place of delivery</b>								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Health facility	82.4	7.8	64.2	3.1	28.6	4.0	100.0	1,824
Public	83.9	7.4	64.7	3.0	28.1	4.2	100.0	1,654
Private	67.7	12.0	59.4	4.8	33.6	2.3	100.0	170
Other/DK/Missing	(13.8)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(83.7)	100.0	14
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	82.3	7.5	63.7	3.2	28.8	4.4	100.0	1,667
Non-Thai	78.4	9.7	66.2	2.7	24.0	7.1	100.0	176
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	81.8	11.4	61.6	5.0	28.0	5.4	100.0	348
Second	86.7	4.3	68.9	3.8	24.8	2.6	100.0	391
Middle	84.3	8.4	63.2	3.0	30.5	3.3	100.0	381
Fourth	78.5	7.9	59.3	2.3	31.1	7.2	100.0	408
Richest	77.7	7.0	67.3	1.5	26.6	4.5	100.0	315
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried <sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care <sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing ( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases    (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases								

## 5.9 HIV

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

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the Thailand MICS 2019 all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.9.1W and TM.9.1M.

Tables TM.9.1W and TM.9.1M also present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Thailand, that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV and mosquito bites. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables TM.9.2W and TM.9.2M.

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

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.<sup>23</sup>

The following questions were asked in Thailand MICS 2019 to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement ‘I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV’;

---

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

<sup>24</sup> UNAIDS et al. *Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. [http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/20151019\\_JC2766\\_Fast-tracking\\_combination\\_prevention.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf).

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

and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.9.5W and TM.9.5M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.<sup>23,24</sup> Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.9.6W and TM.9.6M.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.9.7. This indicator is used to track progress towards global and national goals to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. High coverage enables early initiation of care and treatment for HIV positive mothers required to live healthy and productive lives.

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections.<sup>23,24</sup> The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.9.8W and TM.9.8M summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

**Table TM.9.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)**

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

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

**Table TM.9.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women) (continued)**

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

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

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

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education and marital status categories are not shown.

**Table TM.9.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)**

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

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

**Table TM.9.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men) (continued)**

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

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

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

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown.

**Table TM.9.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)**

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

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

**Table TM.9.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women) (continued)**

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

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

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education and marital status categories are not shown.

**Table TM.9.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)**

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

	Percentage of men who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means <sup>1</sup>	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>11,023</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	77.3	64.0	66.1	82.0	53.9	31.0	24.9	15.1	5,346
Rural	75.3	63.7	69.3	81.0	56.7	33.6	29.2	12.4	5,677
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	85.2	68.4	70.9	89.4	56.5	24.4	18.9	9.5	1,792
Central	73.3	62.9	62.5	77.5	53.3	35.3	28.4	16.3	3,253
North	74.2	64.4	68.5	81.5	54.7	36.0	32.1	15.3	1,670
Northeast	77.6	65.0	74.8	83.5	61.0	34.5	31.4	12.7	2,671
South	72.0	58.3	62.4	77.4	49.5	28.2	21.4	13.4	1,637
<b>Age group</b>									
15-24	73.7	62.0	65.5	79.0	54.7	28.0	23.4	16.9	2,647
15-19	70.5	61.1	64.7	75.3	55.9	26.7	22.2	20.5	1,336
15-17	68.7	61.0	66.4	74.7	55.8	21.5	19.4	21.7	840
18-19	73.7	61.4	61.7	76.3	56.1	35.4	27.0	18.6	496
20-24	76.8	62.9	66.2	82.8	53.5	29.4	24.7	13.2	1,311
25-29	74.9	65.2	69.3	81.2	56.3	32.4	27.9	11.8	1,554
30-39	77.5	66.2	68.5	82.7	56.6	33.1	27.2	12.2	3,140
40-49	77.6	62.6	68.1	82.3	54.3	34.8	29.4	13.6	3,682
<b>Education</b>									
Pre-primary or none	38.8	40.0	42.0	47.3	35.5	9.7	9.1	23.4	244
Primary	73.4	59.9	67.9	79.1	52.7	28.3	26.2	13.8	2,499
Lower secondary	75.0	61.1	64.3	81.0	52.5	28.3	22.6	14.3	2,563
Upper secondary	77.2	65.4	68.8	81.4	58.1	32.2	26.4	15.9	3,023
Higher	82.3	70.6	72.0	87.4	59.2	42.3	34.8	9.8	2,693

**Table TM.9.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men) (continued)**

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

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means <sup>1</sup>	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
<b>Marital status</b>									
Ever married/in union	79.1	66.0	70.4	84.9	57.2	33.5	28.1	11.3	6,404
Never married/in union	72.2	60.8	64.0	76.8	52.8	30.7	25.8	17.1	4,619
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	77.6	65.1	68.9	83.0	56.2	33.2	27.6	13.2	10,260
Non-Thai	57.4	47.7	52.0	61.7	43.4	20.9	20.2	20.7	763
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>									
Poorest	68.6	53.9	62.4	74.4	47.8	24.6	21.1	16.4	2,177
Second	75.0	62.7	66.2	80.5	54.4	30.6	26.0	12.4	2,266
Middle	79.4	69.6	71.2	84.8	60.6	32.5	27.0	12.2	2,246
Fourth	77.6	65.7	68.8	82.7	55.7	35.1	28.8	14.9	2,141
Richest	80.4	67.2	70.0	85.1	58.0	39.0	32.8	12.9	2,193

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown.

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

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

	Percentage who studied sexuality education in school <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 15- 24 years	Level of first studied					DK/ Not sure	Total	Number of women who studied sexuality education
			Primary <sup>2</sup>	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Diploma/ associate				
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>5,595</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,934</b>	
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	89.1	2,901	14.3	71.0	14.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,583	
Rural	87.2	2,695	17.3	71.1	10.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	2,351	
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	93.2	956	17.7	70.3	11.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	890	
Central	85.9	1,674	13.5	72.1	14.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,438	
North	89.6	791	22.2	63.3	13.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	709	
Northeast	89.6	1,342	10.1	78.4	11.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,202	
South	83.5	833	21.0	65.0	13.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	696	
<b>Age group</b>										
15-19	90.3	2,831	16.8	72.4	10.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,558	
15-17	89.6	1,911	17.6	72.2	10.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,713	
18-19	91.9	920	15.0	72.6	12.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	845	
20-24	86.0	2,764	14.7	69.6	15.0	0.1	0.7	100.0	2,377	
20-22	84.5	1,467	13.4	72.1	13.3	0.1	1.2	100.0	1,240	
23-24	87.6	1,297	16.1	66.9	16.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,137	
<b>Education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	0.0	51	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	
Primary	42.7	270	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	115	
Lower secondary	85.4	1,182	13.9	85.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	1,010	
Upper secondary	92.7	2,461	14.9	71.9	12.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,281	
Higher	93.7	1,631	12.0	65.6	22.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,528	
<b>Marital status</b>										
Ever married/in union	81.5	1,601	18.5	72.9	7.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,304	
Never married/in union	90.9	3,993	14.8	70.3	14.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	3,628	
<b>Native language of household head</b>										
Thai	89.4	5,206	15.3	71.5	12.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	4,655	
Non-Thai	71.7	390	22.5	63.8	11.4	0.0	2.3	100.0	280	
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>										
Poorest	78.7	856	20.0	70.9	8.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	674	
Second	85.1	1,184	15.1	74.5	9.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	1,008	
Middle	91.4	1,097	18.4	69.3	11.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,002	
Fourth	90.6	1,226	18.6	68.6	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,111	
Richest	92.4	1,232	8.8	71.9	19.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,139	
<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TM.S7 - Sexuality education in school										
<sup>2</sup> TH indicator TM.S8 - Sexuality education in primary level										
na: not applicable										
Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of marital status category is not shown.										

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TM.S7 - Sexuality education in school

<sup>2</sup> TH indicator TM.S8 - Sexuality education in primary level

na: not applicable

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

Table TM.9.4W: Sources of sexuality information other than school (women)

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

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

**Table TM.9.4W: Sources of sexuality information other than school (women) (continued)**

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

	Source of sexuality information											No source	Percentage with other source of sexuality information <sup>1</sup>	Number of women who studied sexuality education
	Internet	Movies	Television	Radio	Book	Comics	Fiction	Friends	Brother/sister	Parent/guardian	Other			
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>														
Poorest	68.4	4.3	29.4	2.3	34.6	1.5	1.2	37.0	7.3	14.0	3.4	0.2	95.6	674
Second	72.0	11.4	36.0	1.1	33.1	2.4	0.5	44.3	8.5	13.3	1.1	1.1	96.1	1,008
Middle	79.1	13.7	40.6	1.4	32.6	2.2	1.0	45.4	9.2	24.8	0.4	0.2	97.2	1,002
Fourth	83.3	16.2	32.5	1.9	30.3	2.4	1.6	41.6	6.0	16.3	0.8	0.1	97.9	1,111
Richest	88.5	18.9	41.2	1.9	46.3	6.0	2.9	45.1	9.7	26.1	0.2	1.1	97.1	1,139
<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TM.S9 - Sources of sexuality information other than school														
Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of marital status category is not shown.														

**Table TM.9.4M: Sources of sexuality information other than school (men)**

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

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

Table TM.9.4M: Sources of sexuality information other than school (men) (continued)

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

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

<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TM.S9 - Sources of sexuality information other than school

Table TM.9.5W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

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

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

**Table TM.9.5W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women) (continued)**

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

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

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

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

<sup>B</sup> As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to “No”, and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

Note: Less than 25 unweighted ‘DK/missing’ cases of education and marital status categories are not shown.

**Table TM.9.5M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)**

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

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

Table TM.9.5M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men) (continued)

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

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

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV<sup>A</sup> This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV<sup>B</sup> As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown.

**Table TM.9.6W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)**

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

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

**Table TM.9.6W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women) (continued)**

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

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

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

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

<sup>A</sup> Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education and marital status categories are not shown.

**Table TM.9.6M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)**

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

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

**Table TM.9.6M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men) (continued)**

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

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

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

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

<sup>A</sup> Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown.

**Table TM.9.7: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care**

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

	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of women whose husband/ partner was tested for HIV during antenatal care <sup>4</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care <sup>1,A</sup>	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results <sup>2</sup>	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV <sup>3</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>1,843</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	98.7	70.7	76.0	75.1	61.4	56.5	68.9	756
Rural	98.6	64.8	76.2	73.2	55.6	58.4	63.7	1,088
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	99.6	73.1	77.7	77.2	63.2	49.7	69.1	200
Central	98.6	70.8	81.6	80.5	62.6	68.0	67.3	547
North	98.2	68.1	81.9	79.9	65.6	63.0	79.3	256
Northeast	98.5	72.0	79.1	75.7	62.3	63.1	67.4	489
South	98.4	51.0	58.5	55.2	36.3	34.2	49.7	352
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	98.6	70.4	78.4	75.8	62.7	58.6	64.0	484
15-19	97.0	70.9	72.3	65.7	57.9	47.5	54.4	117
15-17	94.9	72.9	71.6	58.4	53.7	43.7	56.5	43
18-19	98.2	69.8	72.7	69.8	60.3	49.6	53.2	75
20-24	99.1	70.3	80.3	79.0	64.2	62.1	67.0	367
25-29	98.6	65.7	76.3	74.5	57.5	60.2	66.2	516
30-39	98.4	68.0	74.8	72.3	56.3	55.0	66.9	724
40-49	99.6	56.2	74.4	74.1	51.3	58.1	65.2	118

**Table TM.9.7: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care (continued)**

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

	Percentage of women who:							
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care <sup>1,A</sup>	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results <sup>2</sup>	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV <sup>3</sup>	Percentage of women whose husband/ partner was tested for HIV during antenatal care <sup>4</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	96.5	53.5	68.1	66.4	51.1	50.4	49.8	46
Primary	97.2	60.6	69.1	63.1	44.8	47.6	56.9	256
Lower secondary	97.9	68.6	74.6	71.8	60.3	52.1	62.6	420
Upper secondary	99.1	68.0	79.2	78.4	61.2	61.8	68.4	527
Higher	99.4	69.6	78.1	76.7	59.7	62.6	70.9	595
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	98.7	68.6	78.1	76.1	59.8	59.2	67.7	1,667
Non-Thai	97.7	54.3	57.2	54.0	41.4	42.5	48.3	176
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	96.4	60.5	72.9	70.1	53.1	53.4	60.5	348
Second	98.8	69.9	74.9	72.1	58.0	59.3	57.4	391
Middle	99.5	64.7	74.4	71.4	54.6	53.9	71.8	381
Fourth	99.0	68.8	78.4	77.4	61.1	61.0	65.0	408
Richest	99.2	72.4	80.4	79.1	63.5	60.2	75.9	315

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> TH indicator TM.S10 - HIV testing during antenatal care (Husband)

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

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

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

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:					Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>A</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1</sup>	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>2</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5,595</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>5,391</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	54.7	63.6	75.4	20.5	4.5	2,901	36.0	2,846
Rural	47.0	59.6	70.7	22.5	6.1	2,695	32.0	2,546
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	59.2	63.3	80.2	20.6	5.8	956	41.8	943
Central	52.6	60.9	73.0	25.5	4.9	1,674	22.9	1,592
North	47.7	58.0	74.9	23.5	7.1	791	30.4	761
Northeast	50.3	66.6	73.5	18.7	4.8	1,342	32.4	1,302
South	42.4	57.0	62.9	16.9	4.3	833	53.6	793
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	49.2	59.5	65.5	8.2	2.5	2,831	33.3	2,710
15-17	51.7	59.8	66.2	4.6	1.9	1,911	33.9	1,831
18-19	44.1	59.0	64.0	15.9	3.8	920	32.2	879
20-24	52.8	63.9	80.9	35.1	8.1	2,764	34.9	2,681
20-22	50.3	64.6	76.3	29.3	7.8	1,467	34.2	1,413
23-24	55.5	63.0	86.1	41.6	8.4	1,297	35.7	1,269
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	27.4	41.7	57.4	41.2	27.2	51	(43.5)	38
Primary	35.4	53.5	70.7	40.6	7.9	270	37.2	254
Lower secondary	39.9	61.1	72.9	29.1	6.1	1,182	38.3	1,140
Upper secondary	51.0	62.2	69.8	17.6	4.2	2,461	33.2	2,364
Higher	62.3	63.2	79.2	18.0	5.1	1,631	31.7	1,595

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

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

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:					Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>A</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1</sup>	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>2</sup>			
<b>Marital status</b>								
Ever married/in union	42.0	63.2	84.8	59.1	14.0	1,601	38.4	1,549
Never married/in union	54.6	61.1	68.4	6.3	1.8	3,993	32.4	3,840
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	52.5	61.8	74.6	21.5	5.1	5,206	32.5	5,022
Non-Thai	30.2	59.5	53.6	21.9	7.4	390	55.6	369
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	39.7	60.2	70.7	23.6	6.5	856	37.2	815
Second	47.7	61.5	69.9	25.5	4.8	1,184	34.9	1,142
Middle	51.5	57.6	73.1	20.5	4.6	1,097	36.8	1,045
Fourth	54.8	65.0	73.1	24.7	6.6	1,226	30.9	1,177
Richest	57.6	63.2	77.9	13.8	4.1	1,232	32.1	1,212

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

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

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of marital status category is not shown.

Table TM.9.8M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)									
Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Thailand, 2019									
	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:						Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>A</sup>	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1</sup>	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>2</sup>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>2,539</b>	
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	52.7	53.6	73.7	15.5	3.8	1,231	29.1	1,207	
Rural	45.6	55.7	65.4	13.2	2.7	1,416	27.5	1,332	
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	59.2	54.3	76.4	14.2	4.3	439	31.8	438	
Central	51.4	57.7	70.3	17.7	2.4	707	25.3	689	
North	54.2	46.7	75.6	17.1	7.0	399	22.1	373	
Northeast	43.2	59.6	64.8	12.0	1.4	701	24.0	667	
South	37.8	49.5	61.3	9.7	2.9	401	43.2	372	
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	45.5	55.9	65.2	5.3	0.8	1,336	32.5	1,280	
15-17	45.1	55.8	63.6	4.8	0.4	840	31.5	809	
18-19	46.3	56.1	67.8	6.0	1.5	496	34.1	471	
20-24	52.3	53.5	73.5	23.5	5.7	1,311	24.0	1,259	
20-22	54.5	55.7	72.8	22.3	5.7	736	24.7	697	
23-24	49.4	50.6	74.5	25.0	5.7	575	23.1	562	
<b>Education</b>									
Pre-primary or none	(28.1)	(35.0)	(7.9)	(0.2)	(0.0)	27	(*)	15	
Primary	31.8	54.2	50.5	15.7	5.0	250	40.1	222	
Lower secondary	43.6	46.0	67.8	19.6	2.2	759	26.4	721	
Upper secondary	49.4	59.4	70.4	9.1	3.0	1,057	28.2	1,037	
Higher	63.8	59.1	80.9	17.1	4.4	553	26.1	544	

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

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

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:					Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>A</sup>	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1</sup>	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>2</sup>			
<b>Marital status</b>								
Ever married/in union	46.6	58.3	78.0	40.2	9.4	448	27.2	426
Never married/in union	49.3	54.0	67.5	9.0	2.0	2,199	28.5	2,112
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	49.9	55.9	71.7	14.6	3.4	2,453	26.9	2,365
Non-Thai	36.0	39.4	39.6	10.3	1.6	194	47.1	173
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	35.4	49.4	54.9	12.9	4.0	478	32.5	449
Second	52.6	54.9	69.1	14.2	2.1	626	25.0	577
Middle	56.2	53.6	66.6	13.5	3.1	515	28.7	501
Fourth	42.8	52.5	81.5	20.6	5.5	485	28.9	476
Richest	54.9	62.2	73.8	10.8	2.0	543	27.3	537

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

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

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

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



© National Statistical Office

## CHAPTER 6 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

### 6.1 IMMUNISATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life								
Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Thailand, 2019								
	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
	Vaccination records <sup>A</sup>	Mother's report	Either <sup>B</sup> (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records <sup>A</sup>	Mother's report	Either <sup>B</sup> (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age <sup>E</sup>
<b>Antigen</b>								
BCG <sup>1</sup>	89.6	9.1	98.8	98.8	87.0	11.6	98.6	98.4
<b>Polio</b>								
OPV1	89.7	6.2	95.9	95.7	87.6	7.8	95.4	94.1
OPV2	89.2	3.6	92.8	92.1	87.1	5.3	92.4	90.9
OPV3 <sup>2</sup>	86.0	1.7	87.8	86.4	85.4	3.3	88.7	83.9
<b>IPV</b>	54.7	6.2	60.9	59.3	48.1	8.2	56.3	51.6
<b>DTP</b>								
1	89.7	7.1	96.9	96.4	87.6	10.4	98.0	96.6
2	89.2	3.9	93.1	92.3	87.0	7.0	94.0	92.0
3 <sup>3</sup>	86.0	3.9	89.9	88.0	85.4	6.0	91.4	86.5
<b>HepB</b>								
At birth	89.6	0.0	89.6	89.6	87.0	0.0	87.0	87.0
1	89.7	6.4	96.1	95.4	87.6	9.3	96.9	95.6
2	89.0	3.5	92.5	91.4	87.1	5.0	92.1	90.5
3 <sup>4</sup>	86.4	2.6	89.0	86.8	85.6	3.5	89.1	83.6
MMR1 <sup>5,6</sup>	86.2	7.5	93.7	89.7	86.8	10.0	96.8	86.8
OPV4	31.3	0.7	32.0	1.6	65.4	0.5	65.9	64.2
DTP4	31.3	1.6	32.9	1.7	65.5	3.6	69.1	67.1
JE1 <sup>7</sup>	79.3	6.7	86.0	51.6	85.5	10.2	95.7	94.1
<b>Fully vaccinated</b>								
<i>Including HepB at birth</i>								
Basic antigens <sup>8,C1</sup>	82.4	0.0	82.4	76.7	83.5	0.0	83.5	72.3
All antigens <sup>9,D1</sup>	na	na	na	na	64.1	0.0	64.1	51.7
All antigens <sup>9,D3</sup>	74.6	0.0	74.6	na	82.2	0.0	82.2	70.1
<i>Excluding HepB at birth</i>								
Basic antigens <sup>8,C2</sup>	82.8	0.8	83.6	77.9	83.8	1.3	85.1	73.7
All antigens <sup>9,D2</sup>	na	na	na	na	64.3	0.2	64.5	52.1
All antigens <sup>9,D4</sup>	75.0	0.8	75.8	na	82.5	1.3	83.9	71.5
No vaccinations	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Number of children	2,614	2,614	2,614	2,614	2,752	2,752	2,752	2,752

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

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

<p><sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage</p> <p><sup>2</sup> TH indicator TC.S1 - Polio immunization coverage</p> <p><sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 &amp; 3.8.1</p> <p><sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage</p> <p><sup>5</sup> MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage</p> <p><sup>6</sup> MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1</p> <p><sup>7</sup> TH indicator TC.S2 - Encephalitis immunization coverage</p> <p><sup>8</sup> MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)</p> <p><sup>9</sup> MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)</p>
<p>na: not applicable</p> <p><sup>A</sup> Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down</p> <p><sup>B</sup> MICS indicators TC.1, TC.3, TC.4, TC.8, TC10, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months</p> <p><sup>C1</sup> Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB0, HepB3, MMR1</p> <p><sup>C2</sup> Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, MMR1</p> <p><sup>D1</sup> All antigens include: BCG, Polio4, DTP4, HepB0, HepB3, MMR1 and JE1 as per the vaccination schedule in Thailand</p> <p><sup>D2</sup> All antigens include: BCG, Polio4, DTP4, HepB3, MMR1 and JE1</p> <p><sup>D3</sup> All antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB0, HepB3, MMR1 and JE1 as per the vaccination schedule in Thailand</p> <p><sup>D4</sup> All antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, MMR1 and JE1</p> <p><sup>E</sup> OPV4, DTP4 and JE1 by 24 months</p>

**Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics**

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

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

**Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (continued)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup> TH indicator TC.S2 - Encephalitis immunization coverage

<sup>A</sup> Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3 and MMR1

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

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

<sup>D</sup> All antigens include: BCG, Polio4, DTP4, HepB3, MMR1, and JE1

**Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (continued)**

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

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

**Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (continued)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup> TH indicator TC.S2 - Encephalitis immunization coverage

<sup>A</sup> Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3 and MMR1

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

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

<sup>D</sup> All antigens include: BCG, Polio4, DTP4, HepB3, MMR1, and JE1

## 6.2 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

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

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

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table TC.2.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.2.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.2.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.2.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking and lighting. Table TC.2.5 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting.

---

<sup>5</sup> WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016.

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

**Table TC.2.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking**

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

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:								Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using				Other fuels for cooking and using							
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Biogas stove	Three stone stove/ Open fire	Charcoal stove	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household				
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101,020</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>98,089</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	6.4	0.1	80.6	0.5	0.1	7.4	0.0	4.9	100.0	45,918	92.1	43,652
Rural	3.1	0.2	72.9	0.2	0.5	21.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	55,102	77.3	54,438
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	9.0	0.2	81.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.6	100.0	13,947	99.6	12,752
Central	4.7	0.2	88.7	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	3.2	100.0	28,377	97.0	27,479
North	4.0	0.1	71.1	0.4	0.8	22.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	17,545	76.7	17,303
Northeast	3.6	0.1	56.2	0.4	0.6	37.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	27,352	61.0	27,012
South	2.7	0.0	92.4	0.3	0.2	2.6	0.0	1.9	100.0	13,798	97.2	13,542
<b>Education of household head</b>												
Pre-primary or none	4.5	0.1	62.3	0.2	2.5	25.9	0.0	4.4	100.0	4,624	70.3	4,418
Primary	3.6	0.1	73.1	0.4	0.3	21.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	57,571	78.2	56,809
Lower secondary	5.4	0.1	79.6	0.2	0.0	9.8	0.0	4.8	100.0	10,788	89.7	10,264
Upper secondary	5.5	0.0	82.8	0.1	0.2	6.7	0.0	4.7	100.0	12,503	92.7	11,916
Higher	6.9	0.4	85.7	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	5.5	100.0	15,339	98.8	14,488
DK/Missing	0.7	0.0	80.5	0.0	1.5	16.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	195	81.6	194
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	4.5	0.1	77.1	0.3	0.2	14.8	0.0	2.9	100.0	95,260	84.5	92,545
Non-Thai	5.3	0.1	65.3	0.1	2.3	23.2	0.0	3.7	100.0	5,760	73.6	5,544
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	5.4	0.1	40.7	0.1	1.3	46.5	0.1	5.8	100.0	20,205	49.2	19,032
Second	5.3	0.4	69.7	0.2	0.3	20.2	0.0	4.0	100.0	20,206	78.7	19,393
Middle	3.4	0.0	86.1	0.7	0.0	7.4	0.0	2.4	100.0	20,214	92.4	19,737
Fourth	5.2	0.1	90.4	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.8	100.0	20,201	97.8	19,836
Richest	3.6	0.0	95.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	20,194	99.6	20,090

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

**Table TC.2.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking**

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

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

<sup>A</sup> Coal/ lignite, crop residue/ grass/ straw/ shrubs, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/ plastic

**Table TC.2.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking**

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

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and							Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking	
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:							
			Chimney	In main house			Outdoors		Missing			
				No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or porch				
Total	15.7	101,020	1.6	18.1	38.2	16.5	3.5	23.7	0.0	100.0	48.0	15,813
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	7.5	45,918	0.6	19.4	34.6	17.5	4.2	24.3	0.0	100.0	47.3	3,430
Rural	22.5	55,102	2.4	17.8	39.2	16.2	3.3	23.6	0.0	100.0	48.2	12,383
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	0.3	13,947	0.1	15.4	32.1	4.7	5.0	42.8	0.0	100.0	32.7	46
Central	2.9	28,377	0.2	29.2	29.5	11.2	3.9	26.1	0.0	100.0	51.6	815
North	23.0	17,545	4.1	24.4	43.8	17.5	2.3	12.0	0.0	100.0	50.1	4,035
Northeast	38.5	27,352	2.8	14.9	36.5	16.6	3.9	28.0	0.0	100.0	46.7	10,535
South	2.8	13,798	0.1	15.8	44.6	16.1	2.1	21.4	0.0	100.0	55.9	383
<b>Education of household head</b>												
Pre-primary or none	28.4	4,624	2.3	29.1	34.5	14.9	3.7	17.7	0.0	100.0	49.6	1,313
Primary	21.5	57,571	2.3	17.6	37.3	17.1	3.5	24.4	0.0	100.0	46.9	12,361
Lower secondary	9.8	10,788	0.7	17.6	41.1	11.8	3.2	26.3	0.0	100.0	53.9	1,058
Upper secondary	6.9	12,503	0.5	10.6	54.8	11.0	3.3	20.2	0.0	100.0	56.5	867
Higher	1.2	15,339	0.2	13.0	32.4	32.2	1.4	21.0	0.0	100.0	45.2	179
DK/Missing	18.3	195	(0.0)	(12.2)	(14.0)	(46.3)	(0.0)	(27.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(17.9)	36
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	15.1	95,260	1.6	17.3	39.6	16.8	3.8	22.6	0.0	100.0	48.8	14,348
Non-Thai	25.4	5,760	0.5	26.2	24.3	13.6	0.6	35.3	0.0	100.0	39.9	1,466
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	47.8	20,205	4.3	22.6	28.2	17.6	4.3	27.3	0.0	100.0	42.9	9,668
Second	20.5	20,206	2.4	12.6	49.2	14.9	2.8	20.5	0.0	100.0	53.5	4,138
Middle	7.4	20,214	0.8	9.7	59.5	15.6	0.5	14.6	0.0	100.0	60.5	1,493
Fourth	2.1	20,201	0.2	2.8	77.6	7.8	2.4	9.5	0.0	100.0	69.8	429
Richest	0.4	20,194	0.1	0.0	64.8	28.5	0.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	34.7	85

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

**Table TC.2.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting**

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

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

**Table TC.2.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (continued)**

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

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

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

**Table TC.2.5: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting**

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

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

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2<sup>A</sup> In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

### 6.3 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

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

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.<sup>6</sup> Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.<sup>7</sup> Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other

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

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

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

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

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures <sup>15</sup>	Notes on interpretation <sup>16</sup>	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	<b>Early Initiation of breastfeeding</b> Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC.3.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	<b>Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months</b> Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed <sup>17</sup>	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.3.3

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

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

<sup>10</sup> WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1>

<sup>11</sup> PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

<sup>12</sup> WHO. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1>

<sup>13</sup> WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

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

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

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

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

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures <sup>15</sup>	Notes on interpretation <sup>16</sup>	Table
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	<b>Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months)</b> Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.3.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	<b>Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years</b> Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.3.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	<b>Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months)</b> <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.3.8
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	<b>Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months)</b> At least five of eight food groups <sup>18</sup> consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to “count” as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.3.8
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.3.9
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

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

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

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

Table TC.3.1 is based on mothers’ reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.3.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.3.3 through TC.3.7 are based on the mother’s report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent’s ability to provide a full report on the child’s liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.3.3, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and *predominantly* breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and 20–23 months. Table TC.3.4 presents number of times children age 0-23 months received breast milk during the previous day.

Table TC.3.5 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.3.6. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.3.7 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.3.8 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.<sup>20</sup> Table TC.3.9 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

---

<sup>19</sup> Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

<sup>20</sup> Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson. “Clarifying Nipple confusion.” *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

**Table TC.3.1: Initial breastfeeding**

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

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

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

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

Table TC.3.2: Newborn feeding														
Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Thailand, 2019														
	Percentage of children who consumed:								Type <sup>A</sup> of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ Sugar-salt solutions	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any		
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>1,843</b>	
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	12.1	8.7	1.0	0.4	0.1	7.9	0.0	2.1	6.2	16.4	2.6	25.2	756	
Rural	11.1	7.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	5.3	0.0	0.3	5.8	14.0	2.4	22.2	1,088	
<b>Region</b>														
Bangkok	8.8	8.0	0.3	1.5	0.3	9.6	0.0	0.8	5.4	15.0	2.6	23.0	200	
Central	13.8	8.4	1.7	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.4	6.1	14.2	2.6	22.9	547	
North	10.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.4	0.0	0.3	9.2	17.8	2.6	29.5	256	
Northeast	12.0	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	1.8	12.6	2.3	16.7	489	
South	9.9	11.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	10.5	0.0	0.3	9.6	17.5	2.4	29.4	352	
<b>Months since birth</b>														
0-11 months	12.5	8.0	1.0	0.4	0.1	7.1	0.0	0.5	5.3	16.3	2.8	24.3	896	
12-23 months	10.6	8.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.7	0.0	1.6	6.6	13.8	2.2	22.6	947	
<b>Breastfeeding status</b>														
Ever breastfed	9.6	8.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	6.2	0.0	1.1	6.2	13.0	2.5	21.6	1,784	
Never breastfed	84.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	94.2	4.1	98.3	47	
Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12	
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>														
Skilled attendant	11.6	8.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	6.4	0.0	1.1	6.0	15.1	2.5	23.6	1,827	
Other/No attendant/Missing	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(4.2)	16	
<b>Place of delivery</b>														
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
Health facility	11.6	8.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	6.4	0.0	1.1	6.0	15.1	2.5	23.7	1,824	
Public	10.7	8.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.8	0.0	1.1	6.2	14.3	2.0	22.5	1,654	
Private	20.3	10.9	5.6	0.3	0.3	12.8	0.0	0.5	4.0	23.3	7.6	34.9	170	
Other/DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(2.8)	14	

**Table TC.3.2: Newborn feeding (continued)**

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

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

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

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

**Table TC.3.3: Breastfeeding status**

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

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

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

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

**Table TC.3.4: Number of times received breast milk**

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

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

<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TC.S3 - Breastfeeding frequency

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

**Table TC.3.5: Duration of breastfeeding**

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

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

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

**Table TC.3.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding**

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

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

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months  
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding  
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TC.3.7: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods**

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

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

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

Table TC.3.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

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

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

Table TC.3.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices (continued)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Thailand, 2019													
	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			At least 2 milk feeds <sup>3</sup>	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>1,C</sup>		Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>2,C</sup>			Minimum dietary diversity <sup>4,A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>5,B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>C</sup>	
<b>Native language of household head</b>													
Thai	76.2	67.1	52.7	911	74.1	94.9	71.7	94.7	2,553	74.7	87.6	66.7	3,464
Non-Thai	73.5	71.4	53.5	187	72.7	94.6	71.2	93.7	170	73.1	82.4	61.9	356
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	73.5	75.3	56.1	267	69.8	95.8	67.8	95.1	490	71.1	88.6	63.7	757
Second	82.8	66.6	55.1	217	75.3	95.3	71.8	94.0	622	77.2	87.9	67.5	839
Middle	78.8	70.2	59.8	215	66.3	93.1	63.6	92.8	593	69.6	87.0	62.6	808
Fourth	69.9	64.9	45.3	215	81.5	95.7	79.6	96.6	561	78.3	87.1	70.1	777
Richest	73.7	59.0	46.1	183	77.6	94.5	76.5	95.2	456	76.5	84.4	67.8	639
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children) <sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children) <sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children <sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity <sup>5</sup> MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency													
<sup>A</sup> Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.													
<sup>B</sup> Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.													
<sup>C</sup> The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.													
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases													

**Table TC.3.9: Bottle feeding**

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

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

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

## 6.4 MALNUTRITION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

<sup>21</sup> Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60937-x

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

<sup>23</sup> WHO. *Child Growth Standards*. Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006.

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

<sup>24</sup> See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018.

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

Table TC.4.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.4.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.3, DQ.3.4, and DQ.3.5 in Appendix C. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 8.3 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 10.1 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 11.3 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

Table DQ.1.3 (Appendix C) presents percentage of eligible children under age 5 with completed interviews. The completion rate for the Questionnaire for Children under Five is 97.3 percent and the ratio of children age 5 to 4 is 1.20. Table DQ.2.4 (Appendix C) shows that completeness of reporting for children under 5 of both year and month of birth is 100 percent. Heaping in anthropometric measurements is shown in Table DQ.3.6 (Appendix C)

**Table TC.4.1: Nutritional status of children**

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

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

**Table TC.4.1: Nutritional status of children (continued)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>A</sup> Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix C: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.3-3.5.

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.

## 6.5 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.<sup>25</sup> In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing to poor learning outcomes, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.<sup>26</sup> The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

In Thailand, a national programme for Universal Salt Iodisation (USI) to iodise salt is the main approach for the prevention of iodine deficiency. A notification of the Ministry of Public Health issued in 1991 mandated that all salt for human consumption must be adequately fortified at least 30 ppm. This minimum standard was revised to 20-40 ppm in 2010. Another notification was also issued in this year regulated that salty condiments such as fish sauce, salt brine and seasoning products of soybeans must contain iodine in the concentration of 2-3 milligrams per litre of products or using iodized salt in the process of production. In 2012, the USI programme was expanded to include animal consumption.

In Thailand MICS 2019, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for potassium iodate and potassium iodide. Table TC.5.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, while Table TC.5.2 presents the percent distribution of households where salt was actually tested. Households with no salt or households where salt was not tested due to other reasons were excluded from the denominator.

Table TC.5.1: Iodised salt consumption									
Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Thailand, 2019									
	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:				Total	Percentage of households with iodised salt <sup>2</sup>	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Salt test result		15+ ppm <sup>1</sup>			
				Not iodised 0 ppm	>0 and <15 PPM				
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>35,604</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>34,680</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	80.4	17,196	16.1	3.1	12.0	68.9	100.0	80.8	16,484
Rural	93.6	18,408	5.3	6.7	16.4	71.6	100.0	88.1	18,196
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	67.6	5,549	29.1	1.7	9.9	59.4	100.0	69.2	5,287
Central	83.9	10,067	11.9	1.4	10.8	75.9	100.0	86.7	9,584
North	95.6	6,299	3.9	4.6	7.8	83.8	100.0	91.6	6,265
Northeast	95.0	9,141	4.4	11.1	29.6	54.9	100.0	84.5	9,087
South	91.6	4,548	6.6	4.6	5.2	83.7	100.0	88.9	4,457
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	84.9	8,658	13.4	9.3	19.3	58.0	100.0	77.4	8,491
Second	84.6	7,531	13.7	5.6	14.1	66.6	100.0	80.7	7,384
Middle	88.1	6,881	9.4	4.1	13.1	73.4	100.0	86.5	6,689
Fourth	89.5	6,508	7.9	2.6	11.9	77.5	100.0	89.5	6,327
Richest	90.5	6,026	5.7	1.4	11.3	81.6	100.0	92.8	5,788
<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TC.S4 - Minimum iodised salt consumption									
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodised salt consumption									

<sup>25</sup> ICCIDD, UNICEF, WHO. *Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers*. Geneva: WHO Press (2007).

[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827\\_eng.pdf?sequence=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1)

<sup>26</sup> Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcdb.2011.07.009

**Table TC.5.2: Iodised salt consumption (Households in which salt was tested)**

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Thailand, 2019								
	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:			Total	Percentage of households with iodised salt <sup>2</sup>	Number of households in which salt was tested
			Salt test result					
			Not iodised 0 ppm	>0 and <15 PPM	Iodised 15+ ppm <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>35,604</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>31,069</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	80.4	17,196	3.7	14.2	82.1	100.0	96.3	13,832
Rural	93.6	18,408	7.0	17.4	75.6	100.0	93.0	17,237
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	67.6	5,549	2.4	13.9	83.7	100.0	97.6	3,750
Central	83.9	10,067	1.6	12.2	86.1	100.0	98.4	8,445
North	95.6	6,299	4.8	8.1	87.1	100.0	95.2	6,023
Northeast	95.0	9,141	11.6	30.9	57.4	100.0	88.4	8,686
South	91.6	4,548	4.9	5.5	89.6	100.0	95.1	4,165
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	84.9	8,658	10.7	22.3	67.0	100.0	89.3	7,355
Second	84.6	7,531	6.5	16.3	77.2	100.0	93.5	6,372
Middle	88.1	6,881	4.6	14.4	81.0	100.0	95.4	6,060
Fourth	89.5	6,508	2.9	12.9	84.2	100.0	97.1	5,827
Richest	90.5	6,026	1.5	12.0	86.5	100.0	98.5	5,456
<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TC.S5 - Minimum iodised salt consumption (Households in which salt was tested)								
<sup>2</sup> TH indicator TC.S6 - Iodised salt consumption (Households in which salt was tested)								

## 6.6 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.<sup>27</sup> Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.<sup>28</sup> In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.6.1. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.6.2. The questionnaire also included a country-specific question on the use of electronic devices as a type of plaything. The percentage of children who play with electronic devices and the average playtime with electronic devices are presented in Table TC.6.3.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.<sup>29</sup> In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.6.4.

---

<sup>27</sup> Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

<sup>28</sup> Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91-102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" *American Academy of Pediatrics* 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183-191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

<sup>29</sup> Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

**Table TC.6.1: Support for learning**

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Thailand, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities <sup>1</sup>	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children living with their:		Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities <sup>2</sup>	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities <sup>3</sup>	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
				Father	Mother					
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>8,639</b>
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	90.5	5.3	0.8	56.7	71.5	33.5	2.2	61.5	3.6	4,259
Female	94.2	5.4	0.5	55.4	71.0	34.4	2.2	62.8	3.7	4,381
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	95.3	5.5	0.2	64.3	77.4	43.9	2.7	68.9	4.1	3,268
Rural	90.6	5.3	0.9	51.0	67.5	27.9	1.9	58.1	3.4	5,372
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	98.3	5.7	0.0	73.4	80.0	59.9	3.5	77.7	4.5	780
Central	92.6	5.4	0.5	69.6	85.4	40.5	2.7	73.6	4.3	2,169
North	88.3	5.2	1.3	52.3	68.5	30.0	2.0	58.1	3.4	1,415
Northeast	93.9	5.4	0.3	37.0	54.0	22.2	1.5	48.8	2.8	2,868
South	89.4	5.2	1.3	67.9	82.4	37.4	2.6	67.4	4.0	1,408
<b>Age</b>										
2	91.8	5.4	0.5	59.8	73.7	36.3	2.4	64.0	3.8	2,777
3	93.2	5.4	0.5	54.9	70.9	32.7	2.1	62.6	3.6	3,028
4	92.0	5.4	1.0	53.6	69.2	33.0	2.1	60.0	3.5	2,835
<b>Mother's education<sup>A</sup></b>										
Pre-primary or none	75.8	4.7	1.4	45.5	49.5	20.4	1.5	30.6	2.0	305
Primary	89.0	5.2	1.0	28.8	31.7	15.3	1.1	26.3	1.5	2,672
Lower secondary	91.9	5.3	0.9	65.7	88.7	36.0	2.4	74.6	4.4	1,742
Upper secondary	95.6	5.5	0.3	70.4	90.1	44.2	2.9	80.7	4.7	1,953
Higher	96.6	5.7	0.2	71.9	94.2	49.2	3.1	86.5	5.1	1,964

**Table TC.6.1: Support for learning (continued)**

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Thailand, 2019

	Adult household members		Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother			
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities <sup>1</sup>	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities <sup>2</sup>	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities <sup>3</sup>	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
<b>Father's education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	72.7	4.7	0.2	100.0	99.9	43.0	3.4	65.2	4.4	117
Primary	89.4	5.2	1.4	100.0	95.3	53.5	3.7	79.6	4.7	1,051
Lower secondary	93.7	5.5	0.6	100.0	93.7	57.5	3.8	83.4	4.9	1,329
Upper secondary	96.1	5.5	0.1	100.0	94.5	60.9	3.9	86.5	5.0	1,134
Higher	97.0	5.7	0.3	100.0	96.3	70.8	4.4	90.8	5.3	1,207
Biological father not in the household	90.7	5.3	0.7	0.0	40.9	0.2	0.0	33.5	2.0	3,799
<b>Native language of household head</b>										
Thai	93.2	5.4	0.5	55.0	70.4	34.0	2.2	62.1	3.6	7,907
Non-Thai	82.6	5.0	2.4	67.2	80.9	33.2	2.5	63.7	3.9	732
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	85.1	5.0	1.8	44.2	56.5	20.3	1.5	44.2	2.7	1,681
Second	91.2	5.3	0.7	44.8	63.2	26.9	1.7	53.9	3.1	1,990
Middle	93.2	5.4	0.1	57.0	72.9	34.9	2.3	63.7	3.7	1,852
Fourth	95.1	5.5	0.4	64.2	78.5	37.7	2.5	69.6	4.0	1,764
Richest	98.2	5.8	0.3	75.3	89.7	55.0	3.4	85.1	5.0	1,352

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

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

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

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's and father's education status categories are not shown.

**Table TC.6.2: Learning materials**

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books <sup>1</sup>	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>13,689</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	33.7	8.1	56.7	89.8	70.9	79.1	6,893
Female	34.1	9.8	55.1	90.0	75.3	80.6	6,796
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	44.1	13.2	60.2	90.2	72.1	80.5	5,037
Rural	28.0	6.4	53.5	89.7	73.6	79.4	8,652
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	56.4	24.7	57.6	88.9	68.3	73.5	1,200
Central	42.4	9.2	52.5	89.1	69.6	78.9	3,461
North	35.9	9.8	61.4	91.9	75.5	83.0	2,189
Northeast	22.8	5.0	58.3	89.7	74.3	79.6	4,483
South	29.2	7.0	50.6	90.1	75.7	81.9	2,355
<b>Age</b>							
0-1	16.3	4.0	44.7	77.1	52.3	60.9	5,050
2-4	44.2	11.7	62.5	97.4	85.1	90.9	8,639
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Pre-primary or none	11.0	1.1	62.7	87.3	76.0	80.1	438
Primary	22.8	4.1	58.3	92.0	78.3	83.2	3,988
Lower secondary	31.5	4.8	54.9	92.0	75.5	82.9	2,749
Upper secondary	36.0	7.9	52.4	87.3	67.6	75.6	3,170
Higher	50.3	20.0	56.4	88.5	69.5	77.2	3,341
<b>Native language of household head</b>							
Thai	36.1	9.7	55.9	90.4	73.1	80.0	12,509
Non-Thai	10.3	1.0	56.7	84.3	72.1	77.8	1,180
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	14.2	2.2	55.9	89.4	75.5	80.2	2,674
Second	26.4	3.7	58.0	88.0	74.9	81.3	3,125
Middle	31.2	6.8	53.2	90.4	71.7	79.5	2,890
Fourth	39.9	8.5	58.3	90.8	73.7	80.8	2,835
Richest	64.9	28.0	53.4	91.4	68.3	76.3	2,165

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

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.

**Table TC.6.3: Electronic device as playthings**

Percentage of children under age 5 who play with electronic devices by average hours per day, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children who play with electronic devices <sup>1</sup>	Number of children	Playtime with electronic devices (hrs.)					Percent playing with electronic devices on average for three hours or more per day <sup>2</sup>	Number of children playing with electronic devices
			< 1	1-2	3-4	≥ 5	DK/Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>13,689</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7,225</b>
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	51.8	6,893	48.5	42.5	6.2	2.0	0.7	8.2	3,571
Female	53.8	6,796	50.9	39.8	7.2	1.2	0.9	8.4	3,654
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	57.6	5,037	49.1	40.5	6.9	2.7	0.8	9.6	2,902
Rural	50.0	8,652	50.1	41.6	6.5	1.0	0.8	7.5	4,322
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	55.9	1,200	47.7	36.9	12.4	1.6	1.3	14.1	671
Central	55.1	3,461	47.7	44.3	6.8	0.6	0.5	7.4	1,909
North	51.5	2,189	44.3	46.5	7.9	0.9	0.4	8.8	1,128
Northeast	51.5	4,483	52.7	37.8	5.7	3.1	0.7	8.8	2,311
South	51.2	2,355	53.4	40.0	3.9	1.3	1.4	5.2	1,206
<b>Age</b>									
0-1	23.0	5,050	70.8	23.7	0.7	4.0	0.9	4.7	1,163
2-4	70.2	8,639	45.7	44.5	7.8	1.2	0.8	9.0	6,062
<b>Mother's education</b>									
Pre-primary or none	30.8	438	44.6	40.3	14.3	0.2	0.6	14.4	135
Primary	48.7	3,988	53.9	38.3	6.3	0.9	0.5	7.2	1,941
Lower secondary	55.2	2,749	51.7	40.2	5.5	1.3	1.3	6.8	1,519
Upper secondary	56.7	3,170	49.2	41.1	6.8	2.2	0.8	8.9	1,796
Higher	54.8	3,341	44.7	45.0	7.4	2.3	0.6	9.7	1,832
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	54.6	12,509	49.6	41.3	6.6	1.7	0.8	8.3	6,836
Non-Thai	32.9	1,180	52.1	39.5	7.8	0.3	0.4	8.0	389
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	41.0	2,674	56.4	36.5	4.8	1.6	0.6	6.5	1,096
Second	53.4	3,125	52.6	38.0	5.6	2.8	0.9	8.4	1,669
Middle	53.3	2,890	49.5	40.5	7.6	1.7	0.7	9.3	1,541
Fourth	57.4	2,835	47.7	42.9	7.8	0.8	0.8	8.5	1,628
Richest	59.6	2,165	43.1	47.7	7.1	1.2	0.9	8.3	1,290

<sup>1</sup> TH indicator TC.S7 - Availability of electronic device as playthings

<sup>2</sup> TH indicator TC.S8 - Playtime with electronic devices

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.

**Table TC.6.4: Inadequate supervision**

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>13,689</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	3.0	4.1	5.5	6,893
Female	1.6	2.7	3.6	6,796
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	2.7	3.3	4.7	5,037
Rural	2.1	3.5	4.4	8,652
<b>Region</b>				
Bangkok	2.2	2.4	3.4	1,200
Central	3.0	4.2	5.2	3,461
North	1.3	2.4	3.5	2,189
Northeast	2.4	2.8	4.0	4,483
South	2.1	5.0	6.1	2,355
<b>Age</b>				
0-1	1.5	2.5	2.9	5,050
2-4	2.8	4.0	5.5	8,639
<b>Mother's education</b>				
Pre-primary or none	3.0	3.3	5.0	438
Primary	2.8	4.7	5.8	3,988
Lower secondary	2.4	3.0	4.8	2,749
Upper secondary	1.5	3.0	3.4	3,170
Higher	2.4	2.7	3.8	3,341
<b>Native language of household head</b>				
Thai	2.3	3.4	4.5	12,509
Non-Thai	2.7	3.4	4.5	1,180
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	2.2	3.8	5.0	2,674
Second	2.7	3.5	4.8	3,125
Middle	1.6	4.3	4.8	2,890
Fourth	2.9	3.1	4.4	2,835
Richest	2.0	2.0	3.4	2,165

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.

