

# Country WID Profile

## (Thailand)

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Japan International Cooperation Agency  
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Abbreviations  
(Thailand)

APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CUSRI	Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute
DNE	Department of Non-formal Education
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization, UN
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
HIV/AIDS	Human-Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ILO	International Labor Organization
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IUD	Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Devices
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
NCWA	National Commission on Women's Affairs
NER	Net Enrollment Ratio
NESDB	Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSO	National Statistic Office
ONCWA	Office of the National Commission on Women's Affair
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PWD	Public Welfare Department
SME	Small Medium Enterprises
SNA	System of National Accounts
TAO	Tambon Administrative Organization
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programs
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
VHV	Village Health Volunteer
WID	Women in Development

# Country WID Profile (Thailand)

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# 1. Basic Profile

## 1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

### Economic indicators source: 1)

GNI/Capita (US\$)	Growth rate of real GDP	GDP Implicit deflator	Gini index	Aid/GNI
2,010 ('99)	4.7% (90-99)	4.6% (90-99)	41.4 ('98)	0.8% ('99)
2,410 ('94)	7.6% (80-90)	3.9% (80-90)	46.2 ('92)	0.4% ('94)

Note: World Development Indicator 2001 replaced GNP with GNI in line with the 1993 SNA.

### Demographic indicators source: 1), \*2), \*\*3)

Total (millions)	% of female population	% of urban population*	Population growth rate**	Total Fertility Rate**	Life Expectancy*	
					Male	Female
60 ('99)	50.1% ('99)	21.2% ('99)	1.0% (90-99)	1.7 ('99)	67.0 ('99)	72.9 ('99)
58.0 ('94)	NA	20% ('95)	1.5% (80-95)	2.1 ('95)	66.9 ('95)	72.3 ('95)

### Public sector expenditure to sectors source: 4), \*1)

	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others
1998	7.1%	24.6%	10.6%	9.5%	48.2%
1991-5*	7.6%	21.3%	3.6%	15.6%	51.8%

### Industry/GDP source: 1)

	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1999	10%	40%	50%
1995	11%	40%	49%

### Labour indicators source: 1)

total	Total No.	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage
1999	36 mil	3.4%(96-98)	1,083(95-99)
1995	34 mil	NA	NA

female	% of total	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage
1999	46.3%('99)	3.4(96-98)	NA
1995	46% ('95)	NA	NA

### Proportion of workers source: 1)

male	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1996-98	52%	19%	29%
1980	68%	13%	20%

female	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1996-98	50%	16%	34%
1980	74%	8%	18%

### Decision-making

	Member of parliament	Ministries	Deputy	Managers	Technicians
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	6.6%('90)	4.0%	5.0%	21.8%('90)	52.4%('90)

### Law for women

Women Law (1982)	Women must change their family name into husbands' on their marriage
Anti-Prostitution Law (1982)	Ban of prostitution

### Ratification and signature of international law for women

Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	ratified in 1985
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### Policy of WID

Women Development Plan (1987-1991)	The first national plan to integrate women into development
Long-term Women Development Plan (1992-2011)	Long-term plan to define women's affairs and their solutions

### Governmental organization of WID

National Machinery	NCWA (National Commission on Women's Affairs), the Prime Minister's Office
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### References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) The bureau of the budget 2001, Office of the Prime Minister

## 1-2 Health Profile

### Expansion of health service source: 1), \*2)

No. of physicians (per 1,000 people)	No. of Hospital Beds (per 1,000 people)	Public expenditure on health* (% of GDP)
0.4 (90-98)	2.0 (90-98)	1.9 ('98)
0.1 ('80)	1.5 ('80)	1.0 ('90)

### Child health source: 3)

	Mortality Rate		% of the vaccinated (1-year-old children)			
	Infant (per1,000)	Under-5 (per1,000)	BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles
1999	26	30	97-99	98%	97%	97%
1995	27	32	92-95	98%	94%	94%

### Family planning source: 3), \*1), \*\*4)

Contraceptive prevalence rate	Births attendance rate	Maternal mortality rate (per100,000 )*	Age at first marriage (years old)**	Total fertility rate
72% (95-00)	71% (95-00)x	44 (90-99)	24.1 ('00)	1.7 ('99)
74% (90-96)	71% (90-96)x	NA (89-95)	22.7('95)	2.1 ('95)

### HIV/AIDS source: 1)

% age 15-49	Women (No.of age15-49)
2.15% ('99)	305,000 ('99)
NA ('95)	NA ('95)

### Nutrition source: 3)

% of infants with low birth weight	Oral re-hydration therapy use rate
6% (95-99)	95% (95-00)
13% (90-94)	95% (90-96)

### Community health service source: 3)

	Access to safe water		Access to adequate sanitation	
	urban	rural	urban	rural
1999	89%	77%	97%	96%
90-96	94%	88%	98%	95%

## 1-3 Education Profile

### Commitment to education source: 2)

Education system (years)		Public expenditure on education (as % of)	
Compulsory	Primary	GNP	gov. expenditure
9	6	4.8(95-97)	20.1(95-97)
		3.4(85-87)	17.9(85-87)

### Adult literacy rate source: 2)

	Total	Male	Female
1999	95.3%	97.0%	93.5%
1995	93.8%	96.0%	91.6%

### Enrollment ratio source: 3), \*2)

	Primary education (Net enrollment ratio)			Secondary education (Gross enrollment ratio)			Higher education (Gross enrollment ratio)*	
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
95-99	82%	79%	95-97	38% <sup>x</sup>	37% <sup>x</sup>	94-97	NA	NA
90-95	NA	NA	90-94	38%	37%	90-95	NA	NA

### Female ratio of higher education

	Education	Humanities	Social Sciences	Natural Sciences, Engineering	Medicine
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

## References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) The 2000 Population and Housing Census Advance Report, National Statistical Office

x:indicates data that refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country

## **2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender**

### **2-1 General Situation of Women in Thailand**

#### **General Situation of Women in Thailand**

- 1) The latest constitution (1997) resulted in a number of laws protecting women and children and guaranteeing equal opportunities in many spheres.
- 2) One primary objective to encourage and enlist women to participate in elections of all levels is to have 30% of the candidates be women.
- 3) Many ministries and various NGOs are working towards the goal to stop at least child prostitution.
- 4) Women take major parts in four main sectors, namely agriculture, manufacturing, commerce and service.

#### **[Gender awareness]**

A major challenge for women development today is raising gender awareness in every developmental process against the embedded and hidden social attitudes and practices. The legal framework has largely progressed along with the latest constitution (1997), resulting in a number of laws protecting women and children and guaranteeing equal opportunities in many spheres such as education, government work or employment and etc.

#### **[Political participation and decision-making process]**

At present and in the up-coming future, local administrative organizations will have important roles in directing the structure and function of their communities as never did before due to the mandated decentralization policy. Tambon Administrative Organization (TAO) is the smallest administrative unit. As of 1999, there were 69,366 villages and 7,255 Tambons. Low women representation in TAOs prompted a number of interests and studies on women participation in political elections. There have been movements and attempts to encourage and enlist women to participate in elections of all levels. One primary objective is to have 30% of the candidates be women.

#### **[Prostitution]**

Tourism promotion during the past decades encouraged diverse forms of prostitution in Thailand. Although the emergence of AIDS in 1984 temporarily retards the growth of sex industry, prostitution still persists. It not only includes Thai women but other ethnic minority young girls from bordering areas including China and Myanmar. Periodic crackdowns of sex industry by each successive government seem to have no effect on the industry.

Prostitution is a sensitive and complex issue and for the Thais, poverty might not be the only main reason. The government and the non-government organizations have tried to intercept the problems of children entering the sex trade, targeting the North and the Northeast area, where prostitution of young girls (and boys) are seen more than other regions of the country. Many ministries and various NGOs are working towards the goal to stop at least child prostitution, while recognizing that adult prostitution will always exist.

#### **[Labor overview]**

Thailand economy has been through structural shifts in many dimensions. The total number of labor force participation has been declining overtime for a number of reasons such as more children continue to study in secondary education and improved condition of living etc. Out of total population of 62.48 millions, 33.8 millions (54%) are in total labor

force (Labor Force Survey, August 2000). Its main economic sector such as agriculture has steadily lost workers over the last three decades, except during the peak economic crisis in 1998 (Thailand Social Monitor – Thai Workers and the Crisis, The World Bank and National Statistic Office). At the peak of the agriculture season, agricultural sector employs 16 millions people equivalent to 48.8% of total employment.

Manufacturing, commerce and service sectors share approximately 15% of all employed persons respectively (Table below). Out of main economic sectors, women take major parts in four main sectors, namely agriculture, manufacturing, commerce and services with 47.5%, 15.7%, 17.1% and 17.3% of women labor force respectively. Commerce and service sectors employ more women than men.

Number of employed person by industry, by sex			(In Thousands)			
Industry	Total	Share	Male		Female	
			Number	Share	Number	Share
Agriculture, forestry, hunting & fishing	16,095.5	(48.77%)	9,049.2	49.82	7,046.3	47.50
Mining and quarrying	38.9	(0.12%)	31.6	0.17	7.3	0.05
Manufacturing	4,784.9	(14.5%)	2,454.7	13.51	2,330.2	15.71
Construction, repair and demolition	1,280.2	(3.88%)	1,089.6	6.00	190.6	1.28
Electricity, gas water & sanitary services	172.6	(0.52%)	134.0	0.74	38.6	0.26
Commerce	4,801.6	(14.55%)	2,258.8	12.44	2,542.8	17.14
Transport storage & communication	951.3	(2.88%)	836.7	4.61	114.6	0.77
Services	4,864.9	(14.74%)	2,304.6	12.69	2,560.3	17.26
Activities not adequately described	10.2	(0.03%)	5.2	0.03	5.0	0.03
Total	33,000.1	(100%)	18,164.4	100.00	14,835.7	100.00

Source: Report of the Labor Force Survey, Whole Kingdom, Round 3 : August 2000.  
National Statistical Office. Office of The Prime Ministry.

### [Tradition and Buddhism]

Traditionally, Thai women have been actively involved not only in the agriculture but also in the field of commerce because of the Buddhism background. Thai society has the maternal system as its tradition and the female-centered family activities are very common. After the marriage, wife become to use her husband's family name from 20<sup>th</sup> century, but the first name or nickname is more common in daily life, thus changing family name does not have much influence on their official status. But the inheritance law and social authority are male-dominated and the discriminatory regulations still partially remains.

### [Religious education and women]

In a predominantly Buddhist society like Thailand, religion and culture are not a barrier to women's education. However, Buddhist Thai men, if ordained, have one more channel to pursue further education through the temples with religious studies (up to university level). Approximately 68,000 men enrolled in religious studies, which is equivalent to secondary education (1-6 years) in the year 2000. As for Muslims, Islamic religious education is provided for both males and females. Out of 93,198 secondary-level students enrolled in Islamic religious education, 57% is female.

## 2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

### Government Policy on WID/Gender

- 1) In June 1999, the government declared a national policy to eliminate violence against women and children.
- 2) The goal of the Five-year women development plan (2002-2006) is for greater and meaningful participation of women in economic, social, political, and government arena at every level.
- 3) The United Nation's leadership in promoting women has measurable positive influence on the status of Thai women, and the international conventions and conferences lead to the series of government commitments.

#### **[Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (1997)]**

The latest Thai constitution (1997) states that "Men and Women are equal under the law (section 30)" and that "family violence is under protection by the state (section 53)". The government declared a national policy to eliminate violence against women and children in June 1999.

#### **[Long term women development plan]**

The second Long-term Women Development Policy and Plan 1992-2011 is a comprehensive analysis of the situation and problems of women in many aspects. It provides a guideline for progression of subsequent planning and policy directions.

The Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2002-2006) was built on the same development paradigm as the Eighth Plan (1997-2001), which is emphasized "people centered development" agenda. The Ninth Plan also gives poverty reduction a high priority. The goals are to provide greater access to basic services (education and social services, resource and information) and to ensure people's participation in development and decision-making.