## 6.7 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.<sup>30</sup> Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.<sup>31</sup>

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Thailand. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Table TC.7.1.

---

<sup>30</sup> UNICEF et al. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale*. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016.

[https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet\\_ECD\\_Executive\\_Summary.pdf](https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf).

<sup>31</sup> Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

**Table TC.7.1: Early child development index**

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>5,863</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	57.9	98.9	81.7	98.7	90.8	2,952
Female	63.9	99.3	87.9	99.4	95.0	2,911
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	68.1	99.2	86.0	99.1	94.1	2,182
Rural	56.6	99.0	84.1	99.0	92.2	3,681
<b>Region</b>						
Bangkok	83.9	100.0	83.6	98.6	94.8	480
Central	65.9	98.8	90.5	99.2	95.4	1,429
North	67.0	99.8	84.5	99.7	94.7	969
Northeast	46.1	98.7	83.4	99.2	89.7	1,960
South	65.7	99.2	80.4	98.2	92.8	1,025
<b>Age</b>						
3	52.3	98.5	84.0	98.9	91.5	3,028
4	70.0	99.7	85.6	99.2	94.4	2,835
<b>Attendance to early childhood education</b>						
Attending	62.7	99.5	84.4	99.2	93.2	5,057
Not attending	49.5	96.8	87.4	98.0	90.4	806
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	39.7	98.4	86.3	98.4	90.9	213
Primary	55.0	99.2	82.3	98.9	92.1	1,874
Lower secondary	64.9	98.8	82.4	98.4	92.7	1,180
Upper secondary	58.3	99.2	85.1	99.5	91.5	1,283
Higher	71.7	99.2	89.9	99.4	95.8	1,310
<b>Native language of household head</b>						
Thai	62.7	99.1	85.0	99.2	93.6	5,372
Non-Thai	40.7	99.2	83.0	96.7	84.7	491
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	48.5	99.0	81.7	98.7	89.8	1,116
Second	57.9	98.9	83.4	99.0	92.1	1,356
Middle	59.6	99.5	85.9	98.7	95.1	1,335
Fourth	65.5	99.0	84.7	99.2	91.6	1,133
Richest	76.4	99.0	89.1	99.8	96.1	922

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.



© UNICEF Thailand

### 7.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

Given that investing in children early builds the foundation for their future development and learning, with long-term gains in the areas of health, nutrition, education and future employment, this area has become one of the important policy areas for the Royal Thai Government. In early 2019, the National Early Childhood Development (ECD) Act became law, paving the way for access to quality ECD services for more than four million children up to six years of age, as well pregnant women. The ECD Operational Plan, adopted by the Ministry of Education (MoE) in October, provides guidance for the development of ECD plans at the provincial level where authorities will be accountable for results for children.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Thailand, the school year begins in May.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted<sup>1</sup>). The official primary school entry age in Thailand is age 6 years.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents parity indices in support of SDG indicator 4.5.1, specifically on the gender, wealth and area disaggregates of SDG indicator 4.2.2. Generally, when an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

---

<sup>1</sup>The ratio is termed "adjusted" since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

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

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 36-59 months
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>5,863</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	85.1	2,952
Female	87.5	2,911
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	80.3	2,182
Rural	89.8	3,681
<b>Region</b>		
Bangkok	71.2	480
Central	81.1	1,429
North	85.3	969
Northeast	92.4	1,960
South	89.6	1,025
<b>Age (in months)</b>		
36-47	78.5	3,028
48-59	94.5	2,835
<b>Mother's education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	78.2	213
Primary	88.9	1,874
Lower secondary	84.3	1,180
Upper secondary	83.4	1,283
Higher	88.4	1,310
<b>Native language of household head</b>		
Thai	86.9	5,372
Non-Thai	79.8	491
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	85.4	1,116
Second	88.7	1,356
Middle	84.8	1,335
Fourth	84.4	1,133
Richest	88.1	922

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.

**Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning**

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Thailand, 2019

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year <sup>A</sup>
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>1,155</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	94.9	2.8	2.3	100.0	97.7	553
Female	94.8	4.4	0.8	100.0	99.2	603
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	94.3	4.8	0.9	100.0	99.1	495
Rural	95.2	2.8	2.0	100.0	98.0	660
<b>Region</b>						
Bangkok	89.1	10.2	0.6	100.0	99.4	118
Central	98.1	1.3	0.7	100.0	99.3	234
North	90.5	8.2	1.3	100.0	98.7	203
Northeast	97.5	1.4	1.1	100.0	98.9	382
South	93.9	2.3	3.8	100.0	96.2	218
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	92.1	1.2	6.8	100.0	93.2	40
Primary	94.9	3.3	1.8	100.0	98.2	435
Lower secondary	95.3	2.5	2.2	100.0	97.8	216
Upper secondary	97.1	2.7	0.2	100.0	99.8	256
Higher	92.0	7.1	0.9	100.0	99.1	209
<b>Native language of household head</b>						
Thai	94.9	3.7	1.4	100.0	98.6	1,054
Non-Thai	94.2	2.7	3.1	100.0	96.9	101
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	92.8	3.5	3.6	100.0	96.4	251
Second	96.3	1.2	2.5	100.0	97.5	237
Middle	95.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	253
Fourth	97.6	2.1	0.3	100.0	99.7	222
Richest	92.2	6.9	1.0	100.0	99.0	191
<b>Parity indices</b>						
Sex						
Female/Male <sup>2</sup>	1.00	1.57	0.33	na	1.02	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest <sup>3</sup>	1.01	0.52	3.80	na	0.97	na
Area						
Rural/Urban <sup>4</sup>	1.01	0.57	2.29	na	0.99	na
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2 <sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1 <sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1 <sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1						
<sup>A</sup> Age at the beginning of the school year refers to age at May, 2019 na: not applicable						

## 7.2 ATTENDANCE

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year<sup>2</sup>.

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Thailand, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 12 and upper secondary school at age 15. There are 6 grades in primary school, 3 grades in lower secondary school and 3 grades in upper secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as *Prathomsuksa 1* to *Prathomsuksa 6*. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as *Mattayomsuksa 1* to *Mattayomsuksa 3* and in upper secondary to *Mattayomsuksa 4* to *Mattayomsuksa 6*. The school year typically runs from May of one year to March of the following year.

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

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 11 years who are attending primary or secondary school<sup>3</sup>, and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4<sup>4</sup> for children age 12 to 14 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in *Prathomsuksa 3*, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6<sup>5</sup>.

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 14 to 16 years old, who completed primary education in Thailand. Completion rates are also presented lower and upper secondary education.

---

<sup>2</sup> The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

<sup>3</sup> Ratios presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

<sup>4</sup> Ratios presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

<sup>5</sup> Ratios presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate<sup>6</sup>, defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The table also presents additional parity indices in support of SDG Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

The further from 1 a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. When an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups.

---

<sup>6</sup> The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

**Table LN.2.1: School readiness**

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year <sup>1</sup>	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>1,220</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	98.4	647
Female	98.6	573
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	97.1	397
Rural	99.1	824
<b>Region</b>		
Bangkok	100.0	88
Central	98.9	321
North	94.7	224
Northeast	99.4	355
South	99.6	232
<b>Mother's education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	99.7	47
Primary	98.8	395
Lower secondary	98.3	253
Upper secondary	99.1	283
Higher	97.1	242
<b>Native language of household head</b>		
Thai	98.4	1,119
Non-Thai	99.6	101
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	98.7	263
Second	99.1	251
Middle	98.4	268
Fourth	99.7	243
Richest	95.8	196

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

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

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 <sup>1</sup>	Number of children of primary school entry age <sup>A</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>1,160</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	81.3	631
Female	75.0	529
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	78.6	390
Rural	78.3	771
<b>Region</b>		
Bangkok	80.2	85
Central	81.8	301
North	83.2	215
Northeast	72.0	350
South	78.7	210
<b>Mother's education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	75.7	39
Primary	73.3	411
Lower secondary	78.3	219
Upper secondary	80.6	255
Higher	85.4	235
<b>Native language of household head</b>		
Thai	78.6	1,064
Non-Thai	76.4	96
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	76.3	249
Second	74.2	239
Middle	76.6	252
Fourth	79.9	252
Richest	88.1	168

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education<sup>A</sup> Children age 6 years at May, 2019

**Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children**

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>
		Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>A</sup>			Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>A</sup>			Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>2A</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4,027</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3,621</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7,648</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	95.5	3.6	0.8	1,483	95.3	3.2	1.5	1,366	95.4	3.4	1.1	2,849
Rural	95.7	3.2	1.0	2,544	95.2	4.0	0.8	2,255	95.5	3.6	0.9	4,799
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	96.8	2.0	0.8	364	95.0	3.3	1.7	337	95.9	2.6	1.3	701
Central	93.6	4.6	1.8	1,056	96.3	2.7	1.0	957	94.9	3.7	1.4	2,013
North	97.1	2.2	0.7	698	95.1	3.0	1.9	616	96.2	2.5	1.3	1,314
Northeast	96.1	3.6	0.3	1,246	94.0	5.2	0.8	1,074	95.1	4.3	0.6	2,319
South	95.8	3.1	1.1	664	96.1	3.4	0.4	637	96.0	3.3	0.8	1,301
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>												
6	81.8	16.4	1.8	631	76.2	23.1	0.7	529	79.2	19.5	1.3	1,160
7	98.8	0.8	0.3	694	99.2	0.2	0.6	666	99.0	0.5	0.5	1,360
8	99.4	0.0	0.6	600	98.0	1.4	0.6	555	98.7	0.7	0.6	1,155
9	98.8	0.1	1.1	716	99.8	0.0	0.2	649	99.3	0.1	0.7	1,365
10	97.9	1.1	1.0	706	97.6	0.1	2.3	605	97.8	0.6	1.6	1,312
11	96.3	2.6	0.9	680	97.9	0.1	2.1	616	97.0	1.4	1.5	1,296
<b>Mother's education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	94.8	3.6	1.3	131	95.6	1.7	2.7	147	95.2	2.6	2.0	278
Primary	94.7	4.6	0.7	1,606	95.1	4.0	0.8	1,352	94.9	4.3	0.8	2,958
Lower secondary	95.7	1.6	2.7	752	93.9	4.8	1.3	638	94.9	3.1	2.1	1,390
Upper secondary	97.6	2.3	0.1	685	95.0	4.4	0.6	769	96.2	3.4	0.4	1,454
Higher	95.9	3.5	0.5	854	97.0	1.6	1.4	709	96.4	2.6	0.9	1,563

**Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children (continued)**

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>	Female			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>	Total			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>	
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	95.7	3.3	1.0	3,744	95.3	3.7	1.0	3,332	95.5	3.5	1.0	7,076
Non-Thai	95.0	4.0	0.8	283	95.3	3.4	1.3	289	95.2	3.7	1.1	572
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	96.1	3.3	0.6	853	93.8	5.3	0.9	697	95.0	4.2	0.8	1,550
Second	96.9	2.6	0.5	867	94.0	4.7	1.4	792	95.5	3.6	0.9	1,659
Middle	95.2	3.3	1.4	837	96.0	3.1	0.9	764	95.6	3.2	1.2	1,601
Fourth	93.2	4.8	2.0	754	95.4	3.4	1.2	775	94.3	4.1	1.6	1,529
Richest	96.7	2.9	0.3	717	97.7	1.5	0.8	592	97.1	2.3	0.5	1,309
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)												
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age												
<sup>A</sup> The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary education <sup>B</sup> Age at the beginning of the school year refers to age at May, 2019 Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.												

**Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents**

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>
		Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>			Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>			Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3,985</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	83.1	10.7	4.6	830	88.4	9.6	1.5	845	85.8	10.1	3.0	1,675
Rural	83.4	10.5	5.5	1,152	90.6	7.7	1.7	1,157	87.0	9.1	3.6	2,309
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	93.1	5.7	1.2	209	93.1	5.1	1.1	212	93.1	5.4	1.2	421
Central	87.9	6.9	4.1	540	90.2	8.0	1.8	579	89.1	7.5	2.9	1,119
North	85.3	10.1	3.9	278	89.7	8.8	0.6	310	87.6	9.4	2.2	588
Northeast	81.9	11.7	4.7	666	90.0	7.8	2.2	607	85.8	9.8	3.5	1,273
South	69.1	18.8	12.1	289	85.3	13.4	1.3	295	77.3	16.0	6.7	583
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>												
12	68.2	28.3	2.7	698	73.3	25.2	1.5	638	70.6	26.8	2.1	1,336
13	92.6	1.1	4.7	697	97.6	0.9	1.5	771	95.2	1.0	3.0	1,468
14	90.2	0.8	8.6	587	97.0	0.5	1.8	594	93.6	0.7	5.2	1,181
<b>Mother's education<sup>C</sup></b>												
Pre-primary or none	40.3	35.3	24.4	66	87.3	11.4	1.2	77	65.6	22.5	12.0	144
Primary	82.9	10.9	5.3	810	89.9	8.0	2.0	835	86.4	9.4	3.6	1,645
Lower secondary	82.1	8.3	9.6	325	90.3	7.4	1.5	341	86.3	7.8	5.4	666
Upper secondary	89.2	8.1	2.6	389	91.1	6.9	2.0	364	90.1	7.5	2.3	754
Higher	89.2	10.5	0.3	376	87.8	11.6	0.6	376	88.5	11.1	0.4	753

**Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents (continued)**

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>
Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>		Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>		
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	83.8	10.3	4.8	1,866	90.0	8.2	1.6	1,883	86.9	9.3	3.2	3,749
Non-Thai	74.8	15.1	10.1	116	84.9	13.3	1.7	120	79.9	14.2	5.8	235
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	76.2	13.3	10.4	360	87.9	8.9	3.2	354	82.0	11.1	6.8	714
Second	80.3	12.7	4.3	436	88.2	9.9	1.5	391	84.0	11.4	3.0	826
Middle	80.7	11.8	7.0	406	89.9	7.4	2.7	435	85.5	9.5	4.8	841
Fourth	91.8	5.2	2.9	335	93.6	5.5	0.2	402	92.8	5.4	1.4	737
Richest	87.9	9.3	1.6	446	88.5	10.9	0.5	421	88.2	10.1	1.1	866
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)												
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age												
<sup>A</sup> The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education												
<sup>B</sup> Age at the beginning of the school year refers to age at May, 2019												
<sup>C</sup> The disaggregate of mother's education is not available for children age 15 years identified as emancipated at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.												
Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.												

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Thailand, 2019

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school <sup>A</sup>	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school <sup>A</sup>
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>1</sup>	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>2</sup>	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,689</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,963</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	0.7	94.1	4.9	0.4	100.0	4,059	1.4	84.8	8.0	5.8	100.0	1,939
Female	0.8	94.5	4.4	0.3	100.0	3,630	1.0	87.7	9.5	1.8	100.0	2,024
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	1.0	93.1	5.6	0.2	100.0	2,897	1.3	85.5	9.8	3.3	100.0	1,675
Rural	0.5	95.0	4.1	0.4	100.0	4,791	1.1	86.9	8.0	4.0	100.0	2,288
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	1.7	95.0	2.7	0.5	100.0	694	2.8	83.9	12.3	1.0	100.0	467
Central	0.7	95.1	4.0	0.2	100.0	2,000	0.8	89.5	4.4	5.3	100.0	1,110
North	1.3	94.5	3.4	0.8	100.0	1,324	2.1	87.1	8.8	2.0	100.0	584
Northeast	0.3	94.3	5.3	0.1	100.0	2,329	0.8	85.7	9.7	3.8	100.0	1,259
South	0.4	92.5	6.7	0.3	100.0	1,342	0.3	82.5	12.5	4.7	100.0	543
<b>Mother's education<sup>B</sup></b>												
Pre-primary or none	0.3	88.6	7.8	3.3	100.0	293	4.3	73.7	14.3	7.8	100.0	127
Primary	0.5	94.2	4.9	0.3	100.0	2,956	1.3	85.4	11.1	2.2	100.0	1,655
Lower secondary	0.4	95.8	3.7	0.1	100.0	1,370	0.3	89.0	10.1	0.6	100.0	645
Upper secondary	1.2	94.8	3.7	0.3	100.0	1,467	1.1	88.7	6.9	3.3	100.0	757
Higher	1.0	93.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	1,596	1.3	93.9	3.8	1.0	100.0	700

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade (continued)

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Thailand, 2019

Grade	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school <sup>A</sup>	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school <sup>A</sup>
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>1</sup>	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>2</sup>	Total	
1 (primary/lower secondary)	4.1	95.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,220	3.1	96.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,381
2 (primary/lower secondary)	0.1	99.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,363	0.3	97.4	1.4	1.0	100.0	1,298
3 (primary/lower secondary)	0.0	99.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,190	0.0	68.8	26.5	4.7	100.0	1,186
4 (primary)	0.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,383	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	0.0	98.1	1.5	0.4	100.0	1,336	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	0.2	71.2	27.2	1.4	100.0	1,194	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	0.0	8.0	12.0	80.1	100.0	98
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	0.7	94.4	4.7	0.3	100.0	7,111	1.1	87.0	8.2	3.7	100.0	3,718
Non-Thai	0.6	93.5	4.7	1.2	100.0	577	1.7	76.0	17.5	4.8	100.0	246
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	0.6	94.1	4.3	0.9	100.0	1,554	1.4	82.8	10.4	5.4	100.0	706
Second	0.5	93.9	5.5	0.1	100.0	1,680	0.7	86.0	9.7	3.6	100.0	793
Middle	0.8	94.2	4.8	0.3	100.0	1,612	1.1	84.6	9.2	5.0	100.0	842
Fourth	0.8	96.6	2.4	0.2	100.0	1,490	0.4	88.2	7.4	4.1	100.0	774
Richest	1.0	92.6	6.4	0.1	100.0	1,354	2.1	89.5	7.4	1.0	100.0	848

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)<sup>A</sup> Children's age at the beginning of the school year (May, 2019)<sup>B</sup> The disaggregate of mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 or higher at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

na: not applicable

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.

**Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth**

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>3,407</b>
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	65.9	13.1	0.0	21.0	683	75.9	14.6	0.0	9.5	760	71.2	13.9	0.0	14.9	1,444
Rural	59.8	12.8	0.3	27.1	992	77.1	10.8	0.0	12.1	971	68.4	11.8	0.1	19.7	1,963
<b>Region</b>															
Bangkok	69.2	14.5	0.0	16.3	221	75.5	14.2	0.0	10.2	209	72.3	14.3	0.0	13.4	430
Central	68.4	8.7	0.0	22.8	444	77.5	10.3	0.0	12.2	466	73.1	9.5	0.0	17.4	910
North	67.3	12.6	0.1	20.0	302	82.2	8.7	0.0	9.1	254	74.1	10.8	0.0	15.0	556
Northeast	57.7	14.7	0.4	27.2	465	79.2	13.4	0.0	7.3	544	69.3	14.0	0.2	16.5	1,009
South	47.6	16.0	0.3	36.1	244	64.5	16.7	0.0	18.8	259	56.3	16.3	0.2	27.2	503
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>															
15	55.6	31.7	0.0	12.7	492	61.2	32.7	0.0	6.1	589	58.7	32.2	0.0	9.1	1,081
16	68.9	7.2	0.4	23.4	686	86.6	2.7	0.0	10.7	590	77.1	5.1	0.2	17.6	1,276
17	59.8	2.1	0.0	38.0	497	82.2	1.4	0.0	16.4	553	71.6	1.7	0.0	26.6	1,050
<b>Mother's education<sup>C</sup></b>															
Pre-primary or none	46.0	21.1	0.3	32.2	79	57.6	17.2	0.0	25.2	66	51.3	19.3	0.2	29.0	145
Primary	57.9	14.5	0.1	27.5	754	73.1	13.6	0.0	13.2	811	65.8	14.1	0.0	20.1	1,564
Lower secondary	61.3	13.0	0.1	25.6	195	74.0	18.3	0.0	7.7	240	68.3	15.9	0.0	15.8	435
Upper secondary	65.7	17.0	0.7	16.6	245	80.6	16.2	0.0	3.2	222	72.8	16.6	0.4	10.2	467
Higher	87.7	10.1	0.0	2.2	201	94.1	5.6	0.0	0.3	236	91.2	7.7	0.0	1.2	437

**Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth (continued)**

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year <sup>B</sup>
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>	
<b>Native language of household head</b>															
Thai	64.2	12.2	0.2	23.4	1,543	78.0	11.8	0.0	10.1	1,614	71.3	12.0	0.1	16.6	3,157
Non-Thai	40.7	20.5	0.1	38.6	133	56.1	21.2	0.0	22.8	117	47.9	20.8	0.1	31.2	250
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	40.1	15.8	0.6	43.3	331	66.5	12.8	0.1	20.6	308	52.9	14.4	0.3	32.4	640
Second	56.3	14.7	0.0	29.0	339	71.3	13.2	0.0	15.5	349	63.9	13.9	0.0	22.2	688
Middle	57.2	10.8	0.2	31.8	401	76.1	15.3	0.0	8.6	325	65.6	12.8	0.1	21.4	726
Fourth	76.8	13.8	0.0	9.4	306	78.0	10.6	0.0	11.4	365	77.4	12.1	0.0	10.5	671
Richest	85.8	9.4	0.0	4.8	298	88.4	10.9	0.0	0.6	385	87.3	10.3	0.0	2.4	683

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

<sup>A</sup> The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

<sup>B</sup> Age at the beginning of the school year refers to age at May, 2019

<sup>C</sup> The disaggregate of mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.

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

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Thailand, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school <sup>1</sup>	Number of children of primary school completion age <sup>A</sup>	Primary school completion rate <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 14-16 years <sup>B</sup>	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school <sup>3</sup>	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school <sup>4</sup>	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate <sup>5</sup>	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years <sup>B</sup>	Upper secondary completion rate <sup>6</sup>	Number of youth age 20-22 years <sup>B</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>3,538</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>2,913</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>2,704</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	93.9	680	98.5	1,766	95.9	686	95.3	587	81.1	1,534	59.4	1,422
Female	90.1	616	98.8	1,772	97.2	701	105.6	594	91.9	1,379	71.7	1,282
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	93.6	555	99.4	1,432	95.9	569	114.1	464	89.6	1,383	70.9	1,489
Rural	91.0	741	98.2	2,106	97.0	819	91.7	717	83.1	1,530	58.3	1,216
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	75.8	143	99.2	404	97.2	134	145.1	108	88.4	464	78.7	572
Central	88.3	319	99.2	967	95.8	374	102.6	313	90.9	804	63.0	737
North	91.9	208	98.6	604	99.5	199	96.7	201	86.0	382	72.3	339
Northeast	100.6	398	99.6	1,070	96.3	480	91.2	386	84.7	788	56.5	602
South	93.1	229	95.1	493	95.4	200	93.7	173	78.8	476	58.1	456
<b>Mother's education<sup>C</sup></b>												
Pre-primary or none	108.7	38	90.1	148	98.0	39	83.0	50	76.6	47	na	na
Primary	86.5	563	98.8	1,625	97.1	593	107.5	477	85.1	416	na	na
Lower secondary	76.8	248	99.3	519	92.6	247	102.4	167	92.1	83	na	na
Upper secondary	98.2	213	99.2	584	97.7	286	88.8	221	97.2	103	na	na
Higher	113.1	236	99.7	588	98.2	221	95.3	257	99.7	106	na	na

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

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Thailand, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school <sup>1</sup>	Number of children of primary school completion age <sup>A</sup>	Primary school completion rate <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 14-16 years <sup>B</sup>	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school <sup>3</sup>	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school <sup>4</sup>	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate <sup>5</sup>	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years <sup>B</sup>	Upper secondary completion rate <sup>6</sup>	Number of youth age 20-22 years <sup>B</sup>
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	93.3	1,205	99.0	3,305	96.5	1,316	99.8	1,111	87.6	2,700	67.3	2,499
Non-Thai	77.1	92	93.7	234	98.2	72	111.4	70	68.4	213	40.4	206
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	82.9	249	97.3	641	97.3	243	88.7	226	65.7	528	38.2	447
Second	98.0	248	97.4	708	98.4	242	100.9	234	85.3	647	59.3	619
Middle	103.0	283	99.3	750	92.8	370	104.1	218	87.9	557	62.9	530
Fourth	75.8	248	99.4	687	97.2	272	106.0	222	91.5	562	73.4	571
Richest	98.8	269	99.6	752	98.9	261	102.4	281	98.3	620	88.2	538

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2<sup>A</sup> Children age 11 years at the beginning of the school year (May, 2019)<sup>B</sup> Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade (at the beginning of the school year or May, 2019), for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively<sup>C</sup> The disaggregate of mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 or higher at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.

**Table LN.2.8: Parity indices**

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Thailand, 2019

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>1.24</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	95.3	95.5	95.4	1.00	88.4	83.1	85.8	1.06	75.5	65.2	70.6	1.16
Rural	95.2	95.7	95.5	1.00	90.6	83.4	87.0	1.09	77.0	59.4	68.1	1.29
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	95.0	96.8	95.9	0.98	93.1	93.1	93.1	1.00	74.7	66.8	70.6	1.12
Central	96.3	93.6	94.9	1.03	90.2	87.9	89.1	1.03	77.2	67.9	72.7	1.14
North	95.1	97.1	96.2	0.98	89.7	85.3	87.6	1.05	82.2	67.3	74.1	1.22
Northeast	94.0	96.1	95.1	0.98	90.0	81.9	85.8	1.10	79.1	57.5	69.1	1.38
South	96.1	95.8	96.0	1.00	85.3	69.1	77.3	1.23	64.4	47.5	56.2	1.36
<b>Mother's education<sup>A</sup></b>												
Pre-primary or none	95.6	94.8	95.2	1.01	87.3	40.3	65.6	2.17	57.6	45.8	51.2	1.26
Primary	95.1	94.7	94.9	1.00	89.9	82.9	86.4	1.08	73.0	57.8	65.7	1.26
Lower secondary	93.9	95.7	94.9	0.98	90.3	82.1	86.3	1.10	73.9	61.3	68.2	1.21
Upper secondary	95.0	97.6	96.2	0.97	91.1	89.2	90.1	1.02	80.6	65.7	72.8	1.23
Higher	97.0	95.9	96.4	1.01	87.8	89.2	88.5	0.98	94.1	87.6	91.1	1.08
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	95.3	95.7	95.5	1.00	90.0	83.8	86.9	1.07	77.8	63.6	70.9	1.22
Non-Thai	95.3	95.0	95.2	1.00	84.9	74.8	79.9	1.14	56.1	40.6	47.9	1.38

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices (continued)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Thailand, 2019

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	93.8	96.1	95.0	0.98	87.9	76.2	82.0	1.15	66.2	38.8	52.0	1.71
Second	94.0	96.9	95.5	0.97	88.2	80.3	84.0	1.10	71.1	56.1	63.7	1.27
Middle	96.0	95.2	95.6	1.01	89.9	80.7	85.5	1.11	75.9	57.1	65.5	1.33
Fourth	95.4	93.2	94.3	1.02	93.6	91.8	92.8	1.02	77.4	75.7	76.6	1.02
Richest	97.7	96.7	97.1	1.01	88.5	87.9	88.2	1.01	88.4	85.6	87.2	1.03
<b>Parity indices</b>												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest <sup>1</sup>	0.96	0.99	0.98	na	0.99	0.87	0.93	na	0.75	0.45	0.60	na
Area												
Rural/Urban <sup>2</sup>	1.00	1.00	1.00	na	1.02	1.00	1.01	na	1.02	0.91	0.96	na
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1												
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1												
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1												
^The disaggregate of mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 or higher at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.												
na: not applicable												
Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.												

### 7.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.<sup>7</sup> Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.<sup>8</sup>

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.<sup>9</sup> Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.<sup>10</sup>

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-14 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).<sup>11</sup>

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress and child's behaviour.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike, student strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

---

<sup>7</sup> Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly* 19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

<sup>8</sup> Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology* 74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

<sup>9</sup> Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research* 77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

<sup>10</sup> Desforges, C. and A. Abouchaar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. [https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the\\_impact\\_of\\_parental\\_involvement.pdf](https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf).

<sup>11</sup> Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers. New York: UNICEF, 2017.

<http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzIxL01JQ1NftWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGFwZXJfN55wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31d91df26>.



**Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school (continued)**

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children attending school <sup>A</sup>	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child <sup>1</sup>	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school <sup>B</sup>
				School has a governing body open to parents <sup>2</sup>	Attended meeting called by governing body <sup>3</sup>	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues <sup>4</sup>	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress <sup>5</sup>	Met with teachers to discuss child's behaviour <sup>6</sup>	
<b>Mother's education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	97.2	495	90.0	70.9	68.0	53.1	58.5	57.4	57.0	464
Primary	98.3	5,554	94.7	79.0	74.6	65.7	68.2	64.4	61.4	5,297
Lower secondary	97.3	2,397	95.1	81.9	79.6	68.8	67.1	70.2	63.1	2,303
Upper secondary	99.0	2,639	96.5	82.9	78.0	70.5	71.0	66.8	62.5	2,532
Higher	99.2	2,705	96.7	80.7	75.5	67.0	71.9	75.1	70.1	2,572
<b>School management<sup>C</sup></b>										
Public	100.0	11,805	95.2	80.0	75.8	66.7	68.3	67.7	63.2	11,805
Non-public	100.0	1,345	97.6	84.3	79.1	69.6	75.5	69.1	66.5	1,345
Non-formal education/Home school	100.0	402	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Native language of household head</b>										
Thai	98.4	12,869	95.5	80.4	76.2	67.7	68.6	68.3	64.0	12,266
Non-Thai	98.2	923	92.4	79.4	74.0	57.5	73.5	59.7	56.3	906
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	98.3	2,672	91.3	77.3	72.8	63.8	67.4	61.0	58.9	2,539
Second	98.5	2,943	95.6	82.7	78.3	68.8	67.6	69.3	65.9	2,844
Middle	98.1	2,977	96.0	78.9	76.2	68.3	67.9	67.0	63.3	2,836
Fourth	98.7	2,637	96.6	79.2	74.9	65.2	74.1	70.2	64.0	2,520
Richest	98.6	2,564	97.1	83.5	78.1	68.3	68.0	71.1	65.1	2,433

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in school management<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress<sup>6</sup> TH indicator LN.S1 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's behaviour

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

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

<sup>C</sup> School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.

na: not applicable

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

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education and school management status categories are not shown.

**Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class**

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:							Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Student strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
<b>Total<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13,172</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>465</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	11.5	6,868	75.4	12.6	6.1	7.3	8.2	24.1	28.6	792	26.3	226
Female	13.6	6,304	70.0	8.6	4.4	4.4	8.7	25.4	28.0	856	19.0	239
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	11.8	5,118	81.5	16.7	5.2	4.4	5.7	16.9	21.1	605	51.4	127
Rural	12.9	8,054	67.5	7.0	5.2	6.5	10.1	29.3	32.4	1,042	11.7	338
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	5.8	1,249	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	73	(*)	12
Central	14.8	3,603	73.0	12.2	0.9	1.2	10.9	14.4	15.2	533	16.6	81
North	6.6	2,200	54.7	3.2	6.1	3.6	11.1	41.8	47.7	146	(34.7)	70
Northeast	7.6	3,996	48.9	23.6	18.3	21.2	18.1	53.2	62.8	302	17.4	190
South	27.9	2,124	87.7	4.4	2.4	3.2	0.9	16.9	19.0	593	30.4	113
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>												
6	9.2	306	(93.3)	(11.3)	(3.8)	(3.9)	(6.0)	(7.9)	(7.9)	28	(*)	2
7	10.2	1,734	71.6	3.7	6.2	2.3	4.0	30.5	34.5	177	(38.3)	61
8	13.4	1,530	76.6	3.2	4.0	1.9	8.9	20.8	23.7	205	24.3	49
9	11.6	1,809	65.2	32.4	15.2	21.7	22.4	22.7	34.1	209	12.9	71
10	11.5	1,643	67.8	10.7	4.1	5.5	10.2	23.6	25.8	188	(24.1)	49
11	11.7	1,566	82.1	8.8	0.1	1.6	2.4	16.2	16.2	183	(9.3)	30
12	13.2	1,675	52.1	14.8	7.0	8.7	8.2	34.8	38.9	220	8.8	86
13	15.3	1,793	82.5	5.0	2.2	1.9	2.6	20.3	21.5	274	(7.7)	59
14	14.6	1,116	80.5	4.4	2.6	1.6	10.5	34.1	36.3	163	(55.6)	59

**Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class (continued)**

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:							Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Student strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
<b>School attendance</b>												
Early childhood education	(0.0)	15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	0
Primary	11.5	8,974	72.0	12.3	6.9	7.3	10.0	23.5	28.1	1,035	22.7	291
Lower secondary	14.7	4,168	73.5	7.5	2.3	3.2	5.9	26.9	28.6	612	22.3	175
Upper secondary	(*)	15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	0
<b>Mother's education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	7.1	464	(51.7)	(6.0)	(23.6)	(0.0)	(21.2)	(8.8)	(32.4)	33	(*)	11
Primary	12.1	5,297	68.4	14.0	6.3	7.1	7.8	31.8	34.6	639	20.4	221
Lower secondary	12.5	2,303	66.4	14.0	2.3	6.8	5.8	22.9	24.0	289	5.9	69
Upper secondary	12.9	2,532	82.7	3.1	2.5	2.6	6.2	22.1	24.0	326	41.8	78
Higher	13.9	2,572	77.7	8.9	6.4	5.9	12.8	17.8	24.0	358	25.9	86
<b>School management<sup>B</sup></b>												
Public	12.3	11,805	72.2	10.5	4.5	5.1	7.0	25.6	28.2	1,454	20.8	410
Non-public	14.4	1,345	75.3	11.0	10.6	10.5	19.7	18.5	28.6	194	(35.7)	55
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	12.7	12,266	72.6	10.3	4.9	5.7	8.7	23.8	27.1	1,553	23.5	421
Non-Thai	10.4	906	72.7	14.8	10.4	5.9	5.4	40.0	47.4	94	13.3	45
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	11.2	2,539	68.4	3.4	5.7	3.4	10.1	31.7	35.4	284	15.5	101
Second	12.0	2,844	78.5	16.3	8.9	10.6	13.0	30.2	32.8	342	23.6	112
Middle	14.4	2,836	69.0	14.7	1.6	3.2	2.1	22.6	24.0	408	49.6	98
Fourth	15.2	2,520	70.9	9.5	6.7	9.4	8.9	24.4	31.1	383	2.3	119
Richest	9.5	2,433	78.3	5.2	3.0	0.1	10.4	12.6	15.5	230	(32.6)	36

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

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

<sup>B</sup> School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education and school management status categories are not shown.

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

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school <sup>A</sup>	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school <sup>3</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school <sup>A</sup>	Percentage of children who receive help with homework <sup>4</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework <sup>A</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>13,793</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>13,109</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>13,172</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>12,627</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>12,799</b>
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	42.4	7,238	92.5	6,778	96.6	6,868	95.6	6,512	79.3	6,631
Female	46.8	6,554	96.2	6,330	97.8	6,304	96.5	6,115	78.7	6,168
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	57.2	5,430	96.4	5,131	97.5	5,118	97.8	4,861	79.4	4,991
Rural	36.2	8,363	92.9	7,978	96.9	8,054	94.9	7,766	78.7	7,808
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	78.3	1,369	98.4	1,336	98.9	1,249	97.3	1,224	85.2	1,235
Central	49.3	3,700	94.2	3,516	96.8	3,603	98.3	3,443	82.0	3,487
North	48.9	2,255	92.7	2,193	96.9	2,200	94.7	2,141	74.3	2,131
Northeast	30.3	4,252	96.1	3,998	97.0	3,996	99.4	3,833	76.0	3,878
South	38.3	2,217	89.8	2,065	97.4	2,124	86.3	1,986	80.8	2,068
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>										
6	57.1	313	97.4	289	89.5	306	91.4	285	98.1	274
7	46.5	1,779	94.7	1,671	97.4	1,734	96.7	1,643	95.2	1,688
8	42.4	1,576	94.3	1,490	96.8	1,530	95.6	1,461	89.9	1,481
9	45.1	1,885	94.2	1,709	97.4	1,809	95.2	1,651	88.1	1,762
10	43.5	1,741	91.5	1,679	95.9	1,643	96.3	1,605	84.9	1,577
11	40.4	1,627	94.4	1,553	98.4	1,566	96.3	1,517	73.7	1,541
12	48.4	1,751	94.8	1,667	97.7	1,675	96.6	1,606	75.1	1,636
13	43.0	1,907	94.5	1,863	97.5	1,793	95.4	1,763	61.8	1,748
14	43.5	1,214	95.5	1,187	97.8	1,116	97.2	1,097	52.0	1,091

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

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school <sup>A</sup>	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school <sup>3</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school <sup>A</sup>	Percentage of children who receive help with homework <sup>4</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework <sup>A</sup>
<b>School attendance</b>										
Early childhood education	73.9	15	92.9	14	0.0	15	91.2	14	na	0
Primary	44.2	9,232	94.1	8,727	97.1	8,974	95.6	8,536	86.8	8,713
Lower secondary	45.0	4,304	95.3	4,182	97.7	4,168	96.8	4,063	62.5	4,074
Upper secondary	(*)	23	(*)	22	(*)	15	(*)	13	(*)	13
Out-of-school	42.1	218	77.9	164	na	0	na	0	na	0
<b>Mother's education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	22.4	495	86.2	472	92.3	464	77.3	447	55.8	429
Primary	32.9	5,554	93.2	5,315	96.8	5,297	95.8	5,120	72.1	5,130
Lower secondary	47.7	2,397	93.6	2,258	97.3	2,303	96.6	2,205	85.3	2,241
Upper secondary	48.4	2,639	95.3	2,535	97.2	2,532	97.7	2,442	81.5	2,462
Higher	65.6	2,705	97.5	2,526	98.6	2,572	97.8	2,411	88.9	2,535
<b>Native language of household head</b>										
Thai	45.9	12,869	94.8	12,257	97.4	12,266	99.0	11,787	78.9	11,941
Non-Thai	24.5	923	87.2	851	94.7	906	53.8	840	81.0	858
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	24.5	2,672	90.9	2,538	94.6	2,539	92.6	2,446	67.6	2,402
Second	37.6	2,943	93.7	2,819	97.2	2,844	95.1	2,744	76.9	2,763
Middle	44.4	2,977	92.9	2,807	97.9	2,836	96.2	2,704	80.3	2,776
Fourth	49.9	2,637	97.0	2,503	97.6	2,520	98.1	2,406	83.3	2,460
Richest	67.8	2,564	97.3	2,443	98.5	2,433	98.3	2,327	86.9	2,397

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

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

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

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

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

na: not applicable

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.

## 7.4 FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).<sup>12</sup> Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.<sup>13</sup>

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.<sup>14</sup>

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes<sup>15</sup> with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: “Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (...) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments”, according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.<sup>16</sup> National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

---

<sup>12</sup> CONFEMEN. *PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education*. Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. [http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport\\_Pasec2014\\_GB\\_webv2.pdf](http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf);

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

Spaull, N. “Poverty & Privilege: Primary School Inequality in South Africa.” *International Journal of Educational Development* 33, no. 5 (2013): 436-47. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2012.09.009.

<sup>13</sup> Stanovich, K. “Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy.” *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360-407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

<sup>14</sup> Duncan, G. “School Readiness and Later Achievement.” *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

<sup>15</sup> LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force*. Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. [https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES\\_final.pdf](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf);

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

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

<sup>16</sup> Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam*. Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. [http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124\\_Singh\\_learning%20gaps.pdf](http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf).

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, sex, location, region, wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

<b>Table LN.4.1: Reading skills</b>																	
Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Thailand, 2019																	
	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills <sup>1,2,3,5,6</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills <sup>4</sup>	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language <sup>A</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
<b>Total<sup>1,4</sup></b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>6,778</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>6,330</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>13,109</b>
<b>Area</b>																	
Urban	87.0	82.1	76.0	73.5	2,620	92.0	86.6	81.3	79.2	2,511	89.5	84.3	78.6	76.3	1.08	0.2	5,131
Rural	84.2	79.7	70.2	67.4	4,158	87.1	83.2	76.3	73.7	3,819	85.6	81.4	73.1	70.5	1.09	0.5	7,978
<b>Region</b>																	
Bangkok	86.8	77.4	73.3	70.0	705	86.9	79.1	72.5	69.6	631	86.8	78.2	72.9	69.8	0.99	0.8	1,336
Central	86.9	82.0	74.7	72.5	1,744	90.0	85.3	82.1	81.0	1,772	88.5	83.7	78.5	76.8	1.12	0.0	3,516
North	87.2	86.2	74.1	71.7	1,107	86.6	83.4	72.8	71.6	1,086	86.9	84.8	73.5	71.6	1.00	0.1	2,193
Northeast	84.0	79.5	72.5	69.5	2,199	91.8	87.5	82.0	80.0	1,799	87.5	83.1	76.8	74.2	1.15	0.0	3,998
South	82.1	77.1	66.1	63.7	1,023	86.8	82.7	74.6	68.7	1,042	84.5	79.9	70.4	66.2	1.08	1.7	2,065
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>																	
6	47.0	44.0	40.9	36.5	177	63.5	63.0	49.6	48.5	112	53.4	51.4	44.3	41.2	1.33	0.2	289
7-8 <sup>2</sup>	68.1	63.5	55.4	51.3	1,628	69.4	64.7	55.9	52.3	1,534	68.7	64.1	55.6	51.8	1.02	0.4	3,161
7	61.5	60.6	53.4	47.3	807	57.2	54.2	46.9	43.0	864	59.3	57.3	50.1	45.1	0.91	0.3	1,671
8	74.6	66.4	57.3	55.3	821	85.2	78.2	67.5	64.2	670	79.3	71.7	61.9	59.3	1.16	0.5	1,490
9	78.8	77.7	70.5	68.0	945	90.3	85.8	75.6	74.4	763	84.0	81.3	72.8	70.9	1.09	0.4	1,709
10	93.3	85.8	74.2	71.6	905	96.4	92.3	87.3	84.4	774	94.8	88.8	80.2	77.5	1.18	0.3	1,679
11	95.4	88.7	77.5	76.3	832	98.5	92.6	86.0	83.1	721	96.9	90.5	81.5	79.4	1.09	0.5	1,553
12	97.8	92.3	84.0	81.3	863	94.4	90.7	84.5	83.7	804	96.2	91.5	84.2	82.5	1.03	0.6	1,667
13	94.6	92.7	86.0	84.6	830	98.0	94.7	90.5	89.5	1,033	96.5	93.8	88.5	87.3	1.06	0.1	1,863
14	96.0	90.5	86.3	83.9	598	99.5	92.6	94.5	90.3	589	97.7	91.5	90.4	87.1	1.08	0.2	1,187

**Table LN.4.1: Reading skills (continued)**

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills <sup>1,2,3,5,6</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills <sup>4</sup>	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language <sup>A</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
<b>School attendance</b>																	
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Primary	81.0	76.2	66.4	63.6	4,712	84.5	79.9	71.9	69.2	4,015	82.6	77.9	68.9	66.2	1.09	0.4	8,727
Primary 1	40.8	35.3	30.9	28.1	334	44.1	41.4	32.5	31.6	344	42.5	38.4	31.7	29.9	1.12	0.5	679
Primary 2-3 <sup>3</sup>	70.9	68.8	60.1	55.8	1,630	76.8	71.2	62.5	58.6	1,430	73.7	70.0	61.2	57.1	1.05	0.4	3,060
Primary 2	62.9	63.7	55.8	50.4	814	66.4	61.3	54.0	49.7	754	64.6	62.6	54.9	50.1	0.99	0.3	1,568
Primary 3	79.0	73.9	64.3	61.3	816	88.5	82.3	72.0	68.4	676	83.3	77.7	67.8	64.5	1.12	0.6	1,492
Primary 4	84.5	76.9	69.9	67.3	1,009	92.5	89.8	77.8	76.9	798	88.0	82.6	73.4	71.5	1.14	0.2	1,807
Primary 5	95.2	87.2	76.4	74.4	915	98.6	93.4	86.9	85.0	812	96.8	90.1	81.3	79.4	1.14	0.3	1,727
Primary 6	97.0	94.4	77.7	77.1	823	95.7	90.5	88.2	83.6	630	96.5	92.7	82.3	79.9	1.08	0.3	1,453
Lower secondary	96.3	92.2	87.2	85.0	1,943	97.7	93.5	90.2	88.4	2,239	97.1	92.9	88.8	86.8	1.04	0.2	4,182
Secondary 1	97.8	93.8	90.2	86.3	810	97.3	91.7	87.2	86.1	995	97.5	92.6	88.5	86.2	1.00	0.1	1,805
Secondary 2	95.6	93.2	86.5	86.2	735	97.2	96.0	90.8	90.3	825	96.5	94.7	88.8	88.4	1.05	0.4	1,560
Secondary 3	94.2	86.9	81.8	79.5	388	100.0	92.5	95.9	90.1	419	97.2	89.8	89.1	85.0	1.13	0.3	807
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Out-of-school	77.6	68.8	73.7	66.4	109	70.1	68.7	63.2	63.2	54	75.1	68.7	70.2	65.3	0.95	4.3	164
<b>Mother's education</b>																	
Pre-primary or none	79.1	74.8	62.3	61.2	197	79.9	75.1	63.2	62.0	275	79.6	75.0	62.8	61.7	1.01	1.4	472
Primary	82.9	77.4	67.3	64.1	2,779	90.5	85.8	78.3	76.1	2,536	86.5	81.4	72.6	69.8	1.19	0.4	5,315
Lower secondary	84.5	82.1	74.8	71.8	1,179	86.1	79.9	73.4	71.9	1,080	85.2	81.0	74.1	71.8	1.00	0.2	2,258
Upper secondary	87.2	81.3	72.6	71.5	1,202	89.8	87.4	82.1	78.8	1,333	88.5	84.5	77.6	75.3	1.10	0.2	2,535
Higher	89.8	86.0	82.0	79.0	1,419	90.3	85.1	82.1	79.6	1,106	90.0	85.6	82.0	79.3	1.01	0.4	2,526

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills (continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills <sup>1,2,3,5,6</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills <sup>4</sup>	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language <sup>A</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
<b>Native language of household head</b>																	
Thai	86.0	81.9	74.0	71.3	6,355	90.0	85.6	79.9	77.4	5,903	87.9	83.7	76.8	74.2	1.09	0.1	12,257
Non-Thai	74.9	62.9	49.8	47.7	423	75.8	69.8	56.6	55.2	428	75.3	66.4	53.2	51.5	1.16	5.0	851
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																	
Poorest	78.8	75.6	60.5	56.9	1,361	84.5	79.8	70.0	68.0	1,176	81.5	77.5	64.9	62.0	1.20	1.0	2,538
Second	84.4	78.7	71.1	69.1	1,487	87.9	83.9	78.5	76.6	1,332	86.1	81.2	74.6	72.6	1.11	0.4	2,819
Middle	89.5	82.4	77.8	73.8	1,335	92.5	85.9	74.4	73.4	1,471	91.1	84.2	76.0	73.6	0.99	0.1	2,807
Fourth	83.2	80.1	73.6	71.6	1,205	91.4	89.9	87.6	83.9	1,298	87.5	85.2	80.8	78.0	1.17	0.0	2,503
Richest	90.2	86.5	79.6	77.8	1,390	88.0	82.4	81.2	77.6	1,053	89.2	84.8	80.3	77.7	1.00	0.4	2,443
<b>Parity indices</b>																	
Wealth																	
Poorest/Richest <sup>5</sup>	0.87	0.87	0.76	0.73	na	0.96	0.97	0.86	0.88	na	0.91	0.91	0.81	0.80	na	na	na
Area																	
Rural/Urban <sup>6</sup>	0.97	0.97	0.92	0.92	na	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.93	na	0.96	0.97	0.93	0.92	na	na	na

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1<sup>A</sup> The reading book is only available in Thai language.

na: not applicable

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of school attendance and mother's education status categories are not shown.

**Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills**

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills <sup>1,2,3,5,6</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills <sup>4</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
<b>Total<sup>1,4</sup></b>	89.0	89.2	82.3	74.4	66.5	6,778	90.5	89.7	86.6	78.6	70.6	6,330	89.7	89.4	84.4	76.4	68.5	1.06	13,109
<b>Area</b>																			
Urban	90.4	89.9	87.5	76.7	71.3	2,620	92.7	89.7	89.6	85.3	75.6	2,511	91.5	89.8	88.6	80.9	73.4	1.06	5,131
Rural	88.1	88.7	79.1	73.0	63.5	4,158	89.0	89.6	84.6	74.2	67.4	3,819	88.5	89.1	81.7	73.5	65.4	1.06	7,978
<b>Region</b>																			
Bangkok	93.5	92.1	96.2	80.7	76.0	705	91.9	87.9	91.9	80.5	71.7	631	92.7	90.2	94.1	80.6	74.0	0.94	1,336
Central	87.2	89.5	82.8	76.2	69.3	1,744	92.8	90.4	90.2	85.2	78.5	1,772	90.1	90.0	86.5	80.7	73.9	1.13	3,516
North	86.7	88.8	83.4	71.6	62.4	1,107	84.3	87.7	82.7	68.9	62.2	1,086	85.5	88.2	83.0	70.3	62.3	1.00	2,193
Northeast	90.6	89.2	79.7	74.2	65.6	2,199	91.5	91.4	87.6	81.5	72.9	1,799	91.0	90.2	83.3	77.5	68.9	1.11	3,998
South	88.0	87.0	76.5	70.5	61.9	1,023	90.2	88.5	79.5	71.2	61.6	1,042	89.1	87.7	78.0	70.8	61.8	0.99	2,065
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>																			
6	61.5	59.4	52.4	32.4	23.0	177	70.4	78.0	60.6	52.0	46.5	112	65.0	66.6	55.6	40.0	32.1	2.02	289
7-8 <sup>2</sup>	79.5	83.2	67.1	57.1	45.9	1,628	78.1	75.6	72.4	55.6	47.5	1,534	78.8	79.5	69.6	56.4	46.7	1.03	3,161
7	75.2	79.9	63.2	51.3	36.4	807	69.6	64.8	62.1	43.0	34.4	864	72.3	72.1	62.6	47.0	35.4	0.95	1,671
8	83.7	86.4	70.8	62.8	55.2	821	88.9	89.5	85.7	71.8	64.4	670	86.0	87.8	77.5	66.8	59.4	1.17	1,490
9	84.9	87.4	82.5	70.4	61.4	945	89.8	86.5	87.6	72.4	61.7	763	87.1	87.0	84.8	71.3	61.6	1.01	1,709
10	92.7	91.9	86.7	76.0	69.6	905	95.5	93.4	88.4	86.3	77.9	774	94.0	92.6	87.5	80.7	73.4	1.12	1,679
11	93.6	90.5	83.6	76.5	67.9	832	93.9	94.2	89.6	90.4	76.3	721	93.7	92.2	86.4	83.0	71.8	1.12	1,553
12	96.5	92.4	92.0	87.6	82.9	863	93.4	96.7	91.3	85.8	77.2	804	95.0	94.4	91.6	86.7	80.2	0.93	1,667
13	97.9	96.3	94.8	93.1	86.8	830	98.8	98.5	97.4	93.4	90.5	1,033	98.4	97.6	96.2	93.3	88.8	1.04	1,863
14	94.4	96.6	92.7	90.2	85.3	598	97.9	97.1	95.7	91.0	87.0	589	96.1	96.9	94.2	90.6	86.1	1.02	1,187

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills (continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills <sup>1,2,3,5,6</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills <sup>4</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
<b>School attendance</b>																			
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	85.8	86.5	77.4	67.4	58.4	4,712	86.7	84.9	81.7	71.8	61.9	4,015	86.2	85.8	79.4	69.4	60.0	1.06	8,727
Primary 1	53.5	59.0	44.2	34.6	21.4	334	50.5	50.6	42.1	35.9	28.3	344	52.0	54.7	43.1	35.2	24.9	1.32	679
Primary 2-3 <sup>3</sup>	83.4	85.5	71.1	59.7	49.2	1,630	84.9	83.4	79.3	61.6	53.4	1,430	84.1	84.5	74.9	60.6	51.2	1.08	3,060
Primary 2	82.6	83.5	69.3	58.7	44.1	814	78.7	75.1	71.6	50.0	40.6	754	80.7	79.5	70.4	54.5	42.4	0.92	1,568
Primary 3	84.3	87.4	72.8	60.6	54.3	816	91.8	92.7	87.9	74.5	67.6	676	87.7	89.8	79.7	66.9	60.3	1.24	1,492
Primary 4	84.1	86.7	82.6	71.3	61.7	1,009	91.4	86.8	88.3	75.1	63.0	798	87.3	86.7	85.2	73.0	62.3	1.02	1,807
Primary 5	94.3	91.6	86.0	76.9	70.6	915	97.0	93.0	87.2	88.9	78.9	812	95.6	92.3	86.6	82.5	74.5	1.12	1,727
Primary 6	96.5	93.8	87.5	80.7	74.0	823	91.3	94.3	93.4	88.5	76.1	630	94.3	94.0	90.1	84.0	74.9	1.03	1,453
Lower secondary	96.9	96.2	95.1	91.7	87.3	1,943	97.7	98.1	95.4	90.6	86.5	2,239	97.3	97.2	95.2	91.1	86.9	0.99	4,182
Secondary 1	98.3	96.2	95.5	90.3	87.6	810	96.9	98.2	94.0	89.7	84.8	995	97.5	97.3	94.7	90.0	86.1	0.97	1,805
Secondary 2	97.9	96.5	96.1	95.4	89.2	735	98.9	98.2	96.8	92.1	88.1	825	98.5	97.4	96.4	93.7	88.6	0.99	1,560
Secondary 3	92.0	95.6	92.2	87.7	83.0	388	97.2	97.7	95.9	89.8	87.5	419	94.7	96.7	94.1	88.8	85.3	1.05	807
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Out-of-school	88.4	79.6	69.3	71.6	48.8	109	71.2	94.2	81.1	78.3	59.2	54	82.7	84.4	73.3	73.9	52.3	1.21	164
<b>Mother's education</b>																			
Pre-primary or none	83.9	87.0	71.9	44.9	42.4	197	77.5	84.6	72.5	67.4	60.3	275	80.2	85.6	72.2	58.0	52.8	1.42	472
Primary	88.1	87.2	77.0	71.8	62.2	2,779	91.3	90.3	85.9	77.0	68.5	2,536	89.7	88.7	81.2	74.3	65.2	1.10	5,315
Lower secondary	88.6	87.1	81.9	74.3	66.6	1,179	88.9	87.4	84.5	74.4	68.1	1,080	88.7	87.2	83.1	74.4	67.3	1.02	2,258
Upper secondary	88.0	89.6	84.1	78.1	68.2	1,202	92.7	89.0	88.9	81.7	72.7	1,333	90.4	89.3	86.6	80.0	70.6	1.07	2,535
Higher	92.6	94.6	93.0	80.5	76.8	1,419	90.5	92.5	90.8	85.3	78.0	1,106	91.7	93.7	92.1	82.6	77.3	1.02	2,526

**Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills (continued)**

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Thailand, 2019

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills <sup>1,2,3,5,6</sup>	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills <sup>4</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
<b>Native language of household head</b>																			
Thai	89.7	89.8	83.2	75.7	68.0	6,355	91.3	90.3	87.4	79.9	72.1	5,903	90.5	90.0	85.3	77.7	70.0	1.06	12,257
Non-Thai	78.3	79.0	68.6	55.3	44.4	423	78.2	81.6	74.8	60.1	50.4	428	78.2	80.3	71.7	57.7	47.4	1.14	851
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																			
Poorest	87.5	86.7	74.6	65.4	54.2	1,361	87.5	89.2	80.4	73.2	64.6	1,176	87.5	87.8	77.3	69.0	59.0	1.19	2,538
Second	87.2	88.3	75.4	72.0	62.1	1,487	90.6	87.9	85.5	77.8	67.3	1,332	88.8	88.1	80.2	74.8	64.5	1.08	2,819
Middle	92.8	92.2	83.4	76.7	70.8	1,335	91.0	89.3	85.6	73.4	65.7	1,471	91.9	90.6	84.5	75.0	68.1	0.93	2,807
Fourth	85.8	85.3	87.7	74.4	67.8	1,205	93.3	92.3	90.7	84.5	78.9	1,298	89.7	89.0	89.3	79.6	73.6	1.16	2,503
Richest	91.6	93.0	91.7	83.7	78.1	1,390	89.4	89.8	91.2	85.5	78.5	1,053	90.6	91.6	91.4	84.5	78.3	1.00	2,443
<b>Parity indices</b>																			
Wealth																			
Poorest/Richest <sup>5</sup>	0.96	0.93	0.81	0.78	0.69	na	0.98	0.99	0.88	0.86	0.82	na	0.97	0.96	0.84	0.82	0.75	na	na
Area																			
Rural/Urban <sup>6</sup>	0.98	0.99	0.90	0.95	0.89	na	0.96	1.00	0.94	0.87	0.89	na	0.97	0.99	0.92	0.91	0.89	na	na

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of school attendance and mother's education status categories are not shown.

## CHAPTER 8 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

### 8.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.<sup>1</sup> Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

There are mainly two places of birth in Thailand, i.e., hospital, and out-of-hospital. The birth document is issued by the hospital or the head of the village. Parent/household head is responsible to report the birth to the registration unit located in the district office within 15 days of birth. The birth certificate and the personal identification number are then assigned by the District Registrar at the time of registration of birth.

**Table PR.1.1: Birth registration**

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered, Thailand, 2019					
	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered <sup>1</sup>	
	Seen	Not seen			
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>13,689</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	72.4	26.8	0.5	99.7	6,893
Female	71.1	28.3	0.5	99.9	6,796
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	68.4	31.0	0.5	100.0	5,037
Rural	73.7	25.5	0.5	99.7	8,652
<b>Region</b>					
Bangkok	62.8	35.2	1.9	99.9	1,200
Central	72.0	27.6	0.3	99.9	3,461
North	72.6	26.8	0.5	99.9	2,189
Northeast	75.3	24.4	0.3	99.9	4,483
South	68.4	30.1	0.6	99.1	2,355
<b>Age (in months)</b>					
0-11	76.5	23.3	0.1	100.0	2,460
12-23	72.8	26.6	0.3	99.8	2,614
24-35	71.9	27.1	0.9	99.9	2,752
36-47	70.7	28.4	0.8	99.9	3,028
48-59	67.6	31.5	0.3	99.4	2,835

<sup>1</sup> UNICEF. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. New York: UNICEF, 2013.

[https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth\\_Registration\\_11\\_Dec\\_13.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf)

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

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered, Thailand, 2019					
	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities			Total registered <sup>1</sup>	Number of children
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate		
	Seen	Not seen			
<b>Mother's education</b>					
Pre-primary or none	69.3	26.8	2.9	99.0	438
Primary	69.8	29.2	0.6	99.6	3,988
Lower secondary	73.6	25.5	0.7	99.8	2,749
Upper secondary	75.6	24.1	0.1	99.9	3,170
Higher	69.1	30.5	0.3	99.9	3,341
<b>Native language of household head</b>					
Thai	72.5	27.0	0.4	99.9	12,509
Non-Thai	64.2	32.7	1.7	98.6	1,180
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	74.1	24.5	0.5	99.1	2,674
Second	74.4	24.8	0.7	99.9	3,125
Middle	70.9	28.9	0.2	99.9	2,890
Fourth	70.5	29.2	0.3	100.0	2,835
Richest	67.9	31.2	0.9	100.0	2,165
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1					
Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.					

## 8.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies<sup>2</sup> have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the Thailand MICS 2019, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-14 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

<sup>2</sup> Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. <http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001>.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

**Table PR.2.1: Child discipline**

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method <sup>1</sup>	
			Any	Severe <sup>A</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>28,402</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	34.0	43.1	46.7	2.4	60.5	14,554
Female	38.8	37.6	41.3	2.1	54.6	13,848
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	40.0	33.9	41.0	2.0	52.9	10,903
Rural	34.1	44.5	45.9	2.3	60.6	17,499
<b>Region</b>						
Bangkok	47.4	23.8	41.6	3.0	47.1	2,659
Central	43.7	28.1	38.9	1.0	46.5	7,281
North	27.5	54.0	46.8	2.8	67.9	4,629
Northeast	34.9	46.5	44.5	2.1	61.4	9,055
South	30.2	43.9	49.6	3.2	63.5	4,778
<b>Age</b>						
1-2	37.9	30.4	43.9	1.6	51.4	5,395
3-4	31.4	41.4	57.4	2.5	65.0	5,863
5-9	32.6	46.9	48.1	2.2	63.0	8,369
10-14	42.2	39.8	31.3	2.4	51.5	8,774
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	22.9	51.0	50.1	7.1	66.7	982
Primary	32.2	46.4	46.3	2.7	62.6	10,179
Lower secondary	33.3	37.6	47.6	1.7	58.9	5,320
Upper secondary	38.3	38.7	43.6	1.9	56.4	5,883
Higher	46.3	32.8	36.5	1.3	47.9	6,030
<b>Native language of household head</b>						
Thai	37.8	39.0	42.6	1.9	56.2	26,237
Non-Thai	18.5	57.4	61.7	5.4	75.3	2,165
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	25.1	53.9	53.9	4.6	69.6	5,562
Second	34.1	42.5	47.8	2.2	61.7	6,240
Middle	35.6	39.6	44.5	1.8	58.0	6,064
Fourth	37.9	37.0	40.8	1.0	54.5	5,634
Richest	51.1	27.5	31.1	1.3	42.1	4,902

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

<sup>A</sup> Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could  
 Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.

**Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment**

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>20,262</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	51.0	1,274
Female	52.9	18,989
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	47.9	8,051
Rural	56.0	12,211
<b>Region</b>		
Bangkok	41.9	2,084
Central	57.5	5,381
North	51.1	3,338
Northeast	52.1	6,396
South	55.5	3,064
<b>Age</b>		
<25	49.1	1,845
25-34	54.2	4,913
35-49	50.8	8,561
50+	56.3	4,943
<b>Education</b>		
Pre-primary or none	53.0	676
Primary	57.7	7,327
Lower secondary	55.2	3,701
Upper secondary	50.4	4,135
Higher	44.9	4,418
<b>Native language of household head</b>		
Thai	52.7	18,935
Non-Thai	54.6	1,327
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	57.3	3,818
Second	57.2	4,361
Middle	57.1	4,308
Fourth	50.2	4,127
Richest	40.6	3,648

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown.

### 8.3 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage<sup>3</sup> before the age of 18 is violation of human rights yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.<sup>4</sup>

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.<sup>5,6</sup> In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

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

Tables PR.3.2W and PR.3.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.3.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

---

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

<sup>4</sup> Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey*. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf>;

Godha, D. et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization*. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

<sup>5</sup> Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

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

**Table PR.3.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Thailand, 2019

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union <sup>4</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>25,087</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>22,256</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>2,831</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>15,827</b>	
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	2.9	12,401	3.0	14.3	11,110	2.4	16.9	1,610	6.9	1,291	2.3	7,144	
Rural	4.7	12,686	4.9	22.3	11,145	3.9	24.8	1,155	12.0	1,540	2.4	8,683	
<b>Region</b>													
Bangkok	1.8	4,160	1.8	10.7	3,761	2.4	11.0	557	7.3	399	1.7	2,165	
Central	3.6	7,613	3.7	17.2	6,843	2.8	18.5	904	11.9	769	1.8	4,688	
North	4.7	3,746	4.9	19.7	3,333	3.9	24.7	379	9.4	413	2.5	2,511	
Northeast	4.9	6,020	5.3	23.1	5,224	3.2	28.1	546	8.1	796	3.9	4,053	
South	3.9	3,549	3.7	20.3	3,095	3.4	21.8	378	10.9	454	1.3	2,410	
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	2.7	2,831	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.6	2,831	2.6	273	
15-17	2.3	1,911	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.8	1,911	4.7	130	
18-19	3.5	920	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.6	920	0.7	144	
20-24	3.0	2,764	3.0	20.2	2,764	3.0	20.2	2,764	na	na	1.0	1,123	
25-29	3.9	3,070	3.9	17.3	3,070	na	na	na	na	na	2.7	1,917	
30-34	4.2	3,300	4.2	18.0	3,300	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	2,363	
35-39	4.8	3,854	4.8	18.1	3,854	na	na	na	na	na	2.4	2,928	
40-44	3.8	4,520	3.8	17.9	4,520	na	na	na	na	na	2.1	3,480	
45-49	3.8	4,747	3.8	18.6	4,747	na	na	na	na	na	2.7	3,743	

**Table PR.3.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women) (continued)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Thailand, 2019

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years		Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union <sup>4</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
<b>Education</b>													
Pre-primary or none	9.1	508		9.2	27.2	497	16.0	31.2	40	(*)	11	4.4	413
Primary	7.2	5,553		6.8	28.0	5,450	13.0	33.0	166	50.1	104	2.8	4,536
Lower secondary	6.5	4,739		6.7	29.7	4,080	8.0	46.1	523	24.0	659	2.7	3,358
Upper secondary	2.2	6,414		2.8	18.6	4,668	1.5	27.2	715	3.3	1,746	2.4	3,483
Higher	0.8	7,869		0.8	4.4	7,558	0.2	4.2	1,320	1.2	311	1.2	4,034
<b>Native language of household head</b>													
Thai	3.7	23,601		3.9	18.0	20,961	2.8	19.9	2,567	9.1	2,639	2.3	14,765
Non-Thai	4.9	1,486		4.9	23.0	1,294	6.0	24.1	198	17.4	192	3.3	1,062
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	6.6	3,616		6.7	26.6	3,153	6.3	29.7	393	17.7	463	3.3	2,503
Second	4.1	4,855		3.9	21.4	4,237	3.9	24.1	565	13.2	618	2.4	3,070
Middle	3.9	5,197		4.3	22.1	4,644	3.1	25.3	544	10.3	553	1.6	3,424
Fourth	4.1	5,688		4.4	17.4	5,095	2.7	20.8	633	7.4	593	2.4	3,589
Richest	1.4	5,730		1.5	8.1	5,126	0.5	5.8	629	1.5	603	2.3	3,240

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

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

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

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

na: not applicable

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown.

Table PR.3.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Thailand, 2019

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union <sup>4</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>11,023</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>9,687</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5,730</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	1.1	5,346	1.2	5.4	4,771	0.2	6.9	656	2.4	575	0.4	2,586
Rural	1.9	5,677	2.1	8.5	4,916	4.8	12.7	655	5.6	761	0.5	3,145
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	0.5	1,792	0.4	3.2	1,603	0.2	2.3	250	2.5	189	0.9	806
Central	1.3	3,253	1.4	6.8	2,893	0.8	13.6	347	2.8	360	0.0	1,703
North	1.8	1,670	1.8	8.3	1,464	0.0	3.1	192	7.4	207	1.4	893
Northeast	2.4	2,671	2.7	8.4	2,268	8.5	16.1	298	2.9	403	0.4	1,385
South	1.6	1,637	1.7	7.9	1,460	1.8	9.6	224	8.2	177	0.3	944
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	0.6	1,336	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.2	1,336	0.0	56
15-17	0.2	840	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	840	(*)	11
18-19	1.2	496	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.1	496	0.0	45
20-24	2.5	1,311	2.5	9.8	1,311	2.5	9.8	1,311	na	na	0.6	360
25-29	1.5	1,554	1.5	7.8	1,554	na	na	na	na	na	0.2	645
30-34	2.7	1,505	2.7	7.0	1,505	na	na	na	na	na	0.8	829
35-39	1.3	1,635	1.3	5.2	1,635	na	na	na	na	na	0.9	1,082
40-44	1.5	1,885	1.5	6.5	1,885	na	na	na	na	na	0.2	1,339
45-49	0.9	1,797	0.9	6.5	1,797	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	1,420

**Table PR.3.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men) (continued)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Thailand, 2019

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union <sup>4</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
<b>Education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	3.5	244	3.6	7.9	235	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	9	0.0	139
Primary	1.5	2,499	1.4	8.8	2,391	1.5	10.3	142	8.1	109	0.6	1,560
Lower secondary	2.1	2,563	2.4	9.7	2,185	4.7	18.5	381	8.9	378	0.8	1,280
Upper secondary	2.0	3,023	2.6	7.7	2,301	3.6	10.5	335	1.5	722	0.2	1,465
Higher	0.4	2,693	0.3	2.3	2,575	0.0	1.1	436	2.0	118	0.4	1,285
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	1.6	10,260	1.7	7.2	9,016	2.6	10.2	1,209	3.5	1,243	0.4	5,312
Non-Thai	1.2	763	1.0	4.7	671	0.6	5.4	102	13.0	92	1.9	419
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	1.4	2,177	1.4	6.7	1,939	5.1	8.9	239	7.6	239	1.2	963
Second	1.9	2,266	2.1	8.6	1,974	2.4	16.8	334	3.6	292	0.7	1,126
Middle	2.2	2,246	2.4	8.3	2,009	3.9	9.1	277	5.6	238	0.3	1,282
Fourth	1.8	2,141	2.0	7.2	1,878	0.8	6.1	222	4.5	263	0.3	1,217
Richest	0.5	2,193	0.5	4.0	1,888	0.0	5.1	239	0.7	304	0.1	1,142

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

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

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

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

na: not applicable

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown.

**Table PR.3.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)**

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Thailand, 2019

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>12,401</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>11,110</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>12,686</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>11,145</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>25,087</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>22,256</b>
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	1.7	1,291	na	na	3.5	1,540	na	na	2.7	2,831	na	na
15-17	0.9	834	na	na	3.4	1,078	na	na	2.3	1,911	na	na
18-19	3.3	457	na	na	3.7	463	na	na	3.5	920	na	na
20-24	2.4	1,610	16.9	1,610	3.9	1,155	24.8	1,155	3.0	2,764	20.2	2,764
25-29	2.4	1,649	12.0	1,649	5.8	1,422	23.5	1,422	3.9	3,070	17.3	3,070
30-34	4.0	1,741	14.1	1,741	4.4	1,559	22.4	1,559	4.2	3,300	18.0	3,300
35-39	3.2	1,900	14.1	1,900	6.4	1,955	22.0	1,955	4.8	3,854	18.1	3,854
40-44	3.7	2,168	15.2	2,168	3.8	2,353	20.4	2,353	3.8	4,520	17.9	4,520
45-49	2.2	2,044	13.5	2,044	5.0	2,703	22.4	2,703	3.8	4,747	18.6	4,747
na: not applicable												

**Table PR.3.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)**

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Thailand, 2019

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5,346</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4,771</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>4,916</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>11,023</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>9,687</b>
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	0.4	575	na	na	0.7	761	na	na	0.6	1,336	na	na
15-17	0.1	350	na	na	0.3	490	na	na	0.2	840	na	na
18-19	0.9	225	na	na	1.5	271	na	na	1.2	496	na	na
20-24	0.2	656	6.9	656	4.8	655	12.7	655	2.5	1,311	9.8	1,311
25-29	0.6	865	4.5	865	2.5	690	11.8	690	1.5	1,554	7.8	1,554
30-34	2.0	784	5.5	784	3.4	721	8.6	721	2.7	1,505	7.0	1,505
35-39	1.4	791	5.4	791	1.3	845	5.0	845	1.3	1,635	5.2	1,635
40-44	2.2	896	5.9	896	0.9	989	7.0	989	1.5	1,885	6.5	1,885
45-49	0.6	779	4.6	779	1.1	1,017	7.9	1,017	0.9	1,797	6.5	1,797
na: not applicable												

Table PR.3.3: Spousal age difference												
Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Thailand, 2019												
	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older <sup>1</sup>	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older <sup>2</sup>	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,123</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	22.9	45.2	29.1	2.8	100.0	89	18.1	54.8	17.6	9.5	100.0	548
Rural	11.5	68.2	14.0	6.3	100.0	184	19.8	49.2	15.0	16.0	100.0	575
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29	26.6	58.4	11.0	4.0	100.0	140
Central	17.3	61.6	17.7	3.4	100.0	92	12.2	50.7	24.7	12.4	100.0	353
North	24.8	63.4	6.7	5.2	100.0	39	13.8	55.0	14.2	16.9	100.0	196
Northeast	14.7	52.4	26.2	6.7	100.0	64	21.6	51.9	11.7	14.8	100.0	236
South	2.2	73.6	16.0	8.2	100.0	49	27.7	46.5	12.4	13.4	100.0	198
<b>Education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(16.5)	(56.9)	(16.7)	(9.9)	100.0	35
Primary	5.9	59.9	28.1	6.1	100.0	52	8.3	44.3	19.0	28.4	100.0	123
Lower secondary	15.4	63.1	16.8	4.7	100.0	158	21.3	51.8	16.8	10.0	100.0	325
Upper secondary	23.9	53.6	17.6	4.8	100.0	57	15.8	50.8	20.7	12.7	100.0	390
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	26.5	56.9	7.2	9.4	100.0	249
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	14.4	60.1	20.9	4.6	100.0	240	19.3	51.1	16.9	12.7	100.0	1,002
Non-Thai	(21.0)	(65.5)	(4.3)	(9.2)	100.0	33	16.0	59.3	11.1	13.6	100.0	120
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	18.0	53.9	21.4	6.6	100.0	82	15.0	59.1	17.5	8.4	100.0	247
Second	20.7	60.5	15.5	3.2	100.0	81	17.2	50.3	19.7	12.8	100.0	246
Middle	3.9	70.3	22.8	3.0	100.0	57	26.5	50.0	14.6	8.9	100.0	254
Fourth	16.9	61.6	13.1	8.3	100.0	44	17.2	46.2	13.6	23.1	100.0	246
Richest	(3.6)	(59.5)	(28.9)	(8.0)	100.0	9	18.6	56.1	15.8	9.5	100.0	130
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)												
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)												
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases    (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases												

## 8.4 VICTIMISATION

Crime can have a large impact on the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services<sup>7</sup>.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Information on weapons used during the last robbery, the circumstances of the latest assault and whether the last robbery or assault was reported to the police were also collected. However, the results were not shown in this report due to low number of unweighted cases.

---

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. Geneva: UN. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual on Victimization surveys 2009 web.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual%20on%20Victimization%20surveys%202009%20web.pdf).

**Table PR.4.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery <sup>A</sup>			Assault <sup>B</sup>						Number of women
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year <sup>1</sup>	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>25,087</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	12,401
Rural	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	12,686
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	4,160
Central	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	7,613
North	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	3,746
Northeast	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	6,020
South	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	3,549
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	2,831
15-17	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	1,911
18-19	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.1	0.2	920
20-24	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	2,764
25-29	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	3,070
30-34	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	3,300
35-39	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	3,854
40-44	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	4,520
45-49	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	4,747
<b>Education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	508
Primary	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	5,553
Lower secondary	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	4,739
Upper secondary	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	6,414
Higher	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	7,869
<b>Native language of household head</b>										
Thai	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	23,601
Non-Thai	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1,486
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	3,616
Second	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	4,855
Middle	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	5,197
Fourth	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	5,688
Richest	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	5,730

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

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

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown.

**Table PR.4.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			Number of men
	Robbery <sup>A</sup>			Assault <sup>B</sup>			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year <sup>1</sup>	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>11,023</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	5,346
Rural	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	5,677
<b>Region</b>										
Bangkok	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	1,792
Central	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	3,253
North	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	1,670
Northeast	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.3	2,671
South	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1,637
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.1	1,336
15-17	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.1	840
18-19	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	496
20-24	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	1,311
25-29	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	1,554
30-34	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	1,505
35-39	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1,635
40-44	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	1,885
45-49	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	1,797
<b>Education</b>										
Pre-primary or none	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	244
Primary	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	2,499
Lower secondary	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	2,563
Upper secondary	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	3,023
Higher	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	2,693
<b>Native language of household head</b>										
Thai	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	10,260
Non-Thai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	763
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	2,177
Second	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	2,266
Middle	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	2,246
Fourth	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	2,141
Richest	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2,193

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

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

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown.

## 8.5 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety.<sup>7</sup>

Tables PR.5.1W and PR.5.1M present data for women and men on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.5.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Thailand, 2019

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark <sup>1</sup>	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>25,087</b>
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	11.3	63.7	12.8	1.7	10.5	100.0	74.9	16.1	70.5	6.9	1.5	5.0	100.0	86.5	2.0	12,401
Rural	16.3	60.6	11.6	1.1	10.4	100.0	76.9	24.3	63.2	7.1	0.4	5.0	100.0	87.4	1.3	12,686
<b>Region</b>																
Bangkok	7.3	71.8	15.0	0.4	5.5	100.0	79.1	9.9	78.9	6.3	0.5	4.6	100.0	88.7	0.7	4,160
Central	10.0	61.5	12.2	2.7	13.5	100.0	71.4	21.3	63.2	7.5	2.2	5.8	100.0	84.4	3.1	7,613
North	20.3	60.2	9.9	0.7	8.9	100.0	80.5	27.8	60.6	5.2	0.5	5.9	100.0	88.5	0.9	3,746
Northeast	18.5	59.1	10.1	1.5	10.9	100.0	77.5	22.5	65.4	6.9	0.2	5.0	100.0	87.9	1.6	6,020
South	15.0	59.4	14.7	0.4	10.5	100.0	74.2	18.2	69.3	9.1	0.4	3.0	100.0	87.3	0.7	3,549
<b>Age</b>																
15-19	11.1	55.5	18.1	1.2	14.1	100.0	66.6	16.7	64.3	9.9	0.7	8.4	100.0	81.0	1.7	2,831
15-17	10.6	55.2	17.5	1.1	15.6	100.0	65.9	16.0	64.4	8.4	0.6	10.6	100.0	80.3	1.7	1,911
18-19	12.1	56.0	19.4	1.5	10.9	100.0	68.1	18.1	64.3	12.9	0.7	4.0	100.0	82.4	1.8	920
20-24	11.6	63.1	13.8	1.9	9.5	100.0	74.7	19.9	63.3	8.7	2.6	5.6	100.0	83.1	2.9	2,764
25-29	12.8	61.7	13.0	1.9	10.5	100.0	74.4	19.8	66.9	7.7	0.4	5.3	100.0	86.5	2.1	3,070
30-34	13.2	62.5	12.6	2.0	9.7	100.0	75.4	19.5	67.8	7.4	1.4	4.0	100.0	87.3	2.1	3,300
35-39	11.8	65.5	10.3	1.2	11.2	100.0	77.1	18.5	70.0	6.5	0.8	4.2	100.0	88.4	1.4	3,854
40-44	15.1	63.6	9.9	1.5	9.9	100.0	78.7	21.3	68.1	5.3	0.7	4.7	100.0	89.4	1.5	4,520
45-49	18.2	61.6	10.5	0.5	9.2	100.0	79.8	23.7	65.7	5.8	0.5	4.2	100.0	89.4	0.7	4,747

Table PR.5.1W: Feelings of safety (women) (continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Thailand, 2019

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark <sup>1</sup>	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
<b>Education</b>																
Pre-primary or none	13.5	72.0	4.8	0.2	9.4	100.0	85.5	15.4	73.7	3.6	0.0	7.2	100.0	89.1	0.3	508
Primary	17.6	62.3	10.6	0.8	8.7	100.0	79.8	22.5	65.8	6.7	0.5	4.5	100.0	88.2	1.0	5,553
Lower secondary	13.0	63.1	11.6	1.2	11.2	100.0	75.9	19.2	68.3	7.4	0.3	4.7	100.0	87.3	1.4	4,739
Upper secondary	12.0	60.5	14.3	1.4	11.7	100.0	72.5	18.6	66.4	7.9	0.7	6.4	100.0	85.0	1.6	6,414
Higher	13.1	62.2	12.4	2.0	10.2	100.0	75.3	20.9	66.5	6.5	1.8	4.3	100.0	87.4	2.4	7,869
<b>Native language of household head</b>																
Thai	14.1	61.8	12.1	1.4	10.6	100.0	75.8	20.6	66.4	7.0	1.0	5.0	100.0	86.9	1.7	23,601
Non-Thai	9.5	68.2	13.7	0.9	7.7	100.0	77.7	13.6	73.8	6.9	0.0	5.5	100.0	87.5	0.9	1,486
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																
Poorest	15.3	62.9	11.8	1.1	8.9	100.0	78.3	19.2	68.8	7.3	0.2	4.5	100.0	88.0	1.2	3,616
Second	14.3	61.0	14.0	1.0	9.6	100.0	75.2	19.7	65.7	9.3	0.2	5.1	100.0	85.3	1.1	4,855
Middle	13.8	61.7	13.0	0.4	11.0	100.0	75.4	20.9	66.1	7.5	0.4	5.1	100.0	86.9	0.8	5,197
Fourth	14.3	62.9	11.5	1.0	10.3	100.0	77.1	21.3	66.7	6.5	0.4	5.2	100.0	88.0	1.2	5,688
Richest	11.9	62.4	10.8	3.2	11.8	100.0	74.2	19.7	67.2	5.0	3.0	5.1	100.0	86.9	3.7	5,730

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown.

Table PR.5.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Thailand, 2019

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark <sup>1</sup>	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:					Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men	
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>11,023</b>
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	13.9	74.3	6.8	1.3	3.6	100.0	88.2	18.8	73.4	5.0	1.3	1.6	100.0	92.0	1.5	5,346
Rural	24.1	67.0	4.0	0.2	4.6	100.0	91.0	31.3	62.9	3.2	0.1	2.5	100.0	94.1	0.2	5,677
<b>Region</b>																
Bangkok	7.4	84.2	7.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	91.6	10.7	85.8	3.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	96.5	0.4	1,792
Central	13.7	72.6	7.1	1.9	4.6	100.0	86.1	22.9	66.4	5.8	2.0	2.8	100.0	88.9	2.1	3,253
North	28.9	63.7	3.7	0.5	3.2	100.0	92.6	36.2	59.7	2.3	0.2	1.6	100.0	95.8	0.7	1,670
Northeast	25.3	62.6	3.9	0.1	8.1	100.0	87.9	30.7	62.0	4.0	0.1	3.3	100.0	92.6	0.2	2,671
South	22.6	71.7	3.5	0.0	2.2	100.0	94.3	25.8	69.6	3.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	95.5	0.1	1,637
<b>Age</b>																
15-19	16.6	72.8	4.9	0.0	5.7	100.0	89.3	23.4	69.6	3.8	0.0	3.1	100.0	93.0	0.0	1,336
15-17	16.8	71.7	4.6	0.0	6.9	100.0	88.5	18.8	73.3	3.9	0.0	4.0	100.0	92.1	0.0	840
18-19	16.2	74.7	5.4	0.0	3.8	100.0	90.8	31.2	63.4	3.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	94.6	0.0	496
20-24	19.4	67.5	8.6	0.0	4.5	100.0	86.8	25.8	67.8	4.9	0.0	1.6	100.0	93.0	0.0	1,311
25-29	18.2	69.7	7.0	0.2	4.9	100.0	87.4	23.2	67.6	6.2	0.1	2.9	100.0	90.3	0.2	1,554
30-34	17.9	72.0	6.3	0.0	3.8	100.0	89.8	25.6	68.5	4.6	0.1	1.3	100.0	94.0	0.1	1,505
35-39	18.4	70.4	4.6	3.2	3.4	100.0	88.8	23.4	66.6	5.6	2.4	1.9	100.0	90.1	3.2	1,635
40-44	20.4	71.7	3.1	1.2	3.7	100.0	92.1	24.3	70.7	1.5	1.3	2.2	100.0	95.0	1.4	1,885
45-49	22.1	69.8	4.5	0.1	3.5	100.0	91.9	30.3	65.1	2.8	0.3	1.5	100.0	95.4	0.4	1,797

Table PR.5.1M: Feelings of safety (men) (continued)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Thailand, 2019

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark <sup>1</sup>	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:					Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men		
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark			Total	
<b>Education</b>																
Pre-primary or none	12.8	80.4	2.7	0.0	4.2	100.0	90.1	15.2	79.2	2.9	0.0	2.8	100.0	91.3	0.0	244
Primary	19.8	72.4	4.5	0.0	3.2	100.0	92.2	25.0	70.7	2.9	0.0	1.3	100.0	95.6	0.0	2,499
Lower secondary	18.8	69.0	8.0	0.3	4.0	100.0	87.8	25.8	65.2	6.2	0.2	2.5	100.0	91.0	0.5	2,563
Upper secondary	21.2	68.3	4.6	0.7	5.2	100.0	89.5	26.5	66.1	4.4	0.6	2.4	100.0	92.3	0.7	3,023
Higher	17.0	72.1	4.8	2.0	4.1	100.0	89.1	24.4	69.2	2.9	1.8	1.7	100.0	93.6	2.2	2,693
<b>Native language of household head</b>																
Thai	19.2	70.3	5.4	0.8	4.3	100.0	89.5	25.5	67.5	4.1	0.7	2.1	100.0	92.9	0.9	10,260
Non-Thai	17.8	74.6	5.5	0.0	2.1	100.0	91.4	21.8	73.8	3.4	0.1	0.9	100.0	94.7	0.1	763
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																
Poorest	15.2	76.1	5.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	90.9	20.4	73.8	3.9	0.0	2.0	100.0	93.7	0.1	2,177
Second	21.8	68.3	6.4	0.0	3.5	100.0	90.1	27.3	65.6	5.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	92.9	0.1	2,266
Middle	22.3	65.9	6.6	0.1	5.1	100.0	88.2	27.9	65.8	4.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	93.4	0.1	2,246
Fourth	19.9	70.3	4.9	1.2	3.7	100.0	90.2	26.0	67.4	3.5	1.2	2.0	100.0	93.4	1.4	2,141
Richest	16.3	72.5	4.2	2.4	4.7	100.0	88.8	24.5	67.4	3.7	2.1	2.3	100.0	91.9	2.6	2,193

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown.

## 8.6 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Thailand MICS 2019 assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.6.1W for women and in Table PR.6.1M for men.

Table PR.6.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)								
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Thailand, 2019								
	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:							Number of women
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons <sup>1</sup>	If she neglects household chores	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>25,087</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	2.7	4.5	2.1	1.4	1.0	5.8	2.4	12,401
Rural	4.0	6.2	3.8	1.2	1.0	8.6	4.2	12,686
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	0.7	3.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	4.3	2.3	4,160
Central	5.2	5.8	3.9	2.3	1.1	7.4	3.3	7,613
North	1.6	4.2	1.8	0.3	0.6	5.6	3.7	3,746
Northeast	2.5	5.1	3.6	0.9	0.9	7.9	3.5	6,020
South	5.6	7.8	3.9	2.0	1.0	10.7	3.9	3,549
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	3.8	5.4	3.6	1.1	0.8	8.0	3.4	2,831
20-24	4.1	6.5	3.1	1.8	1.8	8.2	3.7	2,764
25-29	2.5	4.5	2.4	0.8	0.9	6.2	2.9	3,070
30-34	5.8	7.2	4.2	2.7	1.0	9.0	2.8	3,300
35-39	2.9	5.0	2.5	1.0	0.8	6.4	2.8	3,854
40-44	3.3	4.6	2.3	0.9	0.8	6.5	3.6	4,520
45-49	1.9	4.8	3.0	1.1	1.0	6.9	3.9	4,747
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	4.5	6.5	1.8	1.4	3.3	8.1	4.4	508
Primary	2.8	5.8	3.1	1.0	1.1	8.1	4.2	5,553
Lower secondary	4.9	6.9	3.9	1.7	1.0	9.4	3.9	4,739
Upper secondary	2.7	4.9	2.3	0.8	0.7	6.6	3.3	6,414
Higher	3.2	4.3	2.9	1.6	0.9	5.8	2.4	7,869
<b>Marital/Union status</b>								
Currently married/in union	3.6	6.0	3.2	1.5	1.0	8.1	3.6	15,827
Formerly married/in union	2.3	4.4	1.9	0.5	1.2	6.0	3.8	2,185
Never married/in union	3.0	4.2	2.7	1.1	0.9	5.6	2.5	7,063
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	3.0	5.1	2.7	1.1	0.8	6.8	3.2	23,601
Non-Thai	8.2	8.6	7.3	4.3	2.8	14.5	4.8	1,486
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	4.7	6.3	3.9	1.6	1.5	9.4	4.5	3,616
Second	3.6	5.8	3.3	1.0	1.4	8.1	3.1	4,855
Middle	3.7	6.7	3.5	1.1	0.8	8.5	3.9	5,197
Fourth	1.9	4.2	2.2	0.9	0.5	6.0	3.4	5,688
Richest	3.3	4.1	2.4	2.0	0.8	5.1	2.2	5,730

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education and marital status categories are not shown.

**Table PR.6.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:							Number of men
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons <sup>1</sup>	If she neglects household chores	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>11,023</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	2.9	5.9	3.8	1.9	0.7	8.2	3.5	5,346
Rural	3.8	5.8	4.5	1.4	0.7	8.6	4.1	5,677
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	1.0	4.7	1.0	0.2	1.2	5.3	2.3	1,792
Central	4.8	8.0	6.7	3.5	0.1	11.1	4.9	3,253
North	2.0	4.9	1.5	0.2	0.5	6.1	5.6	1,670
Northeast	3.1	4.0	4.4	1.2	0.8	7.8	2.4	2,671
South	5.3	6.7	5.1	2.0	1.5	9.9	3.9	1,637
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	3.8	4.8	4.4	1.1	1.1	7.7	4.4	1,336
20-24	2.4	4.7	2.6	1.8	0.7	7.2	3.5	1,311
25-29	2.8	4.7	3.0	1.1	0.5	6.3	2.9	1,554
30-34	3.3	9.4	5.8	1.0	0.3	10.6	4.5	1,505
35-39	4.1	6.4	4.6	2.4	0.7	9.2	3.2	1,635
40-44	4.4	6.2	4.3	2.7	0.5	9.5	4.4	1,885
45-49	2.8	4.7	4.3	1.2	1.1	8.1	3.8	1,797
<b>Education</b>								
Pre-primary or none	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	4.0	1.1	244
Primary	3.0	6.2	3.8	1.4	1.0	9.0	4.6	2,499
Lower secondary	3.4	6.8	4.8	1.3	0.7	9.2	4.8	2,563
Upper secondary	4.2	7.3	4.7	1.9	0.9	10.1	4.3	3,023
Higher	2.8	3.4	3.7	2.1	0.3	5.7	1.7	2,693
<b>Marital/Union status</b>								
Currently married/in union	3.6	6.8	4.8	1.8	0.6	9.5	4.2	5,730
Formerly married/in union	5.1	7.9	6.1	1.4	1.1	11.7	7.0	674
Never married/in union	2.9	4.3	3.1	1.5	0.8	6.7	2.8	4,619
<b>Native language of household head</b>								
Thai	3.2	5.7	4.0	1.5	0.6	8.2	3.7	10,260
Non-Thai	6.1	7.4	6.6	3.3	2.2	11.9	5.5	763
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	3.5	5.8	5.1	1.9	1.3	10.4	4.3	2,177
Second	3.7	5.7	3.4	2.0	1.0	8.5	3.5	2,266
Middle	3.4	7.2	4.5	1.2	0.3	8.5	3.8	2,246
Fourth	3.1	5.9	4.4	1.0	0.4	7.4	4.6	2,141
Richest	3.2	4.6	3.6	2.2	0.6	7.3	2.8	2,193

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

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown.

### 9.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right<sup>1</sup>. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.<sup>2</sup>

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.<sup>3</sup>

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water<sup>4</sup>.

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.6 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

---

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

<sup>2</sup> WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf>.

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

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

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Thailand, 2019

	Main source of drinking water														Percentage using improved sources of drinking water <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Improved sources											Unimproved sources				
	Piped water				Tube-well/bore-hole	Protected well	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Bottled water <sup>A</sup>	Packaged water glass/cup <sup>A</sup>	Coin-operated water dispenser	Unprotected well	Surface water	Total		
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/stand-pipe												
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>101,020</b>
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	44.9	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.8	0.0	39.5	1.9	7.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	45,918
Rural	24.7	4.9	0.0	0.1	1.7	1.5	7.8	0.1	52.6	1.8	4.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	99.2	55,102
<b>Region</b>																
Bangkok	63.8	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	17.7	1.6	14.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	13,947
Central	43.0	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	4.5	0.0	33.7	2.5	8.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	28,377
North	28.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.4	4.5	0.0	55.6	1.9	4.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.8	17,545
Northeast	19.3	3.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	8.7	0.2	64.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	27,352
South	21.0	3.6	0.1	0.1	4.8	4.1	4.8	0.0	55.9	1.6	1.4	2.4	0.2	100.0	97.4	13,798
<b>Education of household head</b>																
Pre-primary or none	34.5	5.2	0.0	0.1	2.8	2.3	7.5	0.0	38.4	1.1	5.2	1.8	1.0	100.0	97.2	4,624
Primary	29.3	4.5	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.0	7.0	0.1	49.0	1.6	5.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	99.5	57,571
Lower secondary	33.6	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.2	3.5	0.0	45.1	2.2	8.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	10,788
Upper secondary	35.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.0	48.3	1.8	7.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	12,503
Higher	49.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	40.0	2.7	3.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	15,339
DK/Missing	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	48.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	195
<b>Native language of household head</b>																
Thai	34.5	3.8	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.7	5.0	0.0	47.1	1.9	5.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	95,260
Non-Thai	22.9	8.3	0.2	0.5	6.6	4.6	6.6	1.0	39.5	0.5	4.4	4.7	0.3	100.0	94.9	5,760
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																
Poorest	21.7	6.8	0.2	0.1	1.9	1.2	13.8	0.3	43.8	1.2	7.4	1.3	0.2	100.0	98.5	20,205
Second	25.8	4.8	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.6	5.8	0.0	50.8	1.5	7.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.5	20,206
Middle	28.4	3.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.9	4.1	0.0	53.5	1.7	6.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	20,214
Fourth	35.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	50.6	2.5	4.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	20,201
Richest	57.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	34.5	2.1	2.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.8	20,194

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

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Thailand, 2019

	Time to source of drinking water						Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources			Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes <sup>A</sup>	More than 30 minutes	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes <sup>A</sup>	More than 30 minutes			
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>101,020</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	45,918
Rural	98.9	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	55,102
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	13,947
Central	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	28,377
North	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	17,545
Northeast	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	27,352
South	96.8	0.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	13,798
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	96.9	0.3	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.2	4,624
Primary	99.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	57,571
Lower secondary	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	10,788
Upper secondary	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	12,503
Higher	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	15,339
DK/Missing	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	195
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	95,260
Non-Thai	93.8	1.1	0.0	5.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.9	5,760
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	97.7	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.5	20,205
Second	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	20,206
Middle	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	20,214
Fourth	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	20,201
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	20,194

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

<sup>A</sup> Includes cases where household members do not collect

**Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water**

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water				DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15				
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>101,020</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>274</b>	
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	0.1	45,918	47.5	8.8	0.0	43.7	100.0	46	
Rural	0.4	55,102	13.6	9.6	3.5	73.4	100.0	228	
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	0.0	13,947	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	
Central	0.2	28,377	8.8	9.2	0.0	81.9	100.0	46	
North	0.3	17,545	24.8	13.6	0.0	61.7	100.0	46	
Northeast	0.3	27,352	(26.7)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(71.2)	100.0	95	
South	0.6	13,798	9.5	16.1	9.6	64.8	100.0	83	
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	0.4	4,624	22.2	19.9	0.0	57.8	100.0	16	
Primary	0.4	57,571	21.1	7.9	3.8	67.2	100.0	211	
Lower secondary	0.1	10,788	21.1	13.2	0.0	65.7	100.0	7	
Upper secondary	0.1	12,503	18.9	19.1	0.0	62.0	100.0	13	
Higher	0.2	15,339	(2.1)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(88.9)	100.0	26	
DK/Missing	0.0	195	na	na	na	na	na	0	
<b>Source of drinking water</b>									
Improved	0.2	100,536	19.8	9.0	3.3	67.9	100.0	244	
Unimproved	6.2	483	14.8	12.7	0.0	72.5	100.0	30	
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	0.2	95,260	21.8	10.8	3.9	63.4	100.0	204	
Non-Thai	1.2	5,760	11.6	5.3	0.0	83.2	100.0	69	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	0.9	20,205	25.1	9.9	3.0	62.0	100.0	184	
Second	0.2	20,206	10.7	9.3	7.3	72.6	100.0	34	
Middle	0.2	20,214	9.6	8.9	0.0	81.5	100.0	31	
Fourth	0.1	20,201	(0.0)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(92.7)	100.0	23	
Richest	0.0	20,194	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	

na: not applicable

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

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

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by average time spent collecting water per day, Thailand, 2019

	Average time spent collecting water per day				Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	DK/Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	26
Rural	96.3	2.7	0.5	0.5	100.0	61
<b>Region</b>						
Bangkok	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Central	98.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	8
North	90.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
Northeast	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
South	98.1	0.0	1.1	0.7	100.0	29
<b>Education</b>						
Pre-primary or none	72.7	27.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
Primary	98.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	57
Lower secondary	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13
Upper secondary	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	8
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
<b>Age</b>						
<15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
15-49	92.9	5.6	1.1	0.4	100.0	29
50+	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	49
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	91.2	6.3	1.3	1.2	100.0	26
Female	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	61
<b>Source of drinking water</b>						
Improved	97.0	2.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	78
Unimproved	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	8
<b>Native language of household head</b>						
Thai	98.9	0.0	0.4	0.6	100.0	75
Non-Thai	86.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	97.4	2.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	70
Second	94.1	0.0	3.6	2.3	100.0	9
Middle	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	6
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Richest	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0

nc: not calculated

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

**Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed**

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>101,020</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>532</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	99.7	45,918	48.0	33.8	15.8	2.2	0.3	100.0	88
Rural	99.1	55,102	50.5	2.3	35.6	7.0	4.6	100.0	445
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	99.6	13,947	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Central	99.7	28,377	48.6	32.0	11.5	7.5	0.4	100.0	83
North	99.2	17,545	83.2	7.3	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	132
Northeast	99.1	27,352	41.2	1.4	42.4	5.7	9.2	100.0	223
South	99.3	13,798	18.7	0.0	64.9	16.5	0.0	100.0	85
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	98.8	4,624	51.4	6.1	35.8	6.6	0.0	100.0	51
Primary	99.2	57,571	48.0	8.1	32.6	6.5	4.8	100.0	427
Lower secondary	99.6	10,788	87.2	3.1	1.8	6.5	1.5	100.0	19
Upper secondary	99.7	12,503	(45.4)	(5.0)	(48.1)	(1.5)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Higher	99.9	15,339	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
DK/Missing	99.9	195	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
<b>Source of drinking water</b>									
Improved	99.4	100,536	49.9	7.4	32.5	6.2	3.9	100.0	530
Unimproved	99.1	483	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	99.5	95,260	54.2	9.7	23.6	7.4	5.1	100.0	404
Non-Thai	97.7	5,760	37.1	0.2	60.1	2.4	0.2	100.0	128
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	98.3	20,205	48.3	8.0	38.2	4.3	1.1	100.0	336
Second	99.5	20,206	23.7	3.4	36.7	19.6	16.7	100.0	83
Middle	99.5	20,214	81.3	2.6	12.8	2.9	0.4	100.0	82
Fourth	99.8	20,201	39.7	34.6	12.8	0.0	13.0	100.0	22
Richest	99.9	20,194	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9

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

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

Table WS.1.6: Household water treatment											
Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Thailand, 2019											
	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis- infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>101,020</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	61.4	13.3	0.3	0.6	32.3	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.1	37.5	45,918
Rural	80.8	6.4	0.2	1.7	10.7	0.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	16.3	55,102
<b>Region</b>											
Bangkok	35.5	21.5	0.0	0.2	58.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	64.2	13,947
Central	65.8	13.2	0.0	0.8	25.6	0.2	3.3	0.4	0.0	32.9	28,377
North	75.3	2.6	1.3	1.6	16.3	1.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	18.5	17,545
Northeast	91.0	2.8	0.0	1.1	4.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.7	27,352
South	79.8	12.1	0.1	2.8	7.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	13,798
<b>Education of household head</b>											
Pre-primary or none	78.8	10.5	0.3	2.5	9.3	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.2	17.6	4,624
Primary	76.4	8.8	0.3	1.6	14.9	0.5	2.4	0.2	0.1	21.0	57,571
Lower secondary	72.0	9.2	0.1	1.0	21.7	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	25.6	10,788
Upper secondary	69.9	10.7	0.2	0.7	23.1	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	29.0	12,503
Higher	55.4	11.2	0.2	0.2	41.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	44.4	15,339
Missing/DK	51.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	42.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	195
<b>Source of drinking water</b>											
Improved	72.0	9.5	0.3	1.2	20.6	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.1	25.9	100,536
Unimproved	70.0	22.8	0.0	2.7	9.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	25.6	483
<b>Native language of household head</b>											
Thai	71.5	9.3	0.3	1.1	21.4	0.4	2.1	0.1	0.1	26.3	95,260
Non-Thai	79.4	14.4	0.3	2.8	6.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	19.6	5,760
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	83.9	7.3	0.2	2.1	4.7	0.6	3.2	0.1	0.0	12.0	20,205
Second	82.7	6.6	0.2	1.5	9.2	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	14.6	20,206
Middle	78.3	9.0	0.4	1.5	12.9	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.0	19.6	20,214
Fourth	68.6	10.4	0.3	0.5	25.5	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	30.4	20,201
Richest	46.4	14.5	0.2	0.4	50.3	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.3	53.0	20,194

## 9.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five<sup>5</sup>. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place<sup>6,7</sup>.