The Five-year women development plan (2002-2006) is very much in line with the National Development Plan with direct emphasis on women aspects such as eliminating discrimination, legislation and implementation of practices and entitlement of social protection programs which treats female workers as mothers, as humanly, and as equal to men.

The plan's goal is for greater and meaningful participation of women in economic, social, political, and government arena at every level ranging from family, community, national to global levels. The plan's five strategies are: a) improve women basic potentials, b) support women's participation in every decision-making level, c) promote equality and social protection of women, d) promote non-gender bias, presentation of positive image of women in the media and e) strengthen women development organizations in every level.

#### **[International commitments]**

The United Nation's leadership in promoting women has measurable positive influence on the status of Thai women over the last two decades. Thailand's participation in the Declaration of Decade of Women (1976-1985) and involvement in four World Conferences on Women in 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1995 together with other related international conventions and conferences lead to a series of government commitments in the following areas: a) Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), b) Nairobi Forward Looking Strategy (1985) and Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), c) Convention on



the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW:1985), d) International Labor Conventions.

## 2-3 National Machinery

### National Commission on Women's Affairs (NCWA)

- 1) NCWA is set up under the Prime Minister Office, and its function is to propose plans and policies and formulate working guidelines within the frame of the national development plan.
- 2) As the normal budgetary process starts at a ministry from its implementing units, detached from the women plan, thus the newest (2002-2006) women development plan are working on strategies to solve these problems by planning to coordinate with the line ministries to integrate and formulate implementation plans.

#### [NCWA]

After ten years of organizational formation and reorganizations within the governmental structure, the National Commission on Women's Affairs (NCWA) finally gained its permanent legal status in 1989 as on-going national machinery promoting women development.

The function of NCWA, which is under the Prime Minister Office, is to propose plans and policies and formulate working guidelines within the frame of the national development plan. Its duties include coordinating, supporting and monitoring government as well as non-government organization working on women development. It has no implementation capacities.

The Office of the NCWA is to be upgraded to department in the near future to improve its capacity to coordinate with other line ministries. The budget for NCWA was 26.2 million Baht for 2001.

#### [Policy, plan, budget and implementation]

As a general guideline, the women development plan does not transfer directly into the sector plan/policy or the line ministry policy and operational budget. At present, the national Five-year women development plan (2002-2006) exists amidst the not-well-defined links to implementation realities. At the same time, the normal budgetary process starts at a ministry from its implementing units, detached from the women plan. Thus, the newest (2002-2006) women development plan is working on strategies to solve these problems by planning to coordinate with the line ministries to integrate and formulate implementation plans of women development.

The situation of the gap between the plan, policy and the budget and the implementation is clear when examining the current sector policies such as agriculture, manufacturing or education. Specific WID budget cannot be separated from other programs. When examining departmental budgets, some line items are partial to women but the current budgetary approach is difficult to get comprehensive WID budget for that sector. Most of the time, the departmental plan and budget were designed to help the general beneficiaries defined as laborers, those in debt, poor farmers or the urban poor.

As a special target under social service program, the budget for women development program was 49.4 millions for 2001.

### **3. Current Situation of Women by Sector**

#### **3-1 Education**

<b>Education</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) The National Education Act (1999) has a long-term objective of providing 12 years education to all children, but nine years of compulsory education is being enforced at present.</li><li>2) Literacy rate is average of 92.3%, with 94% for male and 90.5% for female (Census Report, 2000).</li><li>3) Department of Non-formal Education (DNE) places more emphasis in the regional/provincial areas thus provides more access to people in rural areas.</li><li>4) As for gender difference, the NER for primary level was very close between male (85.0%) and female (84.5%) but there is a disparity between the urban and the rural areas for every level of education.</li><li>5) In upper secondary education, 44% were male and 56% were female (2000).</li><li>6) Apparently, males went to university more than females in spite of more female ratio in upper secondary school.</li></ol>

#### **[National education policy and budget]**

The long-term objective of the National Education Act 1999 is to provide 12 years education to all children. At present, nine years of compulsory education is being enforced. Ministry of Education is responsible over 90% of basic education. The education program budget was 222,111.7 million Baht, equivalent to 24.62% of the total program budget for 2001.

#### **[Literacy education]**

Literacy rate is 92.3%, with 94% for male and 90.5% for female (Census Report, 2000). Among 12-59 age groups, literacy rates are over 90% except for female over 50 years-old (87%). For population over 60 years of age, literacy rate is 74.6% with great different between male (83.8%) and female (66.8%).

Education attainment is 7.8 years for population 15 years old and more (Census Report, 2000). Male educational attainment (8.1 years) is a little higher than female (7.6 years). There is a great disparity between the urban and the rural areas where education attainment in the urban area is 10.2 years and the rural is only 6.6 years. The lower than national average regions are the North (6.6), the Northeast (7.0) and the south (7.7). Bangkok champions the highest education attainment (11.9 years).

#### **[Non-formal education]**

Department of Non-formal Education (DNE) provides education for out-of-school adults, emphasizing functional literacy, adult general continuing education (primary and secondary) as well as vocational training. The other agencies focus more on vocational training. DNE places more emphasis in the regional/provincial areas thus provides more access to people in rural areas.

For fiscal year 1998, female enrollment in the functional literacy is 52.2%, 68.5% for adult vocational training and 65.9% in vocational certificate. The portion of female enrollment in general education program was 47.9%. DNE also provides learning center for hill-tribe community and 47% of women enrolled in the centers (1998).

#### **[Primary and secondary education]**

The proportions of male and female primary students are 51.5% and 48.5% respectively for 2000. The gross enrollment ratio for primary students is over 100% and net enrollment ratio (NER) is about 85% based on the report of children and youth 1997 (See table below).

As for gender difference, the NER for primary level was very close between male (85.0) and female (84.5). The significant finding was the disparity in urban and rural areas. The NER for every level of education in the rural areas was lower than of urban areas. However, education opportunities in the rural areas have increased significantly for all levels when compared to a decade before.