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility. On the other hand, a facility lacking water and/or soap is considered 'limited service'.

---

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

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

<sup>7</sup> Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises													
Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Thailand, 2019													
	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and				Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available	detergent available	dishwashing liquid available			
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101,020</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>92,059</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>95,958</b>
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	78.5	9.4	3.0	9.1	100.0	45,918	98.2	53.5	20.1	69.4	40,361	91.5	41,759
Rural	72.5	21.3	4.5	1.6	100.0	55,102	97.2	41.8	17.3	73.8	51,697	87.0	54,199
<b>Region</b>													
Bangkok	72.3	3.8	3.7	20.2	100.0	13,947	98.9	59.9	27.4	67.2	10,614	92.0	11,126
Central	78.3	12.3	3.9	5.5	100.0	28,377	98.4	55.0	18.4	63.7	25,720	90.2	26,825
North	85.5	10.4	3.1	0.9	100.0	17,545	97.8	39.1	10.7	73.8	16,826	89.3	17,379
Northeast	65.9	28.3	5.0	0.8	100.0	27,352	96.3	44.4	22.0	82.6	25,766	87.2	27,146
South	77.4	17.8	2.5	2.3	100.0	13,798	97.5	35.8	14.7	68.3	13,133	87.3	13,482
<b>Education of household head</b>													
Pre-primary or none	69.2	20.3	6.8	3.7	100.0	4,624	94.8	36.0	12.8	67.5	4,140	77.8	4,452
Primary	72.2	20.4	4.8	2.6	100.0	57,571	97.5	41.1	18.6	75.6	53,289	87.5	56,060
Lower secondary	76.4	13.5	3.4	6.8	100.0	10,788	97.1	49.0	17.1	69.1	9,697	88.5	10,059
Upper secondary	81.0	10.5	2.3	6.2	100.0	12,503	97.8	50.2	20.5	70.5	11,446	92.0	11,727
Higher	82.9	3.9	1.1	12.1	100.0	15,339	99.2	69.9	19.5	61.5	13,306	96.4	13,479
DK/Missing	86.3	6.4	0.0	7.2	100.0	195	100.0	15.9	10.1	79.1	180	97.1	180
<b>Native language of household head</b>													
Thai	75.7	15.5	3.6	5.2	100.0	95,260	97.8	48.2	18.9	71.8	86,892	89.7	90,317
Non-Thai	68.1	21.6	8.2	2.1	100.0	5,760	94.1	25.4	12.1	74.2	5,167	77.7	5,641
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	55.0	33.9	8.5	2.6	100.0	20,205	96.2	30.0	16.5	73.4	17,955	79.1	19,675
Second	67.2	23.4	5.2	4.3	100.0	20,206	97.1	39.0	19.6	74.9	18,289	85.7	19,330
Middle	79.2	13.9	3.3	3.6	100.0	20,214	97.9	44.3	18.7	75.7	18,826	90.5	19,483
Fourth	86.9	6.7	1.7	4.6	100.0	20,201	98.0	51.3	16.9	72.7	18,924	93.3	19,273
Richest	87.9	1.5	0.7	9.9	100.0	20,194	99.0	70.0	20.9	62.5	18,064	96.9	18,197

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

### 9.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third<sup>8</sup>, and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide<sup>9</sup>.

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS.3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene<sup>10</sup>. Table WS.3.5 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

---

<sup>8</sup> Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

<sup>9</sup> WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases. A Global Strategy 2015-2020*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.  
[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO\\_FWC\\_WSH\\_15.12\\_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1).

<sup>10</sup> WHO, UNICEF and JMP. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017.  
<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Thailand, 2019

	Type of sanitation facility used by household										Total	Percentage using improved sanitation <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility						
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with lab	Flush/Pour flush to elsewhere	Other	DK/Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where									
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>101,020</b>
<b>Are</b>													
Urban	22.9	75.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	45,918
Rural	10.5	85.5	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.5	55,102
<b>Region</b>													
Bangkok	41.6	58.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	13,947
Central	14.0	85.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	28,377
North	9.1	85.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	17,545
Northeast	11.0	86.4	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	27,352
South	14.0	80.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.0	13,798
<b>Education of household head</b>													
Pre-primary or none	16.5	76.8	5.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.1	4,624
Primary	12.1	85.0	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	57,571
Lower secondary	16.3	81.9	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	10,788
Upper secondary	22.0	75.6	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	12,503
Higher	26.4	71.9	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	15,339
DK/Missing	12.0	62.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.7	195
<b>Location of sanitation facility</b>													
In dwelling	17.1	80.6	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	89,649
In plot/yard	8.4	86.5	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	11,054
Elsewhere	4.4	79.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.8	194
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	0.0	115
No response	0.0	75.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.7	8
<b>Native language of household head</b>													
Thai	16.2	81.3	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.7	95,260
Non-Thai	15.8	77.3	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.5	5,760
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	10.0	84.8	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.9	20,205
Second	12.7	84.3	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	20,206
Middle	13.5	84.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	20,214
Fourth	17.5	80.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	20,201
Richest	26.9	71.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	20,194

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Thailand, 2019

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Total	Number of household members
	Not shared <sup>1</sup>	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	Shared by		Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)			
		5 households or less	More than 5 households				5 households or less	Public facility				
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101,020</b>	
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	96.8	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45,918	
Rural	97.3	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	55,102	
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	95.7	2.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,947	
Central	98.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28,377	
North	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,545	
Northeast	95.8	0.5	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27,352	
South	96.8	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	13,798	
<b>Education of household head</b>												
Pre-primary or none	95.1	2.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	4,624	
Primary	96.7	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	57,571	
Lower secondary	96.6	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,788	
Upper secondary	98.0	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,503	
Higher	99.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,339	
DK/Missing	76.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	195	
<b>Location of sanitation facility</b>												
In dwelling	98.2	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89,649	
In plot/yard	89.9	5.4	1.9	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,054	
Elsewhere	49.8	26.4	4.5	8.1	0.0	1.6	6.9	2.7	0.0	100.0	194	
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	115	
No response	65.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	8	
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	97.3	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	95,260	
Non-Thai	93.5	2.8	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	100.0	5,760	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	91.6	3.9	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	20,205	
Second	98.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,206	
Middle	98.6	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,214	
Fourth	98.5	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,201	
Richest	98.6	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,194	

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

Na: not applicable

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Thailand, 2019																					
	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities <sup>1</sup>	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities	
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To un-covered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To un-covered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if emptied					Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>84,082</b>
<b>Area</b>																					
Urban	6.9	41.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.3	42.5	5.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	49.2	0.2	50.5	35,195
Rural	3.7	54.7	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.4	34.1	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	37.5	0.8	61.7	48,887
<b>Region</b>																					
Bangkok	12.3	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	44.9	16.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	61.7	0.0	38.3	8,125
Central	3.0	35.7	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	57.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	60.5	0.4	39.1	24,153
North	2.2	53.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.8	35.3	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.1	100.0	40.1	0.3	59.7	15,917
Northeast	6.4	80.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.8	7.6	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	8.5	0.5	91.0	24,161
South	5.2	23.0	1.9	1.8	0.0	2.4	56.5	3.4	0.0	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	64.9	1.8	33.2	11,725
<b>Education of household head</b>																					
Pre-primary or none	3.4	37.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.7	46.7	2.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.4	0.1	100.0	55.5	0.6	43.9	3,819
Primary	5.0	54.6	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.5	33.0	1.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	36.8	0.5	62.7	50,239
Lower secondary	4.7	40.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.2	46.2	4.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	52.3	0.6	47.1	8,991
Upper secondary	5.6	43.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.4	42.4	3.5	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	47.9	0.5	51.6	9,719
Higher	5.3	41.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.0	44.9	5.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	50.8	0.6	48.5	11,188
DK/Missing	0.0	79.4	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	10.6	10.0	79.4	126

**Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities (continued)**

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Thailand, 2019

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities <sup>1</sup>	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied					
<b>Type of sanitation facility</b>																					
Flush to septic tank	5.2	50.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.4	38.6	2.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	42.3	0.6	57.1	81,940
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.5	50.9	1.8	0.8	0.0	1.1	44.5	0.5	100.0	46.7	0.8	52.5	2,142
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.5	50.7	1.8	0.8	0.0	1.1	44.6	0.5	100.0	46.9	0.8	52.3	2,092
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	(66.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(33.4)	(0.0)	(66.6)	40
<b>Native language of household head</b>																					
Thai	5.3	50.1	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.4	36.9	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	41.4	0.6	58.1	79,320
Non-Thai	1.2	35.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.5	50.0	4.4	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.1	100.0	60.1	0.4	39.5	4,762
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																					
Poorest	2.9	53.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.0	32.9	4.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	40.1	0.6	59.4	17,864
Second	3.9	49.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	2.1	36.7	3.5	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	42.7	0.7	56.7	17,529
Middle	5.1	45.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.4	41.8	2.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	46.4	0.7	52.9	17,411
Fourth	6.1	49.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.3	39.0	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	42.1	0.4	57.5	16,591
Richest	7.7	49.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.0	38.2	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	40.7	0.4	59.0	14,687

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

na: not applicable

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

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

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Thailand, 2019

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)				Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site <sup>1</sup>	Connected to sewer					
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101,020</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	37.7	0.2	38.7	23.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	45,918
Rural	33.3	0.7	54.7	10.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	55,102
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	35.9	0.0	22.3	41.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,947
Central	51.5	0.3	33.3	14.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	28,377
North	36.4	0.2	54.1	9.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,545
Northeast	7.5	0.4	80.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27,352
South	55.2	1.6	28.2	14.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	13,798
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	45.8	0.5	36.3	16.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	4,624
Primary	32.1	0.5	54.7	12.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	57,571
Lower secondary	43.6	0.5	39.3	16.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	10,788
Upper secondary	37.2	0.4	40.1	22.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,503
Higher	37.1	0.5	35.4	26.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,339
DK/Missing	6.9	6.4	51.4	12.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	195
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	34.4	0.5	48.3	16.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	95,260
Non-Thai	49.7	0.3	32.7	15.9	0.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	5,760
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	35.4	0.5	52.5	10.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	20,205
Second	37.0	0.6	49.1	13.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,206
Middle	39.9	0.6	45.6	13.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,214
Fourth	34.6	0.4	47.2	17.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,201
Richest	29.6	0.3	42.9	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,194

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

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

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of household population using:																
	Drinking water					Sanitation					Handwashing <sup>A</sup>					Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
	Basic service <sup>1</sup>	Limited service	Un improved	Surface water	Total	Basic service <sup>2</sup>	Limited service	Un improved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility <sup>B</sup>	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>101,020</b>
<b>Area</b>																	
Urban	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.8	2.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	83.3	4.6	3.0	9.1	100.0	80.4	45,918
Rural	99.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	97.3	2.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	85.6	8.3	4.5	1.6	100.0	82.7	55,102
<b>Region</b>																	
Bangkok	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	4.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	73.4	2.7	3.7	20.2	100.0	69.7	13,947
Central	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	85.3	5.4	3.9	5.5	100.0	83.6	28,377
North	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	98.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	88.4	7.5	3.1	0.9	100.0	87.4	17,545
Northeast	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.5	7.7	5.0	0.8	100.0	82.6	27,352
South	97.4	0.0	2.4	0.2	100.0	96.8	2.2	0.3	0.7	100.0	85.3	9.9	2.5	2.3	100.0	80.8	13,798
<b>Education of household head</b>																	
Pre-primary or none	97.2	0.0	1.8	1.0	100.0	95.1	4.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	74.9	14.6	6.8	3.7	100.0	69.8	4,624
Primary	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	96.7	2.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	85.2	7.4	4.8	2.6	100.0	81.9	57,571
Lower secondary	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.6	3.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	82.5	7.4	3.4	6.8	100.0	79.3	10,788
Upper secondary	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	86.3	5.2	2.3	6.2	100.0	84.6	12,503
Higher	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	84.7	2.0	1.1	12.1	100.0	83.8	15,339
DK/Missing	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	76.2	0.6	23.3	0.0	100.0	90.1	2.7	0.0	7.2	100.0	66.6	195
<b>Native language of household head</b>																	
Thai	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.3	2.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	85.0	6.2	3.6	5.2	100.0	82.5	95,260
Non-Thai	94.9	0.0	4.7	0.3	100.0	93.5	5.0	0.4	1.1	100.0	76.1	13.6	8.2	2.1	100.0	67.3	5,760
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																	
Poorest	98.5	0.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	91.6	7.3	0.5	0.6	100.0	77.0	11.9	8.5	2.6	100.0	69.3	20,205
Second	99.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.1	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	82.0	8.5	5.2	4.3	100.0	80.0	20,206
Middle	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	87.3	5.9	3.3	3.6	100.0	85.8	20,214
Fourth	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	89.0	4.7	1.7	4.6	100.0	87.5	20,201
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.3	2.1	0.7	9.9	100.0	85.8	20,194

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1<sup>A</sup> For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.<sup>B</sup> Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see / other". See table WS.2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

## CHAPTER 10 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

### 10.1 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.<sup>1</sup>

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as ‘free economic help’ and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Thailand include state welfare card, old age allowance, child support grant or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and tables EQ.1.1W and EQ.1.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.1.2 and EQ.1.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5–14 separately.

Table EQ.1.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.1.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5–24. SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, ‘Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months’, was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.<sup>2</sup> Table EQ.1.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.1.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.1.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5–24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

---

<sup>1</sup> UNICEF. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam*. A methodological report. New York: UNICEF, 2016.

<http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTgvMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRUYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BftW9kdWxIXORlY2VtYmVyXzlwMTZFRkIQQUwUERGIl1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

<sup>2</sup> UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014. [http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/GARPR\\_2014\\_guidelines\\_en\\_0.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf).

**Table EQ.1.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2019

	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by											Number of women covered by health insurance
	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of women	Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer	Local administrative organization	State enterprises/independent agencies	Other	
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>25,087</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>24,508</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	97.1	12,401	0.3	1.5	39.0	8.7	52.3	5.7	0.0	1.3	0.2	12,044
Rural	98.3	12,686	0.7	1.0	20.4	4.5	75.5	4.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	12,464
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	94.8	4,160	0.0	2.7	53.7	8.9	40.4	2.5	0.0	1.7	0.1	3,944
Central	98.3	7,613	0.5	1.4	40.0	8.7	52.5	5.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	7,487
North	97.7	3,746	0.5	0.4	18.7	7.8	73.6	7.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	3,658
Northeast	97.9	6,020	0.9	1.0	15.2	2.8	79.8	4.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	5,896
South	99.3	3,549	0.3	0.6	15.5	4.4	78.8	3.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	3,523
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	98.2	2,831	0.8	0.1	3.0	5.8	92.6	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	2,781
20-24	96.9	2,764	0.2	0.8	29.5	5.8	67.4	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	2,679
25-29	96.2	3,070	0.2	1.6	47.5	6.0	48.5	3.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	2,954
30-34	97.9	3,300	0.1	2.4	40.6	6.8	53.2	4.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	3,229
35-39	98.6	3,854	0.2	1.4	37.0	7.2	55.7	6.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	3,799
40-44	97.9	4,520	0.5	1.3	29.6	6.9	62.1	5.9	0.1	1.5	0.2	4,425
45-49	97.8	4,747	1.1	1.0	20.2	6.8	71.4	6.9	0.2	0.7	0.1	4,640
<b>Education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	73.8	508	2.8	3.6	13.1	1.5	80.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	375
Primary	96.6	5,553	0.9	0.9	13.8	1.5	84.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	5,366
Lower secondary	98.2	4,739	0.4	1.8	24.7	3.2	73.3	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	4,654
Upper secondary	98.9	6,414	0.5	1.0	25.9	5.2	71.4	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	6,346
Higher	98.7	7,869	0.2	1.3	47.1	13.5	37.8	12.9	0.2	1.8	0.1	7,767

**Table EQ.1.1W: Health insurance coverage (women) (continued)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2019

	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by											Number of women covered by health insurance
	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of women	Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer	Local administrative organization	State enterprises/independent agencies	Other	
<b>Marital status</b>												
Ever married/in union	97.6	18,011	0.6	1.3	29.6	5.5	64.2	4.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	17,577
Never married/in union	97.9	7,063	0.3	1.2	29.6	9.2	63.7	5.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	6,917
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	98.1	23,601	0.5	1.2	30.7	6.9	62.9	5.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	23,158
Non-Thai	90.8	1,486	0.7	2.3	10.4	0.8	85.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.3	1,349
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	93.7	3,616	0.7	1.4	16.4	1.3	82.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	3,390
Second	97.9	4,855	0.8	1.6	24.9	2.1	73.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	4,755
Middle	98.4	5,197	0.4	1.4	28.9	3.4	67.8	2.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	5,115
Fourth	98.9	5,688	0.3	0.9	32.4	5.1	62.3	5.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	5,626
Richest	98.1	5,730	0.4	1.1	39.1	17.8	43.7	13.5	0.2	2.3	0.1	5,621
<b><sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage</b>												
na: not applicable												
Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education and marital status categories are not shown.												

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2019

	Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by											Number of men covered by health insurance
	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of men	Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer	Local administrative organization	State enterprises/independent agencies	Other	
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>11,023</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>10,744</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	97.0	5,346	0.3	2.6	39.8	6.6	52.3	5.2	0.1	1.3	0.5	5,184
Rural	97.9	5,677	0.3	1.6	18.2	4.3	77.8	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	5,560
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	94.2	1,792	0.0	3.0	54.5	6.4	37.4	3.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	1,688
Central	96.8	3,253	0.2	3.3	43.4	8.1	50.0	3.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	3,150
North	97.6	1,670	0.4	1.3	16.3	6.0	76.9	5.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1,630
Northeast	98.9	2,671	0.7	1.3	11.7	2.4	84.7	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	2,642
South	99.8	1,637	0.0	1.1	13.0	3.6	81.9	2.9	0.0	0.8	0.9	1,634
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	97.4	1,336	0.7	0.0	1.4	4.5	93.3	3.7	0.0	0.3	1.4	1,301
20-24	97.0	1,311	0.1	1.7	25.0	5.6	72.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	1,272
25-29	96.4	1,554	0.3	2.5	39.0	4.7	55.4	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	1,499
30-34	96.9	1,505	0.1	2.9	41.2	4.5	54.0	4.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	1,458
35-39	97.7	1,635	0.1	4.5	35.3	7.1	57.8	4.2	0.1	1.4	0.1	1,597
40-44	97.9	1,885	0.3	1.5	27.7	6.0	64.7	5.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	1,846
45-49	98.5	1,797	0.5	1.5	26.9	5.1	65.8	4.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	1,770
<b>Education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	60.9	244	0.4	1.6	19.5	0.0	78.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	149
Primary	96.8	2,499	0.5	2.6	15.4	2.4	81.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	2,420
Lower secondary	99.0	2,563	0.4	2.1	26.1	2.1	71.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	2,538
Upper secondary	98.9	3,023	0.2	1.6	27.9	4.3	68.5	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	2,989
Higher	98.4	2,693	0.2	2.4	44.3	12.8	40.5	11.2	0.2	2.4	0.7	2,648

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2019

	Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by											Number of men covered by health insurance
	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of men	Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer	Local administrative organization	State enterprises/independent agencies	Other	
<b>Marital status</b>												
Ever married/in union	97.8	6,404	0.3	2.0	30.7	5.0	62.9	4.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	6,266
Never married/in union	97.0	4,619	0.3	2.3	25.6	6.0	69.1	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	4,478
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	98.1	10,260	0.3	1.9	29.8	5.7	64.6	4.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	10,063
Non-Thai	89.2	763	0.7	5.5	11.5	0.6	79.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	681
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	92.5	2,177	0.3	3.5	18.4	0.5	78.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	2,015
Second	98.4	2,266	0.3	3.4	26.6	2.5	70.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,229
Middle	98.8	2,246	0.4	0.6	26.6	4.6	70.1	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	2,219
Fourth	98.9	2,141	0.4	1.7	33.8	5.1	63.6	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	2,118
Richest	98.6	2,193	0.1	1.5	37.3	14.1	45.4	12.8	0.5	2.9	0.9	2,162
<b><sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage</b>												
na: not applicable												
Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown.												

**Table EQ.1.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-14 years)**

Percentage of children age 5-14 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 5-14 years	Among children age 5-14 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by								Number of children age 5-14 years covered by health insurance
			Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer <sup>B</sup>	Local administrative organization <sup>B</sup>	State enterprises/independent agencies <sup>B</sup>	Other	
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>17,143</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>16,951</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	98.5	6,706	0.3	0.0	9.0	90.2	7.3	0.1	0.9	2.0	6,605
Rural	99.1	10,437	0.4	0.1	5.9	95.3	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	10,346
<b>Region</b>											
Bangkok	95.9	1,669	0.0	0.0	11.0	91.4	4.3	0.3	1.4	1.5	1,600
Central	99.5	4,485	0.2	0.0	8.3	93.6	5.4	0.0	0.4	3.0	4,464
North	99.0	2,820	0.3	0.0	10.2	94.0	5.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	2,792
Northeast	98.8	5,339	0.7	0.0	3.1	93.0	5.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	5,273
South	99.7	2,830	0.1	0.3	7.6	93.9	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	2,822
<b>Age</b>											
5-11	98.7	8,369	0.4	0.1	8.4	93.6	4.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	8,263
12-14	99.0	8,774	0.3	0.0	5.9	93.1	5.4	0.1	0.6	1.6	8,688
<b>School attendance</b>											
Attending <sup>A</sup>	98.9	16,893	0.3	0.1	7.1	93.4	5.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	16,711
Not attending	95.8	250	0.4	0.1	7.2	91.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	240
<b>Mother's education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	94.7	596	0.8	0.0	1.4	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	565
Primary	99.0	6,765	0.6	0.0	4.2	97.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	6,696
Lower secondary	99.2	3,010	0.3	0.0	4.7	97.8	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.1	2,987
Upper secondary	99.1	3,347	0.1	0.0	6.0	98.2	0.8	0.0	0.6	2.3	3,316
Higher	98.9	3,420	0.1	0.2	17.1	74.5	21.0	0.3	1.3	1.6	3,382

**Table EQ.1.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-14 years) (continued)**

Percentage of children age 5-14 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 5-14 years	Among children age 5-14 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by								Number of children age 5-14 years covered by health insurance
			Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer <sup>B</sup>	Local administrative organization <sup>B</sup>	State enterprises/independent agencies <sup>B</sup>	Other	
<b>Native language of household head</b>											
Thai	99.1	15,941	0.3	0.1	7.6	93.0	5.4	0.1	0.4	1.1	15,790
Non-Thai	96.6	1,202	0.6	0.0	0.4	97.4	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1,161
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	98.3	3,374	0.4	0.0	3.6	99.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	3,318
Second	98.8	3,628	0.3	0.0	3.4	98.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,585
Middle	99.1	3,668	0.5	0.0	4.4	97.1	1.6	0.1	0.5	1.8	3,635
Fourth	99.5	3,336	0.4	0.0	7.1	92.2	6.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	3,320
Richest	98.6	3,137	0.1	0.2	18.4	78.2	17.2	0.4	1.5	1.6	3,094
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-14)											
<p><sup>A</sup> Includes attendance to early childhood education</p> <p><sup>B</sup> Insurance covered under parents status is referred</p> <p>Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.</p>											

Table EQ.1.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2019

	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by										Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of children under age 5	Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer <sup>A</sup>	Local administrative organization <sup>A</sup>	State enterprises/independent agencies <sup>A</sup>	Other	
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>13,689</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>13,416</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	97.2	5,037	0.2	0.2	6.8	90.4	5.3	0.2	1.7	0.3	4,896
Rural	98.5	8,652	0.5	0.0	4.1	94.8	3.8	0.1	0.6	0.3	8,520
<b>Region</b>											
Bangkok	93.8	1,200	0.0	0.1	11.1	90.2	4.5	0.0	2.0	0.5	1,125
Central	97.4	3,461	0.2	0.1	6.0	91.6	4.1	0.1	2.1	0.8	3,373
North	97.9	2,189	0.5	0.1	8.4	93.7	5.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	2,144
Northeast	99.1	4,483	0.8	0.0	2.1	94.5	3.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	4,442
South	99.0	2,355	0.2	0.1	3.5	93.6	5.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	2,333
<b>Age</b>											
0-11 months	96.9	2,460	0.2	0.0	3.6	93.8	4.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	2,384
12-23 months	97.7	2,614	0.6	0.2	4.0	93.5	4.4	0.1	0.9	0.2	2,553
24-35 months	98.4	2,752	0.3	0.1	4.3	94.3	3.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	2,708
36-47 months	98.5	3,028	0.6	0.1	6.2	90.5	5.3	0.1	2.0	0.7	2,981
48-59 months	98.4	2,835	0.3	0.0	7.0	94.0	4.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	2,789
<b>Mother's education</b>											
Pre-primary or none	84.3	438	0.7	0.0	1.5	98.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	369
Primary	97.9	3,988	0.5	0.0	2.6	96.5	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	3,906
Lower secondary	98.6	2,749	0.5	0.1	2.1	96.7	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.8	2,709
Upper secondary	99.1	3,170	0.3	0.0	3.3	96.9	1.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	3,142
Higher	98.4	3,341	0.3	0.2	12.6	82.1	12.6	0.4	2.5	0.2	3,289

Table EQ.1.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5) (continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Thailand, 2019

	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by										Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of children under age 5	Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Private health insurance	UHC scheme	Government officer <sup>A</sup>	Local administrative organization <sup>A</sup>	State enterprises/independent agencies <sup>A</sup>	Other	
<b>Native language of household head</b>											
Thai	98.6	12,509	0.4	0.1	5.5	92.9	4.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	12,329
Non-Thai	92.1	1,180	0.9	0.0	0.3	96.0	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	1,086
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	95.4	2,674	0.4	0.0	2.1	98.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	2,552
Second	98.5	3,125	0.6	0.0	1.6	98.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	3,078
Middle	98.8	2,890	0.5	0.1	2.1	94.4	3.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	2,855
Fourth	99.0	2,835	0.2	0.1	4.4	93.9	4.1	0.4	1.0	0.8	2,807
Richest	98.1	2,165	0.2	0.1	18.8	76.3	15.7	0.4	3.4	0.3	2,123
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)											
^ Insurance covered under parents status is referred											
Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of mother's education status category is not shown.											

**Table EQ.1.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support**

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of economic assistance programmes	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/external economic support	Number of households
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>35,604</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>			
Male	97.5	58.2	21,358
Female	99.1	66.7	14,246
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	97.4	49.5	17,196
Rural	98.8	72.9	18,408
<b>Region</b>			
Bangkok	96.9	37.0	5,549
Central	97.3	49.5	10,067
North	98.8	75.6	6,299
Northeast	99.9	80.4	9,141
South	97.0	60.9	4,548
<b>Age of household head</b>			
15-19	98.0	14.9	209
20-24	87.7	15.1	709
25-49	96.0	36.1	12,044
50+	99.6	77.0	22,642
<b>Household with orphans</b>			
With at least one orphan	98.4	68.0	595
With no orphans	98.1	61.5	35,009
<b>Native language of household head</b>			
Thai	99.3	61.5	33,685
Non-Thai	78.2	62.3	1,919
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	94.2	73.5	8,658
Second	98.9	63.9	7,531
Middle	99.7	63.6	6,881
Fourth	99.6	56.2	6,508
Richest	99.4	45.2	6,026

Table EQ.1.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
	State welfare card	Old age allowance	Child support grant	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>101,020</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>									
Male	37.7	29.2	3.9	2.2	1.9	39.1	68.0	32.0	62,854
Female	40.2	35.6	4.6	2.2	2.1	38.0	70.6	29.4	38,165
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	27.2	27.5	2.9	3.1	1.5	32.8	59.7	40.3	45,918
Rural	48.2	35.0	5.2	1.4	2.3	43.6	76.7	23.3	55,102
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	9.0	18.5	1.7	3.2	2.0	24.8	44.5	55.5	13,947
Central	24.4	26.9	4.0	3.3	1.0	36.8	60.7	39.3	28,377
North	55.5	42.1	3.9	2.4	4.0	38.5	81.3	18.7	17,545
Northeast	56.5	37.3	4.6	1.0	2.1	45.1	80.3	19.7	27,352
South	41.2	29.9	6.6	1.2	1.0	43.9	72.8	27.2	13,798
<b>Education household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	46.9	45.5	3.5	0.5	2.0	30.7	70.0	30.0	4,624
Primary	49.8	41.4	4.3	0.6	2.1	40.6	76.9	23.1	57,571
Lower secondary	30.8	15.9	4.6	1.7	2.2	39.2	61.8	38.2	10,788
Upper secondary	27.5	15.4	4.5	2.6	1.5	38.4	59.5	40.5	12,503
Higher	9.1	15.0	2.7	8.9	1.7	33.3	51.7	48.3	15,339
DK/Missing	23.3	7.0	43.7	0.0	0.0	52.4	87.8	12.2	195
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	38.5	32.4	4.1	2.3	2.0	38.5	69.3	30.7	95,260
Non-Thai	40.5	18.6	5.6	0.2	0.7	41.8	64.4	35.6	5,760
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	56.6	37.9	4.1	0.1	2.1	35.9	74.4	25.6	20,205
Second	50.6	33.8	4.6	0.4	2.4	40.4	73.3	26.7	20,206
Middle	43.0	32.0	4.6	1.1	1.7	42.8	72.2	27.8	20,214
Fourth	30.4	29.0	4.7	1.9	2.4	39.0	67.5	32.5	20,201
Richest	12.6	25.2	2.8	7.5	1.2	35.3	57.6	42.4	20,194

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1

Table EQ.1.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	State welfare card	Old age allowance	Child support grant	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits	
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>16,189</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>									
Male	44.6	29.6	2.2	0.2	1.7	23.2	60.2	39.8	9,632
Female	48.2	37.7	2.8	0.4	2.1	24.3	66.4	33.6	6,557
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	32.3	24.4	2.0	0.4	1.4	16.0	45.7	54.3	6,116
Rural	54.5	38.1	2.7	0.2	2.1	28.3	73.0	27.0	10,073
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	9.2	7.8	0.7	0.4	1.2	8.2	20.6	79.4	1,920
Central	28.5	24.7	2.1	0.1	1.0	17.7	46.5	53.5	3,838
North	63.7	46.0	1.8	0.4	3.3	25.2	80.4	19.6	2,872
Northeast	62.3	41.1	2.9	0.3	2.3	31.1	78.8	21.2	5,587
South	44.6	30.8	4.4	0.3	0.7	26.9	64.1	35.9	1,972
<b>Age of household head</b>									
15-19	7.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.8	23.0	29.8	70.2	157
20-24	6.3	0.6	5.4	0.0	0.7	8.2	17.4	82.6	477
25-29	9.2	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.5	7.2	14.7	85.3	707
30-34	16.1	1.1	6.4	0.0	0.6	18.9	29.2	70.8	807
35-39	29.4	2.9	3.8	0.0	1.0	34.9	47.3	52.7	873
40-44	36.3	4.6	2.9	0.0	1.5	34.7	54.2	45.8	1,192
45-49	45.0	5.8	2.1	0.0	2.0	33.7	59.2	40.8	1,538
50-59	48.5	7.2	2.3	0.1	1.8	23.2	60.9	39.1	3,915
60-69	61.0	71.5	1.8	0.7	2.4	23.2	80.9	19.1	3,425
70+	59.8	77.9	1.6	0.5	2.3	19.7	82.5	17.5	3,099

**Table EQ.1.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles (continued)**

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Thailand, 2019									
	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	State welfare card	Old age allowance	Child support grant	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	45.3	42.3	1.4	0.1	1.5	18.3	61.7	38.3	1,331
Primary	53.8	40.5	2.2	0.2	2.0	25.2	71.2	28.8	11,053
Lower secondary	27.5	10.5	2.6	0.7	1.9	21.4	40.7	59.3	1,726
Upper secondary	25.3	6.1	4.1	0.2	1.0	24.1	41.7	58.3	1,353
Higher	12.3	3.0	1.8	1.3	1.1	14.2	24.9	75.1	703
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	47.3	34.6	2.4	0.3	2.0	23.6	64.2	35.8	14,714
Non-Thai	33.5	15.6	2.5	0.1	0.5	24.6	47.9	52.1	1,475
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	50.3	36.3	2.1	0.1	2.0	21.2	64.7	35.3	8,658
Second	41.2	29.1	2.8	0.4	1.7	26.5	60.4	39.6	7,531

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education of household head status category is not shown.

**Table EQ.1.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households**

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	State welfare card	Old age allowance	Child support grant	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>21,158</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>									
Male	39.8	23.4	7.0	1.3	2.3	69.7	83.1	16.9	13,085
Female	46.5	31.4	8.2	1.3	2.3	70.8	87.6	12.4	8,073
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	31.4	22.9	5.6	2.0	1.8	67.1	80.3	19.7	8,270
Rural	49.4	28.7	8.6	0.8	2.6	72.0	87.7	12.3	12,888
<b>Region</b>									
Bangkok	8.5	13.5	3.6	1.9	3.4	59.7	69.8	30.2	2,084
Central	27.1	22.0	6.9	2.4	1.2	67.6	79.3	20.7	5,550
North	55.5	32.5	7.0	1.2	4.4	73.4	90.6	9.4	3,461
Northeast	56.5	32.7	7.4	0.5	2.4	72.4	89.4	10.6	6,628
South	47.1	23.3	11.2	0.7	1.0	72.7	88.2	11.8	3,434
<b>Age of household head</b>									
15-19	8.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	2.4	45.4	52.0	48.0	134
20-24	29.3	4.0	16.2	0.0	3.5	26.8	54.8	45.2	169
25-29	25.0	2.4	12.1	0.1	0.7	44.6	62.0	38.0	476
30-34	31.7	5.3	13.4	0.3	1.2	65.5	76.7	23.3	1,159
35-39	33.2	8.9	7.8	0.2	2.4	76.0	83.7	16.3	2,016
40-44	31.3	5.5	5.5	0.1	1.3	73.2	81.4	18.6	2,707
45-49	37.0	9.4	4.9	0.8	2.0	73.4	84.1	15.9	2,734
50-59	43.5	8.5	8.2	0.7	2.2	66.9	83.4	16.6	5,270
60-69	52.4	66.3	7.2	3.4	3.3	71.8	91.9	8.1	4,083
70+	60.6	73.8	6.7	2.5	2.8	73.7	93.9	6.1	2,409

Table EQ.1.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households (continued)

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Number of children under age 18
	State welfare card	Old age allowance	Child support grant	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits	
<b>Education of household head</b>									
Pre-primary or none	51.9	40.7	6.6	0.2	2.5	65.2	85.9	14.1	915
Primary	52.9	36.1	7.5	0.3	2.4	71.8	88.6	11.4	11,968
Lower secondary	36.5	10.8	8.4	0.5	2.8	68.8	81.9	18.1	2,502
Upper secondary	31.7	12.2	7.8	1.7	1.8	69.5	80.8	19.2	2,808
Higher	11.7	9.8	5.3	5.7	2.0	66.5	74.9	25.1	2,890
DK/Missing	(21.9)	(7.0)	(40.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.8)	(97.0)	(3.0)	73
<b>Native language of household head</b>									
Thai	42.0	27.2	7.3	1.4	2.4	70.4	85.0	15.0	19,581
Non-Thai	46.9	16.6	9.1	0.2	0.9	66.3	82.5	17.5	1,577
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	61.3	31.8	8.8	0.0	1.9	73.0	89.3	10.7	4,104
Second	55.8	29.8	7.8	0.2	3.2	72.1	89.3	10.7	4,522
Middle	46.6	26.8	7.7	0.4	2.0	72.4	86.7	13.3	4,477
Fourth	31.5	22.8	7.5	1.0	2.9	68.0	82.3	17.7	4,217
Richest	13.3	20.4	5.2	5.1	1.4	64.2	75.4	24.6	3,839
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers									
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									

**Table EQ.1.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households**

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year, Thailand, 2019

	Education related financial or material support				Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support <sup>1</sup>	No school support	
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>15,843</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>					
Male	54.5	74.6	78.2	21.8	7,924
Female	53.1	74.7	78.0	22.0	7,918
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	50.2	66.8	71.0	29.0	6,747
Rural	56.5	80.5	83.4	16.6	9,095
<b>Region</b>					
Bangkok	40.9	52.4	53.7	46.3	1,970
Central	52.9	70.3	76.2	23.8	4,275
North	51.0	82.1	84.9	15.1	2,536
Northeast	58.7	81.4	84.6	15.4	4,618
South	59.3	79.6	81.8	18.2	2,444
<b>Age</b>					
5-9	62.5	86.5	89.5	10.5	4,446
10-14	61.0	84.5	88.2	11.8	6,482
15-19	42.3	59.5	63.2	36.8	3,973
20-24	11.9	14.8	17.8	82.2	941
<b>School management</b>					
Public	58.2	79.1	82.4	17.6	13,539
Non-public	21.6	46.9	49.9	50.1	1,773
Non-formal education/Home school	51.6	57.6	65.9	34.1	495
DK/Missing	12.9	12.3	15.2	84.8	35
<b>Education of household head</b>					
Pre-primary or none	55.4	76.8	79.8	20.2	587
Primary	57.0	80.3	83.2	16.8	8,508
Lower secondary	57.1	72.8	79.5	20.5	1,760
Upper secondary	51.2	70.0	72.0	28.0	2,232
Higher	43.6	61.4	65.7	34.3	2,702
<b>Native language of household head</b>					
Thai	53.7	74.6	78.1	21.9	14,827
Non-Thai	55.4	76.1	77.8	22.2	1,015
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	59.5	86.3	88.6	11.4	2,725
Second	57.7	77.5	80.0	20.0	3,303
Middle	58.7	78.0	81.1	18.9	3,274
Fourth	50.2	72.3	76.2	23.8	3,156
Richest	44.1	61.5	66.7	33.3	3,386

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education of household head status category is not shown.

## 10.2 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

**Table EQ.2.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Poor status	Work position	Other reason	Any reason <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>25,087</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	3.0	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.6	1.6	5.3	5.9	1.0	11.5	88.5	12,401
Rural	2.8	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.8	6.0	5.1	0.6	11.1	88.9	12,686
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	1.7	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.9	0.9	6.3	8.9	2.2	13.9	86.1	4,160
Central	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.5	4.1	3.7	0.3	7.9	92.1	7,613
North	2.2	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.8	0.8	5.5	5.0	0.4	11.1	88.9	3,746
Northeast	4.3	0.9	2.9	1.7	3.5	2.8	6.4	5.4	0.9	12.5	87.5	6,020
South	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	2.3	7.0	6.3	0.6	13.6	86.4	3,549
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	2.5	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	4.9	3.4	1.0	10.1	89.9	2,831
15-17	2.5	1.1	2.5	2.7	2.0	1.8	4.4	3.0	0.8	9.6	90.4	1,911
18-19	2.7	1.7	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	5.7	4.1	1.4	11.2	88.8	920
20-24	3.7	0.7	1.9	2.4	3.8	2.2	6.1	6.3	1.1	13.0	87.0	2,764
25-29	4.1	1.1	2.2	1.3	3.4	2.4	5.4	5.6	0.7	10.9	89.1	3,070
30-34	2.5	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.5	5.4	5.1	0.8	10.9	89.1	3,300
35-39	2.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.1	5.1	5.9	1.1	10.4	89.6	3,854
40-44	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.6	5.2	5.5	0.8	10.6	89.4	4,520
45-49	2.8	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	7.0	6.2	0.5	12.9	87.1	4,747

**Table EQ.2.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women) (continued)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Poor status	Work position	Other reason	Any reason <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	21.1	0.7	1.3	1.1	7.5	2.2	12.2	10.9	0.9	28.4	71.6	508
Primary	3.0	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.4	7.9	7.1	1.2	14.2	85.8	5,553
Lower secondary	3.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.2	7.6	5.4	0.9	12.8	87.2	4,739
Upper secondary	2.1	1.2	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.0	4.9	5.2	0.7	11.1	88.9	6,414
Higher	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.4	3.1	4.4	0.6	7.3	92.7	7,869
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	2.4	0.9	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.6	5.3	5.3	0.8	10.5	89.5	23,601
Non-Thai	10.1	6.3	4.6	6.3	6.6	3.1	10.8	8.5	1.2	24.1	75.9	1,486
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	5.7	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.5	10.8	8.1	1.0	18.0	82.0	3,616
Second	3.1	1.5	2.5	2.2	3.1	2.7	8.2	7.7	1.0	15.2	84.8	4,855
Middle	2.8	1.1	1.8	1.7	2.6	1.3	5.3	4.5	1.2	9.9	90.1	5,197
Fourth	2.3	1.3	2.1	1.4	2.3	1.4	4.3	4.8	0.5	9.8	90.2	5,688
Richest	1.6	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.9	3.6	0.7	6.5	93.5	5,730
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1												
Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown.												

**Table EQ.2.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Poor status	Work position	Other reason	Any reason <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>11,023</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	3.2	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.7	6.3	6.8	1.1	11.6	88.4	5,346
Rural	2.7	1.1	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	6.4	6.3	0.5	12.8	87.2	5,677
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.1	7.7	10.5	2.8	16.2	83.8	1,792
Central	2.9	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.6	5.1	5.0	0.5	9.3	90.7	3,253
North	1.6	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.9	1.2	8.4	6.1	0.2	13.0	87.0	1,670
Northeast	4.0	0.3	3.3	1.8	3.4	3.5	6.1	6.5	0.3	12.7	87.3	2,671
South	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.1	2.4	5.7	6.0	0.4	12.0	88.0	1,637
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	1.3	1.5	3.2	2.3	2.7	2.0	4.7	3.6	1.0	10.6	89.4	1,336
15-17	1.2	1.2	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.6	3.7	0.4	8.4	91.6	840
18-19	1.3	2.0	4.0	1.9	3.2	1.3	6.5	3.4	1.8	14.3	85.7	496
20-24	4.1	0.8	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.1	4.5	5.8	0.6	12.4	87.6	1,311
25-29	3.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	3.2	8.2	8.2	0.8	13.9	86.1	1,554
30-34	4.5	1.2	1.8	1.5	3.0	2.0	6.9	7.5	0.4	10.3	89.7	1,505
35-39	1.3	0.8	2.0	1.3	2.1	0.7	4.9	6.3	0.7	11.9	88.1	1,635
40-44	2.5	0.9	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.2	7.8	7.3	0.6	13.4	86.6	1,885
45-49	3.1	0.5	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.7	6.7	6.7	1.2	12.5	87.5	1,797

**Table EQ.2.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men) (continued)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Thailand, 2019

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Poor status	Work position	Other reason	Any reason <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Education</b>												
Pre-primary or none	29.2	0.8	1.4	1.4	6.4	7.2	24.2	19.1	1.1	39.5	60.5	244
Primary	4.4	0.9	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.6	8.4	8.1	1.2	14.9	85.1	2,499
Lower secondary	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	7.1	6.5	0.8	11.6	88.4	2,563
Upper secondary	2.1	0.8	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.4	4.5	5.7	0.6	10.2	89.8	3,023
Higher	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	4.2	5.0	0.4	10.0	90.0	2,693
<b>Native language of household head</b>												
Thai	2.3	0.6	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.9	5.9	6.2	0.7	11.2	88.8	10,260
Non-Thai	12.1	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.9	3.6	12.1	11.7	0.9	25.1	74.9	763
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	7.7	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.2	3.6	11.9	10.0	1.0	19.8	80.2	2,177
Second	3.3	1.3	3.3	2.0	3.7	2.7	7.0	8.5	0.5	15.3	84.7	2,266
Middle	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	6.3	6.3	1.1	10.0	90.0	2,246
Fourth	1.4	0.7	2.3	1.2	2.5	1.4	3.7	4.8	0.8	8.9	91.1	2,141
Richest	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	2.8	3.1	0.4	7.0	93.0	2,193
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1												
Note: Less than 25 unweighted 'DK/missing' cases of education status category is not shown.												