**Comparison of gross and net student enrollments (1997), %**

Level	Urban		Rural	
	Gross Enrollment	Net Enrollment	Gross Enrollment	Net Enrollment
Pre-Primary	70.3	47.5	57.6	31.2
Primary School	105.0	85.8	106.2	84.4
Secondary, Lower	86.8	59.2	93.7	53.5
Secondary, Upper	41.0	29.0	34.2	22.0
University	32.5	24.3	14.7	10.6

Source: "Thai Education in the Borderless World" by Nanak Kakwani and Jareernjit Pothong in Policy Analysis and Well Being Indicators. NESDB (TA No. THA 29614) April 1999.

The NER in the secondary education is still very low, especially in the upper level (21% for male and 27.2% for female). The net enrollment rate of students dropped sharply from primary to upper secondary level as listed in the table above. Although the enrollment ratio has increased visibly from a decade ago, there are more works to do to reach the educational goals.

There are 1,138,215 students in upper secondary education as of year 2000. Among them, 44% were male and 56% were female. Percentage of female upper secondary students increased from 50% in lower secondary (Ministry of Education).

**Comparison of gross and net student enrollment and misplacement index by gender (1997), %**

Level	Male			Female		
	Gross Enrollment Rate	Net Enrollment Rate	Mis-placement Index	Gross Enrollment Rate	Net Enrollment Rate	Mis-placement Index
Pre-Primary	58.2	33.3	24.9	64.0	38.1	25.9
Primary	106.0	85.0	20.9	105.7	84.5	21.2
Secondary, Lower	91.7	54.3	37.4	91.7	56.0	35.7
Secondary, Upper	33.4	21.0	12.4	39.0	27.2	11.8
University	22.7	17.3	5.5	18.3	12.8	5.5

Source: "Thai Education in the Borderless World" by Nanak Kakwani and Jareernjit Pothong in Policy Analysis and Well Being Indicators. NESDB (TA No. THA 29614) April 1999.

### **[Vocational/ Higher education]**

There was a sharp difference between male and female enrollment in vocational schools under the Vocational Education Department (1997). Divisions heavily dominated by males are industrial mechanics and agriculture while females dominated the traditional occupations such as commerce and home economics. It is similar for the divisional distributions of male and female teachers of vocational education. The total student enrollment in vocational education was 531,319, of which 39% was female.

The gap in educational level is quite wide between primary education and higher education. Only low percentage of the education-age population goes to university. This situation has a long-term impact on the country development. The greater disparity in education is shown between Bangkok and the rest of the regions starting from secondary level and higher. The net enrollment at university level is lowest at 7.8% in the Northeast, follows by the South (10.0%). Apparently, men go to university more than women in spite of more female ratio in upper secondary school.

The following table shows the distribution of graduates of higher education by education disciplines and by gender. Only government institutions provided statistics by gender. It is to be noted that the majority of women in the health science were in nursing.

**Number of graduates in government institutions of higher education by ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) and gender, educational year 1998**

Discipline ISCED	Amount	Percent	Male		Female	
			Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Education and Teaching	11,458	13.6	5,274	13.4	6,184	13.8
Humanities and Theologies	2,854	3.4	465	1.2	2,389	5.4
Fine and Applied Arts	708	0.8	381	1.0	327	0.7
Laws	6,486	7.7	5,144	13.0	1,342	3.0
Social Sciences	33,024	39.3	13,068	33.1	19,956	44.7
Natural Sciences	6,114	7.3	2,611	6.6	3,503	7.8
Medicine and Public Health	10,254	12.2	2,688	6.8	7,566	16.9
Engineering	8,611	10.2	7,269	18.4	1,342	3.0
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	4,437	5.3	2,504	6.3	1,933	4.3
Others	190	0.2	78	0.2	112	0.3
Total	84,136	100.0	39,482	100.0	44,654	100.0

Source: Statistical Year Book, 2000

### 3-2 Health

#### Health

- 1) According to the 2000 Population and Housing Census, 97.7% of surveyed households has sanitary toilets and 93% of them has an access to safe drinking water (2000).
- 2) Village Health Volunteers (VHV) have been an essential component of primary health care and play an important role to supplement government's health care service delivery systems, especially at the community level.
- 3) Thailand maternal death rate per 100,000 live births was 13.2 and infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 6.2 (2000).
- 4) The AIDS infection has increased steadily and reached the peak in 1998 and up to July 2001, there have been accumulative 174,669 AIDS patients and 48,241 deaths.

#### [Health policy related to women]

Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) identified health summit goals for the year 2000 as follows: a) Special attention given to health and nutrition of female child and to pregnant and lactating women, b) All couples must have access to information and services on prevention of pregnancies in older or younger women, or too closely spaced or too many pregnancies, c) All pregnant women must have access to prenatal care, trained attendants during childbirth and referral facilities for high-risk pregnancies and obstetric emergencies. The budget for health program for 2001 was 65,209.9 millions Bahts, equivalent to 7.28% of total budget.

#### [Medical health]

Access to health care services had improved greatly along with general improvement in living conditions (See Table below). According to the latest 2000 Population and Housing Census, 97.7% of surveyed households has sanitary toilets and 93% has an access to safe drinking water (bottled drinking water, tap water, rain water and private well).

The life expectancy at birth has increased gradually over time. Female life expectancy at birth raised from 62 in 1964-1965 to 74.9 years in 1995-1996 (estimated by Mahidol University, Population and Social Research Institute).

**Governmental Health Care Service 1999**

Level	Health Care Service	Number	Coverage
Province	Central Hospital	25	100%
	General Hospital	67	100%
District	Community Hospital	713	89.7%
	Branch Hospital	2	-
	Hospital under Government overseeing	1	-
Tambon	Health Center (Government Clinic)	9,704	100%
Village	Community Health Service	320	-
	Community Health Service (countryside)	67,192	95.0%
	Primary Health Care	2,962	100%

Source: Important Output of Ministry of Health 2000, September 2000

#### [Village health volunteer]

Village Health Volunteer (VHV) has been an essential component of primary health care. VHVs are common villagers trained by MOPH to supplement government's health care service delivery systems, especially at the community level. One VHV is responsible for 8-15 households and works closely with Tambon health centers. In 2001, there are 406,556

VHVs, of which 94.5% is in the rural area.

VHV's roles are: a) an agent for health service information, b) primary health care provider, c) monitor certain health situations such as child nutrition and pregnant women care or children immunization, and d) agent for adoption of new healthy practices. VHVs distribute birth control pills to the recipients who have previously been examined by health personnel. VHVs also distribute condoms and help establish the village basic medicine fund for the communities where rural people can purchase basic drugs more conveniently.

#### **[Nutrition]**

The Nutrition summit goals of MOPH for the year 2000 is as follows: a) Reduction of iron deficiency anemia in women by one third of 1990 level, b) Empowerment of all women to breast-feed their children exclusively for four to six months, c) Dissemination of knowledge and provision of supporting services to increase food production to ensure household food security.

As of fiscal year 1999, the first degree iron deficiency anemia was 12.61%, 0.72% for second degree and 1.15% for the third degree. Apparently the iron deficiency anemia was still higher than desired goals (set for less than 12% in 1995: Department of Health). In the Eighth National Plan, the goal was set to 10% for 2001.

The situation of child nutrition, especially in early childhood, has been gradually improved so far. As of 1999, about 244,535 malnourished 0-60 months-old children were reported from the monitoring program by Department of Health. It also reported 7.83% of 0-60 months-old children was in malnutrition level 1 and 0.53% in level 2. Malnutrition in children has been more acute in the Northeast and the North more than other regions where today the malnutrition is still more than double that of Bangkok and the Central region.

<b>Incidence of malnutrition in children 0-60 month-old by region (%)</b>					
Year	Central	Northeast	North	South	Bangkok
1988	10.78	28.54	20.49	19.02	-
1992	7.02	21.84	16.95	12.41	4.51
1997	4.19	11.48	10.89	7.72	4.95

Source: Nutrition Division, Department of Health

Two other situations of concern for child health as related to nutrition are iron deficiency anemia in 6-14 years old and vitamin A deficiency. Iron deficiency anemia is still a problem and more so in the south, the east and the central regions. There has been a close monitoring for situation of vitamin A deficiency since 1993 especially in the 5 lower southern provinces. Presently WHO places Thailand in moderate sub-clinical vitamin A deficiency. Iodine deficiency incidence in primary school children has improved greatly over time and reported 3.32% in 1997.

#### **[Children and maternal health]**

Thailand maternal death rate per 100,000 live births has decreased gradually with some fluctuations. As of 2000, the country maternal death rate was 13.2. Two regions had higher rates than the national, 22.7 for the North and 18.5 for the south. The Northeast rate was 11.4, which was lower than national rate. (Public Health Statistics, Ministry of Public Health, 2000) Antenatal care rate in 1998 was 66% for women aged 15-49 attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel. As for infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, the national rate was 6.2 for the year 2000. Interestingly, the rates for

Bangkok (6.7), the North (6.4) and the Northeast (6.3) were higher than national rate.

### **[Reproductive health services]**

Thailand first announced the national population plan in 1970. Since then, MOPH has successfully campaigned on voluntary family planning. One of the reasons for the success of family planning in Thailand has been its liberal approach to birth control pills distribution by auxiliary mid-wives and community health volunteers with minimum physician's control.

Health care service centers provide reproductive health services at different levels. The emphasis for reproductive health services has been at the district and lower levels. Majorities of reproductive services are delivered at the district level with 57.6% at district health offices and 17.1% at district hospitals. Only 11.5% of reproductive services were at medical center or central hospitals at provincial level.

The report of methods of birth controls used by new adopters over the years indicated consistent patterns. Pills and injection are most used methods of new adopters each year (approximately over 70%: see table below). Women take much greater responsible role in controlling fertility than men by adopting almost all methods of birth control (i.e. 89.5%). Some negative effect on women's health caused by pills or injections as well as the overuse of drugs for symptoms of reproductive systems have caused some concerns among medical experts.

**New acceptors reported to the Thai National Family Planning Program (1999)**

Method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Condom &Other	Norplant	Sterilization		Total
						Female	Vasectom y	
<b>Number</b>	500,736	52,183	455,299	130,907	24,219	124,980	5,744	1,294,068
<b>Share</b>	38.7%	4%	35.2%	10.1%	1.9%	9.7%	0.4%	100%

Source: New acceptors reported to the Thai National family planning program 1969-1999.

Report of Thai National Family Planning Program

### **[HIV/AIDS]**

Since the emergence of AIDS epidemic in 1984, the AIDS infection has increased steadily and reached the peak in 1998 and then had been slowing down. Up to July 2001, there have been accumulative 174,669 AIDS patients and 48,241 deaths. The ratio of male and female AIDS patients was 3.2: 1.

AIDS risk factors are sexual relationship (83.4%), narcotic injection (4.9%), maternal infection (4.6%) and blood transfusion (0.03%). The infection rate was highest in the North, the Central, the South and the Northeast (55.0, 46.7, 29.9 and 17.2 per 100,000 population respectively). For pregnant women who had prenatal care, the HIV positive incidence rate was 1.46 as of June 2000 with a tendency to decrease. (MOPH, Analysis of AIDS and HIV infection in Thailand, as of May 31, 2001)



### 3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

#### Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- 1) Approximately seven millions women have worked in agriculture and they constitute 43.8% of agricultural sector employment or 47.5% of total female employment in all sectors (2000).
- 2) Based on bilateral cultural setting, land inheritance is in favor to daughters.
- 3) There is no fishing rights issue in regards to women or men and the role of women in fishing is quite extensive.
- 4) Department of Agricultural Extension established 5,580 "Tambon Agricultural Technological Transfer Center" in 2001.

#### [National agricultural policy]

The schemes of agricultural policy are: a) restoring the production capacity of farmers from three year debt moratorium project, b) promoting integrated agriculture, c) promoting access to production land, d) water resource development emphasizing highly-priced crop and contract farming, e) One Tambon One Product project, f) developing agricultural marketing system, g) increasing value added agricultural product and h) restoring natural resource and environment.