© UNICEF Thailand

## APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

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

The primary objective of the sample design for the Thailand MICS 2019 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for municipal and non-municipal areas (urban and rural areas), and for the five regions (Bangkok, Central, North, Northeast and South) of the country. Urban and rural areas in each of the provinces were defined as sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Thailand MICS 2019, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2015-2016, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

The Thailand MICS 2019 sample also included oversampling for 17 specific provinces. The first five provinces (Songkhla, Satun, Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat) were identified as survey domains due to the prolonged unrest situation in the predominantly Muslim population and the lack of access to and quality of social and healthcare services. The following eight provinces (Chainat, Sakaeo, Mae Hong Son, Tak, Buri Ram, Kalasin, Nakhon Phanom and Phattalung) were identified as survey domains since they were the poorest provinces with an equity focus in each region according to the national poverty rate in 2017. The other four provinces (Ratchaburi, Kanchanaburi, Si Sa Ket and Yasothon) were equity provinces from the previous round. Data for these priority provinces will be treated separately and analysed to produce an equity provinces' report.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2019 Household Basic Information Survey (HBIS). The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

### A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Thailand MICS 2019 partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Thailand from the 2019 HBIS sampling frame was first examined by region, priority province, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame							
Distribution of EAs and households, by region, priority province, urban and rural, 2019 HBIS							
	Number of provinces	Number of EAs (2019 HBIS)			Number of Households (2019 HBIS)		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2,985</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>423,526</b>	<b>196,136</b>	<b>227,336</b>
<b>Region/Priority province</b>							
Bangkok	1	150	150	-	16,174	16,174	-
Central	25	951	450	501	136,463	56,872	79,591
Chainat		33	15	18	4,694	2,096	2,598
Sakaeo		33	15	18	4,852	1,844	3,008
Ratchaburi		33	15	18	5,326	2,096	3,230
Kanchanaburi		42	18	24	5,481	1,636	3,845
North	17	639	315	324	95,191	42,959	52,232
Mae Hong Son		39	18	21	4,969	2,354	2,615
Tak		33	18	15	6,335	2,840	3,495

**Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame (continued)**

Distribution of EAs and households, by region, priority province, urban and rural, 2019 HBIS							
	Number of provinces	Number of EAs (2019 HBIS)			Number of Households (2019 HBIS)		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Northeast	20	738	366	372	97,167	45,731	51,436
Buri Ram		36	18	18	4,724	2,371	2,353
Si Sa Ket		36	18	18	4,467	2,093	2,374
Yasothon		36	18	18	4,274	2,259	2,015
Kalasin		45	21	24	5,370	2,234	3,136
Nakhon Phanom		33	18	15	3,972	2,126	1,846
South	14	507	249	258	78,531	34,400	44,131
Songkhla		39	21	18	6,003	2,577	3,426
Satun		33	15	18	5,265	1,834	3,431
Phattalung		36	18	18	5,394	2,781	2,613
Pattani		33	15	18	4,728	1,960	2,768
Yala		36	18	18	6,605	3,246	3,359
Narathiwat		33	15	18	5,408	1,925	3,483

The overall sample size for the Thailand MICS 2019 was calculated as 40,660 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the stunting prevalence among children age 0-4 years. Since the survey results are tabulated at the regional level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each domain. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

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

where:

$n$  = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

$4$  = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

$r$  = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

$deff$  = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

$RME$  = the relative margin of error of  $r$  to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates

$pb$  = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator,  $r$ , is based

$AveSize$  = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

$RR$  = the predicted response rate

For the calculation,  $r$  (stunting prevalence) was assumed to be 10.5 percent based on the national estimate from the MICS 2015-2016. The value of  $deff$  (design effect) was taken as 5.1 based on the estimate from the MICS 2015-2016;  $pb$  (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 13 percent<sup>1</sup>;  $AveSize$  (mean

<sup>1</sup> The actual proportion of children under 5 years in the population is 5%, but because of oversampling of children under 5 (see section A.3) the sample proportion will be approximately 13%.

household size) was taken as 3.1 persons per household; and the response rate was assumed to be 90 percent, based on experience from the MICS 2015-2016. The resulting number of sample households from this exercise was rounded to 33,300 households for national-level estimates. With this sample size the RME would be around 12 percent.

The survey also provided estimates for 5 regions and 17 provinces (out of 77 provinces). The 17 provinces were allocated between 820 and 1,900 sample households. The overall sample size for the Thailand MICS 2019 became 40,660 households, and the number of households selected per cluster for the Thailand MICS 2019 was determined as 20 households (30 for Bangkok), based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the clusters and households to the domains. Based on results from the MICS 2015-2016, it was estimated that the RME's for the provinces would be approximately between 15 and 23 percent, except for Bangkok where the RME would be higher due to the smaller sample size.

<b>Table SD.2: Sample allocation</b>						
Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households by region, priority province, urban and rural, Thailand 2019						
	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>40,660</b>	<b>17,280</b>	<b>23,380</b>
<b>Region/Priority province</b>						
Bangkok	150	150	-	4,500	4,500	-
Central	513	227	286	10,260	4,540	5,720
Chainat	95	64	31	1,900	1,280	620
Sakaeo	81	20	61	1,620	400	1,220
Ratchaburi	95	38	57	1,900	760	1,140
Kanchanaburi	82	30	52	1,640	600	1,040
North	304	95	209	6,080	1,900	4,180
Mae Hong Son	42	6	36	840	120	720
Tak	41	11	30	820	220	600
Northeast	587	172	415	11,740	3,440	8,300
Buri Ram	95	28	67	1,900	560	1,340
Si Sa Ket	91	14	77	1,820	280	1,540
Yasothon	95	25	70	1,900	500	1,400
Kalasin	95	49	46	1,900	980	920
Nakhon Phanom	73	16	57	1,460	320	1,140
South	404	145	259	8,080	2,900	5,180
Songkhla	92	50	42	1,840	1,000	840
Satun	46	9	37	920	180	740
Phattalung	83	42	41	1,660	840	820
Pattani	41	7	34	820	140	680
Yala	41	11	30	820	220	600
Narathiwat	41	8	33	820	160	660

## A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS) AND LISTING ACTIVITIES

The sampling frame which was used for the selection of PSUs was from the 2019 HBIS which was conducted in October to December 2018. This survey is carried out annually, and provided an up-to-date listing of 2,985 PSUs per year, selected from all EAs of the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This master sampling frame is used as the sampling frame for several national surveys (e.g. Labour Force Survey and Socio-Economic Survey). The sample design for the HBIS is stratified, single-stage cluster sampling. The Enumeration Area (EA) is the sampling unit and Probability proportional to size (PPS) is applied for selecting the EAs in each stratum. The measure of size is the number of households in each EA from the 2010 Census.

In the 17 priority provinces where provincial estimates were required the sample of EAs from the HBIS sample was not sufficient, so additional EAs were selected from the EAs sampling frame, which was derived from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Before selecting the additional EAs, the selected EAs from the HBIS were excluded from the sampling frame and then the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) systematic sampling was applied for the selection of additional EAs in each province by administrative area. This additional listing was conducted in January to March 2019.

## A.3 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams of Provincial Statistical Offices and Field Administration Division (for Bangkok) in the field for each enumeration area. The households listed in each EA were then sequentially numbered separately for the households with and without children under 5 years, and a sample of households was selected separately from each group using random systematic selection procedures. A total of 20 households (30 for Bangkok) were selected in each enumeration area. The household selection software developed by NSO for systematic random selection of households was distributed to Provincial Statistical Offices for this purpose.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households. The household selection software automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households. All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The households listed in each sample cluster were divided into two strata for the second stage selection: households with children under age 5 and households without children under age 5. A separate sample of households was selected from each group, using a higher sampling rate for households with children under 5. This sampling strategy increased the number of children under 5 in the sample to increase the precision of the indicators based on under-5 children.

Of the 20 households (30 for Bangkok) selected in each cluster, the target number of sample households with children under age 5 years was 10 (15 for Bangkok). Therefore, in sample clusters where more than 10 households (15 for Bangkok) with children under age 5 were listed, 10 (15 for Bangkok) of these households were selected using random systematic sampling; and 10 (15 for Bangkok) households without children under age 5 were selected from the other stratum. In sample clusters where 10 or less (15 or less for Bangkok) households with children under 5 were listed, all of these households were selected for the survey. In these clusters, the number of households without children under 5 to be selected was equal to 20 (30 for Bangkok) minus the number of households with children.

#### A.4 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Thailand MICS 2019 sample is not self-weighting. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum ( $h$ ) and PSU ( $i$ ):

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

The term  $f_{hi}$ , the sampling probability for the  $i$ -th sample PSU in the  $h$ -th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

where  $p_{shi}$  is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage  $s$  for the  $i$ -th sample PSU in the  $h$ -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h},$$

$n_h$  = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum  $h$

$M_{hi}$  = number of households in the sampling frame for the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

$M_h$  = total number of households in the sampling frame for stratum  $h$

$p_{2hi}$  = proportion of the PSU listed in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$ ; for Thailand MICS 2019,  $p_{2hi} = 1$  for all sample PSUs, since no PSU was segmented

$p_{3hi}$  = final stage probability of selecting households from the listing in the  $i$ -th sample PSU, separately for households with and without children under 5, as explained below.

The last stage probability of selection in each sample EA is different for households with and without children under 5. For this reason, separate weights were calculated for each group of households in the sample EA.

Based on the stratified two-stage sample design, the probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 within a sample EA was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(wc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(wc)}}{M'_{hi(wc)}},$$

where:

$f_{hi(wc)}$  = probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

$n_h$ ,  $M_{hi}$ ,  $M_h$  and  $p_{2hi}$  are identical to the earlier definition

$m_{hi(wc)}$  = number of sample households with children under 5 selected in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

$M'_{hi(wc)}$  = total number of households with children under 5 listed in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

The corresponding overall probability of selection for the households without children was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(woc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(woc)}}{M'_{hi(woc)}},$$

where:

$f_{hi(woc)}$  = probability of selection for the sample households without children under 5 in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

$m_{hi(woc)}$  = number of sample households without children under 5 selected in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

$M'_{hi(woc)}$  = total number of households without children under 5 listed in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the sampling frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households with and without children under 5 in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households with and without children under 5 years in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where  $RR_h$  is the response rate for the sample households in stratum  $h$ , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum  $h$  out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum  $h$ .

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

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where  $RR_{qh}$  is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum  $h$ , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum  $h$  who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum, separately for the groups of households with and without children under age 5. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates for the Thailand MICS 2019 are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50 percent subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-14 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-14 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-14 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-14 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-14 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

The Thailand MICS 2019 full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each enumeration area, separately for the groups of households with and without children. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men and under-5 questionnaires. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.009261 and 17.872195 in the 1,958 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under-5s and 5-14-year olds with these sample weights.



© National Statistical Office

## APPENDIX B ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Thailand MICS 2019 is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility rate, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value ( $r$ ) of the indicator and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in SPSS Version 24 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all regions (Tables SE.4 to SE.8).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of improved sanitation facilities
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2019											
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>											
Access to electricity	SR.1	7.1.1	0.9990	0.0002	0.000	1.871	1.368	101,020	35,604	0.999	0.999
Access to the internet at home	SR.8	-	0.5901	0.0079	0.013	9.138	3.023	35,604	35,604	0.574	0.606
Ownership of mobile phone	-	-	0.9532	0.0025	0.003	4.919	2.218	35,604	35,604	0.948	0.958
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>											
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	-	1.4445	0.0815	0.056	na	na	na	na	1.282	1.607
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	3.7.2	23.4183	4.0023	0.171	na	na	na	na	15.414	31.423
Early childbearing	TM.2	-	0.0914	0.0041	0.045	0.596	0.772	2,764	2,953	0.083	0.100
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	-	0.7297	0.0081	0.011	5.825	2.414	15,827	17,671	0.714	0.746
Unmet need for family planning	-	-	0.0804	0.0047	0.059	5.322	2.307	15,827	17,671	0.071	0.090
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	3.7.1&3.8.1	0.8798	0.0062	0.007	5.367	2.317	12,820	14,933	0.868	0.892
Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)	TM.5a	-	0.9860	0.0020	0.002	1.146	1.071	1,843	3,916	0.982	0.990
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	-	0.9005	0.0066	0.007	1.887	1.374	1,843	3,916	0.887	0.914
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	3.1.2	0.9914	0.0016	0.002	1.124	1.060	1,843	3,916	0.988	0.994
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Women)	TM.29	-	0.5097	0.0128	0.025	3.775	1.943	5,595	5,800	0.484	0.535
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Men)	TM.29	-	0.4887	0.0122	0.025	1.565	1.251	2,647	2,612	0.464	0.513
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Women)	TM.31	-	0.2772	0.0075	0.027	6.867	2.621	24,293	24,214	0.262	0.292
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Men)	TM.31	-	0.2444	0.0098	0.040	5.511	2.348	10,497	10,505	0.225	0.264
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>											
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	3.b.1&3.8.1	0.8990	0.0090	0.010	2.572	1.604	2,614	2,879	0.881	0.917
Polio immunization coverage	TC.S1		0.8778	0.0097	0.011	2.499	1.581	2,614	2,879	0.859	0.897
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	3.b.1	0.9366	0.0085	0.009	3.468	1.862	2,614	2,879	0.920	0.954
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	7.1.2	0.8426	0.0046	0.005	5.753	2.398	101,020	35,604	0.833	0.852
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	-	0.3399	0.0101	0.030	1.770	1.331	1,843	3,916	0.320	0.360
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	-	0.1400	0.0055	0.039	0.185	0.430	1,255	748	0.129	0.151
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	-	0.4071	0.0118	0.029	0.427	0.654	1,255	748	0.384	0.431
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	-	0.2408	0.0081	0.034	1.754	1.324	5,074	4,873	0.225	0.257
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	-	0.0768	0.0037	0.048	2.477	1.574	12,559	12,862	0.069	0.084
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	2.2.1	0.1333	0.0072	0.054	5.685	2.384	12,301	12,605	0.119	0.148
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	2.2.2	0.0770	0.0045	0.058	3.534	1.880	12,138	12,435	0.068	0.086
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	2.2.2	0.0921	0.0044	0.048	2.850	1.688	12,138	12,435	0.083	0.101

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample (continued)											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2019											
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Minimum iodised salt consumption	TC.S4	-	0.7030	0.0069	0.010	7.955	2.820	34,680	35,020	0.689	0.717
Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member	TC.49a	-	0.9234	0.0045	0.005	2.480	1.575	8,639	8,856	0.915	0.932
Early stimulation and responsive care by father	TC.49b	-	0.3394	0.0083	0.024	2.725	1.651	8,639	8,856	0.323	0.356
Early stimulation and responsive care by mother	TC.49c	-	0.6219	0.0091	0.015	3.143	1.773	8,639	8,856	0.604	0.640
Availability of children's books	TC.50	-	0.3391	0.0085	0.025	4.440	2.107	13,689	13,689	0.322	0.356
Availability of playthings	TC.51	-	0.7983	0.0079	0.010	5.319	2.306	13,689	13,689	0.782	0.814
Availability of electronic device as playthings	TC.S7	-	0.5278	0.0084	0.016	3.877	1.969	13,689	13,689	0.511	0.545
Early child development index	TC.S3	4.2.1	0.9286	0.0058	0.006	2.952	1.718	5,863	5,787	0.917	0.940
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	4.2.2	0.9848	0.0023	0.002	0.853	0.924	1,155	2,352	0.980	0.989
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	4.1.1	0.5711	0.0139	0.024	1.914	1.383	3,060	2,415	0.543	0.599
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	4.1.1	0.5116	0.0109	0.021	1.138	1.067	3,060	2,415	0.490	0.533
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	16.9.1	0.9978	0.0003	0.000	0.703	0.838	13,689	13,689	0.997	0.998
Violent discipline	PR.2	16.2.1	0.5765	0.0085	0.015	7.370	2.715	28,402	24,726	0.559	0.594
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	5.3.1	0.0303	0.0028	0.093	0.798	0.893	2,764	2,953	0.025	0.036
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	5.3.1	0.2019	0.0092	0.046	1.566	1.252	2,764	2,953	0.183	0.220
Safety (women)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.7589	0.0094	0.012	12.087	3.477	25,087	25,087	0.740	0.778
Safety (men)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.8964	0.0078	0.009	7.187	2.681	11,023	11,023	0.881	0.912
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.4.1	0.9952	0.0005	0.001	2.046	1.430	101,020	35,604	0.994	0.996
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.8898	0.0045	0.005	7.049	2.655	95,958	34,330	0.881	0.899
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	3.8.1	0.9962	0.0009	0.001	7.205	2.684	101,020	35,604	0.994	0.998
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9708	0.0030	0.003	11.267	3.357	101,020	35,604	0.965	0.977
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	6.2.1	0.4745	0.0086	0.018	10.533	3.245	101,020	35,604	0.457	0.492
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	1.3.1	0.6900	0.0065	0.009	6.971	2.640	101,020	35,604	0.677	0.703
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1129	0.0053	0.047	7.160	2.676	25,087	25,087	0.102	0.124
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1220	0.0073	0.060	5.451	2.335	11,023	11,023	0.107	0.137
na: not applicable											

**Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2019

	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>											
Access to electricity	SR.1	7.1.1	0.9991	0.0004	0.000	2.324	1.525	45,918	14,244	0.998	1.000
Access to the internet at home	SR.8	-	0.6513	0.0133	0.020	11.139	3.337	17,196	14,244	0.625	0.678
Ownership of mobile phone	-	-	0.9627	0.0036	0.004	5.259	2.293	17,196	14,244	0.955	0.970
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>											
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	-	1.0558	0.1070	0.101	na	na	na	na	0.842	1.270
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	3.7.2	12.7761	2.6751	0.209	na	na	na	na	7.426	18.126
Early childbearing	TM.2	-	0.0795	0.0047	0.059	0.351	0.592	1,610	1,171	0.070	0.089
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	-	0.7218	0.0140	0.019	6.377	2.525	7,144	6,517	0.694	0.750
Unmet need for family planning	-	-	0.0851	0.0081	0.095	5.442	2.333	7,144	6,517	0.069	0.101
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	3.7.1&3.8.1	0.8717	0.0102	0.012	5.203	2.281	5,764	5,584	0.851	0.892
Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)	TM.5a	-	0.9867	0.0029	0.003	0.887	0.942	756	1,406	0.981	0.992
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	-	0.9140	0.0124	0.014	2.728	1.652	756	1,406	0.889	0.939
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	3.1.2	0.9913	0.0024	0.002	0.969	0.984	756	1,406	0.986	0.996
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Women)	TM.29	-	0.5467	0.0193	0.035	3.326	1.824	2,901	2,222	0.508	0.585
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Men)	TM.29	-	0.5268	0.0186	0.035	1.340	1.157	1,231	970	0.490	0.564
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Women)	TM.31	-	0.3020	0.0123	0.041	6.911	2.629	12,133	9,579	0.277	0.327
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Men)	TM.31	-	0.2502	0.0154	0.062	5.224	2.286	5,190	4,136	0.219	0.281
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>											
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	3.b.1&3.8.1	0.8605	0.0224	0.026	3.973	1.993	924	948	0.816	0.905
Polio immunization coverage	TC.S1		0.8411	0.0229	0.027	3.721	1.929	924	948	0.795	0.887
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	3.b.1	0.9169	0.0206	0.023	5.295	2.301	924	948	0.876	0.958
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	7.1.2	0.9245	0.0059	0.006	7.220	2.687	45,918	14,244	0.913	0.936
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	-	0.2956	0.0186	0.063	2.327	1.526	756	1,406	0.258	0.333
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	-	0.1501	0.0110	0.073	0.233	0.483	468	246	0.128	0.172
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	-	0.4111	0.0178	0.043	0.320	0.566	468	246	0.375	0.447
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	-	0.2488	0.0127	0.051	1.380	1.175	1,776	1,595	0.223	0.274
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	-	0.0659	0.0048	0.074	1.640	1.280	4,506	4,296	0.056	0.076
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	2.2.1	0.1386	0.0085	0.061	2.560	1.600	4,408	4,215	0.122	0.156
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	2.2.2	0.0685	0.0073	0.107	3.467	1.862	4,356	4,154	0.054	0.083
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	2.2.2	0.1050	0.0070	0.067	2.190	1.480	4,356	4,154	0.091	0.119

**Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban (continued)**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2019

	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Minimum iodised salt consumption	TC.S4	-	0.6886	0.0107	0.016	7.389	2.718	16,484	13,863	0.667	0.710
Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member	TC.49a	-	0.9529	0.0051	0.005	1.765	1.328	3,268	3,104	0.943	0.963
Early stimulation and responsive care by father	TC.49b	-	0.4394	0.0129	0.029	2.087	1.445	3,268	3,104	0.414	0.465
Early stimulation and responsive care by mother	TC.49c	-	0.6890	0.0150	0.022	3.275	1.810	3,268	3,104	0.659	0.719
Availability of children's books	TC.50	-	0.4411	0.0154	0.035	4.527	2.128	5,037	4,686	0.410	0.472
Availability of playthings	TC.51	-	0.8049	0.0112	0.014	3.725	1.930	5,037	4,686	0.783	0.827
Availability of electronic device as playthings	TC.S7	-	0.5762	0.0138	0.024	3.660	1.913	5,037	4,686	0.549	0.604
Early child development index	TC.S3	4.2.1	0.9406	0.0070	0.007	1.788	1.337	2,182	2,045	0.927	0.955
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	4.2.2	0.9912	0.0031	0.003	0.882	0.939	495	822	0.985	0.997
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	16.9.1	0.9995	0.0003	0.000	0.938	0.969	5,037	4,686	0.999	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	16.2.1	0.5291	0.0142	0.027	6.894	2.626	10,903	8,509	0.501	0.558
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	5.3.1	0.0242	0.0034	0.139	0.561	0.749	1,610	1,171	0.017	0.031
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	5.3.1	0.1686	0.0112	0.067	1.051	1.025	1,610	1,171	0.146	0.191
Safety (women)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.7485	0.0147	0.020	11.233	3.352	12,401	9,818	0.719	0.778
Safety (men)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.8820	0.0134	0.015	7.363	2.714	5,346	4,273	0.855	0.909
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.4.1	0.9987	0.0004	0.000	1.339	1.157	45,918	14,244	0.998	0.999
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9155	0.0067	0.007	7.632	2.763	41,759	13,182	0.902	0.929
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	3.8.1	0.9974	0.0012	0.001	7.489	2.737	45,918	14,244	0.995	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9683	0.0051	0.005	11.834	3.440	45,918	14,244	0.958	0.978
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	6.2.1	0.3873	0.0146	0.038	12.810	3.579	45,918	14,244	0.358	0.417
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	1.3.1	0.5972	0.0118	0.020	8.300	2.881	45,918	14,244	0.574	0.621
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1151	0.0086	0.075	7.125	2.669	12,401	9,818	0.098	0.132
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1159	0.0110	0.095	5.014	2.239	5,346	4,273	0.094	0.138
na: not applicable											

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2019											
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>											
Access to electricity	SR.1	7.1.1	0.9989	0.0003	0.000	1.430	1.196	55,102	21,360	0.998	0.999
Access to the internet at home	SR.8	-	0.5329	0.0088	0.017	6.652	2.579	18,408	21,360	0.515	0.551
Ownership of mobile phone	-	-	0.9443	0.0034	0.004	4.625	2.151	18,408	21,360	0.938	0.951
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>											
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	-	1.8834	0.1204	0.064	na	na	na	na	1.643	2.124
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	3.7.2	33.2807	7.2320	0.217	na	na	na	na	18.817	47.745
Early childbearing	TM.2	-	0.1080	0.0073	0.068	0.983	0.991	1,155	1,782	0.093	0.123
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	-	0.7361	0.0091	0.012	4.737	2.176	8,683	11,154	0.718	0.754
Unmet need for family planning	-	-	0.0765	0.0055	0.071	4.720	2.173	8,683	11,154	0.066	0.087
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	3.7.1&3.8.1	0.8865	0.0075	0.008	5.211	2.283	7,056	9,349	0.872	0.901
Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)	TM.5a	-	0.9855	0.0028	0.003	1.337	1.156	1,088	2,510	0.980	0.991
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	-	0.8911	0.0071	0.008	1.298	1.139	1,088	2,510	0.877	0.905
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	3.1.2	0.9914	0.0021	0.002	1.234	1.111	1,088	2,510	0.987	0.995
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Women)	TM.29	-	0.4698	0.0157	0.033	3.536	1.880	2,695	3,578	0.438	0.501
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Men)	TM.29	-	0.4556	0.0160	0.035	1.695	1.302	1,416	1,642	0.424	0.488
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Women)	TM.31	-	0.2524	0.0085	0.034	5.589	2.364	12,160	14,635	0.235	0.269
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Men)	TM.31	-	0.2387	0.0123	0.052	5.334	2.310	5,308	6,369	0.214	0.263
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>											
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	3.b.1&3.8.1	0.9202	0.0068	0.007	1.225	1.107	1,690	1,931	0.906	0.934
Polio immunization coverage	TC.S1		0.8979	0.0083	0.009	1.455	1.206	1,690	1,931	0.881	0.915
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	3.b.1	0.9474	0.0068	0.007	1.768	1.329	1,690	1,931	0.934	0.961
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	7.1.2	0.7743	0.0067	0.009	5.530	2.352	55,102	21,360	0.761	0.788
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	-	0.3707	0.0110	0.030	1.303	1.142	1,088	2,510	0.349	0.393
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	-	0.1339	0.0058	0.044	0.147	0.384	786	502	0.122	0.146
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	-	0.4048	0.0155	0.038	0.499	0.706	786	502	0.374	0.436
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	-	0.2366	0.0105	0.044	1.999	1.414	3,298	3,278	0.216	0.258
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	-	0.0829	0.0051	0.061	2.912	1.706	8,053	8,566	0.073	0.093
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	2.2.1	0.1303	0.0102	0.078	7.735	2.781	7,893	8,390	0.110	0.151
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	2.2.2	0.0818	0.0057	0.070	3.573	1.890	7,782	8,281	0.070	0.093
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	2.2.2	0.0849	0.0055	0.065	3.280	1.811	7,782	8,281	0.074	0.096

**Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural (continued)**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2019

	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Minimum iodised salt consumption	TC.S4	-	0.7161	0.0089	0.012	8.232	2.869	18,196	21,157	0.698	0.734
Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member	TC.49a	-	0.9055	0.0064	0.007	2.769	1.664	5,372	5,752	0.893	0.918
Early stimulation and responsive care by father	TC.49b	-	0.2785	0.0109	0.039	3.405	1.845	5,372	5,752	0.257	0.300
Early stimulation and responsive care by mother	TC.49c	-	0.5812	0.0118	0.020	3.282	1.812	5,372	5,752	0.558	0.605
Availability of children's books	TC.50	-	0.2797	0.0088	0.032	3.496	1.870	8,652	9,003	0.262	0.297
Availability of playthings	TC.51	-	0.7944	0.0107	0.013	6.256	2.501	8,652	9,003	0.773	0.816
Availability of electronic device as playthings	TC.S7	-	0.4996	0.0102	0.020	3.744	1.935	8,652	9,003	0.479	0.520
Early child development index	TC.S3	4.2.1	0.9215	0.0082	0.009	3.489	1.868	3,681	3,742	0.905	0.938
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	4.2.2	0.9799	0.0034	0.003	0.886	0.941	660	1,530	0.973	0.987
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	16.9.1	0.9968	0.0005	0.001	0.702	0.838	8,652	9,003	0.996	0.998
Violent discipline	PR.2	16.2.1	0.6060	0.0105	0.017	7.503	2.739	17,499	16,217	0.585	0.627
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	5.3.1	0.0389	0.0048	0.124	1.103	1.050	1,155	1,782	0.029	0.049
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	5.3.1	0.2484	0.0152	0.061	2.204	1.485	1,155	1,782	0.218	0.279
Safety (women)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.7691	0.0117	0.015	11.829	3.439	12,686	15,269	0.746	0.793
Safety (men)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.9099	0.0083	0.009	5.675	2.382	5,677	6,750	0.893	0.926
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.4.1	0.9923	0.0009	0.001	2.327	1.525	55,102	21,360	0.991	0.994
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.8699	0.0060	0.007	6.701	2.589	54,199	21,148	0.858	0.882
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	3.8.1	0.9953	0.0013	0.001	7.290	2.700	55,102	21,360	0.993	0.998
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9729	0.0035	0.004	10.052	3.170	55,102	21,360	0.966	0.980
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	6.2.1	0.5472	0.0099	0.018	8.461	2.909	55,102	21,360	0.527	0.567
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	1.3.1	0.7674	0.0066	0.009	5.165	2.273	55,102	21,360	0.754	0.781
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1108	0.0064	0.058	6.349	2.520	12,686	15,269	0.098	0.124
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1277	0.0096	0.075	5.604	2.367	5,677	6,750	0.109	0.147
na: not applicable											

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Bangkok											
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( <i>deff</i> ), square root of design effects ( <i>deft</i> ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2019											
	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>											
Access to electricity	SR.1	7.1.1	0.9996	0.0003	0.000	0.669	0.818	13,947	3,461	0.999	1.000
Access to the internet at home	SR.8	-	0.7345	0.0218	0.030	8.402	2.899	5,549	3,461	0.691	0.778
Ownership of mobile phone	-	-	0.9752	0.0036	0.004	1.847	1.359	5,549	3,461	0.968	0.982
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>											
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	-	0.7908	0.1304	0.165	na	na	na	na	0.530	1.052
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	3.7.2	5.0203	2.3332	0.465	na	na	na	na	0.354	9.687
Early childbearing	TM.2	-	0.0601	0.0104	0.172	0.560	0.748	557	296	0.039	0.081
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	-	0.7433	0.0209	0.028	3.066	1.751	2,165	1,339	0.702	0.785
Unmet need for family planning	-	-	0.0618	0.0085	0.138	1.669	1.292	2,165	1,339	0.045	0.079
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	3.7.1&3.8.1	0.8891	0.0128	0.014	1.826	1.351	1,743	1,106	0.864	0.915
Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)	TM.5a	-	0.9964	0.0026	0.003	0.438	0.662	200	230	0.991	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	-	0.9590	0.0113	0.012	0.741	0.861	200	230	0.936	0.982
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	3.1.2	0.9964	0.0026	0.003	0.438	0.662	200	230	0.991	1.000
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Women)	TM.29	-	0.5918	0.0253	0.043	1.374	1.172	956	519	0.541	0.642
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Men)	TM.29	-	0.5919	0.0278	0.047	0.779	0.883	439	244	0.536	0.648
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Women)	TM.31	-	0.3798	0.0225	0.059	4.952	2.225	4,117	2,304	0.335	0.425
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Men)	TM.31	-	0.3307	0.0322	0.098	4.863	2.205	1,771	1,036	0.266	0.395
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>											
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	3.b.1&3.8.1	0.8381	0.0170	0.020	0.291	0.540	210	138	0.804	0.872
Polio immunization coverage	TC.S1		0.8241	0.0143	0.017	0.193	0.440	210	138	0.796	0.853
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	3.b.1	0.9075	0.0154	0.017	0.389	0.624	210	138	0.877	0.938
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	7.1.2	0.9956	0.0013	0.001	1.391	1.180	13,947	3,461	0.993	0.998
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	-	0.2085	0.0312	0.150	1.354	1.164	200	230	0.146	0.271
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	-	0.2641	0.0355	0.134	0.233	0.483	127	37	0.193	0.335
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	-	0.6350	0.0482	0.076	0.361	0.601	127	37	0.539	0.731
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	-	0.2598	0.0208	0.080	0.495	0.703	423	221	0.218	0.301
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	-	0.0643	0.0098	0.152	0.888	0.942	963	562	0.045	0.084
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	2.2.1	0.1704	0.0224	0.132	1.950	1.397	942	550	0.126	0.215
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	2.2.2	0.0450	0.0100	0.221	1.236	1.112	918	537	0.025	0.065
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	2.2.2	0.1721	0.0170	0.099	1.082	1.040	918	537	0.138	0.206

**Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Bangkok (continued)**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2019

	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Minimum iodised salt consumption	TC.S4	-	0.5936	0.0163	0.027	3.595	1.896	5,287	3,285	0.561	0.626
Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member	TC.49a	-	0.9828	0.0057	0.006	0.880	0.938	780	463	0.971	0.994
Early stimulation and responsive care by father	TC.49b	-	0.5989	0.0318	0.053	1.945	1.395	780	463	0.535	0.662
Early stimulation and responsive care by mother	TC.49c	-	0.7773	0.0297	0.038	2.361	1.537	780	463	0.718	0.837
Availability of children's books	TC.50	-	0.5640	0.0209	0.037	1.207	1.099	1,200	681	0.522	0.606
Availability of playthings	TC.51	-	0.7353	0.0281	0.038	2.752	1.659	1,200	681	0.679	0.791
Availability of electronic device as playthings	TC.S7	-	0.5594	0.0201	0.036	1.114	1.056	1,200	681	0.519	0.600
Early child development index	TC.S3	4.2.1	0.9482	0.0065	0.007	0.259	0.509	480	298	0.935	0.961
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	4.2.2	0.9936	0.0002	0.000	0.001	0.025	118	149	0.993	0.994
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	16.9.1	0.9993	0.0007	0.001	0.498	0.705	1,200	681	0.998	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	16.2.1	0.4708	0.0252	0.053	3.359	1.833	2,659	1,323	0.420	0.521
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	5.3.1	0.0242	0.0058	0.240	0.423	0.651	557	296	0.013	0.036
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	5.3.1	0.1102	0.0173	0.157	0.903	0.951	557	296	0.076	0.145
Safety (women)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.7913	0.0190	0.024	5.094	2.257	4,160	2,329	0.753	0.829
Safety (men)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.9165	0.0106	0.012	1.540	1.241	1,792	1,047	0.895	0.938
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.4.1	0.9997	0.0003	0.000	1.207	1.098	13,947	3,461	0.999	1.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9196	0.0146	0.016	7.663	2.768	11,126	2,644	0.890	0.949
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	3.8.1	0.9987	0.0009	0.001	2.157	1.469	13,947	3,461	0.997	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9572	0.0080	0.008	5.347	2.312	13,947	3,461	0.941	0.973
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	6.2.1	0.2229	0.0234	0.105	10.955	3.310	13,947	3,461	0.176	0.270
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	1.3.1	0.4454	0.0195	0.044	5.300	2.302	13,947	3,461	0.407	0.484
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1388	0.0163	0.117	5.178	2.275	4,160	2,329	0.106	0.171
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1620	0.0228	0.141	4.022	2.005	1,792	1,047	0.116	0.208
na: not applicable											

**Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Central**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2019

	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>											
Access to electricity	SR.1	7.1.1	0.9995	0.0003	0.000	1.222	1.106	28,377	8,824	0.999	1.000
Access to the internet at home	SR.8	-	0.6289	0.0184	0.029	12.850	3.585	10,067	8,824	0.592	0.666
Ownership of mobile phone	-	-	0.9589	0.0053	0.006	6.261	2.502	10,067	8,824	0.948	0.969
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>											
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	-	1.3400	0.1655	0.124	na	na	na	na	1.009	1.671
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	3.7.2	20.8403	9.9383	0.477	na	na	na	na	0.964	40.717
Early childbearing	TM.2	-	0.0770	0.0081	0.105	0.781	0.884	904	848	0.061	0.093
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	-	0.7352	0.0164	0.022	6.479	2.545	4,688	4,669	0.702	0.768
Unmet need for family planning	-	-	0.0884	0.0112	0.126	7.213	2.686	4,688	4,669	0.066	0.111
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	3.7.1&3.8.1	0.8741	0.0141	0.016	7.466	2.732	3,861	4,127	0.846	0.902
Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)	TM.5a	-	0.9863	0.0036	0.004	1.052	1.026	547	1,084	0.979	0.994
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	-	0.9090	0.0154	0.017	3.094	1.759	547	1,084	0.878	0.940
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	3.1.2	0.9936	0.0013	0.001	0.275	0.524	547	1,084	0.991	0.996
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Women)	TM.29	-	0.5263	0.0272	0.052	4.743	2.178	1,674	1,594	0.472	0.581
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Men)	TM.29	-	0.5140	0.0270	0.052	2.033	1.426	707	700	0.460	0.568
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Women)	TM.31	-	0.2106	0.0153	0.073	9.160	3.026	7,386	6,499	0.180	0.241
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Men)	TM.31	-	0.2067	0.0192	0.093	6.241	2.498	3,051	2,770	0.168	0.245
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>											
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	3.b.1&3.8.1	0.8329	0.0328	0.039	5.590	2.364	622	725	0.767	0.898
Polio immunization coverage	TC.S1		0.8119	0.0338	0.042	5.425	2.329	622	725	0.744	0.880
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	3.b.1	0.9070	0.0305	0.034	7.990	2.827	622	725	0.846	0.968
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	7.1.2	0.9710	0.0028	0.003	2.519	1.587	28,377	8,824	0.965	0.977
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	-	0.3411	0.0191	0.056	1.763	1.328	547	1,084	0.303	0.379
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	-	0.0797	0.0084	0.106	0.193	0.439	341	200	0.063	0.097
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	-	0.3857	0.0141	0.037	0.168	0.410	341	200	0.357	0.414
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	-	0.2345	0.0201	0.086	2.888	1.699	1,300	1,280	0.194	0.275
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	-	0.0767	0.0091	0.119	3.849	1.962	3,137	3,277	0.058	0.095
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	2.2.1	0.1340	0.0102	0.076	2.884	1.698	3,100	3,229	0.114	0.154
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	2.2.2	0.0912	0.0130	0.142	6.470	2.544	3,041	3,178	0.065	0.117
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	2.2.2	0.0938	0.0076	0.081	2.173	1.474	3,041	3,178	0.079	0.109

**Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Central (continued)**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2019

	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Minimum iodised salt consumption	TC.S4	-	0.7589	0.0139	0.018	9.110	3.018	9,584	8,667	0.731	0.787
Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member	TC.49a	-	0.9258	0.0071	0.008	1.711	1.308	2,169	2,304	0.912	0.940
Early stimulation and responsive care by father	TC.49b	-	0.4047	0.0171	0.042	2.807	1.675	2,169	2,304	0.370	0.439
Early stimulation and responsive care by mother	TC.49c	-	0.7358	0.0177	0.024	3.725	1.930	2,169	2,304	0.700	0.771
Availability of children's books	TC.50	-	0.4242	0.0214	0.051	6.708	2.590	3,461	3,571	0.381	0.467
Availability of playthings	TC.51	-	0.7892	0.0136	0.017	3.974	1.993	3,461	3,571	0.762	0.816
Availability of electronic device as playthings	TC.S7	-	0.5514	0.0179	0.032	4.610	2.147	3,461	3,571	0.516	0.587
Early child development index	TC.S3	4.2.1	0.9536	0.0080	0.008	2.166	1.472	1,429	1,515	0.938	0.970
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	4.2.2	0.9931	0.0032	0.003	0.793	0.891	234	541	0.987	0.999
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	16.9.1	0.9992	0.0006	0.001	1.719	1.311	3,461	3,571	0.998	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	16.2.1	0.4652	0.0196	0.042	9.632	3.104	7,281	6,246	0.426	0.504
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	5.3.1	0.0282	0.0044	0.157	0.609	0.781	904	848	0.019	0.037
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	5.3.1	0.1852	0.0195	0.105	2.123	1.457	904	848	0.146	0.224
Safety (women)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.7136	0.0210	0.029	14.437	3.800	7,613	6,704	0.672	0.756
Safety (men)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.8611	0.0180	0.021	7.905	2.812	3,253	2,916	0.825	0.897
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.4.1	0.9979	0.0011	0.001	5.146	2.268	28,377	8,824	0.996	1.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9020	0.0090	0.010	7.891	2.809	26,825	8,575	0.884	0.920
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	3.8.1	0.9936	0.0029	0.003	11.825	3.439	28,377	8,824	0.988	0.999
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9798	0.0040	0.004	7.242	2.691	28,377	8,824	0.972	0.988
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	6.2.1	0.3330	0.0187	0.056	13.919	3.731	28,377	8,824	0.296	0.370
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	1.3.1	0.6066	0.0165	0.027	10.088	3.176	28,377	8,824	0.574	0.640
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.0794	0.0091	0.114	7.523	2.743	7,613	6,704	0.061	0.098
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.0928	0.0134	0.145	6.230	2.496	3,253	2,916	0.066	0.120

na: not applicable

**Table SE.6: Sampling errors: North**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2019

	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>											
Access to electricity	SR.1	7.1.1	0.9971	0.0008	0.001	1.139	1.067	17,545	5,482	0.996	0.999
Access to the internet at home	SR.8	-	0.5131	0.0140	0.027	4.291	2.072	6,299	5,482	0.485	0.541
Ownership of mobile phone	-	-	0.9401	0.0056	0.006	3.023	1.739	6,299	5,482	0.929	0.951
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>											
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	-	1.5594	0.1596	0.102	na	na	na	na	1.240	1.879
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	3.7.2	41.8706	11.2008	0.268	na	na	na	na	19.469	64.272
Early childbearing	TM.2	-	0.0891	0.0066	0.074	0.228	0.477	379	421	0.076	0.102
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	-	0.7434	0.0157	0.021	3.542	1.882	2,511	2,730	0.712	0.775
Unmet need for family planning	-	-	0.0746	0.0095	0.127	3.558	1.886	2,511	2,730	0.056	0.094
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	3.7.1&3.8.1	0.8991	0.0115	0.013	3.406	1.846	2,054	2,356	0.876	0.922
Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)	TM.5a	-	0.9819	0.0044	0.004	0.623	0.789	256	583	0.973	0.991
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	-	0.8790	0.0129	0.015	0.911	0.955	256	583	0.853	0.905
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	3.1.2	0.9859	0.0054	0.005	1.201	1.096	256	583	0.975	0.997
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Women)	TM.29	-	0.4766	0.0208	0.044	1.371	1.171	791	795	0.435	0.518
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Men)	TM.29	-	0.5417	0.0293	0.054	1.167	1.080	399	339	0.483	0.600
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Women)	TM.31	-	0.2106	0.0112	0.053	2.641	1.625	3,622	3,532	0.188	0.233
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Men)	TM.31	-	0.1879	0.0162	0.086	2.750	1.658	1,618	1,600	0.156	0.220
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>											
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	3.b.1&3.8.1	0.9105	0.0178	0.020	1.620	1.273	395	416	0.875	0.946
Polio immunization coverage	TC.S1		0.8905	0.0188	0.021	1.504	1.226	395	416	0.853	0.928
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	3.b.1	0.9509	0.0144	0.015	1.831	1.353	395	416	0.922	0.980
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	7.1.2	0.7678	0.0121	0.016	4.530	2.128	17,545	5,482	0.744	0.792
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	-	0.3600	0.0169	0.047	0.722	0.849	256	583	0.326	0.394
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	-	0.1650	0.0161	0.098	0.202	0.450	153	108	0.133	0.197
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	-	0.3411	0.0161	0.047	0.124	0.352	153	108	0.309	0.373
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	-	0.2470	0.0166	0.067	1.024	1.012	775	688	0.214	0.280
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	-	0.0792	0.0061	0.077	1.021	1.010	2,112	2,008	0.067	0.091
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	2.2.1	0.1451	0.0096	0.066	1.422	1.192	2,062	1,934	0.126	0.164
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	2.2.2	0.0829	0.0062	0.075	0.982	0.991	2,046	1,929	0.070	0.095
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	2.2.2	0.0984	0.0105	0.107	2.390	1.546	2,046	1,929	0.077	0.119

**Table SE.6: Sampling errors: North (continued)**

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2019

	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Minimum iodised salt consumption	TC.S4	-	0.8376	0.0090	0.011	3.257	1.805	6,265	5,453	0.820	0.856
Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member	TC.49a	-	0.8834	0.0122	0.014	2.005	1.416	1,415	1,382	0.859	0.908
Early stimulation and responsive care by father	TC.49b	-	0.2998	0.0156	0.052	1.592	1.262	1,415	1,382	0.269	0.331
Early stimulation and responsive care by mother	TC.49c	-	0.5807	0.0181	0.031	1.867	1.366	1,415	1,382	0.544	0.617
Availability of children's books	TC.50	-	0.3589	0.0128	0.036	1.473	1.213	2,189	2,068	0.333	0.385
Availability of playthings	TC.51	-	0.8302	0.0093	0.011	1.262	1.123	2,189	2,068	0.812	0.849
Availability of electronic device as playthings	TC.S7	-	0.5153	0.0152	0.029	1.910	1.382	2,189	2,068	0.485	0.546
Early child development index	TC.53	4.2.1	0.9468	0.0104	0.011	1.996	1.413	969	928	0.926	0.968
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	4.2.2	0.9873	0.0054	0.005	0.853	0.923	203	369	0.976	0.998
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	16.9.1	0.9990	0.0007	0.001	1.050	1.025	2,189	2,068	0.998	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	16.2.1	0.6785	0.0149	0.022	3.775	1.943	4,629	3,693	0.649	0.708
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	5.3.1	0.0392	0.0087	0.221	0.835	0.914	379	421	0.022	0.057
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	5.3.1	0.2470	0.0154	0.062	0.535	0.732	379	421	0.216	0.278
Safety (women)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.8051	0.0150	0.019	5.224	2.286	3,746	3,659	0.775	0.835
Safety (men)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.9260	0.0080	0.009	1.554	1.247	1,670	1,657	0.910	0.942
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.4.1	0.9977	0.0007	0.001	1.136	1.066	17,545	5,482	0.996	0.999
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.8928	0.0086	0.010	4.213	2.053	17,379	5,450	0.876	0.910
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	3.8.1	0.9983	0.0005	0.000	0.816	0.903	17,545	5,482	0.997	0.999
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9885	0.0014	0.001	0.924	0.961	17,545	5,482	0.986	0.991
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	6.2.1	0.5412	0.0151	0.028	5.057	2.249	17,545	5,482	0.511	0.571
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	1.3.1	0.8132	0.0094	0.012	3.201	1.789	17,545	5,482	0.794	0.832
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1109	0.0091	0.082	3.049	1.746	3,746	3,659	0.093	0.129
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1297	0.0129	0.099	2.441	1.562	1,670	1,657	0.104	0.156

na: not applicable

**Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Northeast**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2019

	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>											
Access to electricity	SR.1	7.1.1	0.9992	0.0005	0.001	3.638	1.907	27,352	10,788	0.998	1.000
Access to the internet at home	SR.8	-	0.5490	0.0148	0.027	9.498	3.082	9,141	10,788	0.519	0.579
Ownership of mobile phone	-	-	0.9474	0.0056	0.006	6.803	2.608	9,141	10,788	0.936	0.959
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>											
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	-	1.9470	0.2157	0.111	na	na	na	na	1.515	2.378
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	3.7.2	19.7354	4.9364	0.250	na	na	na	na	9.863	29.608
Early childbearing	TM.2	-	0.1265	0.0096	0.076	0.597	0.773	546	711	0.107	0.146
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	-	0.7782	0.0154	0.020	6.822	2.612	4,053	4,980	0.747	0.809
Unmet need for family planning	-	-	0.0652	0.0090	0.139	6.675	2.584	4,053	4,980	0.047	0.083
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	3.7.1&3.8.1	0.9126	0.0113	0.012	7.054	2.656	3,419	4,391	0.890	0.935
Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)	TM.5a	-	0.9849	0.0048	0.005	1.566	1.251	489	1,022	0.975	0.994
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	-	0.9061	0.0124	0.014	1.834	1.354	489	1,022	0.881	0.931
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	3.1.2	0.9871	0.0047	0.005	1.802	1.342	489	1,022	0.978	0.997
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Women)	TM.29	-	0.5033	0.0304	0.060	5.645	2.376	1,342	1,532	0.443	0.564
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Men)	TM.29	-	0.4318	0.0219	0.051	1.368	1.170	701	703	0.388	0.476
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Women)	TM.31	-	0.2628	0.0143	0.054	6.888	2.624	5,841	6,547	0.234	0.291
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Men)	TM.31	-	0.2225	0.0186	0.084	5.597	2.366	2,569	2,790	0.185	0.260
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>											
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	3.b.1&3.8.1	0.9702	0.0048	0.005	0.774	0.880	852	960	0.960	0.980
Polio immunization coverage	TC.51	-	0.9467	0.0083	0.009	1.322	1.150	852	960	0.930	0.963
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	3.b.1	0.9694	0.0094	0.010	2.866	1.693	852	960	0.951	0.988
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	7.1.2	0.6140	0.0130	0.021	7.676	2.770	27,352	10,788	0.588	0.640
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	-	0.3155	0.0203	0.064	1.946	1.395	489	1,022	0.275	0.356
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	-	0.1417	0.0020	0.014	0.007	0.083	422	213	0.138	0.146
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	-	0.3624	0.0289	0.080	0.767	0.876	422	213	0.305	0.420
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	-	0.2175	0.0118	0.054	1.283	1.133	1,627	1,574	0.194	0.241
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	-	0.0675	0.0064	0.094	2.733	1.653	4,187	4,255	0.055	0.080
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	2.2.1	0.1202	0.0185	0.154	13.566	3.683	4,080	4,189	0.083	0.157
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	2.2.2	0.0752	0.0072	0.096	3.122	1.767	4,059	4,142	0.061	0.090
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	2.2.2	0.0857	0.0087	0.101	3.972	1.993	4,059	4,142	0.068	0.103