In the women development plan, it did not mention women in agriculture directly but included as informal sector workers who need protection, skill training and inclusion into social security schemes.

Budget for agricultural program was 66,437.6 millions Baht for year 2001, equivalent to 7.3% of total budget. Two Departments, which have direct WID projects among their other missions, are the Departments of Community Development and Agriculture Extension. For 2001, their budgets are 498.2 and 5,695.6 millions Baht, respectively.

#### [Agricultural situation and women]

Agricultural sector employs almost half of the total employment. However, its share of GNP has become increasingly smaller (11.4% in 1999). Table below indicates structural shifts in economic development towards industrialization in Thailand for the last two decades. In terms of GNP, Thailand is shifting from an agricultural based economy.

Agricultural Percentage of Gross National Product at 1988 Price (%)					
	1980	1985	1990	1994	1999
Agriculture	20.2	19.1	13.5	11.4	11.4
Non-agriculture	79.8	80.9	86.5	88.6	88.6

Source: Economic and Financial Statistics, July 2001, Bank of Thailand.

Approximately seven millions women worked in agriculture in the year of 2000. Women constitute 43.8% of agricultural sector employment or 47.5% of total female employment in all sectors. Among the total of employed women, 66% of them worked for their family, 17% of them worked for their own account, and 14.1% of them worked as private employees. Only 2% of women were employers.

#### [Women's role in processing and marketing]

Men and women share almost all activities in production and processing of agricultural products. There are no overt restrictions to what activity belongs exclusively to men or women. Women plant, apply fertilizers and pesticides, harvest as well as carry on various

post-harvest activities. In general, activities are shared or divided according to ability and strength required.

Historically, Thai women have been very active in both marketing and production. At a household level in rural areas, women sell their own products in local markets while men mostly repair tools and equipment at home. A number of socio-cultural factors enable women to be good in trade and commerce. Selling and marketing goods require verbal communication skills and social networking of women.

#### **[Land ownership]**

Based on bilateral cultural setting, land inheritance is in favor to daughters. The women's inheritance to land and properties is strengthened by the way Thai men move into women's family in marriage and become the family's additional labor. The cultural system is prevalent in the Northeast and Northern Region in the rural areas of Thailand. Legally, both men and women of Thai have equal rights in land holding. Inheritance laws give no indication on gender issue.

#### **[Women in fishery]**

According to the 2000 Survey of small marine fishery households by the National Statistics in 24 coastal provinces, it reported 3,797 villages, consisting of 53,343 households. The small fishery households constituted 92.3% of all marine households (Statistical News: Vol.11, 2001).

There is no fishing rights issue in regards to women or men. In marine fishery, women have generally engaged in various fishing activities. Nevertheless, the marine fishery industry has dominated by male. Female accounted for only 6% of total fishery population in 1995 marine fishery census. Women generally go out fishing with their husbands, engage in processing and selling the fresh catch or the already processed products. Other activities are laying and collecting crab traps and collecting shellfish. Some women can help in controlling the boats while their husbands work with the nets. The role of women in fishing is quite extensive.

#### **[Extension activities]**

Department of Agricultural Extension is responsible for transferring technology to farmers with capacities of six regional extension offices and provincial and district office levels. Agricultural Extension Department emphasizes the promotion of specific crops with an attempt to use integrated approach considering suitability of the location, farmers and community's demands. Its newly created, "Tambon Agricultural Technological Transfer Center" is to be a one-stop service for farmers, with an attempt to incorporate more participation from farmers and communities. There were 5,580 Tambon centers established in 2001, although not all are fully functional yet. It was a rapid expansion from 82 pilot centers in 1999.

One of the objectives of Agricultural Extension Department is to strengthen farmers and farmer's organizations at the village level. In the year 2000, there were 4,533 farmer's groups with 548,174 member families. Out of which, 2,347 groups were financially independent. The Department also promotes agricultural youth groups to teach more agricultural theories and practices. The biggest and high potential grass-rooted groups are the farming women (housewife) groups with a total of 13,999 groups with 533,735 members. The women's activities encompass agricultural production, marketing, saving, income-earning activities as well as improved quality of life and household condition. The

success of the groups mainly comes from group management and leadership.

### 3-4 Economic Activities

#### Economic Activities

- 1) The 1998 Labor Protection Act guarantees women to equal working conditions and paid maternity leave as well as ensuring protection from pregnancy-related discrimination.
- 2) Systematic support for women workers with small children is much lacking and the promotion of childcare facilities is recent.
- 3) From, women government employees were 40.2% of total government employees and for private sector, 44.7% of private employees were women (Labor Force Survey, 2000).
- 4) Women with lower than lower secondary education worked in informal sector in greater proportion than in the formal sector.

#### [Industry policy]

The current national industry policy focuses on the overall performance of the manufacturing and industrial sector especially in the face of economic sluggishness. The plan focuses on industrial operators more than labor, which is women's concern. Policy that may relate to WID is the long-term plan to promote industrial development in the local community and regional areas, the SMEs (Small Medium Enterprises) promotion and establishment of small and medium banking.

The policy starts to recognize the significant role of the small and medium size enterprises where high percentage is small establishments operated in the informal sector where women are concentrated. The SMEs promotion for manufacturing, commerce and service sectors is to strengthen the capacities of these informal sectors.

#### [Legal provision]

The 1998 Labor Protection Act guarantees women to equal pay, equal employment opportunity and fair treatment. These provisions included up to 45-days paid maternity leave and 45 days unpaid as the total of 90-days leave. The law allows certain restricted work conditions for pregnant employees to ensure safe pregnancy and protection from pregnancy-related discrimination such as job termination. Employers are to accommodate pregnant employees accordingly.

Labor rules also provide certain protection for female labor. In general, the protection applies to formal sector only. Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare plans to extend the protection and welfare to cover the informal workers as well.

#### [Support system for women workers]

Systematic support for women workers with small children is much lacking or growing very slowly even in large modern establishments. Government promotion of childcare facilities for workers is recent. Apparently, childcare is not publicly viewed as a problem of the workplace or community, but individual worker's responsibility. Nonetheless, the struggles of workers who have small children are indisputable among both white and blue collared workers.

Patterns of working shifts in manufacturing factories, to a certain extent, enables husband and wife workers to adjust and alternate their childcare's responsibilities but with difficulties. Due to time and living condition constraint, young children are, often, sent off to grandparents. Factory workers as well as other migrant workers from the rural area

often function as absentee parents. As a whole, the situation causes severe strains in family system.

### **[Women in public and private sectors]**

From labor force survey in August 2000, women government employees were 40.2% of total government employees. For private sector, 44.7% of private employees were women. Private sector does not include own account worker, family help or employer.

Average male and female ratio of private sector regular workers are 55.9% to 44.1% for all four levels of work. The significant disparity is at division director rank (top), where male ratio was 72.3%. Female workers in private sector consistently earned less than male counterparts of the same rank. Women earned 93% of men's earning at the operating level, 88% at the supervisory level, 86.3% at manager level and 79% at division director level (NSO Survey, 2000).

Within the civil service system, women are more concentrated in the lower ranks and for executive positions, proportion of men is significantly higher.

<b>Employed female workers by industry and work status</b>					<b>(in thousands)</b>
<b>Female Workers Total</b>	<b>Employer</b>	<b>Government Employee</b>	<b>Private Employee</b>	<b>Own Account Worker</b>	<b>Unpaid Family Worker</b>
14,835.7 (100.00%)	255.4 (1.72%)	1,092.9 (7.37%)	4,666.4 (31.45%)	2,914.4 (19.64%)	5,904.8 (39.8%)

Report of The Labor Force Survey Whole Kingdom Round 3: August 2000. National Statistical Office, Office of The Prime Ministry

### **[Informal sector]**

Informal sector has been growing rather than shrinking in developing countries, including Thailand. Policy makers have largely ignored informal sector until the 1997 crisis when the sector was presumed to absorb unemployed workers from formal sector.

Informal sector seemingly appeals and complement to women's situation and positions as mother, housewife, single mother, etc. Despite the flexibility of informal labor market, its vulnerable features are the instability, irregular income and safety risks. The problems of informal workers are the general lack of access to resources i.e. capital, education, and training. They have no bargaining power or labor protection.

The NSO 1994 informal sector Study reported that women with lower than lower secondary education worked in informal sector in greater proportion than in the formal sector (64% for lower secondary, 87% for primary and 90% for lower than forth grade or no education). In other words, the higher the education level of employed women, the lesser the chance for women to work in informal sector. Only 19.6% of women with university degree worked in informal sector.

### **[Support for micro-enterprises]**

Public Welfare Department (PWD) has loan program to support groups of women who finished the skill training to buy raw materials for production. The revolving fund for promotion of women's vocation received 30 million Baht budget for the fiscal year 2001.

The loan was set at 15,000 Baht per group (of 5 or more women) with no interest and a two-year repayment period. From 1996 to 2000, there were 6,891 borrowers with a total of

about 68 million Baht, covering 37 provinces. Part of the fund (about 14 millions Baht) was given to target groups of women at risk. Project for occupational promotion for community economy by PWD is focused on unemployed women and young women at risks of entering sex industry (Women welfare activities of Occupational Assistance Division, Department of Public Welfare).

### **[Domestic migrant workers]**

About 14% of the labor force or almost five millions people were migrants in Thailand (Labor Force survey, 2000). According to 1997 migration survey report, for Bangkok, it was reported that out of 127,919 employed migrants, 53% were laborer or worked in production process, 17.7 and 15.5 were in trade and services. This pattern was almost same for the Central region. Unemployment rates among the migrant population were also higher than that of the total population (2.4%) at 4.8% and 5.2% for male and female migrants respectively.

Destinations of migration were both urban and rural areas as same as the origins of the migration. According to the 2000 Population Census and Housing, with urban destination (present residence), for male economic reasons ranked first with 52% and follow by family reasons (29.7%). For female, the economic and family reasons were about the same at 42% to 43%. But when the rural origin was considered, the migration from rural to urban was strongly motivated by economic reasons for both male and female, 56.4% and 49.4% respectively.

With rural destination, family reason ranked first for both male and female, 61.9% and 66% respectively. Economic reasons were 36.2% for male and 27.8% for female. Apparently, jobs and employment opportunities are concentrated in the urban areas and have been a pull factor for people seeking employment from within and across regions.

#### 4. WID/ Gender Projects

Project/Program	Implementing Organization	Donor Organization	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Relative to women
<b>Education</b>					
Producing prototype learning materials for HIV/AIDS training program	Non-formal Education Department	UNESCO	One-time support, 2002	8	HIV/AIDS at risk targets
The best practice in empowering women learning capacity through life-long education	Non-formal Education Department	APEC	One year 2002-2003	34 (with possibility for extension)	Empowering women potentials
<b>Women/General</b>					
Gender Mainstream Training for nine main government agencies	Office of the National Commission on Women's Affairs	World Bank	2000-2002	4 million Baht	Connecting planning and implementation
Violence against women	NGOs - Hotline Foundation - Foundation for Women	UNIFEM	2002 (ongoing)	Technical Assistance Only	Attitudes against women
Gender Globalization and Market (Female Access to Markets)	Department of Industrial Promotion	UNIFEM	Near future for APEC 2003 in Bangkok	-	Female access to markets (For conference)
WIF (Fund for Women Leadership)	NGOs	Canada Fund	End in March 2001	Funding small grants to 30-40 projects A year	Increased women leadership Capacity
Small grant Program	NGOs	World Bank	Every year	2 million Baht/year	Not only women project
- Child prostitute prevention - Violence Against Women	Office of the Permanent Secretary for Education	UNICEF		Approx. 10 million Baht	Preventing young girls from entering sex trade
<b>Economic Activities</b>					
Development women's occupation in community	Community Development Department together with Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation	UNDP	One year 1998-1999		Increase women's income-generating capacity
Data base Development for women labor skill development organizations in Thailand	Skill development Department	ILO	Onetime (6 ms) 2001-2002	500,000 Baht	Increase female skill development