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Northeast (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2019

	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Minimum iodised salt consumption	TC.S4	-	0.5491	0.0176	0.032	13.402	3.661	9,087	10,707	0.514	0.584
Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member	TC.49a	-	0.9394	0.0092	0.010	4.232	2.057	2,868	2,826	0.921	0.958
Early stimulation and responsive care by father	TC.49b	-	0.2219	0.0141	0.063	3.230	1.797	2,868	2,826	0.194	0.250
Early stimulation and responsive care by mother	TC.49c	-	0.4884	0.0186	0.038	3.900	1.975	2,868	2,826	0.451	0.526
Availability of children's books	TC.50	-	0.2281	0.0123	0.054	3.764	1.940	4,483	4,384	0.204	0.253
Availability of playthings	TC.51	-	0.7957	0.0187	0.024	9.462	3.076	4,483	4,384	0.758	0.833
Availability of electronic device as playthings	TC.S7	-	0.5154	0.0179	0.035	5.617	2.370	4,483	4,384	0.480	0.551
Early child development index	TC.S3	4.2.1	0.8972	0.0140	0.016	3.802	1.950	1,960	1,786	0.869	0.925
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	4.2.2	0.9889	0.0032	0.003	0.675	0.822	382	740	0.983	0.995
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	16.9.1	0.9994	0.0006	0.001	2.666	1.633	4,483	4,384	0.998	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	16.2.1	0.6139	0.0160	0.026	8.682	2.947	9,055	8,075	0.582	0.646
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	5.3.1	0.0317	0.0066	0.207	0.999	1.000	546	711	0.019	0.045
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	5.3.1	0.2805	0.0253	0.090	2.256	1.502	546	711	0.230	0.331
Safety (women)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.7752	0.0216	0.028	18.291	4.277	6,020	6,818	0.732	0.818
Safety (men)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.8787	0.0208	0.024	11.981	3.461	2,671	2,940	0.837	0.920
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.4.1	0.9994	0.0004	0.000	2.540	1.594	27,352	10,788	0.999	1.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.8718	0.0087	0.010	7.274	2.697	27,146	10,756	0.854	0.889
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	3.8.1	0.9995	0.0003	0.000	2.088	1.445	27,352	10,788	0.999	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9583	0.0092	0.010	22.615	4.756	27,352	10,788	0.940	0.977
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	6.2.1	0.8038	0.0146	0.018	14.634	3.825	27,352	10,788	0.775	0.833
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	1.3.1	0.8033	0.0099	0.012	6.747	2.597	27,352	10,788	0.783	0.823
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1251	0.0119	0.095	8.787	2.964	6,020	6,818	0.101	0.149
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1271	0.0168	0.133	7.512	2.741	2,671	2,940	0.093	0.161
na: not applicable											

**Table SE.8: Sampling errors: South**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2019

	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>											
Access to electricity	SR.1	7.1.1	0.9993	0.0006	0.001	4.257	2.063	13,798	7,049	0.998	1.000
Access to the internet at home	SR.8	-	0.5174	0.0171	0.033	8.223	2.868	4,548	7,049	0.483	0.552
Ownership of mobile phone	-	-	0.9434	0.0059	0.006	4.535	2.130	4,548	7,049	0.932	0.955
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>											
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	-	1.7237	0.1731	0.100	na	na	na	na	1.377	2.070
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	3.7.2	35.1946	12.4827	0.355	na	na	na	na	10.229	60.160
Early childbearing	TM.2	-	0.1233	0.0079	0.064	0.389	0.624	378	677	0.107	0.139
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	-	0.6107	0.0201	0.033	6.743	2.597	2,410	3,953	0.570	0.651
Unmet need for family planning	-	-	0.1129	0.0098	0.087	3.806	1.951	2,410	3,953	0.093	0.133
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	3.7.1&3.8.1	0.7962	0.0154	0.019	4.320	2.079	1,744	2,953	0.765	0.827
Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)	TM.5a	-	0.9841	0.0048	0.005	1.474	1.214	352	997	0.974	0.994
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	-	0.8619	0.0139	0.016	1.628	1.276	352	997	0.834	0.890
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	3.1.2	0.9949	0.0018	0.002	0.606	0.779	352	997	0.991	0.998
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Women)	TM.29	-	0.4236	0.0270	0.064	4.052	2.013	833	1,360	0.370	0.478
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (Men)	TM.29	-	0.3776	0.0399	0.106	4.238	2.059	401	626	0.298	0.457
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Women)	TM.31	-	0.3956	0.0166	0.042	6.151	2.480	3,326	5,332	0.362	0.429
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Men)	TM.31	-	0.3183	0.0196	0.061	4.071	2.018	1,487	2,309	0.279	0.357
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>											
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	3. b.1&3.8.1	0.8782	0.0167	0.019	1.669	1.292	536	640	0.845	0.912
Polio immunization coverage	TC.S1	-	0.8565	0.0184	0.022	1.763	1.328	536	640	0.820	0.893
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	3. b.1	0.9197	0.0109	0.012	1.037	1.018	536	640	0.898	0.942
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	7.1.2	0.9721	0.0042	0.004	4.484	2.118	13,798	7,049	0.964	0.980
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	-	0.4319	0.0244	0.057	2.420	1.555	352	997	0.383	0.481
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	-	0.1410	0.0178	0.126	0.494	0.703	212	190	0.105	0.177
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	-	0.4418	0.0151	0.034	0.175	0.418	212	190	0.412	0.472
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	-	0.2760	0.0212	0.077	2.496	1.580	949	1,110	0.234	0.318
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	-	0.0980	0.0091	0.093	2.602	1.613	2,159	2,760	0.080	0.116
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	2.2.1	0.1292	0.0097	0.075	2.243	1.498	2,117	2,703	0.110	0.149
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	2.2.2	0.0681	0.0085	0.125	3.032	1.741	2,074	2,649	0.051	0.085
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	2.2.2	0.0607	0.0093	0.153	4.020	2.005	2,074	2,649	0.042	0.079

**Table SE.8: Sampling errors: South**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Thailand, 2019

	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Minimum iodised salt consumption	TC.S4	-	0.8371	0.0100	0.012	5.044	2.246	4,457	6,908	0.817	0.857
Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member	TC.49a	-	0.8944	0.0099	0.011	1.952	1.397	1,408	1,881	0.875	0.914
Early stimulation and responsive care by father	TC.49b	-	0.3739	0.0208	0.056	3.473	1.864	1,408	1,881	0.332	0.416
Early stimulation and responsive care by mother	TC.49c	-	0.6739	0.0183	0.027	2.868	1.694	1,408	1,881	0.637	0.711
Availability of children's books	TC.50	-	0.2921	0.0170	0.058	4.168	2.042	2,355	2,985	0.258	0.326
Availability of playthings	TC.51	-	0.8189	0.0120	0.015	2.901	1.703	2,355	2,985	0.795	0.843
Availability of electronic device as playthings	TC.S7	-	0.5120	0.0143	0.028	2.440	1.562	2,355	2,985	0.483	0.541
Early child development index	TC.53	4.2.1	0.9276	0.0102	0.011	1.955	1.398	1,025	1,260	0.907	0.948
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	4.2.2	0.9616	0.0091	0.010	1.249	1.118	218	553	0.943	0.980
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	16.9.1	0.9907	0.0011	0.001	0.402	0.634	2,355	2,985	0.989	0.993
Violent discipline	PR.2	16.2.1	0.6349	0.0153	0.024	5.449	2.334	4,778	5,389	0.604	0.666
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	5.3.1	0.0336	0.0083	0.248	1.442	1.201	378	677	0.017	0.050
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	5.3.1	0.2184	0.0117	0.054	0.543	0.737	378	677	0.195	0.242
Safety (women)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.7417	0.0168	0.023	8.204	2.864	3,549	5,577	0.708	0.775
Safety (men)	PR.14	16.1.4	0.9429	0.0084	0.009	3.213	1.792	1,637	2,463	0.926	0.960
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.4.1	0.9738	0.0028	0.003	2.202	1.484	13,798	7,049	0.968	0.979
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.8730	0.0112	0.013	7.843	2.801	13,482	6,905	0.851	0.895
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	3.8.1	0.9900	0.0018	0.002	2.289	1.513	13,798	7,049	0.986	0.994
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.4.1&6.2.1	0.9682	0.0037	0.004	3.212	1.792	13,798	7,049	0.961	0.976
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	6.2.1	0.2824	0.0145	0.051	7.270	2.696	13,798	7,049	0.253	0.311
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	1.3.1	0.7278	0.0122	0.017	5.270	2.296	13,798	7,049	0.703	0.752
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1360	0.0131	0.096	8.154	2.856	3,549	5,577	0.110	0.162
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	10.3.1&16.b.1	0.1201	0.0107	0.089	2.649	1.628	1,637	2,463	0.099	0.141
na: not applicable											



© UNICEF Thailand

## APPENDIX C DATA QUALITY

### C.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

<b>Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population</b>									
Single-year age distribution of household population <sup>A</sup> by sex, Thailand, 2019									
	<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>			<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Age</b>					<b>Age</b>				
0	421	0.9	444	0.8	45	828	1.7	912	1.7
1	500	1.0	419	0.8	46	676	1.4	761	1.4
2	467	1.0	526	1.0	47	698	1.4	863	1.6
3	567	1.2	510	1.0	48	911	1.9	891	1.7
4	493	1.0	507	1.0	49	697	1.4	726	1.4
5	579	1.2	620	1.2	50	960	2.0	1,088	2.1
6	605	1.2	606	1.2	51	882	1.8	904	1.7
7	655	1.4	594	1.1	52	859	1.8	979	1.9
8	621	1.3	571	1.1	53	881	1.8	954	1.8
9	701	1.4	618	1.2	54	897	1.8	987	1.9
10	731	1.5	649	1.2	55	853	1.8	990	1.9
11	693	1.4	633	1.2	56	827	1.7	920	1.8
12	673	1.4	618	1.2	57	694	1.4	841	1.6
13	703	1.4	752	1.4	58	643	1.3	878	1.7
14	613	1.3	623	1.2	59	718	1.5	887	1.7
15	529	1.1	602	1.1	60	714	1.5	908	1.7
16	605	1.2	549	1.0	61	611	1.3	852	1.6
17	555	1.1	604	1.2	62	664	1.4	795	1.5
18	501	1.0	403	0.8	63	581	1.2	770	1.5
19	534	1.1	419	0.8	64	589	1.2	698	1.3
20	476	1.0	402	0.8	65	612	1.3	653	1.2
21	499	1.0	396	0.8	66	504	1.0	556	1.1
22	497	1.0	481	0.9	67	501	1.0	724	1.4
23	586	1.2	500	1.0	68	410	0.8	524	1.0
24	551	1.1	644	1.2	69	466	1.0	501	1.0
25	663	1.4	597	1.1	70	416	0.9	563	1.1
26	619	1.3	511	1.0	71	308	0.6	357	0.7
27	634	1.3	475	0.9	72	334	0.7	437	0.8
28	570	1.2	647	1.2	73	295	0.6	381	0.7
29	571	1.2	510	1.0	74	255	0.5	397	0.8
30	691	1.4	602	1.1	75	291	0.6	328	0.6
31	473	1.0	512	1.0	76	230	0.5	318	0.6
32	660	1.4	618	1.2	77	203	0.4	315	0.6
33	524	1.1	513	1.0	78	218	0.4	266	0.5
34	565	1.2	664	1.3	79	171	0.4	220	0.4
35	701	1.4	601	1.1	80	160	0.3	250	0.5
36	574	1.2	676	1.3	81	125	0.3	225	0.4
37	598	1.2	747	1.4	82	112	0.2	189	0.4
38	628	1.3	658	1.3	83	137	0.3	174	0.3
39	684	1.4	665	1.3	84	99	0.2	149	0.3
40	716	1.5	759	1.4	85+	464	1.0	786	1.5
41	698	1.4	689	1.3					
42	783	1.6	827	1.6					
43	666	1.4	833	1.6					
44	654	1.3	787	1.5					
					<b>Total</b>	<b>48,522</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52,497</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>A</sup> As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for interviewed individuals. Tables DQ.1.2W/M, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

**Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women**

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Thailand, 2019

	Household population of women age 10-54 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number		Number	Percent	
<b>Age</b>					
10-14	3,275		na	na	na
15-19	2,577		2,372	11.3	92.1
20-24	2,424		2,297	11.0	94.8
25-29	2,740		2,561	12.2	93.5
30-34	2,909		2,747	13.1	94.4
35-39	3,347		3,203	15.3	95.7
40-44	3,896		3,769	18.0	96.7
45-49	4,153		3,977	19.0	95.8
50-54	4,912		na	na	na
<b>Total (15-49)</b>	<b>22,044</b>		<b>20,926</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94.9</b>
<b>Ratios</b>					
10-14 to 15-19	1.27		na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.18		na	na	na
na: not applicable					

**Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men**

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Thailand, 2019

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households	Number	Percent	
	Number	Number			
<b>Age</b>					
10-14	3,414	1,698	na	na	na
15-19	2,724	1,298	1,203	12.3	92.7
20-24	2,608	1,255	1,174	12.0	93.5
25-29	3,057	1,523	1,373	14.0	90.2
30-34	2,913	1,464	1,321	13.5	90.3
35-39	3,186	1,573	1,454	14.8	92.4
40-44	3,517	1,823	1,672	17.1	91.7
45-49	3,810	1,707	1,607	16.4	94.2
50-54	4,479	2,358	na	na	na
<b>Total (15-49)</b>	<b>21,815</b>	<b>10,642</b>	<b>9,804</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>92.1</b>
<b>Ratios</b>					
10-14 to 15-19	1.25	1.31	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.18	1.38	na	na	na
na: not applicable					

**Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires**

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Thailand, 2019

Age	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	866	842	17.8	97.3
1	920	900	19.1	97.9
2	993	960	20.3	96.7
3	1,077	1,043	22.1	96.8
4	1,000	976	20.7	97.6
5	1,199	na	na	na
6	1,211	na	na	na
7	1,249	na	na	na
<b>Total (0-4)</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>4,722</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.3</b>
<b>Ratios</b>				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.08	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.20	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

**Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-14 questionnaires**

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-14 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Thailand, 2019

Age	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview <sup>A</sup>	5-14s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-14s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
3	3,105	na	na	na	na
4	2,665	na	na	na	na
5	2,549	9.7	913	9.7	96.9
6	2,004	9.6	904	9.6	97.6
7	1,832	9.4	873	9.3	96.2
8	1,713	9.2	860	9.2	96.5
9	1,673	10.4	996	10.6	98.8
10	1,725	10.6	991	10.6	95.9
11	1,611	10.3	955	10.2	95.8
12	1,656	9.8	927	9.9	97.5
13	1,495	11.1	1,037	11.1	96.6
14	1,394	10.0	925	9.9	95.7
15	1,367	na	na	na	na
16	1,218	na	na	na	na
17	1,237	na	na	na	na
18	1,035	na	na	na	na
19	958	na	na	na	na
20	946	na	na	na	na
<b>Total (5-14)</b>	<b>17,652</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,381</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.7</b>

**Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-14 questionnaires (continued)**

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-14 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Thailand, 2019

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview <sup>A</sup>	5-14s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-14s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
<b>Ratios</b>					
Ratio of 4 to 5	1.05	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.09	1.02	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.98	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.84	na	na	na	na
na: not applicable					
<sup>A</sup> Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7'					

**C.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING****Table DQ.2.1: Birth date and age reporting (household population)**

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Thailand, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	DK/Missing/Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101,020</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	91.4	8.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	45,918
Rural	90.1	9.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	55,102
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	91.6	8.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,947
Central	90.6	9.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	28,377
North	87.8	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,545
Northeast	92.1	7.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	27,352
South	90.8	8.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	13,798
<b>Age</b>							
0-4	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,855
5-14	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,859
15-24	97.5	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,332
25-49	96.1	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	33,527
50-64	89.4	10.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	24,823
65-84	67.2	32.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	13,373
85+	49.4	48.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	1,250

**Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Thailand, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	DK/Missing/Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,087</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	98.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,401
Rural	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,686
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,160
Central	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,613
North	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,746
Northeast	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,020
South	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,549
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,831
20-24	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,764
25-29	98.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,070
30-34	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,300
35-39	97.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,854
40-44	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,520
45-49	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,747

**Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)**

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Thailand, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	DK/Missing/Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,023</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,346
Rural	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,677
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,792
Central	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,253
North	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,670
Northeast	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,671
South	98.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,637
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,336
20-24	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,311
25-29	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,554
30-34	96.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,505
35-39	98.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,635
40-44	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,885
45-49	97.8	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,797

**Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)**

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Thailand, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth				Number of first live births	Date of last live birth				Number of most recent live births	
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	DK/Missing/Other		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	DK/Missing/Other	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,628</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,382</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,827	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	3,749
Rural	97.6	2.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	8,801	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	5,633
<b>Region</b>											
Bangkok	98.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,002	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,068
Central	97.4	2.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,552	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	2,458
North	97.8	2.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,547	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	1,448
Northeast	97.5	2.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,178	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	2,828
South	97.4	2.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,348	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	1,581

**Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)**

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Thailand, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	DK/Missing/Other	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,689</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,037
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,652
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,200
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,461
North	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,189
Northeast	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,483
South	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,355
<b>Age</b>							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,431
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,619
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,777
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,028
4	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,835

**Table DQ.2.5: Birth date and age reporting (children age 5-14 years)**

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-14 years by completeness of date of birth information, Thailand, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5-14 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	DK/Missing/Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,981</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,197
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,784
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,320
Central	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,427
North	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,178
Northeast	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,100
South	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,957
<b>Age</b>							
5-9	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,283
10-14	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,698

### C.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

**Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing**

Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodisation, Thailand, 2019

	Salt was tested									Salt was not tested, by reason			Total	Number of households
	1st test (iodate)		2nd test (iodate)		3rd test (iodide)		4th test (iodide)			No salt in household	Other <sup>A</sup>			
	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM	Not iodised					
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,604</b>	
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	10.9	65.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	15.4	4.1	100.0	17,196	
Rural	14.8	70.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.5	5.2	1.1	100.0	18,408	
<b>Region</b>														
Bangkok	9.0	56.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	27.7	4.7	100.0	5,549	
Central	10.1	72.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	11.3	4.8	100.0	10,067	
North	7.0	82.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.8	0.5	100.0	6,299	
Northeast	26.7	54.1	1.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	11.0	4.4	0.6	100.0	9,141	
South	4.4	81.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	6.4	1.9	100.0	4,548	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	17.1	56.5	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	9.0	13.1	2.0	100.0	8,658	
Second	12.6	64.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.5	13.4	1.9	100.0	7,531	
Middle	12.0	71.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.0	9.1	2.7	100.0	6,881	
Fourth	11.1	75.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.6	7.7	2.8	100.0	6,508	
Richest	10.3	77.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	5.5	3.9	100.0	6,026	

<sup>A</sup> Includes those households in which any test indicated no reaction (not iodised) where the following test was not performed

**Table DQ.3.2W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, Thailand, 2019		
	Percent with missing/ incomplete information <sup>A</sup>	Number of women
<b>Ever married (age 15-49 years)</b>		
Date of first marriage/union missing	49.0	18,024
Only month missing	40.4	18,024
Both month and year missing	8.3	18,024
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	18,024
<sup>A</sup> Includes "Don't know" responses		

**Table DQ.3.2M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, Thailand, 2019		
	Percent with missing/ incomplete information <sup>A</sup>	Number of men
<b>Ever married (age 15-49 years)</b>		
Date of first marriage/union missing	50.2	6,404
Only month missing	41.0	6,404
Both month and year missing	9.0	6,404
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	6,404
<sup>A</sup> Includes "Don't know" responses		

**Table DQ.3.3: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight**

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Thailand, 2019								
	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>13,689</b>
<b>Age (in months)</b>								
<6	88.4	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	11.6	1,255
6-11	95.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	4.7	1,206
12-23	92.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	7.3	2,614
24-35	92.7	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	7.3	2,752
36-47	91.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	8.4	3,028
48-59	90.0	9.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	10.0	2,835

**Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting**

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Thailand, 2019								
	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13,689</b>
<b>Age (in months)</b>								
<6	86.2	12.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	13.8	1,255
6-11	91.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	8.5	1,206
12-23	88.7	9.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	11.3	2,614
24-35	90.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	9.4	2,752
36-47	91.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	9.0	3,028
48-59	90.0	9.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	10.0	2,835

**Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight**

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Thailand, 2019								
	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13,689</b>
<b>Age (in months)</b>								
<6	84.2	0.4	2.0	10.4	3.1	100.0	15.8	1,255
6-11	92.2	0.0	1.8	4.2	1.8	100.0	7.8	1,206
12-23	88.6	0.0	2.4	6.8	2.1	100.0	11.4	2,614
24-35	89.3	0.2	1.8	6.4	2.3	100.0	10.7	2,752
36-47	89.3	0.2	0.4	7.5	2.5	100.0	10.7	3,028
48-59	87.9	0.1	0.2	9.2	2.7	100.0	12.1	2,835

**Table DQ.3.6: Heaping in anthropometric measurements**

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Thailand, 2019				
	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,645</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,667</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Digit</b>				
0	1,510	11.9	2,598	20.5
1	1,184	9.4	1,220	9.6
2	1,643	13.0	1,859	14.7
3	1,378	10.9	1,428	11.3
4	1,221	9.7	1,289	10.2
5	1,205	9.5	1,029	8.1
6	1,289	10.2	1,063	8.4
7	1,000	7.9	858	6.8
8	1,146	9.1	627	5.0
9	1,070	8.5	694	5.5

**Table DQ.3.7: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators**

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Thailand, 2019

	Percent distribution of children with:					Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children:		Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:						For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing			
		Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other							
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,469</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>9,940</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>3,502</b>
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	94.3	1.0	1.1	3.3	0.3	100.0	4,206	0.1	0.4	3,966	16.8	1,295
Rural	95.4	0.9	1.1	2.2	0.4	100.0	6,263	0.6	0.6	5,974	21.2	2,207
<b>Region</b>												
Bangkok	97.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,080	0.0	0.2	1,056	20.7	332
Central	94.8	1.0	1.6	2.3	0.4	100.0	2,829	0.0	0.4	2,681	17.3	978
North	97.7	0.1	1.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,758	0.3	0.2	1,718	16.3	663
Northeast	93.4	0.1	0.3	5.7	0.5	100.0	3,261	0.0	0.7	3,045	21.2	985
South	93.4	3.2	1.6	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,542	2.2	0.9	1,440	24.1	544
<b>Age</b>												
7	93.5	1.2	2.2	2.7	0.4	100.0	1,199	0.5	2.7	1,121	34.1	1,121
8	93.8	0.7	1.2	4.1	0.3	100.0	1,184	0.4	0.3	1,111	15.5	1,111
9	91.6	0.8	2.4	4.7	0.6	100.0	1,387	0.4	0.3	1,270	10.4	1,270
10	95.5	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.4	100.0	1,365	0.6	0.1	1,304	na	na
11	95.3	1.5	0.2	2.9	0.1	100.0	1,319	0.3	0.2	1,258	na	na
12	95.0	0.5	0.4	3.3	0.8	100.0	1,283	0.4	0.2	1,219	na	na
13	97.5	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.3	100.0	1,450	0.0	0.1	1,414	na	na
14	97.1	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	1,280	0.4	0.4	1,243	na	na

na: not applicable

## C.4 OBSERVATIONS

**Table DQ.4.1: Observation of handwashing facility**

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Thailand, 2019

	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,604</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	75.4	9.3	3.7	11.5	0.2	100.0	17,196
Rural	71.6	21.2	5.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	18,408
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	66.0	4.3	4.0	25.4	0.4	100.0	5,549
Central	75.9	12.3	5.1	6.6	0.0	100.0	10,067
North	85.6	10.3	3.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	6,299
Northeast	65.3	28.0	5.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	9,141
South	76.2	18.0	2.9	2.8	0.1	100.0	4,548
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	55.2	31.1	9.4	4.3	0.0	100.0	8,658
Second	66.8	20.2	5.5	7.3	0.2	100.0	7,531
Middle	79.0	12.3	3.2	5.4	0.1	100.0	6,881
Fourth	86.6	5.7	1.6	6.1	0.1	100.0	6,508
Richest	87.1	1.4	0.6	10.8	0.1	100.0	6,026

**Table DQ.4.2: Observation of birth certificates**

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Thailand, 2019

	Child has birth certificate				Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing			
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>13,689</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	68.4	31.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	68.8	5,037
Rural	73.7	25.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	74.3	8,652
<b>Region</b>							
Bangkok	62.8	35.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	64.1	1,200
Central	72.0	27.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	72.3	3,461
North	72.6	26.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	73.0	2,189
Northeast	75.3	24.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	75.5	4,483
South	68.4	30.1	1.1	0.4	100.0	69.5	2,355
<b>Age (in months)</b>							
0-5	79.3	20.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	79.5	1,255
6-11	73.6	26.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.6	1,206
12-23	72.8	26.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	73.2	2,614
24-35	71.9	27.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	72.7	2,752
36-47	70.7	28.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	71.4	3,028
48-59	67.6	31.5	0.8	0.1	100.0	68.2	2,835

**Table DQ.4.3: Observation of vaccination records**

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Thailand, 2019

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records			Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-59 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/Missing			
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>13,689</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	7.7	0.3	83.4	8.5	0.0	100.0	90.7	5,037
Rural	5.8	0.3	88.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	94.3	8,652
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	10.0	0.4	80.0	9.6	0.0	100.0	89.3	1,200
Central	8.1	0.1	80.3	11.5	0.0	100.0	87.5	3,461
North	5.4	1.0	88.8	4.8	0.0	100.0	94.9	2,189
Northeast	4.9	0.1	91.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.5	4,483
South	6.4	0.3	88.0	5.2	0.1	100.0	94.4	2,355
<b>Age (in months)</b>								
0-5	3.0	0.1	90.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	93.7	1,255
6-11	2.2	0.5	93.4	4.0	0.0	100.0	95.9	1,206
12-23	3.3	0.2	90.3	6.1	0.0	100.0	93.7	2,614
24-35	6.9	0.2	87.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	94.6	2,752
36-47	8.9	0.4	82.2	8.4	0.0	100.0	90.7	3,028
48-59	9.8	0.4	82.2	7.6	0.0	100.0	91.5	2,835

## C.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

**Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age**

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Thailand, 2019

	Currently attending																			Number of household members age 3-24 years	
	Not attending school	Early Childhood Education	Primary school							Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school				Higher than secondary	Total		
			Grade							Grade				Grade							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	DK/ Missing	1	2	3	DK/ Missing	4	5	6	DK/ Missing				
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>																					
3	17.4	82.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,050
4	2.6	96.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,128
5	1.5	94.8	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,155
6	1.3	19.5	73.3	5.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,160
7	0.5	0.5	22.5	71.6	4.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,360
8	0.6	0.7	0.8	25.2	68.5	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,155
9	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	23.2	70.4	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,365
10	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.5	24.7	67.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,312
11	2.0	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.8	27.3	62.3	0.0	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,296
12	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.5	24.3	0.0	66.3	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,336
13	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	29.3	62.4	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,468
14	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.4	24.9	65.1	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,181
15	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	29.1	1.1	53.3	4.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,081
16	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	1.8	23.8	47.8	3.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,276
17	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	4.3	18.9	44.6	1.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	1,050
18	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.4	2.3	30.2	3.0	25.8	0.0	100.0	878
19	51.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.6	3.3	4.4	0.7	37.5	0.0	100.0	986
20	64.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.4	31.8	0.0	100.0	856
21	70.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	26.4	0.0	100.0	901
22	82.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	17.4	0.0	100.0	948
23	94.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.5	0.0	100.0	1,173
24 <sup>A</sup>	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	915

<sup>A</sup> Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

## APPENDIX D THAILAND MICS 2019 QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the Thailand MICS 2019 are presented in Appendix D:

- Household questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Individual Men
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-14



© National Statistical Office

**HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL** **HH**

<b>HH1. Cluster number:</b> _____		<b>HH2. Household number:</b> _____	
<b>HH3. Interviewer's name and number:</b> NAME _____		<b>HH4. Supervisor's name and number:</b> NAME _____	
<b>HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview:</b> _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>2</u>		<b>HH7. Region:</b> BANGKOK ..... 1 CENTRAL ..... 2 NORTH ..... 3 NORTHEAST ..... 4 SOUTH ..... 5	
<b>HH6. Area:</b>	MUNICIPALITY ..... 1 NON-MUNICIPALITY ..... 2		
<b>HH7A. Province</b> .....			
<b>HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?</b>			YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2

<p><i>Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.</i></p>	<b>HH11. Record the time.</b>
	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

**HH12.** Hello, my name is (*your name*). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 25 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

YES ..... 1	1 ⇨ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
NO / NOT ASKED ..... 2	2 ⇨ HH46

<p><b>HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview:</b></p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	COMPLETED ..... 01
	NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT ..... 02
	ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME ..... 03
	REFUSED ..... 04
	DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING ..... 05
	DWELLING DESTROYED ..... 06
	DWELLING NOT FOUND ..... 07
	OTHER (specify) _____ 96

<b>HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:</b>
NAME _____
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
WOMEN AGE 15-49
<i>If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:</i> MEN AGE 15-49
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5
CHILDREN AGE 5-17

<i>To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed</i>	
TOTAL NUMBER	
<b>HH48</b>	___
<b>HH49</b>	___
<b>HH50</b>	___
<b>HH51</b>	___
<b>HH52</b>	___

<i>To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed</i>	
COMPLETED NUMBER	
<b>HH53</b>	___
<b>HH54</b>	___
<b>HH55</b>	___
<b>HH56</b>	ZERO ..... 0 ONE ..... 1

**LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

**HL**

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: .....

HL1. Line number	HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household.  Probe for additional household members.	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to (name of the head of household)?	HL4. Is (name) male or female?  1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?  98 DK    998 DK	HL6. How old is (name)?  Record in completed years.  If age is 95 or above, record '95'.	HL8. Record line number if woman and age 15-49.	HL9. Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.	HL10. Record line number if age 0-4.	HL11. Age 0-17?  1 YES 2 NO ∅ Next Line	HL12. Is (name)'s natural mother alive?  1 YES 2 NO ∅ HL16 8 DK ∅ HL16	HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household?  1 YES 2 NO ∅ HL15	HL14. Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live?  1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive?  1 YES 2 NO ∅ HL20 8 DK ∅ HL20	HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household?  1 YES 2 NO ∅ HL19	HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20.	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live?  1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL20. Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask: Who is the primary caretaker of (name)?  If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.	HL21. Only if HL14 is blank and HL20≠90, probe: What is the relationship of the primary caregiver to (name)?
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER	Y N DK	Y N	FATHER			RELATION**
01		0 1	1 2	__	__	__	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
02		__	1 2	__	__	__	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
03		__	1 2	__	__	__	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
04		__	1 2	__	__	__	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
05		__	1 2	__	__	__	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
06		__	1 2	__	__	__	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
07		__	1 2	__	__	__	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
08		__	1 2	__	__	__	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
09		__	1 2	__	__	__	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__
10		__	1 2	__	__	__	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	__

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:	01 HEAD 02 SPOUSE / PARTNER 03 SON / DAUGHTER 04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	05 GRANDCHILD 06 PARENT 07 PARENT-IN-LAW 08 BROTHER / SISTER	09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW 10 UNCLE/AUNT 11 NIECE / NEPHEW 12 OTHER RELATIVE	13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD 14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN) 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED) 98 DK
---	--	---	--	--

** Codes for HL21: Relationship to primary caregiver:	01 FATHER 02 PATERNAL GRANDFATHER 03 PATERNAL GRANDMOTHER 04 MATERNAL GRANDFATHER	05 MATERNAL GRANDMOTHER 06 UNCLE, PARENTS' OLDER BROTHER 07 AUNT, PARENTS' OLDER SISTER 08 AUNT, PARENTS' YOUNGER SISTER	09 UNCLE, PARENTS' YOUNGER BROTHER 10 OLDER BROTHER/SISTER 11 OTHER RELATIVE 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
---	--	---	--

**EDUCATION 1** **ED**

ED1. <i>Line number</i>	ED2. <i>Name and age.</i>  <i>Copy names and ages of <u>all</u> members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below <u>and</u> to next page of the module.</i>		ED3. <i>Age 3 or above?</i>  1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next Line</i>		ED4. Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme?  1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next Line</i>		ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school ( <i>name</i> ) has ever <u>attended</u> ?  LEVEL: (See codes at the end of the module)  00 ECE ☺ ED7  GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK ☺ ED7		ED6. Did ( <i>name</i> ) ever <u>complete</u> that (grade/year)?  1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			ED7. <i>Age 3-24?</i>  1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next Line</i>		ED8. <i>Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE?</i>  1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next Line</i>	
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		___	1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

**EDUCATION 2** **ED**

ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.		ED9. At any time during the 2562-63 school year did ( <b>name</b> ) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED10. During the 2562-63 school year, which level and grade or year is ( <b>name</b> ) attending?		ED10C. If ED10 (Level) is recorded 01-03 only, probe:  Is ( <b>name</b> ) attending formal school, NFE, or home school?	ED11. Is (he/she) attending a public school?  If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.	ED12. In the 2562-63 school year, has ( <b>name</b> ) received any school tuition support?  If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.	ED13. Who provided the tuition support?  Record all mentioned.  A GOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	ED14. For the 2562-63 school year, has ( <b>name</b> ) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies?  If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.	ED15. At any time during the 2561-62 school year did ( <b>name</b> ) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED16. During 2561-62 school year, which level and grade or year did ( <b>name</b> ) attend?  LEVEL: (See codes at the end of the module) GRADE/ YEAR: 98 DK	
			1 YES 2 NO ∅ ED15	LEVEL: (See codes at the end of the module) 00 ECE ∅ ED11	GRADE/ YEAR: 98 DK	1 ATTENDING NFE ∅ ED12 2 ATTENDING HOME SCHOOL Attending NFE ∅ ED12 3 NOT ATTENDING BOTH FORM 8 DK	1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	1 YES 2 NO ∅ ED14 8 DK ∅ ED14		1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	1 YES 2 NO ∅ Next Line 8 DK ∅ Next Line	0 ECE ∅ Next Line	
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/ YEAR	NFE	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/ YEAR
01		_____	1 2	_____	_____	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____	_____
02		_____	1 2	_____	_____	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____	_____
03		_____	1 2	_____	_____	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____	_____
04		_____	1 2	_____	_____	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____	_____
05		_____	1 2	_____	_____	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____	_____
06		_____	1 2	_____	_____	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____	_____
07		_____	1 2	_____	_____	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____	_____
08		_____	1 2	_____	_____	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____	_____
09		_____	1 2	_____	_____	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____	_____
10		_____	1 2	_____	_____	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____	_____

\* Codes for level of education for ED5, ED10, and ED16:

00 ECE	03 UPPER SECONDARY	06 BACHELOR DEGREE	98 DK
01 PRIMARY	04 CERTIFICATE (VCE / TCE)	07 MASTER DEGREE	
02 LOWER SECONDARY	05 DIPLOMA (HVC / CTV / HTC)	08 DOCTORAL DEGREE	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
<p><b>HC1A.</b> What is the religion of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?</p>	BUDDHISM..... 1 ISLAM..... 2 CHRISTIANITY ..... 3  OTHER RELIGION ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 6  NO RELIGION ..... 7	
<p><b>HC1B.</b> What is the native language of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?</p>	THAI (INCLUDING LOCAL DIALECTS) ..... 01 ENGLISH..... 02 CHINESE ..... 03 BURMESE ..... 04 KHMER / KUY ..... 05 MALAY / JAWI..... 06 LAO..... 07 KAREN ..... 08 HMONG..... 09 LAHU ..... 10 MON..... 11 LAWLA ..... 12 AKHA ..... 13 NYEU ..... 14 SHAN ..... 15  OTHER LANGUAGE ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96	
<p><b>HC3.</b> How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?</p>	NUMBER OF ROOMS..... __ __	
<p><b>HC4.</b> Main material of the dwelling floor.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p> <p><i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i></p>	<b>NATURAL FLOOR</b> EARTH / SAND ..... 11 <b>RUDIMENTARY FLOOR</b> WOOD PLANKS ..... 21 PALM / BAMBOO..... 22 <b>FINISHED FLOOR</b> PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD..... 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS ..... 32 CERAMIC TILES ..... 33 CEMENT..... 34 CARPET..... 35 MARBLE / POLISHED STONE..... 36  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96	

<p><b>HC5. Main material of the roof.</b></p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p><b>NATURAL ROOFING</b></p> <p>THATCH (E.G. NIPA PALM / SUGAR PALM / PALM / COCONUT LEAF) ..... 12</p> <p>SOD (E.G. COGON GRASS / VETIVER GRASS)..... 13</p> <p><b>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING</b></p> <p>WOOD PLANKS .....23</p> <p><b>FINISHED ROOFING</b></p> <p>CERAMIC TILES .....34</p> <p>CEMENT.....35</p> <p>ZINC.....37</p> <p>STEEL .....38</p> <p>ALUMINUM / OTHER METAL.....39</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>																																		
<p><b>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</b></p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p><b>NATURAL WALLS</b></p> <p>TRUNKS ..... 12</p> <p><b>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</b></p> <p>BAMBOO.....21</p> <p>PLYWOOD .....24</p> <p>REUSED WOOD .....26</p> <p><b>FINISHED WALLS</b></p> <p>CEMENT.....31</p> <p>STONE WITH CEMENT.....32</p> <p>BRICKS.....33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS / BLOCK BRICKS .....34</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS .....36</p> <p>TIN .....37</p> <p>GYPSUM BOARD.....38</p> <p>SMART BOARD / FIBER CEMENT BOARD.....39</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>																																		
<p><b>HC7. Does your household have:</b></p> <p>[A] A fixed telephone line?</p> <p>[B] A radio?</p> <p>[C] A bed?</p> <p>[D] A dining table?</p> <p>[E] A sofa / living room furniture set?</p> <p>[F] A wardrobe?</p> <p>[G] A showcase?</p> <p>[H] A pantry cabinet?</p> <p>[I] A water tank / big water jar?</p> <p>[J] A charcoal stove?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FIXED TELEPHONE LINE .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RADIO .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BED.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DINING TABLE .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SOFA / LIVING ROOM SET .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARDROBE .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHOWCASE .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PANTRY CABINET.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WATER TANK / BIG WATER JAR.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHARCOAL STOVE .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE .....	1	2	RADIO .....	1	2	BED.....	1	2	DINING TABLE .....	1	2	SOFA / LIVING ROOM SET .....	1	2	WARDROBE .....	1	2	SHOWCASE .....	1	2	PANTRY CABINET.....	1	2	WATER TANK / BIG WATER JAR.....	1	2	CHARCOAL STOVE .....	1	2	
	YES	NO																																	
FIXED TELEPHONE LINE .....	1	2																																	
RADIO .....	1	2																																	
BED.....	1	2																																	
DINING TABLE .....	1	2																																	
SOFA / LIVING ROOM SET .....	1	2																																	
WARDROBE .....	1	2																																	
SHOWCASE .....	1	2																																	
PANTRY CABINET.....	1	2																																	
WATER TANK / BIG WATER JAR.....	1	2																																	
CHARCOAL STOVE .....	1	2																																	

<b>HC8.</b> Does your household have electricity?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID ..... 1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) ..... 2 NO ..... 3	3 ⇒ HC10																																													
<b>HC9.</b> Does your household have:  [A] A plain television set? [B] An LCD / LED / plasma monitor television? [C] A VCD / DVD player? [D] A Blu-ray player? [E] An electric fan? [F] A refrigerator? [G] A top-load washing machine? [H] A front-load washing machine? [I] A clothes dryer? [J] An air conditioner? [K] An air purifier? [L] A microwave oven? [M] A water heater in bathroom? [N] An electric water pump?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PLAIN TELEVISION SET .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LCD/LED/ PLASMA TELEVISION .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VCD/DVD PLAYER .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLU-RAY PLAYER.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ELECTRIC FAN .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFRIGERATOR.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOP-LOAD WASHER .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FRONT-LOAD WASHER.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLOTHES DRYER.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AIR CONDITIONER.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AIR PURIFIER .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MICROWAVE OVEN.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WATER HEATER IN BATHROOM .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ELECTRIC WATER PUMP.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	PLAIN TELEVISION SET .....	1	2	LCD/LED/ PLASMA TELEVISION .....	1	2	VCD/DVD PLAYER .....	1	2	BLU-RAY PLAYER.....	1	2	ELECTRIC FAN .....	1	2	REFRIGERATOR.....	1	2	TOP-LOAD WASHER .....	1	2	FRONT-LOAD WASHER.....	1	2	CLOTHES DRYER.....	1	2	AIR CONDITIONER.....	1	2	AIR PURIFIER .....	1	2	MICROWAVE OVEN.....	1	2	WATER HEATER IN BATHROOM .....	1	2	ELECTRIC WATER PUMP.....	1	2	
	YES	NO																																													
PLAIN TELEVISION SET .....	1	2																																													
LCD/LED/ PLASMA TELEVISION .....	1	2																																													
VCD/DVD PLAYER .....	1	2																																													
BLU-RAY PLAYER.....	1	2																																													
ELECTRIC FAN .....	1	2																																													
REFRIGERATOR.....	1	2																																													
TOP-LOAD WASHER .....	1	2																																													
FRONT-LOAD WASHER.....	1	2																																													
CLOTHES DRYER.....	1	2																																													
AIR CONDITIONER.....	1	2																																													
AIR PURIFIER .....	1	2																																													
MICROWAVE OVEN.....	1	2																																													
WATER HEATER IN BATHROOM .....	1	2																																													
ELECTRIC WATER PUMP.....	1	2																																													
<b>HC10.</b> Does any member of your household own:  [A] A wristwatch? [B] A bicycle? [C] A motorcycle or scooter? [E] A car, truck or van? [F] A boat with a motor? [G] A 2-wheel tractor (walking tractor)? [H] A 4-wheel tractor? [I] A large sized motorcycle (big bike)?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>WRISTWATCH.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BICYCLE.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CAR / TRUCK / VAN.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BOAT WITH MOTOR .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2-WHEEL TRACTOR (WALKING TRACTOR).....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4-WHEEL TRACTOR .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LARGE MOTORCYCLE (<i>big bike</i>) ....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	WRISTWATCH.....	1	2	BICYCLE.....	1	2	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER .....	1	2	CAR / TRUCK / VAN.....	1	2	BOAT WITH MOTOR .....	1	2	2-WHEEL TRACTOR (WALKING TRACTOR).....	1	2	4-WHEEL TRACTOR .....	1	2	LARGE MOTORCYCLE ( <i>big bike</i> ) ....	1	2																			
	YES	NO																																													
WRISTWATCH.....	1	2																																													
BICYCLE.....	1	2																																													
MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER .....	1	2																																													
CAR / TRUCK / VAN.....	1	2																																													
BOAT WITH MOTOR .....	1	2																																													
2-WHEEL TRACTOR (WALKING TRACTOR).....	1	2																																													
4-WHEEL TRACTOR .....	1	2																																													
LARGE MOTORCYCLE ( <i>big bike</i> ) ....	1	2																																													
<b>HC11.</b> Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ HC12																																													
<b>HC11A.</b> What kind of computer or tablet does any member of your household have?	DESKTOP COMPUTER ..... A LAPTOP..... B TABLET..... C																																														

<b>HC12.</b> Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ HC13
<b>HC12A.</b> What kind of mobile telephone does any member of your household have?	SMARTPHONE ..... A KEYPAD MOBILE PHONE ..... B	
<b>HC13.</b> Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>HC14.</b> Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling?  <i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i>  <i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i>	OWN ..... 1 RENT..... 2 BELONG TO RELATIVE NOT IN HOUSEHOLD..... 3 WELFARE FROM WORK..... 4 DWELLING BUILT ON PUBLIC LAND ..... 5  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 6	
<b>HC15.</b> Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ HC17
<b>HC16.</b> How many rais of agricultural land do members of this household own? <i>If the area is less than one rais, record '00'. If 95 or more rais, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'. For more details on conversions, please refer to manual.</i>	AREA ( <i>rais</i> ) ..... _ _	
<b>HC17.</b> Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ HC19
<b>HC18.</b> How many of the following animals does this household have?  [A] Milk cows or bulls?  [B] Buffaloes?  [C] Horses, donkeys or mules?  [D] Goats?  [E] Sheep?  [F] Chickens?  [G] Pigs?  [H] Ducks or geese?  <i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	MILK COWS OR BULLS ..... _ _ BUFFALOES ..... _ _ HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES..... _ _ GOATS..... _ _ SHEEP ..... _ _ CHICKENS ..... _ _ PIGS ..... _ _ DUCKS OR GEESE..... _ _	
<b>HC19.</b> Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>HC20.</b> Does any member of the household have a credit card?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	

**SOCIAL TRANSFERS**

**ST**

**ST1.** I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.

	[A] STATE WELFARE CARD	[B] OLD AGE ALLOWANCE	[C] CHILD SUPPORT GRANT	[D] ANY RETIREMENT PENSION	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
<b>ST2.</b> Are you aware of ( <i>name of programme</i> )?	YES ..... 1 ⚡ ST3	YES ..... 1 ⚡ ST3	YES ..... 1 ⚡ ST3	YES ..... 1 ⚡ ST3	YES ( <i>specify</i> ) ____ 1 ⚡ ST3
	NO ..... 2 ⚡ [B]	NO ..... 2 ⚡ [C]	NO ..... 2 ⚡ [D]	NO ..... 2 ⚡ [X]	NO ..... 2 ⚡ Next module
<b>ST3.</b> Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through ( <i>name of programme</i> )?	YES ..... 1 ⚡ ST4	YES ..... 1 ⚡ ST4	YES ..... 1 ⚡ ST4	YES ..... 1 ⚡ ST4	YES ..... 1 ⚡ ST4
	NO ..... 2 ⚡ [B]	NO ..... 2 ⚡ [C]	NO ..... 2 ⚡ [D]	NO ..... 2 ⚡ [X]	NO ..... 2 ⚡ Next module
	DK ..... 8 ⚡ [B]	DK ..... 8 ⚡ [C]	DK ..... 8 ⚡ [D]	DK ..... 8 ⚡ [X]	DK ..... 8 ⚡ Next module
<b>ST4.</b> When was the <u>last time</u> your household or anyone in your household received assistance through ( <i>name of programme</i> )?	MONTHS AGO... 1 ____ ⚡ [B]	MONTHS AGO... 1 ____ ⚡ [C]	MONTHS AGO ...1 ____ ⚡ [D]	MONTHS AGO... 1 ____ ⚡ [X]	MONTHS AGO ...1 ____ ⚡ Next module
	YEARS AGO ..... 2 ____ ⚡ [B]	YEARS AGO ..... 2 ____ ⚡ [C]	YEARS AGO ..... 2 ____ ⚡ [D]	YEARS AGO ..... 2 ____ ⚡ [X]	YEARS AGO ..... 2 ____ ⚡ Next module
<i>If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.</i>	DK ..... 998 ⚡	DK ..... 998 ⚡	DK ..... 998 ⚡	DK ..... 998 ⚡	DK ..... 998 ⚡
<i>If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.</i>	[B]	[C]	[D]	[X]	Next module
<i>If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.</i>	[B]	[C]	[D]	[X]	Next module

**HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE**

**EU**

<p><b>EU1.</b> In your household, what type of cookstove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u>?</p>	<p>ELECTRIC STOVE ..... 01  SOLAR COOKER ..... 02  LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/  COOKING GAS STOVE ..... 03  BIOGAS STOVE ..... 05  THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE..... 09  CHARCOAL STOVE..... 10</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p> <p>NO FOOD COOKED IN  HOUSEHOLD ..... 97</p>	<p>01 ⇒EU5  02 ⇒EU5  03 ⇒EU5  05 ⇒EU5  09 ⇒EU4  96 ⇒EU4  97 ⇒EU9</p>
<p><b>EU2.</b> Does it have a chimney?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1  NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>EU4.</b> What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove?</p> <p><i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i></p>	<p>ALCOHOL / ETHANOL ..... 01  GASOLINE / DIESEL..... 02  KEROSENE / PARAFFIN ..... 03  COAL / LIGNITE..... 04  CHARCOAL ..... 05  WOOD..... 06  CROP RESIDUE / GRASS /  STRAW / SHRUBS ..... 07  ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 08  PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR  WOODCHIPS..... 09  GARBAGE / PLASTIC..... 10  SAWDUST ..... 11</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p><b>EU5.</b> Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?</p> <p><i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i></p> <p><i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i></p>	<p>IN MAIN HOUSE  NO SEPARATE ROOM..... 1  IN A SEPARATE ROOM ..... 2</p> <p>IN A SEPARATE BUILDING ..... 3</p> <p>OUTDOORS  OPEN AIR ..... 4  ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH..... 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	

<p><b>EU9.</b> At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?</p>	<p>ELECTRICITY ..... 01  SOLAR LANTERN..... 02  RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT,  TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 03  BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT,  TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 04  BIOGAS LAMP ..... 05  GASOLINE LAMP ..... 06    KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP..... 07  CHARCOAL ..... 08  WOOD ..... 09  CROP RESIDUE / GRASS /  STRAW / SHRUBS ..... 10  ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 11  CANDLE ..... 13    OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ..... 96    NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD ..... 97</p>	
--	--	--

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**WS**

**WS1.** What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?

*If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).*

<b>PIPED WATER</b>	
PIPED INTO DWELLING .....	11 11 ⇨WS7
PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....	12 12 ⇨WS7
PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR .....	13 13 ⇨WS3
PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....	14 14 ⇨WS3
TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE.....	21 21 ⇨WS3
<b>DUG WELL</b>	
PROTECTED WELL.....	31 31 ⇨WS3
UNPROTECTED WELL.....	32 32 ⇨WS3
RAINWATER.....	51 51 ⇨WS3
TANKER-TRUCK.....	61 61 ⇨WS4
SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....	81 81 ⇨WS3
<b>PACKAGED WATER</b>	
BOTTLED WATER .....	91
PACKAGED WATER GLASS / CUP WATER.....	93
COIN-OPERATED WATER DISPENSER.....	94
OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ).....	96 96 ⇨WS3

**WS2.** What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?

*If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.*

<b>PIPED WATER</b>	
PIPED INTO DWELLING .....	11 11 ⇨WS7
PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....	12 12 ⇨WS7
PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR .....	13
PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....	14
TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE.....	21
<b>DUG WELL</b>	
PROTECTED WELL.....	31
UNPROTECTED WELL.....	32
RAINWATER.....	51
TANKER-TRUCK.....	61 61 ⇨WS4
SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....	81
OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ).....	96

**WS3.** Where is that water source located?

IN OWN DWELLING .....	1 1 ⇨WS7
IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....	2 2 ⇨WS7
ELSEWHERE.....	3

**WS4.** How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?

MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT .....	000 000 ⇨WS7
NUMBER OF MINUTES.....	__ __
DK.....	998

<p><b>WS5.</b> Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household?</p> <p><i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i></p>	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LINE NUMBER ..... _ _</p>	
<p><b>WS6.</b> Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), how many times has this person collected water?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES..... _ _</p> <p>DK.....98</p>	
<p><b>WS7.</b> In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONCE.....1</p> <p>NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT .....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ WS9</p> <p>8 ⇨ WS9</p>
<p><b>WS8.</b> What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?</p>	<p>WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE....1</p> <p>WATER TOO EXPENSIVE.....2</p> <p>SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE.....3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....6</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p><b>WS9.</b> Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?</p>	<p>YES .....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ WS11</p> <p>8 ⇨ WS11</p>
<p><b>WS10.</b> What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all methods mentioned.</i></p>	<p>BOIL .....A</p> <p>ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE .....B</p> <p>STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH.....C</p> <p>USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) .....D</p> <p>SOLAR DISINFECTION .....E</p> <p>LET IT STAND AND SETTLE .....F</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....X</p> <p>DK.....Z</p>	
<p><b>WS11.</b> What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p><i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to?</p> <p><i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p><b>FLUSH / POUR FLUSH</b></p> <p>FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM.....11</p> <p>FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK.....12</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE.....13</p> <p>FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN .....14</p> <p>FLUSH TO DK WHERE.....18</p> <p><b>PIT LATRINE</b></p> <p>VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE.....21</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB .....22</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT .....23</p> <p>NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD.....95</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96</p>	<p>11 ⇨ WS14</p> <p>14 ⇨ WS14</p> <p>18 ⇨ WS14</p> <p>95 ⇨ Next module</p> <p>96 ⇨ WS14</p>

<p><b>WS12.</b> Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?</p>	<p>YES, EMPTIED.....1</p> <p>NO, NEVER EMPTIED .....4</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>4 ⇒WS14</p> <p>8 ⇒WS14</p>
<p><b>WS13.</b> The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?</p>	<p><b>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER</b></p> <p>TO A TREATMENT PLANT.....1</p> <p>BURIED IN A COVERED PIT .....2</p> <p>TO DON'T KNOW WHERE.....3</p> <p><b>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD</b></p> <p>BURIED IN A COVERED PIT .....4</p> <p>TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE.....5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....6</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p><b>WS14.</b> Where is this toilet facility located?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING.....1</p> <p>IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2</p> <p>ELSEWHERE.....3</p>	
<p><b>WS15.</b> Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?</p>	<p>YES .....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next module</p>
<p><b>WS16.</b> Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?</p>	<p>SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC).....1</p> <p>SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next module</p>
<p><b>WS17.</b> How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) ..... <u>0</u> ..</p> <p>TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS .....10</p> <p>DK.....98</p>	

HANDWASHING		HW
<p><b>HW1.</b> We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands.</p> <p>Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands?</p> <p><i>Record result and observation.</i></p>	<p><b>OBSERVED</b></p> <p>FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING ..... 1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT..... 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3</p> <p><b>NOT OBSERVED</b></p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4</p> <p>NO PERMISSION TO SEE ..... 5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) ..... 6</p>	<p>4 ⇨ HW5</p> <p>5 ⇨ HW4</p> <p>6 ⇨ HW5</p>
<p><b>HW2.</b> Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.</p> <p><i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i></p>	<p>WATER IS AVAILABLE..... 1</p> <p>WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE ..... 2</p>	
<p><b>HW3.</b> Is soap, detergent or dishwashing liquid present at the place for handwashing?</p>	<p>YES, PRESENT ..... 1</p> <p>NO, NOT PRESENT ..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ HW7</p> <p>2 ⇨ HW5</p>
<p><b>HW4.</b> Where do you or other members of your household <u>most often</u> wash your hands?</p>	<p>FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING ..... 1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT..... 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ..... 6</p>	
<p><b>HW5.</b> Do you have any soap or detergent or dishwashing liquid in your house for washing hands?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ Next module</p>
<p><b>HW6.</b> Can you please show it to me?</p>	<p>YES, SHOWN ..... 1</p> <p>NO, NOT SHOWN..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ Next module</p>
<p><b>HW7.</b> Record your observation.</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>BAR OR LIQUID SOAP..... A</p> <p>DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE) ..... B</p> <p>DISHWASHING LIQUID ..... D</p>	

**SALT IODISATION**

**SA**

<p><b>SA1.</b> We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodised. May I have a sample of the salt used <u>to cook meals</u> in your household?</p> <p><i>Apply 2 drops of the test solution from the <u>blue-capped</u> (iodate) test kit, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p><b>SALT TESTED</b>                  0 PPM (NO REACTION) ..... 1                  BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2                  15 PPM OR MORE ..... 3</p> <p><b>SALT NOT TESTED</b>                  NO SALT IN THE HOUSE..... 4                  OTHER REASON                  (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HH13                  3 ⇨ HH13</p> <p>4 ⇨ HH13                  6 ⇨ HH13</p>
<p><b>SA2.</b> I would like to perform more tests. May I have another sample of the same salt?</p> <p><i>Apply 5 drops of the recheck solution from the <u>blue-capped</u> test kit. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p><b>SALT TESTED</b>                  0 PPM (NO REACTION) ..... 1                  BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2                  15 PPM OR MORE ..... 3</p> <p><b>SALT NOT TESTED</b>                  OTHER REASON                  .....(specify) 6                  ..... 6</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HH13                  3 ⇨ HH13</p> <p>6 ⇨ HH13</p>
<p><b>SA3.</b> Ask for a fresh sample of salt.</p> <p><i>Apply 2 drops of test solution from the <u>red-capped</u> test kit (iodide), observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p><b>SALT TESTED</b>                  0 PPM (NO REACTION) ..... 1                  BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM)..... 2                  ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM) ..... 3</p> <p><b>SALT NOT TESTED</b>                  NO SALT IN THE HOUSE..... 4                  OTHER REASON                  (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HH13                  3 ⇨ HH13</p> <p>4 ⇨ HH13                  6 ⇨ HH13</p>
<p><b>SA4.</b> Ask for a fresh sample of salt.</p> <p><i>Apply 5 drops of the recheck solution from the <u>red-capped</u> test kit. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p><b>SALT TESTED</b>                  0 PPM (NO REACTION) ..... 1                  BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2                  ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3</p> <p><b>SALT NOT TESTED</b>                  OTHER REASON                  (specify)..... 6</p>	

<p><b>HH13.</b> Record the time.</p>	<p>HOUR AND MINUTES..... __ : __</p>	
<p><b>HH14.</b> Language of the Questionnaire.</p>	<p>THAI..... 1                  ENGLISH ..... 2</p>	
<p><b>HH15.</b> Language of the Interview.</p>	<p>THAI..... 1                  ENGLISH ..... 2</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE                  (specify) _____ 6</p>	

<b>HH16.</b> <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	THAI.....	01		
	ENGLISH.....	02		
	CHINESE.....	03		
	BURMESE.....	04		
	KHMER / KUY.....	05		
	MALAY / JAWI.....	06		
	LAO.....	07		
	KAREN.....	08		
	HMONG.....	09		
	LAHU.....	10		
	MON.....	11		
	LAWA.....	12		
	AKHA.....	13		
	NYEU.....	14		
SHAN.....	15			
OTHER LANGUAGE ( <i>specify</i> ) _____	96			
<b>HH17.</b> <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....	1		
	YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE.....	2		
	NO, NOT USED.....	3		
<b>HH18.</b> <i>Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:</i>	NO CHILDREN.....	0	0 ⇒ HH29	
	1 CHILD.....	1	1 ⇒ HH27	
	2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER) .....	__		
<b>HH19.</b> <i>List each of the children age 5-14 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-14 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.</i>				
<b>HH20.</b> Rank number	<b>HH21.</b> Line number from HL1	<b>HH22.</b> Name from HL2	<b>HH23.</b> Sex from HL4	<b>HH24.</b> Age from HL6
RANK	LINE	NAME	M F	AGE
1	__ __		1 2	__ __
2	__ __		1 2	__ __
3	__ __		1 2	__ __
4	__ __		1 2	__ __
5	__ __		1 2	__ __
6	__ __		1 2	__ __
7	__ __		1 2	__ __
8	__ __		1 2	__ __

**HH25.** Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-14 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

**HH26.** Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.

RANK NUMBER .....

**HH27.** (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-14 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

LINE NUMBER .....

NAME .....

AGE .....

**HH28.** Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-14 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

**HH29.** Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?

YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49.....1  
NO .....2

2⇒HH34

**HH30.** Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.

**HH31.** Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 .....1  
NO .....2

2⇒HH34

**HH32.** Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90.....1  
NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17.....2

2⇒HH34

**HH33.** As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (*name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17*) later?

- 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34.
- 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.
- 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.

<b>HH34.</b> Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?	YES, HH8=1 ..... 1 NO, HH8=2 ..... 2	2 ⇒ HH40
---	---	----------

<b>HH35.</b> Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49 ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ HH40
---	---	----------

**HH36.** Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.

<b>HH37.</b> Check HL6 and HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ HH40
--	---	----------

<b>HH38.</b> Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 ..... 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 ..... 2	2 ⇒ HH40
--	--	----------

**HH39.** As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (*name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17*) later?

- 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.
- 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.
- 'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.

<b>HH40.</b> Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?	YES, AT LEAST ONE ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ HH45
---	---	----------

**HH41.** Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.

**HH45.** Now return to the *HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL* and,

- Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview),
- Record the name and the line number (from the *LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS*) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47,
- Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,
- Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then
- Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.

*If there is no individual questionnaire to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.*

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**



© UNICEF Thailand

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	WM
<b>WM1.</b> Cluster number: _____	<b>WM2.</b> Household number: _____
<b>WM3.</b> Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	<b>WM4.</b> Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____
<b>WM5.</b> Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	<b>WM6.</b> Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 5 6 2

<p><i>Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.</i></p>	<p><b>WM7.</b> Record the time:</p> <p align="center">HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____</p>				
<p><b>WM8.</b> Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p>	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">1 ⇨ WM9B</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">NO, FIRST INTERVIEW .....2</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">2 ⇨ WM9A</td> </tr> </table>	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1	1 ⇨ WM9B	NO, FIRST INTERVIEW .....2	2 ⇨ WM9A
YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1	1 ⇨ WM9B				
NO, FIRST INTERVIEW .....2	2 ⇨ WM9A				
<p><b>WM9A.</b> Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 20 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>	<p><b>WM9B.</b> Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>				
<p>YES .....1 NO / NOT ASKED .....2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ WM17</p>				

<p><b>WM17.</b> Result of woman's interview.</p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	<table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>COMPLETED.....</td><td>01</td></tr> <tr><td>NOT AT HOME .....</td><td>02</td></tr> <tr><td>REFUSED.....</td><td>03</td></tr> <tr><td>PARTLY COMPLETED .....</td><td>04</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) .....</td><td>05</td></tr> <tr><td>NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>  AGE 15-17 .....</td><td>06</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....</td><td>96</td></tr> </table>	COMPLETED.....	01	NOT AT HOME .....	02	REFUSED.....	03	PARTLY COMPLETED .....	04			INCAPACITATED ( <i>specify</i> ) .....	05	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT		AGE 15-17 .....	06			OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ).....	96
COMPLETED.....	01																				
NOT AT HOME .....	02																				
REFUSED.....	03																				
PARTLY COMPLETED .....	04																				
INCAPACITATED ( <i>specify</i> ) .....	05																				
NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT																					
AGE 15-17 .....	06																				
OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ).....	96																				

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
<b>WB1.</b> Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47..... 2	2 ⇒WB3
<b>WB2.</b> Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=02-08..... 1 ED5=00, 01, 98 OR BLANK..... 2	1 ⇒WB15 2 ⇒WB14
<b>WB3.</b> In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH..... 98  YEAR..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR..... 9998	
<b>WB4.</b> How old are you?  <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i>  <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... __ __	
<b>WB5.</b> Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒WB14
<b>WB6.</b> What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION..... 000 PRIMARY..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY..... 3 __ __ CERTIFICATE (VCE / TCE)..... 4 __ __ DIPLOMA (HVC / CTV / HTC)..... 5 __ __ BACHELOR DEGREE..... 6 __ __ MASTER DEGREE..... 7 __ __ DOCTORAL DEGREE..... 8 __ __	000 ⇒WB14
<b>WB7.</b> Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
<b>WB8.</b> Check WB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24..... 1 AGE 25-49..... 2	2 ⇒WB13
<b>WB9.</b> At any time during the 2562-63 school year did you attend school?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒WB11
<b>WB10.</b> During the 2562-63 school year, which level and grade or year are you attending?	PRIMARY..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY..... 3 __ __ CERTIFICATE (VCE)..... 4 __ __ HVC / DIPLOMA..... 5 __ __ BACHELOR DEGREE..... 6 __ __ MASTER DEGREE..... 7 __ __ DOCTORAL DEGREE..... 8 __ __	
<b>WB11.</b> At any time during the 2561-62 school year did you attend school?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒WB13

<p><b>WB12.</b> During the 2561-62 school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u>?</p>	<p>PRIMARY..... 1 ___  LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 ___  UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 ___  CERTIFICATE (VCE)..... 4 ___  HVC / DIPLOMA ..... 5 ___  BACHELOR DEGREE..... 6 ___  MASTER DEGREE ..... 7 ___  DOCTORAL DEGREE..... 8 ___</p>	
<p><b>WB13.</b> Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:</p>	<p>WB6=02 TO 08 ..... 1  WB6=01 ..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒WB15</p>
<p><b>WB14.</b> Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i>  Can you read part of the sentence to me?</p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1  ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS  OF SENTENCE..... 2  ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3  NO SENTENCE IN  REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE  (specify language) ..... 4</p>	
<p><b>WB15.</b> How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS..... ___  ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH ..... 95</p>	<p>95 ⇒WB18</p>
<p><b>WB16.</b> Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether the place is a municipality (urban) or non-municipality (rural), write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>MUNICIPAL..... 1  NON-MUNICIPAL..... 2</p>	
<p><b>WB17.</b> Before you moved here, in which region did you live in?</p>	<p>BANGKOK ..... 01  CENTRAL ..... 02  NORTH ..... 03  NORTHEAST ..... 04  SOUTH..... 05  OUTSIDE OF THAILAND  (specify) ..... 96</p>	
<p><b>WB18.</b> Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1  NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒Next module</p>

<p><b>WB19.</b> What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>COMMUNITY HEALTH INSURANCE ..... A  HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH  EMPLOYER..... B  SOCIAL SECURITY/COMPENSATION FUND . C  PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D  UNIVERSAL HEALTH-CARE COVERAGE  SCHEME.....E    GOVERNMENT OFFICER.....F    LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION G    STATE ENTERPRISES OR INDEPENDENT  AGENCIES ..... H    OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
---	--	--

**FERTILITY**

**CM**

<p><b>CM1.</b> Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?</p> <p><i>This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CM8</p>
<p><b>CM2.</b> Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CM5</p>
<p><b>CM3.</b> How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>SONS AT HOME ..... _ _</p>	
<p><b>CM4.</b> How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>DAUGHTERS AT HOME..... _ _</p>	
<p><b>CM5.</b> Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CM8</p>
<p><b>CM6.</b> How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>SONS ELSEWHERE..... _ _</p>	
<p><b>CM7.</b> How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE..... _ _</p>	
<p><b>CM8.</b> Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i></p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CM11</p>
<p><b>CM9.</b> How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>BOYS DEAD..... _ _</p>	
<p><b>CM10.</b> How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>GIRLS DEAD..... _ _</p>	
<p><b>CM11.</b> Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.</p>	<p>SUM..... _ _</p>	
<p><b>CM12.</b> Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (<b>total number in CM11</b>) births during your life. Is this correct?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CM14</p>
<p><b>CM13.</b> Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.</p>		

<b>CM14A.</b> Check CM11: How many live births?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 ..... 0 ONE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 ..... 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=02 OR MORE ..... 2	0 ⇒ CM14B 1 ⇒ CM15A 2 ⇒ CM15B
<b>CM14B.</b> Have you ever been pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ Next module
<b>CM14C.</b> What was the result of the most recent pregnancy?	STILLBIRTH (BABY BORN WITHOUT SIGNS OF LIFE) ..... 1 MISCARRIAGE ..... 2	1 ⇒ Next module 2 ⇒ Next module
<b>CM15A.</b> In what month and year was your child born?  <b>CM15B.</b> Of these ( <i>total number in CM11</i> ) births, in what month and year was the last child born?  <i>Month and year must be recorded</i>	MONTH AND YEAR OF LAST BIRTH  MONTH ..... _ _ _ _  YEAR ..... _ _ _ _	
<b>CM16A.</b> Check CM11: How many live births?	ONE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 ..... 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=02 OR MORE ..... 2	1 ⇒ CM17
<b>CM16B.</b> Of these ( <i>total number in CM11</i> ) births, in what month and year was the first child born?	MONTH AND YEAR OF FIRST BIRTH  MONTH ..... _ _ _ _ DK MONTH ..... 98  YEAR ..... _ _ _ _ DK YEAR ..... 9998	
<b>CM16C.</b> Check CM16B: Is YEAR recorded?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1 ⇒ CM17
<b>CM16D.</b> How many years ago did you have your first birth?  <i>Probe by asking:</i> - How old is your first child now? - How old was you when you had your first child? (Take current respondent's age into consideration)	COMPLETED YEARS ..... _ _	

<b>CM17.</b> Check CM15A/B: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since ( <i>month of interview</i> ) in B.E. 2560?  <i>If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is B.E. 2560, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.</i>	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS ..... 1	0 ⇒ Next module
<b>CM18.</b> Record name of the last born child.  <i>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i>	NAME OF LAST BORN CHILD  _____	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
<b>DB1.</b> Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?  Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:  Name _____	YES, CM17=1..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK ..... 2	2 ⇒ Next module
<b>DB2.</b> When you got pregnant with ( <i>name</i> ), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇒ Next module
<b>DB3.</b> Check CM11: Number of births:	ONLY 1 BIRTH..... 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS ..... 2	1 ⇒ DB4A 2 ⇒ DB4B
<b>DB4A.</b> Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?  <b>DB4B.</b> Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2	
<b>DB5.</b> If you did not wish to have ( <i>name of last child</i> ) (or wanted later), what was the main reason you did not prevent (or delay the) pregnancy?	SAFE PERIOD CALCULATION BIRTH CONTROL BUT PREGNANT ..... 01 OTHER BIRTH CONTROL METHOD BUT PREGNANT..... 02 RECENTLY GAVE BIRTH / POST MISCARRIAGE..... 03 FORCED TO HAVE SEX ..... 04 NOT EXPECTED TO HAVE SEX ..... 05 FORGOT TO TAKE BIRTH CONTROL PILLS ..... 06 NOT AFFORDED TO BUY BIRTH CONTROL PILLS / CONTRACEPTIVE DEVICE..... 07 FAR SERVICE CENTRE..... 08 NO TIME TO SEEK BIRTH CONTROL SERVICES ..... 09 UNFRIENDLY SERVICE CENTRES / WORKERS ..... 10 THOUGHT SHE WAS TOO OLD / MENOPAUSE ..... 11 NOT KNEW HOW TO PREVENT PREGNANCY ..... 12  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> )..... 96	

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**MN**

<p><b>MN1.</b> Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1 .....1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK .....2</p>	<p>2⇒Next module</p>												
<p><b>MN2.</b> Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES .....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p>	<p>2⇒MN7</p>												
<p><b>MN3.</b> Whom did you see?</p> <p>Probe: Anyone else?</p> <p>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</p>	<p><b>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</b></p> <p>DOCTOR.....A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE .....B</p> <p>PRACTICAL NURSE/NURSE’S AIDE.....C</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____X</p>													
<p><b>MN4.</b> How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If “9 months” or later, record 9.</p>	<p>WEEKS .....1 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS .....2 <u>0</u> __</p> <p>DK .....998</p>													
<p><b>MN5.</b> How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?</p> <p>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ __</p> <p>DK .....98</p>													
<p><b>MN6.</b> As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:</p> <p>[A] Was your blood pressure measured?</p> <p>[B] Did you give a urine sample?</p> <p>[C] Did you give a blood sample?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD PRESSURE .....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URINE SAMPLE .....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD SAMPLE .....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	BLOOD PRESSURE .....	1	2	URINE SAMPLE .....	1	2	BLOOD SAMPLE .....	1	2	
	YES	NO												
BLOOD PRESSURE .....	1	2												
URINE SAMPLE .....	1	2												
BLOOD SAMPLE .....	1	2												
<p><b>MN7.</b> Do you have a health handbook or other document with your own immunisations listed?</p> <p>If yes, ask: May I see it please?</p> <p>If a health handbook is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</p>	<p>YES (HANDBOOK OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN).....1</p> <p>YES (HANDBOOK OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN) .....2</p> <p>NO .....3</p> <p>DK .....8</p>													
<p><b>MN7A.</b> When you were pregnant with (<i>name of last child</i>), did you receive a screening test for thalassemia?</p>	<p>YES .....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p> <p>DK .....8</p>													
<p><b>MN8.</b> When you were pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?</p>	<p>YES .....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p> <p>DK .....8</p>	<p>2⇒MN11</p> <p>8⇒MN11</p>												

<p><b>MN9.</b> How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES.....__</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>8 ⇒ MN11</p>
<p><b>MN10.</b> Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION .....1</p> <p>2 OR MORE INJECTIONS .....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN19</p>
<p><b>MN11.</b> At any time before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby?</p> <p><i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>YES .....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN19</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN19</p>
<p><b>MN12.</b> Before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p> <p><i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES.....__</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p><b>MN13.</b> Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION .....1</p> <p>2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MN14A</p> <p>2 ⇒ MN14B</p>
<p><b>MN14A.</b> How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection</p> <p><b>MN14B.</b> How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections?</p> <p><i>The reference is to the last injection received <u>prior</u> to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>YEARS AGO ..... __ __</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	
<p><b>MN19.</b> Who assisted with the delivery of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anyone else?</i></p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i></p>	<p><b>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</b></p> <p>DOCTOR.....A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE .....B</p> <p>PRACTICAL NURSE/NURSE'S AIDE.....C</p> <p><b>OTHER PERSON</b></p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....G</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND.....H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) .....X</p> <p>NO ONE.....Y</p>	

<p><b>MN20.</b> Where did you give birth to (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p><b>HOME</b></p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME..... 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME..... 12</p> <p><b>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</b></p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>).....26</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</b></p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC..... 32</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE..... 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	<p>11 ⇨MN23</p> <p>12 ⇨MN23</p> <p>96 ⇨MN23</p>
<p><b>MN21.</b> Was (<i>name</i>) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p>	<p>YES .....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇨MN23</p>
<p><b>MN22.</b> When was the decision made to have the caesarean section?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary: Was it before or after your labour pains started?</i></p>	<p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS.....1</p> <p>AFTER LABOUR PAINS .....2</p>	
<p><b>MN22A.</b> Check CM11: Number of children?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 CHILD..... 1</p> <p>2 OR MORE CHILDREN.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇨MN23</p>
<p><b>MN22B.</b> Was this caesarean section the first or repeat caesarean section?</p>	<p>FIRST.....1</p> <p>REPEAT.....2</p>	
<p><b>MN23.</b> Immediately after the birth, was (<i>name</i>) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?</p> <p><i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i></p>  <p><small>Photo Credit: Joyce Baldwin</small></p>	<p>YES .....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER .....8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MN25</p> <p>8 ⇨MN25</p>
<p><b>MN24.</b> Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?</p>	<p>YES .....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER .....8</p>	

<p><b>MN25.</b> Was (<i>name</i>) dried or wiped soon after birth?</p>	<p>YES .....1  NO .....2    DK/ DON'T REMEMBER .....8</p>	
<p><b>MN26.</b> How long after the birth was (<i>name</i>) bathed for the first time?</p> <p><i>If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.  If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If "1 day" or "next day", probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i></p> <p><i>If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.  If 24 hours or more, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR .....000    HOURS .....1 __ __    DAYS .....2 __ __    NEVER BATHED .....997    DK / DON'T REMEMBER .....998</p>	
<p><b>MN32.</b> When (<i>name</i>) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?</p>	<p>VERY LARGE .....1  LARGER THAN AVERAGE .....2  AVERAGE .....3  SMALLER THAN AVERAGE .....4  VERY SMALL .....5    DK .....8</p>	
<p><b>MN33.</b> Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES .....1  NO .....2    DK .....8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN35    8 ⇒ MN35</p>
<p><b>MN34.</b> How much did (<i>name</i>) weigh?</p> <p><i>If a health handbook is available, record weight from health handbook.</i></p>	<p>FROM HEALTH HANDBOOK .....1 (KG) __ . __ __ __    FROM RECALL .....2 (KG) __ . __ __ __    DK .....99998</p>	
<p><b>MN35.</b> Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES .....1  NO .....2</p>	
<p><b>MN36.</b> Did you ever breastfeed (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES .....1  NO .....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN39B</p>
<p><b>MN37.</b> 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.  If less than 24 hours, record hours.  Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY .....000    HOURS .....1 __ __    DAYS .....2 __ __    DK / DON'T REMEMBER .....998</p>	
<p><b>MN38.</b> In the first three days after delivery, was (<i>name</i>) given anything to drink other than breast milk?</p>	<p>YES .....1  NO .....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MN39A  2 ⇒ Next module</p>

<p><b>MN39A.</b> What was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.</i></p>	<p>MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) .....A  PLAIN WATER.....B  SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER .....C  ANTIFLATULENT SYRUP (GRIPE WATER) ....D  SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION.....E  FRUIT JUICE .....F  INFANT FORMULA.....G</p>	
<p><b>MN39B.</b> In the first three days after delivery, what was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.</i></p>	<p>TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS .....H  HONEY.....I  PRESCRIBED MEDICINE .....J  OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____X  NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK .....Y</p>	

**CONTRACEPTION**

**CP**

<p><b>CP1.</b> I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning.</p> <p>Are you pregnant now?</p>	<p>YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT ..... 1                  NO ..... 2                  DK OR NOT SURE ..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CP3</p>
<p><b>CP2.</b> Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant.</p> <p>Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1                  NO ..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CP4</p>
<p><b>CP3.</b> Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1                  NO ..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ Next module                  2 ⇒ Next module</p>
<p><b>CP4.</b> What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy?</p> <p><i>Do not prompt.                  If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</i></p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION ..... A                  MALE STERILIZATION ..... B                  IUD ..... C                  INJECTABLES ..... D                  IMPLANTS ..... E                  PILL ..... F                  MALE CONDOM ..... G                  FEMALE CONDOM ..... H                  DIAPHRAGM ..... I                  FOAM / JELLY ..... J                  PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM ..... L                  WITHDRAWAL ..... M                  CONTRACEPTIVE PATCH ..... N                  EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL ..... O</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p><b>CP5.</b> From where did you or your partner receive this?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.                  If unable to specify whether public or private medical facility, write the name of the place and temporarily record 'W' until you know the proper category for such response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p><b>PUBLIC MEDICAL FACILITY</b>                  PUBLIC HOSPITAL ..... A                  SHPH / PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE ..... B                  HEALTH VOLUNTEERS (CHV / VHV) ..... C                  MOBILE MEDICAL UNIT ..... D</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL FACILITY (<i>specify</i>) _____ E</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITY</b>                  PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... F                  PRIVATE CLINIC ..... G                  MOBILE CLINIC ..... H</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITY (<i>specify</i>) _____ I</p> <p><b>OTHER SOURCE</b>                  RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... J                  STORE / MARKET ..... K                  PHARMACY ..... L</p> <p>DON'T KNOW PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p> <p>NOT APPLICABLE ..... Y</p>	

UNMET NEED		UN
<b>UN1.</b> Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 ..... 2	2 ⇨ UN6
<b>UN2.</b> Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1 ⇨ UN5
<b>UN3.</b> Check CM11: Any births?	NO BIRTHS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS ..... 1	0 ⇨ UN4A 1 ⇨ UN4B
<b>UN4A.</b> Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?  <b>UN4B.</b> Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NONE / NO MORE ..... 2	
<b>UN5.</b> Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 UNDECIDED / DK ..... 8	1 ⇨ UN8 2 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14
<b>UN6.</b> Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A ..... 1 NO, CP4≠A ..... 2	1 ⇨ UN14
<b>UN7.</b> Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 3 UNDECIDED / DK ..... 8	2 ⇨ UN10 3 ⇨ UN12 8 ⇨ UN10
<b>UN8.</b> How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child?  <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	MONTHS ..... 1 __ __  YEARS ..... 2 __ __  DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) ..... 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 994 AFTER MARRIAGE ..... 995 OTHER ..... 996  DK ..... 998	994 ⇨ UN12
<b>UN9.</b> Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 ..... 2	1 ⇨ UN14
<b>UN10.</b> Check CP2: Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=1 ..... 1 NO, CP2=2 ..... 2	1 ⇨ UN14
<b>UN11.</b> Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	1 ⇨ UN14  8 ⇨ UN14

<p><b>UN12.</b> Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?</p>	<p>INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX..... A  MENOPAUSAL ..... B  NEVER MENSTRUATED..... C  HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL  REMOVAL OF UTERUS) ..... D  HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET  PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS  OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT ..... E  POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC ..... F  BREASTFEEDING ..... G  TOO OLD ..... H  FATALISTIC.....I    OTHER (<i>specify</i>)_____ X    DK..... Z</p>	
<p><b>UN13.</b> Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?</p>	<p>MENTIONED, UN12=C ..... 1  NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C ..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒Next module</p>
<p><b>UN14.</b> When did your last menstrual period start?</p> <p><i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If '1 year', probe:</i>  How many months ago?</p>	<p>DAYS AGO ..... 1 __ __  WEEKS AGO ..... 2 __ __  MONTHS AGO ..... 3 __ __  YEARS AGO..... 4 __ __    IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD  HYSTERECTOMY ..... 993  BEFORE LAST BIRTH ..... 994  NEVER MENSTRUATED..... 995</p>	

**ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

**DV**

**DV1.** Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

		YES	NO	DK
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING.....	1	2	8
[B] If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN .....	1	2	8
[C] If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM.....	1	2	8
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX .....	1	2	8
[E] If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD .....	1	2	8
[F] If she neglects household chores?	NEGLECT HH CHORES .....	1	2	8

**VICTIMISATION**

**VT**

**VT1.** *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim.*

Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.

In the last three years, that is since (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 3*), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force?

*Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.*

*If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.*

YES ..... 1  
 NO ..... 2  
 DK ..... 8

2 ⇒ VT9B  
 8 ⇒ VT9B

**VT2.** Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 1*)?

YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1  
 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2  
 DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8

2 ⇒ VT5B  
 8 ⇒ VT5B

**VT3.** How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?

*If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?*

ONE TIME..... 1  
 TWO TIMES ..... 2  
 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3  
 DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8

**VT4.** *Check VT3: One or more times?*

ONE TIME, VT3=1 ..... 1  
 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8..... 2

1 ⇒ VT5A  
 2 ⇒ VT5B

**VT5A.** When this happened, was anything stolen from you?

**VT5B.** The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?

YES ..... 1  
 NO ..... 2  
 DK / NOT SURE..... 8

**VT6.** Did the person(s) have a weapon?

YES ..... 1  
 NO ..... 2  
 DK / NOT SURE..... 8

2 ⇒ VT8  
 8 ⇒ VT8

**VT7.** Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?

*Record all that apply.*

YES, A KNIFE..... A  
 YES, A GUN.....B  
 YES, SOMETHING ELSE ..... X

**VT8.** Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?

*If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?*

YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1  
 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2  
 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3  
 DK / NOT SURE..... 8

<p><b>VT8A.</b> Did you or anyone else report the incident to other agencies other than the police?</p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1  YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2  NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3    DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>	<p>3 ⇒VT9A    8 ⇒VT9A</p>
<p><b>VT8B.</b> To which agencies did you or anyone else report the incident?</p> <p><i>Record all the answers that apply.</i></p>	<p>VILLAGE HEADMAN / SUBDISTRICT  HEADMAN / SAO / MUNICIPALITY ..... A  OSCC 1300 HOTLINE ..... B  DAMRONGTHAM (OMBUDSMAN)  CENTRE..... C  FOUNDATION..... D  SHELTERS FOR CHILDREN  AND FAMILIES ..... E  PROVINCIAL MSDHS OFFICE ..... F    OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	<p>A ⇒VT9A  B ⇒VT9A    C ⇒VT9A  D ⇒VT9A    E ⇒VT9A  F ⇒VT9A    X ⇒VT9A</p>
<p><b>VT9A.</b> Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), been physically attacked?</p> <p><b>VT9B.</b> In the same period of the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), have you been physically attacked?</p> <p><i>If 'No', probe: An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.</i></p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.</i></p>	<p>YES ..... 1  NO ..... 2    DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒VT20    8 ⇒VT20</p>
<p><b>VT10.</b> Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1  NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2    DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒VT12B    8 ⇒VT12B</p>
<p><b>VT11.</b> How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME ..... 1  TWO TIMES ..... 2  THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3    DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒VT12A  2 ⇒VT12B  3 ⇒VT12B    8 ⇒VT12B</p>

<p><b>VT12A.</b> Where did this happen?</p> <p><b>VT12B.</b> Where did this happen the last time?</p>	<p>AT HOME..... 11</p> <p>IN ANOTHER HOME..... 12</p> <p>IN THE STREET ..... 21</p> <p>ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT..... 22</p> <p>PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR..... 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>)..... 26</p> <p>AT SCHOOL..... 31</p> <p>AT WORKPLACE..... 32</p> <p>OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>) ..... 96</p>	
<p><b>VT13.</b> How many people were involved in committing the offence?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Was it one, two, or at least three people?</i></p>	<p>ONE PERSON ..... 1</p> <p>TWO PEOPLE ..... 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE PEOPLE ..... 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒VT14A</p> <p>2 ⇒VT14B</p> <p>3 ⇒VT14B</p> <p>8 ⇒VT14B</p>
<p><b>VT14A.</b> At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?</p> <p><b>VT14B.</b> At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>VT17.</b> Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒VT19</p> <p>8 ⇒VT19</p>
<p><b>VT18.</b> Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE..... A</p> <p>YES, A GUN.....B</p> <p>YES, SOMETHING ELSE ..... X</p>	
<p><b>VT19.</b> Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1</p> <p>YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2</p> <p>NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>	
<p><b>VT19A.</b> Did you or anyone else report the incident to other agencies other than the police?</p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1</p> <p>YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2</p> <p>NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>	<p>3 ⇒VT20</p> <p>8 ⇒VT20</p>
<p><b>VT19B.</b> To which agencies did you or anyone else report the incident?</p> <p><i>Record all the answers that apply.</i></p>	<p>VILLAGE CHIEF/SUBDISTRICT</p> <p>HEADMAN/SAO ..... A</p> <p>OSCC 1300 HOTLINE .....B</p> <p>DAMRONGTHAM (OMBUDSMAN)</p> <p>    CENTRE .....C</p> <p>FOUNDATION..... D</p> <p>SHELTERS FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES.E</p> <p>PROVINCIAL MSDHS OFFICE ..... F</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	

<b>VT20.</b> How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4  NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK ..... 7																																									
<b>VT21.</b> How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4  NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK ..... 7																																									
<b>VT22.</b> In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?</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>[B] Sex?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Sexual orientation?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Age?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Religion or belief?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Disability?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] Poor status?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[H] Work position?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[X] For any other reason?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	1	2	8	[B] Sex?	1	2	8	[C] Sexual orientation?	1	2	8	[D] Age?	1	2	8	[E] Religion or belief?	1	2	8	[F] Disability?	1	2	8	[G] Poor status?	1	2	8	[H] Work position?	1	2	8	[X] For any other reason?	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																																							
[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	1	2	8																																							
[B] Sex?	1	2	8																																							
[C] Sexual orientation?	1	2	8																																							
[D] Age?	1	2	8																																							
[E] Religion or belief?	1	2	8																																							
[F] Disability?	1	2	8																																							
[G] Poor status?	1	2	8																																							
[H] Work position?	1	2	8																																							
[X] For any other reason?	1	2	8																																							

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
<b>MA1.</b> Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER ..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION ..... 3	3 ⇒ MA5
<b>MA2.</b> How old is your (husband/partner)?  <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __ DK ..... 98	
<b>MA3.</b> Besides yourself, does your (husband/partner) have any other wives or partners or does he live with other women as if married?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MA7
<b>MA4.</b> How many other wives or partners does he have?	NUMBER ..... __ __ DK ..... 98	⇒ MA7 98 ⇒ MA7
<b>MA5.</b> Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER .. 2 NO ..... 3	3 ⇒ Next module
<b>MA6.</b> What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED ..... 1 DIVORCED ..... 2 SEPARATED ..... 3	
<b>MA7.</b> Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE ..... 2	1 ⇒ MA8A 2 ⇒ MA8B
<b>MA8A.</b> In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)?  <b>MA8B.</b> In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98  YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR ..... 9998	
<b>MA9.</b> Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MA8A/B=9998 ..... 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 ..... 2	2 ⇒ Next module
<b>MA10.</b> Check MA7: In union only once?	YES, MA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MA7=2 ..... 2	1 ⇒ MA11A 2 ⇒ MA11B
<b>MA11A.</b> How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)?  <b>MA11B.</b> How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __	

HIV/AIDS		HA																
<b>HA1.</b> Now I would like to talk with you about something else.  Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2 ⇒ Next module																
<b>HA2.</b> HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS.  Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																	
<b>HA3.</b> Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																	
<b>HA4.</b> Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																	
<b>HA5.</b> Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																	
<b>HA6.</b> Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																	
<b>HA7.</b> Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																	
<b>HA8.</b> Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby:  [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY .....	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY .....	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING .....	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
DURING PREGNANCY .....	1	2	8															
DURING DELIVERY .....	1	2	8															
BY BREASTFEEDING .....	1	2	8															
<b>HA9.</b> Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ HA11																
<b>HA10.</b> Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																	
<b>HA11.</b> Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?  Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:  Name _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK ..... 2	2 ⇒ HA24																
<b>HA12.</b> Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	YES, MN2=1 ..... 1 NO, MN2=2 ..... 2	2 ⇒ HA17																

	YES	NO	DK	
<b>HA13.</b> During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with ( <i>name</i> ), were you given any information about:				
[A] Babies getting HIV from their mother?	HIV FROM MOTHER.....	1 2 8		
[B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV?	THINGS TO DO .....	1 2 8		
[C] Getting tested for HIV?	TESTED FOR HIV .....	1 2 8		
Were you:				
[D] Offered a test for HIV?	OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV .....	1 2 8		
<b>HA14.</b> I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES .....	1		2 ⇒HA16A
	NO .....	2		8 ⇒HA16A
	DK .....	8		
<b>HA15.</b> I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES .....	1		2 ⇒HA16A
	NO .....	2		8 ⇒HA16A
	DK .....	8		
<b>HA16.</b> After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?	YES .....	1		
	NO .....	2		
	DK .....	8		
<b>HA16A.</b> I don't want to know the results, but whether during your antenatal care your husband / partner was tested for HIV?	YES .....	1		
	NO .....	2		
	DK .....	8		
<b>HA17.</b> Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76.....	1		2 ⇒HA21
	NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96.....	2		
<b>HA18.</b> Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?	YES .....	1		
	NO .....	2		
<b>HA19.</b> I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES .....	1		2 ⇒HA21
	NO .....	2		
<b>HA20.</b> I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES .....	1		1 ⇒HA22
	NO .....	2		2 ⇒HA22
<b>HA21.</b> Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?	YES, HA14=1 .....	1		2 ⇒HA24
	NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1 .....	2		
<b>HA22.</b> Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES .....	1		1 ⇒HA25
	NO .....	2		
<b>HA23.</b> How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....	1		1 ⇒HA28
	12-23 MONTHS AGO .....	2		2 ⇒HA28
	2 OR MORE YEARS AGO .....	3		3 ⇒HA28
<b>HA24.</b> I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES .....	1		2 ⇒HA27
	NO .....	2		
<b>HA25.</b> How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....	1		
	12-23 MONTHS AGO .....	2		
	2 OR MORE YEARS AGO .....	3		

<b>HA26.</b> I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	1 ⇒HA28 2 ⇒HA28  8 ⇒HA28
<b>HA27.</b> Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>HA28.</b> Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒HA30
<b>HA29.</b> Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>HA30.</b> Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>HA31.</b> Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>HA32.</b> Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>HA33.</b> Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>HA34.</b> Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>HA35.</b> Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?  I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>HA36.</b> Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV ..... 7  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>HA37.</b> Check WB4 and WB5, age between 15-24 years and ever attended school?	YES (WB4 is 15-24 and WB5 =1) ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒WM10
<b>HA38.</b> Did you study sexuality education in school? Sexuality education includes birth control, safe sex, teen pregnancy, reproductive tract infections and wellbeing, etc.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒WM10
<b>HA39.</b> At what level did you first have sexuality education?	PRIMARY ..... 1 LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATE ..... 4 DIPLOMA / ASSOCIATE ..... 5 DK / NOT SURE ..... 8	

<b>HA40.</b> In sexuality education classes, did you learn any new information?	YES, MOSTLY NEW .....1 YES, SOME NEW .....2 NONE.....3	
<b>HA41.</b> Apart from sexuality education classes, did you have other source of sexuality information?  <i>Probe: Any other source?</i>	INTERNET .....A MOVIES.....B TELEVISION.....C RADIO .....D BOOK .....E COMICS.....F FICTION .....G FRIENDS .....H OLDER BROTHER-SISTER / YOUNGER BROTHER-SISTER.....I PARENTS / GUARDIAN .....J  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) _____ X  NO SOURCE .....Y	

<b>WM10. Record the time.</b>	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... : ..	
<b>WM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</b>	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE ..... 1  NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) ..... 2  NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) ..... 3	
<b>WM12. Language of the Questionnaire.</b>	THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH..... 2	
<b>WM13. Language of the Interview.</b>	THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH..... 2  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) ..... 6	
<b>WM14. Native language of the Respondent.</b>	THAI ..... 01 ENGLISH..... 02 CHINESE..... 03 BURMESE ..... 04 KHMER / KUY ..... 05 MALAY / JAWI..... 06 LAO..... 07 KAREN ..... 08 HMONG..... 09 LAHU ..... 10 MON ..... 11 LAWLA ..... 12 AKHA ..... 13 NYEU..... 14 SHAN ..... 15  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) ..... 96	
<b>WM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</b>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	

**WM16.** Check columns HL10 and HL20 in *LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE*:  
*Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

- Yes* ⇒ Go to WM17 in *WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL* and record '01'. Then go to the *QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE* for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- No* ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in *HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-14 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-14?*
  - Yes* ⇒ Check column HL20 in *LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-14 in this household?*
    - Yes* ⇒ Go to WM17 in *WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL* and record '01'. Then go to the *QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-14* for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
    - No* ⇒ Go to WM17 in *WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL* and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.
  - No* ⇒ Go to WM17 in *WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL* and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____	
MWM3. Man's name and line number: NAME _____	MWM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 5 6 2	

<p><i>Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.</i></p>	<p><b>MWM7. Record the time:</b></p> <p align="center">HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____</p>
<p><b>MWM8.</b> Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .... 1      1 ⇒ MWM9B NO, FIRST INTERVIEW ..... 2        2 ⇒ MWM9A</p>
<p><b>MWM9A.</b> Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 15 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>	<p><b>MWM9B.</b> Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 15 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>
<p>YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED ..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒ MWM17</p>

<p><b>MWM17.</b> Result of man's interview.</p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	<p>COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04  INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT   AGE 15-17 ..... 06  OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>
---	--

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
<b>MWB1.</b> Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, MWM3=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, MWM3≠HH47 ..... 2	2 ⇒ MWB3
<b>MWB2.</b> Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=02 TO 08 ..... 1 ED5=00, 01, 98 OR BLANK ..... 2	1 ⇒ MWB15 2 ⇒ MWB14
<b>MWB3.</b> In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98  YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR ..... 9998	
<b>MWB4.</b> How old are you?  <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i>  <i>If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
<b>MWB5.</b> Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MWB14
<b>MWB6.</b> What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 __ __ CERTIFICATE (VCE / TCE) ..... 4 __ __ DIPLOMA (HVC / CTV / HTC) ..... 5 __ __ BACHELOR DEGREE ..... 6 __ __ MASTER DEGREE ..... 7 __ __ DOCTORAL DEGREE ..... 8 __ __	000 ⇒ MWB14
<b>MWB7.</b> Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>MWB8.</b> Check MWB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 ..... 1 AGE 25-49 ..... 2	2 ⇒ MWB13
<b>MWB9.</b> At any time during the 2562-63 school year did you attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MWB11
<b>MWB10.</b> During the 2562-63 school year, which level and grade or year are you attending?	PRIMARY ..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 __ __ CERTIFICATE (VCE) ..... 4 __ __ HVC / DIPLOMA ..... 5 __ __ BACHELOR DEGREE ..... 6 __ __ MASTER DEGREE ..... 7 __ __ DOCTORAL DEGREE ..... 8 __ __	
<b>MWB11.</b> At any time during the 2561-62 school year did you attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MWB13

<p><b>MWB12.</b> During the 2561-62 school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u>?</p>	<p>PRIMARY..... 1 ___  LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 ___  UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 ___  CERTIFICATE (VCE)..... 4 ___  HVC / DIPLOMA ..... 5 ___  BACHELOR DEGREE..... 6 ___  MASTER DEGREE ..... 7 ___  DOCTORAL DEGREE..... 8 ___</p>	
<p><b>MWB13.</b> Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:</p>	<p>MWB6=02 TO 08 ..... 1  MWB6=01..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MWB15</p>
<p><b>MWB14.</b> Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i></p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1  ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE..... 2  ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3  NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) ..... 4</p>	
<p><b>MWB15.</b> How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS..... ___  ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH ..... 95</p>	<p>95 ⇒ MWB18</p>
<p><b>MWB16.</b> Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether the place is a municipality (urban) or non-municipality (rural), write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>MUNICIPALITY ..... 1  NON-MUNICIPALITY ..... 2</p>	
<p><b>MWB17.</b> Before you moved here, in which region did you live in?</p>	<p>BANGKOK ..... 01  CENTRAL ..... 02  NORTH ..... 03  NORTHEAST ..... 04  SOUTH..... 05  OUTSIDE OF THAILAND (specify) ..... 96</p>	
<p><b>MWB18.</b> Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1  NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next module</p>

<p><b>MWB19.</b> What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>COMMUNITY HEALTH INSURANCE ..... A</p> <p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B</p> <p>SOCIAL SECURITY/COMPENSATION FUND . C</p> <p>PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D</p> <p>UNIVERSAL HEALTH-CARE COVERAGE SCHEME.....E</p> <p>GOVERNMENT OFFICER.....F</p> <p>LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION G</p> <p>STATE ENTERPRISES OR INDEPENDENT AGENCIES ..... H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
--	---	--

**FERTILITY**
**MCM**

<p><b>MCM1.</b> Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name.</p> <p>Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?</p> <p><i>This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2 ⇒ MCM8  8 ⇒ MCM8
<p><b>MCM2.</b> Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?</p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MCM5
<p><b>MCM3.</b> How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS AT HOME..... __ __	
<p><b>MCM4.</b> How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME..... __ __	
<p><b>MCM5.</b> Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MCM8
<p><b>MCM6.</b> How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
<p><b>MCM7.</b> How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
<p><b>MCM8.</b> Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking:</i>                  I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MCM11
<p><b>MCM9.</b> How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	BOYS DEAD ..... __ __	
<p><b>MCM10.</b> How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	GIRLS DEAD ..... __ __	
<p><b>MCM11.</b> Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.</p>	SUM ..... __ __	
<p><b>MCM12.</b> Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) live births during your life. Is this correct?</p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1 ⇒ MCM14

<b>MCM13.</b> Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.		
<b>MCM14.</b> Check MCM11: How many live births fathered?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00 ..... 0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01 ..... 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE ..... 2	0 ⇒ Next module 1 ⇒ MCM18A
<b>MCM15.</b> Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1 ⇒ MCM17
<b>MCM16.</b> In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN ..... _ _	
<b>MCM17.</b> How old were you when your first child was born?	AGE IN YEARS..... _ _	⇒ MCM18B
<b>MCM18A.</b> In what month and year was the child you have fathered born?  <b>MCM18B.</b> In what month and year was the last of these ( <i>total number in MCM11</i> ) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died?  <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	DATE OF LAST BIRTH  MONTH ..... _ _  YEAR ..... _ _ _ _	

**ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

**MDV**

**MDV1.** Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

		YES	NO	DK
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING .....	1	2	8
[B] If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN .....	1	2	8
[C] If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM.....	1	2	8
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX .....	1	2	8
[E] If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD .....	1	2	8
[F] If she neglects household chores?	NEGLECT HH CHORES .....	1	2	8

**VICTIMISATION**

**MVT**

<p><b>MVT1.</b> <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim.</i></p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.</p> <p>In the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force?</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.</i></p> <p><i>If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1                  NO ..... 2                    DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT9B                  8 ⇨MVT9B</p>
<p><b>MVT2.</b> Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ..... 1                  NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO..... 2                    DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT5B                  8 ⇨MVT5B</p>
<p><b>MVT3.</b> How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME ..... 1                  TWO TIMES ..... 2                  THREE OR MORE TIMES..... 3                    DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	
<p><b>MVT4.</b> <i>Check MVT3: One or more times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME, MVT3=1 ..... 1                  MORE THAN ONCE OR DK,                  MVT3=2, 3 OR 8..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨MVT5A                  2 ⇨MVT5B</p>
<p><b>MVT5A.</b> When this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p> <p><b>MVT5B.</b> The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p>	<p>YES..... 1                  NO ..... 2                    DK / NOT SURE ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>MVT6.</b> Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES..... 1                  NO ..... 2                    DK / NOT SURE ..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT8                  8 ⇨MVT8</p>
<p><b>MVT7.</b> Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE ..... A                  YES, A GUN ..... B                  YES, SOMETHING ELSE..... X</p>	
<p><b>MVT8.</b> Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1                  YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED..... 2                  NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3                    DK / NOT SURE ..... 8</p>	

<p><b>MVT8A.</b> Did you or anyone else report the incident to other agencies other than the police?</p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1  YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED..... 2  NO, NOT REPORTED..... 3    DK / NOT SURE ..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT9A  8 ⇨MVT9A</p>
<p><b>MVT8B.</b> To which agencies did you or anyone else report the incident?</p> <p><i>Record all the answers that apply.</i></p>	<p>VILLAGE HEADMAN / SUBDISTRICT HEADMAN / SAO / MUNICIPALITY..... A  OSCC 1300 HOTLINE.....B  DAMRONGTHAM (OMBUDSMAN) CENTRE.....C  FOUNDATION ..... D  SHELTERS FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES E  PROVINCIAL MSDHS OFFICE..... F    OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ..... X</p>	<p>A ⇨MVT9A  B ⇨MVT9A  C ⇨MVT9A  D ⇨MVT9A  E ⇨MVT9A  F ⇨MVT9A    X ⇨MVT9A</p>
<p><b>MVT9A.</b> Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), been physically attacked?</p> <p><b>MVT9B.</b> In the same period of the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), have you been physically attacked?</p> <p><i>If 'No', probe: An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.</i></p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under MVT1.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1  NO ..... 2    DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT20  8 ⇨MVT20</p>
<p><b>MVT10.</b> Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ..... 1  NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO..... 2    DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT12B  8 ⇨MVT12B</p>
<p><b>MVT11.</b> How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME ..... 1  TWO TIMES ..... 2  THREE OR MORE TIMES..... 3    DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨MVT12A  2 ⇨MVT12B  3 ⇨MVT12B    8 ⇨MVT12B</p>

<p><b>MVT12A.</b> Where did this happen?</p> <p><b>MVT12B.</b> Where did this happen the last time?</p>	<p>AT HOME ..... 11</p> <p>IN ANOTHER HOME ..... 12</p> <p>IN THE STREET ..... 21</p> <p>ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT ..... 22</p> <p>PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR ..... 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) ..... 26</p> <p>AT SCHOOL ..... 31</p> <p>AT WORKPLACE ..... 32</p> <p>OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>) ..... 96</p>	
<p><b>MVT13.</b> How many people were involved in committing the offence?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Was it one, two, or at least three people?</i></p>	<p>ONE PERSON ..... 1</p> <p>TWO PEOPLE ..... 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE PEOPLE ..... 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨MVT14A</p> <p>2 ⇨MVT14B</p> <p>3 ⇨MVT14B</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT14B</p>
<p><b>MVT14A.</b> At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?</p> <p><b>MVT14B.</b> At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>MVT17.</b> Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE ..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT19</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT19</p>
<p><b>MVT18.</b> Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE ..... A</p> <p>YES, A GUN ..... B</p> <p>YES, SOMETHING ELSE ..... X</p>	
<p><b>MVT19.</b> Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1</p> <p>YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2</p> <p>NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>MVT19A.</b> Did you or anyone else report the incident to other agencies other than the police?</p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1</p> <p>YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2</p> <p>NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE ..... 8</p>	<p>3 ⇨MVT20</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT20</p>
<p><b>MVT19B.</b> To which agencies did you or anyone else report the incident?</p> <p><i>Record all the answers that apply.</i></p>	<p>VILLAGE CHIEF/SUBDISTRICT HEADMAN/SAO ..... A</p> <p>OSCC 1300 HOTLINE ..... B</p> <p>DAMRONGTHAM (OMBUDSMAN) CENTRE ..... C</p> <p>FOUNDATION ..... D</p> <p>SHELTERS FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES ..... E</p> <p>PROVINCIAL MSDHS OFFICE ..... F</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) ..... X</p>	

<b>MVT20.</b> How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE..... 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4  NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK..... 7																																									
<b>MVT21.</b> How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE..... 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4  NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK..... 7																																									
<b>MVT22.</b> In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?	<table border="0"> <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>[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?</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>[B] Sex?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Sexual orientation?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Age?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Religion or belief?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Disability?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] Poor status?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[H] Work position?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[X] For any other reason?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	1	2	8	[B] Sex?	1	2	8	[C] Sexual orientation?	1	2	8	[D] Age?	1	2	8	[E] Religion or belief?	1	2	8	[F] Disability?	1	2	8	[G] Poor status?	1	2	8	[H] Work position?	1	2	8	[X] For any other reason?	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																																							
[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	1	2	8																																							
[B] Sex?	1	2	8																																							
[C] Sexual orientation?	1	2	8																																							
[D] Age?	1	2	8																																							
[E] Religion or belief?	1	2	8																																							
[F] Disability?	1	2	8																																							
[G] Poor status?	1	2	8																																							
[H] Work position?	1	2	8																																							
[X] For any other reason?	1	2	8																																							

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
<b>MMA1.</b> Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER ..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION ..... 3	3 ⇨ MMA5
<b>MMA3.</b> Do you have other wives or do you live with other partners as if married?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇨ MMA7
<b>MMA4.</b> How many other wives or live-in partners do you have?	NUMBER ..... __ __ DK ..... 98	⇨ MMA7 98 ⇨ MMA7
<b>MMA5.</b> Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER. 2 NO ..... 3	3 ⇨ Next module
<b>MMA6.</b> What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED ..... 1 DIVORCED ..... 2 SEPARATED ..... 3	
<b>MMA7.</b> Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE ..... 2	1 ⇨ MMA8A 2 ⇨ MMA8B
<b>MMA8A.</b> In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)?  <b>MMA8B.</b> In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98  YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR ..... 9998	
<b>MMA9.</b> Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MMA8A/B=9998 ..... 1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998 ..... 2	2 ⇨ Next module
<b>MMA10.</b> Check MMA7: In union only once?	YES, MMA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MMA7=2 ..... 2	1 ⇨ MMA11A 2 ⇨ MMA11B
<b>MMA11A.</b> How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)?  <b>MMA11B.</b> How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __	

HIV/AIDS				MHA															
<b>MHA1.</b> Now I would like to talk with you about something else.  Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2 ⇒ Next module																	
<b>MHA2.</b> HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS.  Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																		
<b>MHA3.</b> Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																		
<b>MHA4.</b> Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																		
<b>MHA5.</b> Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																		
<b>MHA6.</b> Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																		
<b>MHA7.</b> Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																		
<b>MHA8.</b> Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby:  [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <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																
<b>MHA9.</b> Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MHA24																	
<b>MHA10.</b> Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8																		
<b>MHA24.</b> I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MHA27																	
<b>MHA25.</b> How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO ..... 3																		
<b>MHA26.</b> I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	1 ⇒ MHA28 2 ⇒ MHA28 8 ⇒ MHA28																	

<b>MHA27.</b> Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>MHA28.</b> Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MHA30
<b>MHA29.</b> Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>MHA30.</b> Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA31.</b> Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA32.</b> Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA33.</b> Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA34.</b> Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA35.</b> Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?  I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA36.</b> Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV ..... 7  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA37.</b> Check MWB4 and MWB5, age between 15-24 years = and ever attended school?	YES (MWB4 IS 15-24 AND WB5 =1) ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MWM10
<b>MHA38.</b> Did you study sexuality education in school? Sexuality education includes birth control, safe sex, teen pregnancy, reproductive tract infections and wellbeing, etc.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ MWM10
<b>MHA39.</b> At what level did you first have sexuality education?	PRIMARY ..... 1 LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATE ..... 4 DIPLOMA / ASSOCIATE ..... 5 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE ..... 8	
<b>MHA40.</b> In sexuality education classes, did you learn any new information?	YES, MOSTLY NEW ..... 1 YES, SOME NEW ..... 2 NONE ..... 3	

<p><b>MHA41.</b> Apart from sexuality education classes, did you have other source of sexuality information?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Any other source?</p> <p><i>Record all the answers given.</i></p>	<p>INTERNET ..... A</p> <p>MOVIES.....B</p> <p>TELEVISION.....C</p> <p>RADIO ..... D</p> <p>BOOK .....E</p> <p>COMICS.....F</p> <p>FICTION ..... G</p> <p>FRIENDS ..... H</p> <p>OLDER BROTHER-SISTER / YOUNGER BROTHER-SISTER.....I</p> <p>PARENTS / GUARDIAN .....J</p> <p>OTHER (specify) ..... X</p> <p>NO SOURCE ..... Y</p>	
---	---	--

<b>MWM10.</b> <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... _ _ : _ _	
<b>MWM11.</b> <i>Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE ..... 1  NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) ..... 2  NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) ..... 3	
<b>MWM12.</b> <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH..... 2	
<b>MWM13.</b> <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH..... 2  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) ..... 6	
<b>MWM14.</b> <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	THAI ..... 01 ENGLISH..... 02 CHINESE..... 03 BURMESE ..... 04 KHMER / KUY ..... 05 MALAY / JAWI..... 06 LAO..... 07 KAREN ..... 08 HMONG..... 09 LAHU ..... 10 MON ..... 11 LAWA ..... 12 AKHA ..... 13 NYEU..... 14 SHAN ..... 15  OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY) ..... 96	
<b>MWM15.</b> <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	

**MWM16.** Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:  
Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

- Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-14 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-14?
  - Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-14 in this household?
    - Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-14 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
    - No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.
  - No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

<b>UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL</b>		<b>UF</b>
<b>UF1. Cluster number:</b> _____	<b>UF2. Household number:</b> _____	
<b>UF3. Child's name and line number:</b>  NAME _____	<b>UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:</b>  NAME _____	
<b>UF5. Interviewer's name and number:</b>  NAME _____	<b>UF6. Supervisor's name and number:</b>  NAME _____	
<b>UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview:</b>  _____ / _____ / <u>2 5 6 2</u>	<b>UF8. Record the time:</b>	HOURS : MINUTES  _____ : _____

*Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.*

<b>UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</b>	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ..... 1	1 ⇒UF10B
	NO, FIRST INTERVIEW ..... 2	2 ⇒UF10A

<p><b>UF10A.</b> Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>	<p><b>UF10B.</b> Now I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>
---	---

YES ..... 1	1 ⇒UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module
NO / NOT ASKED ..... 2	2 ⇒UF17

<p><b>UF17. Result of interview for children under 5</b></p> <p><i>Codes refer to mother/caretaker. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	<p>COMPLETED..... 01</p> <p>NOT AT HOME ..... 02</p> <p>REFUSED ..... 03</p> <p>PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04</p> <p>INCAPACITATED (specify) _____ 05</p> <p>NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 ..... 06</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p>
---	--

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
<p><b>UB0.</b> Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (<i>name</i>)'s Birth Certificate, Maternal and Child Health Handbook, and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.</p>		
<p><b>UB1.</b> On what day, month and year was (<i>name</i>) born?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i></p> <p><i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i></p>	<p>DATE OF BIRTH</p> <p>DAY .....__ __</p> <p>DK DAY .....98</p> <p>MONTH.....__ __</p> <p>YEAR ..... <u>2</u> <u>5</u> __ __</p>	
<p><b>UB2.</b> How old is (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday?</p> <p><i>Record age in completed years.</i></p> <p><i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i></p> <p><i>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i></p>	<p>AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....__</p>	
<p><b>UB3.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4 .....2</p>	<p>1 ⇨UB9</p>
<p><b>UB4.</b> Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 .....1</p> <p>NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 .....2</p>	<p>2 ⇨UB6</p>
<p><b>UB5.</b> Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?</p>	<p>YES, ED10=00 .....1</p> <p>NO, ED10≠00 OR BLANK.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇨UB8B</p> <p>2 ⇨UB9</p>
<p><b>UB6.</b> Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as Children's Development Centre, early childhood skills and development promotion school, public and private nursery school, etc.?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p>	<p>2 ⇨UB9</p>
<p><b>UB7.</b> At any time since May 2562, did (he/she) attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p>	<p>1 ⇨UB8A</p> <p>2 ⇨UB9</p>
<p><b>UB8A.</b> Does (he/she) currently attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p>	
<p><b>UB8B.</b> You have mentioned that (<i>name</i>) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p>	

<b>UB9.</b> Is ( <i>name</i> ) covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ <i>Next module</i>
<b>UB10.</b> What type of health insurance is ( <i>name</i> ) covered by?  <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	COMMUNITY HEALTH INSURANCE ..... A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE..... D UNIVERSAL HEALTH-CARE COVERAGE SCHEME ..... E GOVERNMENT OFFICER..... F LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION ..... G STATE ENTERPRISES OR INDEPENDENT AGENCIES..... H  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
<b>BR1.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> ) have a birth certificate?  <i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it?	YES, SEEN.....1  YES, NOT SEEN .....2 NO .....3  DK .....8	1 ⇨ <i>Next module</i>
<b>BR2.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> )'s birth been registered with the civil authorities?	YES .....1  NO .....2  DK .....8	1 ⇨ <i>Next module</i>
<b>BR3.</b> Do you know how to register ( <i>name</i> )'s birth?	YES .....1 NO .....2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
<p><b>EC1.</b> How many children's books or picture books do you have for (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NONE ..... 00</p> <p>NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS ..... <u>0</u> ..</p> <p>TEN OR MORE BOOKS ..... 10</p>	
<p><b>EC2.</b> I am interested in learning about the things that (<i>name</i>) plays with when (he/she) is at home.</p> <p>Does (he/she) play with: <span style="float: right;">Y N DK</span></p> <p>[A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home?</p> <p>[B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys?</p> <p>[C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?</p>	<p>HOMEMADE TOYS ..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TOYS FROM A SHOP ..... 1 2 8</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS ..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p><b>EC2D.</b> Does (<i>child's name</i>) play with electronic devices such as mobile phones, tablets, game consoles?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW ..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒EC3</p> <p>8⇒EC3</p>
<p><b>EC2E.</b> Normally, how many hours does (<i>child's name</i>) play with these electronic devices in a day?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Don't know', record '98'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... _ _</p> <p>DON'T KNOW ..... 98</p>	
<p><b>EC3.</b> Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children.</p> <p>On how many days in the past week was (<i>name</i>):</p> <p>[A] Left alone for more than an hour?</p> <p>[B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour?</p> <p><i>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR..... _</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ..... _</p>	
<p><b>EC4.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1</p> <p>AGE 2, 3 OR 4 ..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒Next module</p>

<p><b>EC5.</b> In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with <i>(name)</i>:</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', ask:</i> Who engaged in this activity with <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> <p><i>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.</i></p> <p>[A] Read books or looked at picture books with <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[B] Told stories to <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[C] Sang songs to or with <i>(name)</i>, including lullabies?</p> <p>[D] Took <i>(name)</i> outside the home?</p> <p>[E] Played with <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MOTHER</th> <th>FATHER</th> <th>OTHER</th> <th>NO ONE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>READ BOOKS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOLD STORIES</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SANG SONGS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOOK OUTSIDE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLAYED WITH</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAMED</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
	MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE																																	
READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y																																	
TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y																																	
SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y																																	
TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y																																	
PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y																																	
NAMED	A	B	X	Y																																	
<p><b>EC5G.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 2 ..... 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4 ..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ Next module</p>																																			
<p><b>EC6.</b> I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of <i>(name)</i>. 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 <i>(name)</i>'s development.</p> <p>Can <i>(name)</i> identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>																																				
<p><b>EC7.</b> Can <i>(name)</i> read at least four simple, popular words?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>																																				
<p><b>EC8.</b> Does <i>(name)</i> 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>																																				
<p><b>EC9.</b> Can <i>(name)</i> pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>																																				

<b>EC10.</b> Is ( <i>name</i> ) sometimes too sick to play?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	
<b>EC11.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> ) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	
<b>EC12.</b> When given something to do, is ( <i>name</i> ) able to do it independently?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	
<b>EC13.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> ) get along well with other children?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	
<b>EC14.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> ) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	
<b>EC15.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> ) get distracted easily?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
<b>UCD1.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 ..... 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 ..... 2	1 ⇒ Next module
<b>UCD2.</b> Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with ( <i>name</i> ) <u>in the past month</u> .		
	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 behavior was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR ..... 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER ..... 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED ..... 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO ..... 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND ..... 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT ..... 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME ..... 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS ..... 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG ..... 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD ..... 1 2	
<b>UCD3.</b> Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ UCD5
<b>UCD4.</b> Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1 ⇒ Next module
<b>UCD5.</b> Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NO OPINION ..... 8	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
<b>BD1.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2	2 ⇒ Next module
<b>BD2.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever been breastfed?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8	2 ⇒ BD3A 8 ⇒ BD3A
<b>BD3.</b> Is ( <i>name</i> ) still being breastfed?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8	2 ⇒ BD3A 8 ⇒ BD3A
<b>BD3A1.</b> Yesterday, both during the day and night, how many times did ( <i>child's name</i> ) receive breast milk?	NUMBER OF TIMES RECEIVED BREAST MILK__ __	
<b>BD3A.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1.....1 AGE 2 .....2	2 ⇒ Next module
<b>BD4.</b> Yesterday, during the day or night, did ( <i>name</i> ) <u>drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?</u>	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8	
<b>BD5.</b> Did ( <i>name</i> ) <u>drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS)</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8	
<b>BD6.</b> Did ( <i>name</i> ) <u>drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8	

<p><b>BD7.</b> Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (<i>name</i>) may have had yesterday during the day or the night.</p> <p>Please include liquids consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>Did (<i>name</i>) drink (<i>name of item</i>) yesterday during the day or the night:</p>		
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	<p style="text-align: right;">YES      NO      DK</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1      2      8</p>
[B] Juice or juice drinks?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	<p style="text-align: center;">1      2      8</p>
[C] Clear broth, clear soup?	CLEAR BROTH, CLEAR SOUP	<p style="text-align: center;">1      2      8</p>
[D] Infant formula such as Enfalac, Dumex, Hi-Q, S-26, etc.?	INFANT FORMULA	<p style="text-align: center;">1      2 <sup>⚡</sup>      8 <sup>⚡</sup></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>BD7[E]    BD7[E]</i></p>
<p>[D1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink infant formula?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p> <p><i>If DK, record '8'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA .....</p>	
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	<p style="text-align: center;">1      2 <sup>⚡</sup>      8 <sup>⚡</sup></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>BD7[F]    BD7[F]</i></p>
<p>[E1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink milk?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p> <p><i>If unknown, record '8'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK .....</p>	
[F] Sugary drinks, such as carbonated soft drinks, sweetened drinks, sweetened soy milk, tea and coffee?	SUGARY DRINKS	<p style="text-align: center;">1      2      8</p>
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	<p style="text-align: center;">1      2 <sup>⚡</sup>      8 <sup>⚡</sup></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>BD8      BD8</i></p>
[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned.	(Specify) _____	

<p><b>BD8.</b> Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (<i>name</i>) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>- Think about when (<i>name</i>) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?  <i>If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (<i>name</i>) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else?</i>  <i>Record answers using the food groups below.</i></p> <p>- What did (<i>name</i>) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?  <i>Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.</i></p>				
<p>For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask:  Just to make sure, did (<i>name</i>) eat (<i>food group items</i>) yesterday during the day or the night</p>		YES	NO	DK
<p>[A] Yogurt made from animal milk?  <i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.</i></p>		1	2 $\surd$	8 $\surd$
		YOGURT	BD8[B]	BD8[B]
<p>[A1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat yogurt?  <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>  <i>If DK, record '8'.</i></p>		NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT ....._____		
<p>[B] Any baby food, such as Cerelac, Nestle, PediaSure, etc.?</p>		FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2
<p>[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?</p>		FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2
<p>[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?</p>		PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2
<p>[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?</p>		FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2
<p>[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as Chinese kale, broccoli, spinach, ivy gourd, water spinach</p>		DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2
<p>[G] Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, cantaloupes, melons, or peach?</p>		RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2
<p>[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as bananas, apples, guavas, rambutans, lychees, water chestnuts, cabbage, etc.?</p>		OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2
<p>[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?</p>		ORGAN MEATS	1	2
<p>[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats?</p>		OTHER MEATS	1	2
<p>[K] Eggs?</p>		EGGS	1	2
<p>[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?</p>		FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2
<p>[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these?</p>		FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2
<p>[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?</p>		CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2

[O] Crunchy snacks or semi-processed foods that are salty such as instant noodles?	SALTY CRUNCHY SNACKS OR SEMI-PROCESSED FOODS	1	2	8	
[P] Sweets such as cakes, cookies, candy, Thai desserts?	SWEETS	1	2	8	
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 $\Delta$ BD9	8 $\Delta$ BD9	
[X1] Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.	(Specify) _____				
<p><b>BD9.</b> How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night?</p> <p><i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i></p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES .....__</p> <p>DK .....8</p>				

IMMUNISATION							IM			
IM2. Do you have the Maternal and Child Health Handbook (the Pink Book), immunisation records from a private health provider or any other document where ( <i>name</i> )'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S) .....	1					1 ⇒ IM5			
	YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT .....	2								
	YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT .....	3					3 ⇒ IM5			
	NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .....	4								
IM3. Did you ever have the Maternal and Child Health Handbook (the Pink Book) or immunisation records from a private health provider for ( <i>name</i> )?	YES .....	1								
	NO .....	2								
IM4. Check IM2:	HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 .....	1								
	HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 .....	2					2 ⇒ IM11			
IM5. May I see the Health Handbook (and/or) other document?	YES, ONLY HEALTH HANDBOOK SEEN .....	1								
	YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .....	2								
	YES, HEALTH HANDBOOK AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .....	3								
	NO HEALTH HANDBOOK AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .....	4					4 ⇒ IM11			
IM6. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents. (b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.	<b>DATE OF IMMUNISATION</b>									
		<b>DAY</b>	<b>MONTH</b>	<b>YEAR</b>						
BCG	BCG			2	5					
Hepatitis B (at birth)	HepB0			2	5					
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1			2	5					
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2			2	5					
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3			2	5					
Polio (OPV) 4	OPV4			2	5					
Polio (OPV) 5	OPV5			2	5					
Polio (IPV)	IPV			2	5					
Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough 1	DTP1			2	5					
Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough 2	DTP2			2	5					
Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough 3	DTP3			2	5					
Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough 4	DTP4			2	5					
Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough 5	DTP5			2	5					
Hepatitis B 1	HepB1			2	5					
Hepatitis B 2	HepB2			2	5					

Hepatitis B 3	HepB3					2	5			
Measles, mumps, rubella 1	MMR1					2	5			
Measles, mumps, rubella 2	MMR2					2	5			
Encephalitis 1	JE1					2	5			
Encephalitis 2	JE2					2	5			
Encephalitis 3	JE3					2	5			
<b>IM7.</b> Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to Encephalitis) recorded?		YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2								1 ⇒ Next module
<b>IM9.</b> In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did ( <b>name</b> ) receive any other vaccinations?		YES ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8								2 ⇒ Next module 8 ⇒ Next module
<b>IM10.</b> Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations.  <i>Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column.</i>  <i>When <u>finished</u>, go to End of module.</i>										⇒ Next module
<b>IM11.</b> Has ( <b>name</b> ) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases?		YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8								
<b>IM13.</b> Check IM11:		NO OR DK ..... 1 YES ..... 2								1 ⇒ Next module
<b>IM14.</b> Has ( <b>name</b> ) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?		YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8								
<b>IM15.</b> Did ( <b>name</b> ) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B disease – within the first 24 hours after birth?		YES, WITHIN 24 HOURS ..... 1 YES, BUT NOT WITHIN 24 HOURS ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK ..... 8								3 ⇒ IM16 8 ⇒ IM16
<b>IM15A.</b> How many times was the Hepatitis B received?		NUMBER OF TIMES ..... ___ DK ..... 8								
<b>IM16.</b> Has ( <b>name</b> ) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio?  <i>Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at birth and later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.</i>		YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8								2 ⇒ IM26 8 ⇒ IM26

<b>IM17.</b> Were the first polio drops received in the first two weeks after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	
<b>IM18.</b> How many times were the polio drops received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... _  DK ..... 8	
<b>IM19.</b> The last time ( <i>name</i> ) received the polio drops, did (he/she) also get an injection to protect against polio?  <i>Probe to ensure that both were given, drops and injection.</i>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	
<b>IM26.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever received a MMR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles, mumps and rubella?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2 ⇒ IM29 8 ⇒ IM29
<b>IM26A.</b> How many times was the MMR vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... _  DK ..... 8	
<b>IM29.</b> Has ( <i>child's name</i> ) ever received a DTP vaccine, to prevent diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, shot in the thigh, hip or upper arm?  <i>Probe by indicating that sometimes it is shot at the same time as the polio vaccine.</i>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2 ⇒ IM31 8 ⇒ IM31
<b>IM30.</b> How many time did ( <i>child's name</i> ) receive DTP vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... _  DK ..... 8	
<b>IM31.</b> Has ( <i>child's name</i> ) ever received a encephalitis JE vaccine shot in the thigh, hip or upper arm?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2 ⇒ UF11 8 ⇒ UF11
<b>IM32.</b> How many times did ( <i>child's name</i> ) receive a JE vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... _  DK ..... 8	

<b>UF11.</b> <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... _ _ : _ _	
<b>UF12.</b> <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH..... 2	
<b>UF13.</b> <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH..... 2  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) ..... 6	
<b>UF14.</b> <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	THAI ..... 01 ENGLISH..... 02 CHINESE..... 03 BURMESE..... 04 KHMER / KUY..... 05 MALAY / JAWI..... 06 LAO..... 07 KAREN ..... 08 HMONG..... 09 LAHU..... 10 MON ..... 11 LAWA..... 12 AKHA ..... 13 NYEU..... 14 SHAN ..... 15  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) ..... 96	
<b>UF15.</b> <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	
<p><b>UF16.</b> <i>Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.</i></p> <p><i>Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i> ⇒ <i>Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No</i> ⇒ <i>Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-14 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-14 in this household?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i> ⇒ <i>Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No</i> ⇒ <i>Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</i></p>		

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL		AN
AN1. Cluster number: _____	AN2. Household number: _____	
AN3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	AN4. Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....	
AN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	AN6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____	
AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:  <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	KILOGRAMS (KG) ..... _____ . _____  CHILD NOT PRESENT AFTER REVISITS .. 99.3 CHILD REFUSED ..... 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED ..... 99.5  OTHER (specify) _____ 99.6	99.3 ⇨ AN13 99.4 ⇨ AN10 99.5 ⇨ AN10 99.6 ⇨ AN10
AN9. Was the child undressed to the minimum?	YES ..... 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM..... 2	
AN10. Check AN4: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 ..... 2	1 ⇨ AN11A 2 ⇨ AN11B
AN11A. The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer:  <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM) ..... _____ . _____  CHILD REFUSED ..... 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED ..... 999.5  OTHER (specify) _____ 999.6	999.4 ⇨ AN12A 999.5 ⇨ AN12A 999.6 ⇨ AN12A
AN11B. The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer:  <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>		
AN12. How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	LYING DOWN ..... 1 STANDING UP..... 2	
AN12A. Was ( <i>child's name</i> ) weighed at birth?	WEIGHED ..... 1 NOT WEIGHED ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	2 ⇨ AN12C 8 ⇨ AN12C
AN12B. What was the birth weight of ( <i>child's name</i> )?  <i>If the Health Handbook is available, record the weight as stated in the Handbook.</i>	FROM HEALTH HANDBOOK ..... 1 (KG) _____ . _____  FROM INQUIRY ..... 2 (KG) _____ . _____  DK ..... 9.998	

<b>AN12C.</b> Was ( <i>child's name</i> ) measured the length at birth?	MEASURED ..... 1 NOT MEASURED ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2 ⇨ AN13  8 ⇨ AN13
<b>AN12D.</b> What was the birth length of ( <i>child's name</i> )?  <i>If the Health Handbook is available, record the length as stated in the Handbook.</i>	FROM HEALTH HANDBOOK ..... 1 (CM) ____ . ____ FROM INQUIRY ..... 2 (CM) ____ . ____  DK ..... 99.98	
<b>AN13.</b> Today's date: Day / Month / Year:	____ / ____ / <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>2</u>	
<b>AN14.</b> Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?	YES ..... 1  NO ..... 2	1 ⇨ Next Child
<b>AN15.</b> Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.		

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE**

**MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE**

<b>5-14 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL</b>		<b>FS</b>
<b>FS1. Cluster number:</b> _____	<b>FS2. Household number:</b> _____	
<b>FS3. Child's name and line number:</b>  NAME _____	<b>FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:</b>  NAME _____	
<b>FS5. Interviewer's name and number:</b>  NAME _____	<b>FS6. Supervisor's name and number:</b>  NAME _____	
<b>FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview:</b> _____ / _____ / <u>2 5 6 2</u>	<b>FS8. Record the time:</b>	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

<p><i>Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.</i></p>		
<b>FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</b>	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW .....2	1 ⇒FS10B 2 ⇒FS10A
<b>FS10A.</b> Hello, my name is ( <i>your name</i> ). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about ( <i>child's name from FS3</i> )'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 25 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	<b>FS10B.</b> Now I would like to talk to you about ( <i>child's name from FS3</i> )'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 25 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED ..... 2	1 ⇒CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒FS17	

<p><b>FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-14 years</b></p> <p><i>Codes refer to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	<table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>COMPLETED.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">01</td></tr> <tr><td>NOT AT HOME .....</td><td style="text-align: right;">02</td></tr> <tr><td>REFUSED.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">03</td></tr> <tr><td>PARTLY COMPLETED .....</td><td style="text-align: right;">04</td></tr> <tr><td>INCAPACITATED (specify)_____</td><td style="text-align: right;">05</td></tr> <tr><td>NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 .....</td><td style="text-align: right;">06</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER (specify) _____</td><td style="text-align: right;">96</td></tr> </table>	COMPLETED.....	01	NOT AT HOME .....	02	REFUSED.....	03	PARTLY COMPLETED .....	04	INCAPACITATED (specify)_____	05	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 .....	06	OTHER (specify) _____	96
COMPLETED.....	01														
NOT AT HOME .....	02														
REFUSED.....	03														
PARTLY COMPLETED .....	04														
INCAPACITATED (specify)_____	05														
NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 .....	06														
OTHER (specify) _____	96														

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
<b>CB1.</b> Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-14 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47..... 2	1 ⇒ CB11
<b>CB2.</b> In what month and year was ( <i>name</i> ) born?  <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... ____  YEAR ..... ____	
<b>CB3.</b> How old is ( <i>name</i> )?  <i>Probe:</i> How old was ( <i>name</i> ) at (his/her) last birthday?  <i>Record age in completed years.</i>  <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... ____	
<b>CB4.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ CB11
<b>CB5.</b> What is the highest level and grade or year of school ( <i>name</i> ) has ever attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 1 ____ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 ____ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 ____ CERTIFICATE (VCE) ..... 4 ____	000 ⇒ CB7
<b>CB6.</b> Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>CB7.</b> At any time during the 2562-2563 school year did ( <i>name</i> ) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ CB9
<b>CB8.</b> During the 2562-2563 school year, which level and grade or year is ( <i>name</i> ) <u>attending</u> ?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 1 ____ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 ____ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 ____ CERTIFICATE (VCE) ..... 4 ____	
<b>CB8C.</b> Check response to CB8: Attending primary, lower secondary, or upper secondary?	PRIMARY, LOWER OR UPPER SECONDARY ..... 1 OTHER ..... 2	2 ⇒ CB9
<b>CB8D.</b> Is ( <i>child's name</i> ) attending Non-Formal Education (NFE) school or home school?	ATTENDING NFE ..... 1 ATTENDING HOME SCHOOL ..... 2 NOT ATTENDING BOTH FORM ..... 3	
<b>CB9.</b> At any time during the 2561-2562 school year did ( <i>name</i> ) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇒ CB11
<b>CB10.</b> During the 2561-2562 school year, which level and grade or year did ( <i>name</i> ) <u>attend</u> ?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 1 ____ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 2 ____ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 3 ____ CERTIFICATE (VCE) ..... 4 ____	

<b>CB11.</b> Is ( <i>name</i> ) covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2⇒Next module
<b>CB12.</b> What type of health insurance is ( <i>name</i> ) covered by?  <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	COMMUNITY HEALTH INSURANCE ..... A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D UNIVERSAL HEALTH-CARE COVERAGE SCHEME ..... E GOVERNMENT OFFICER..... F LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION..... G STATE ENTERPRISES OR INDEPENDENT AGENCIES ..... H  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> )..... X	

## CHILD DISCIPLINE

## FCD

<p><b>FCD2.</b> Now I'd like to talk to you about something else.</p> <p>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 <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <i>(name)</i> <u>in the past month</u>.</p> <p>[A] Took away privileges, forbade something <i>(name)</i> liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.</p> <p>[B] Explained why <i>(name)</i>'s behaviour was wrong.</p> <p>[C] Shook (him/her).</p> <p>[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).</p> <p>[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.</p> <p>[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.</p> <p>[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.</p> <p>[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.</p> <p>[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.</p> <p>[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.</p> <p>[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES..... 1 2</p> <p>EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR ..... 1 2</p> <p>SHOOK HIM/HER ..... 1 2</p> <p>SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED ..... 1 2</p> <p>GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO ..... 1 2</p> <p>SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND ..... 1 2</p> <p>HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT ..... 1 2</p> <p>CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME ..... 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS ..... 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG ..... 1 2</p> <p>BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD..... 1 2</p>	
<p><b>FCD3.</b> Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?</p>	<p>YES .....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p>	2 ⇒ FCD5
<p><b>FCD4.</b> Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?</p>	<p>YES .....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p>	1 ⇒ Next module
<p><b>FCD5.</b> Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK / NO OPINION ..... 8</p>	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
<b>PR1.</b> Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2	1 ⇒Next module
<b>PR2.</b> At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to ( <i>name</i> ). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If ( <i>name</i> ) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.		
<b>PR3.</b> Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for ( <i>name</i> ) to read at home?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS..... 0 ___ TEN OR MORE BOOKS ..... 10	
<b>PR4.</b> Check CB7: Did the child attend any school?  <i>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</i>	YES, CB7/ED9=1..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK ..... 2	2 ⇒Next module
<b>PR4A.</b> Check CB8D: Does the child attend NFE or home school?  <i>Check ED10C in the EDUCATION Module of the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.</i>	YES (CB8D/ED10C=1, 2) ..... 1 NO (CB8D/ED10C≠1, 2) ..... 2	1 ⇒Next module
<b>PR5.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> ) ever have homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2 ⇒PR7 8 ⇒PR7
<b>PR6.</b> Does anyone help ( <i>name</i> ) with homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
<b>PR7.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> )'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as parent association or basic educational institution board?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2 ⇒PR10 8 ⇒PR10
<b>PR8.</b> In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2 ⇒PR10 8 ⇒PR10
<b>PR9.</b> During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed:  [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by ( <i>name</i> )'s school?  [B] School budget or use of funds received by ( <i>name</i> )'s school?	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES ..... 1 2 8</p> <p>SCHOOL BUDGET..... 1 2 8</p>	
<b>PR10.</b> In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school report book for ( <i>name</i> )?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	

<p><b>PR11.</b> In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to <i>(name)</i>'s school for any of the following reasons?</p> <p>[A] A school celebration or a sport event?</p> <p>[B] To discuss <i>(name)</i>'s progress with (his/her) teachers?</p> <p>[C] To discuss with teachers about the behaviour learning of <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS ..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS BEHAVIOUR WITH TEACHERS ..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p><b>PR12.</b> In the last 12 months, has <i>(name)</i>'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons:</p> <p>[A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar?</p> <p>[B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar?</p> <p>[C] Teacher strike?</p> <p>[D] Student strike?</p> <p>[X] Other?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTERS..... 1 2 8</p> <p>MAN-MADE DISASTERS..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TEACHER STRIKE..... 1 2 8</p> <p>STUDENT STRIKE..... 1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p><b>PR13.</b> In the last 12 months, was <i>(name)</i> unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>PR14.</b> Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p>	2 ⇒ Next module
<p><b>PR15.</b> When <i>(teacher strike / teacher absence)</i> happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	

FL0. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS .....	1	1 ⇒FS11
	AGE 7-14 YEARS.....	2	

**FL1.** Now I would like to talk to (*name*). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities.

These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.

You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (*name*) has performed.

The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.

This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May I talk to ( <i>name</i> )?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....	1	2 ⇒FL28
	NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN .....	2	

FL2. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES .....	__ : __	
-----------------------	-------------------------	---------	--

**FL3.** My name is (*your name*). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.

Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?

*When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:*

Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from National Statistical Office. I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (*Your mother/Name of caretaker*) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.

Are you ready to get started?	YES .....	1	2 ⇒FL28
	NO / NOT ASKED .....	2	

**FL4.** Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:

- You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.
- You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.
- The child is sat comfortably, able to use the **READING & NUMBERS BOOK** without difficulty while you can see which page is open.

FL5. Remember you can ask me a question at any time if there is something you do not understand. You can ask me to stop at any time.		
FL6. First we are going to talk about reading.	YES NO	
[A] Do you read books at home?	READS BOOKS AT HOME.....	1 2
[B] Does someone read to you at home?	READ TO AT HOME .....	1 2
FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home?	THAI.....	1
	ENGLISH.....	2
<i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i>	OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) .....	6
	DK .....	8

<p><b>FL8.</b> Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p> <p>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL9A</p>
<p><b>FL8A.</b> Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes?</p> <p>Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.</p>	<p>YES, CB4/ED4=1 ..... 1 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL9B 2 ⇒FL23</p>
<p><b>FL9A.</b> What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class?</p> <p><b>FL9B.</b> When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class?</p> <p>Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.</p>	<p>THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH..... 2</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 6 DK ..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL10A 2 ⇒FL23</p> <p>6 ⇒FL23 8 ⇒FL23</p>
<p><b>FL10A.</b> Now I am going to give you a short story to read in Thai. Would you like to start reading the story?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL23</p>
<p><b>FL11.</b> Check CB3: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 7-9 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS ..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL13</p>
<p><b>FL12.</b> Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p> <p>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL19</p>
<p><b>FL13.</b> Give the child the <i>READING &amp; NUMBERS BOOK</i>.</p> <p>Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:</p> <p>Now we are going to do some reading. Point to the sentence. I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question.</p> <p><i>Khao is a cat. Kathi is a dog. Khao ages 5 years. Kathi ages 6 years.</i></p>		
<p><b>FL14.</b> Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL23</p>
<p><b>FL15.</b> Once the reading is done, ask: How old is Khao?</p>	<p>KHAO IS 5 YEARS OLD.....1 OTHER ANSWERS .....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS.....3</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL17</p>
<p><b>FL16.</b> Say: Khao is 5 years old. <i>and go to FL23.</i></p>		<p>⇒FL23</p>
<p><b>FL17.</b> Here is another question: Who is older: Khao or Kathi?</p>	<p>KATHI IS OLDER (THAN KHAO).....1 OTHER ANSWERS .....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS.....3</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL19</p>
<p><b>FL18.</b> Say: Kathi is older than Khao. Kathi is 6 years old and Khao is 5 years old. <i>and go to FL23.</i></p>		<p>⇒FL23</p>

<p><b>FL19.</b> Turn the page to reveal the reading passage.</p> <p>Thank you. Now I want you to try this.</p> <p>Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.</p> <p>You will start here (<i>point to the first word on the first line</i>) and you will read line by line (<i>point to the direction for reading each line</i>).</p> <p>When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read.</p> <p>If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word.</p> <p>Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.</p>	Numsai	is	in	class	two.	One	day,
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Numsai	was	going	home	from	school.	She
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	The	flowers	were	near	an	eggplant	farm.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Numsai	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	her	mother.	Numsai	ran	fast	across	the
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	farm	to	get	the	flowers.	She	fell
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	down	near	a	banana	tree.	Numsai	started
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
crying.	The	farmer	saw	her	and	came.	
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	
He	gave	Numsai	many	flowers.	Numsai	was	
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
very	happy.						
71	72						
<b>FL20.</b> Results of the child's reading.	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED ..... NUMBER __ __						
	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED ..... NUMBER __ __						
<b>FL21.</b> How well did the child read the story?	THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY ..... 1						
	THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY ..... 2						2 ⇒ FL23
	THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY ..... 3						3 ⇒ FL23

<p><b>FL22.</b> Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read.</p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i></p> <p><i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i></p> <p>[A] What class is Numsai in?</p> <p>[B] What did Numsai see on the way home?</p> <p>[C] Why did Numsai start crying?</p> <p>[D] Where did Numsai fall (down)?</p> <p>[E] Why was Numsai happy?</p>	<p>CORRECT (NUMSAI IS IN CLASS P.2).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' .....3</p> <p>CORRECT (SHE SAW SOME FLOWERS).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' .....3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE SHE FELL).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' .....3</p> <p>CORRECT (NUMSAI FELL DOWN) NEAR A  BANANA TREE) .....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' .....3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE  HER MANY FLOWERS / BECAUSE SHE HAD  FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HER MOTHER) .....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' .....3</p>	
<p><b>FL23.</b> Turn the page in the <i>READING &amp; NUMBERS BOOK</i> so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is.</p> <p><i>Point to the first number and say:  Start here.</i></p> <p><i>If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say:  What is this number?</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say:  Thank you. That is ok.</i></p>	<p><b>9</b>  CORRECT .....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>12</b>  CORRECT .....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>30</b>  CORRECT .....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>48</b>  CORRECT .....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>74</b>  CORRECT .....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>731</b>  CORRECT .....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	

<p><b>FL23A.</b> Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT .....1  NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT .....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL28</p>
<p><b>FL24.</b> Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:  Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger.</p> <p>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.</p> <p>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.</p> <p>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', no attempt, for remaining pairs and say:  Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p><b>7 &amp; 5</b>  CORRECT (7).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>11 &amp; 24</b>  CORRECT (24).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>58 &amp; 49</b>  CORRECT (58).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>65 &amp; 67</b>  CORRECT (67).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>146 &amp; 154</b>  CORRECT (154).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	
<p><b>FL25.</b> Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:  Look at this sum. How much is (<b>number plus number</b>)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you.</p> <p>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.</p> <p>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.</p> <p>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3', no attempt, for remaining sums and say:  Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p><b>3 + 2</b>  CORRECT (5).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>8 + 6</b>  CORRECT (14).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>7 + 3</b>  CORRECT (10).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>13 + 6</b>  CORRECT (19).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p><b>12 + 24</b>  CORRECT (36).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	
<p><b>FL26.</b> Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say: Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4.</p> <p>Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?</p>	<p>CORRECT (3).....1  INCORRECT .....2  NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL26B  3 ⇒FL26B</p>
<p><b>FL26A.</b> That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.</p>		<p>⇒FL26C</p>
<p><b>FL26B.</b> Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say:  The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.</p>		

<p><b>FL26C.</b> Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and __.</p> <p><i>Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?</i></p>	CORRECT (20).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3	2 ⇒FL26E 3 ⇒FL26E
<p><b>FL26D.</b> That’s correct, 20.</p>		⇒FL27
<p><b>FL26E.</b> <i>Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say:</i></p> <p>The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.</p>		
<p><b>FL26F.</b> <i>Check FL26: Was the answer correct?</i></p>	YES, FL26=1 ..... 1 NO, FL26=2 OR 3 ..... 2	2 ⇒FL28
<p><b>FL27.</b> Now I want you to try this on your own.</p> <p>Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (<i>pointing to the missing number</i>).</p> <p><i>Record the child’s answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record ‘3’, no attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the page and show the child the next question.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record ‘3’, no attempt, for remaining patterns and say: Thank you. That is ok.</i></p>	<b>5, 6, 7, __</b> CORRECT (8).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 <b>14, 15, __, 17</b> CORRECT (16).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 <b>20, __, 40, 50</b> CORRECT (30).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 <b>2, 4, 6, __</b> CORRECT (8).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 <b>5, 8, 11, __</b> CORRECT (14).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3	

<p><b>FL28.</b> <i>Result of interview with child.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	COMPLETED .....01 NOT AT HOME.....02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED.....03 CHILD REFUSED .....04 PARTLY COMPLETED.....05 INCAPACITATED .....06 OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ).....96	
--	--	--

<b>FS11.</b> <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ : __	
<b>FS12.</b> <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH ..... 2	
<b>FS13.</b> <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	THAI ..... 1 ENGLISH ..... 2  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) ..... 6	
<b>FS14.</b> <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	THAI ..... 01 ENGLISH ..... 02 CHINESE ..... 03 BURMESE ..... 04 KHMER / KUY ..... 05 MALAY / JAWI ..... 06 LAO ..... 07 KAREN ..... 08 HMONG ..... 09 LAHU ..... 10 MON ..... 11 LAWA ..... 12 AKHA ..... 13 NYEU ..... 14 SHAN ..... 15  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) ..... 96	
<b>FS15.</b> <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED ..... 3	
<p><b>FS16.</b> <i>Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.</i></p> <p><i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-14 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i></p> <p><i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i></p>		

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**





Thailand

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

2019