## 5. WID/ Gender Information Sources

### 5-1 List of International Organization and NGOs Related to WID/Gender

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and writing	Contact address
<b>Government Organization</b>	Office of the National Commissions on Women's Affairs  Mr. Sujit Traipitak Ms. Walaiporn Ms. Warangkana	Governmental documents concerning National machinery and its plans	Political Declaration and Further Actions and Initiatives to Implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 5-9 June 2001 -CEDAW, July 1996 - 5-year women development plan	Tel. 02-282-5296, 02-281-5322
<b>International Organization</b>	UNICEF	Shaping the Future for Children in East Asia and the Pacific. Fifth East and Pacific Ministerial Consultation 2001	UNICEF	Tel. 02-356-9401, 02-356-9495
<b>Research Institutes</b>	Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute Amara Pongsapich, Angkarb Korsieporn	See related reports	Amara Pongsapich, Angkarb Korsieporn, Napas Sirisampan	Tel. 02-218-7396 Fax. 02-215-5523
	Chulalongkorn University College of Population Studies Bhassorn Limanonda	Gender roles, status of women and development	Bhassorn Limanonda	Tel. 02-251-1135
	Chiang Mai University Women's Studies Center, Faculty of Social Sciences Chiangmai University		Women's Studies Center, Faculty of Social Sciences Chiangmai University	Tel. 053-943-572, 053-943-592
	Mahidol University Population and Social Research Institute Benja Yodamdern-Attig	See related reports	Benja Yodamdern-Attig	Tel. 02-441-0201-4, 02-441-9666
<b>NGO</b>	Gender and Development Institute Suchila Thompson	See related reports	Gender and Development Institute, Suchila Thompson	Tel. 02-929-2088-9, 02-566-3481



## 5-2 List of Reports and References Related to WID/Gender

Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
<b>General</b>			
Thailand's budget in brief	Bureau of the Budget	2001	Bureau of the Budget
Economic Indicators 2001	NSO	2001	NSO
Key Statistics of Thailand 2001	NSO	2001	NSO
Statistics Newsletter. Volume 12. No.10 October 2001	NSO	2001	NSO
Report of The Labor Force Survey Whole Kingdom Round 3: August 200	NSO	2001	NSO
Economic and Financial Statistics	Bank of Thailand	2001	Bank of Thailand
Shaping the Future for Children in East Asia and the Pacific. Fifth East Asia and Pacific Ministerial Consultation	UNICEF	2001	UNICEF
Women Development (brochure): Introducing the Division	Women, children and youth Division	2001	The community Development Department, Ministry of Interior
Preliminary Report of The 2000 Household Socio-Economic Survey	NSO	2000	NSO
Key Statistics from the 2000 Household Socio-Economic Survey	Economic Statistics Division	2000	NSO
The 2000 Population and Housing Census. Advance Report	NSO	2000	NSO
Statistical Yearbook Thailand 2000	NSO	2000	NSO
Report of The 1999 Household Socio-Economic Survey Whole Kingdom	NSO	1999	NSO
Statistical Booklet on Thai Women and Men 1999	NSO	1999	NSO
Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics. Volume 47. No.3-4 September, December 1999	NSO	1999	NSO
Report of the Children and Youth Survey 1997	NSO	1998	NSO
<b>Education</b>			
Educational Information Data 2000	Education Management Information System Center, Office of the Permanent Secretary for Education	2000	Ministry of Education
Policy Analysis and Well Being Indicators	Nanak Kakwani and Jarernjit Pothong	1999	NESDB
Report of Education Statistics : Academic Year 1998	NSO	1998	NSO
<b>Social / Gender Analysis</b>			
Gender roles, status of women and development	Bhassorn Limanonda Collage of Population studies Chulalongkorn University	2001	College of Population studies Chulalongkorn University
Thai women Situation 2 Decades After the International Woman Year (A.D.1973-1995)	Napat Sirisambhan	2001	CUSRI (Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute)
Strategic movement of Thai women in the 21 st century	Foundation for Women	2000	Foundation for Women
Tunneling the Dead End : Gender Dimensions in Domestic Violence, 2000	Gender and Development Research Institute	2000	Gender and Development Research Institute
Male and female in civil service (Statistics)	Civil Service Commission	2000	Civil Service Commission
Searching for a Non-Violent Life: Case Studies from the Emergency Homes, 1999	Gender and Development Research Institute	1999	Gender and Development Research Institute
Social Security for Women in the Informal Sector in Thailand	Napat Sirisambhand	1998	CUSRI
Sociologic Status of Women in Thailand	Amara Pongsapich, Wimolsiri Jamnarnwej	1998	Amara Pongsapich, Wimolsiri Jamnarnwej

<b>Title</b>	<b>Publisher</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Where to get</b>
Evaluation of the Situation of Child Prostitution Prevention and Problems Solution: A Case Study of Governmental and Non Governmental Organizations	CUSRI	1997	CUSRI
Women in Management Track in Thai Civil Service, Selected Departments, 1997 (series)	Gender and Development Research Institute	1997	Gender and Development Research Institute
Feminism Theories and Praxis: Women's Social Movement in Thailand	Amara Pongsapich	1996	Paper present at the 6 <sup>th</sup> International Conference on Thai Studies, Chiang Mai, Thailand (CUSRI)
Women, Labor, Women Labor: The Multiple Marginality	Faculty of Social Science Chiangmai University	-	Faculty of Social Science Chiangmai University
<b>Health</b>			
Manual for Workshop on Research Development Project on Gender, Gender dimension and Reproductive Health	Buppha Sirirassamee and Bencha Yoddumnern-Attig	2001	Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University
Projections for HIV/AIDS in Thailand: 2000-2020	The Thai Working Group on HIV/ AIDS Projection	2001	The Thai Working Group on HIV/ AIDS Projection
Reconstructing the Concept of Women & Health	Krittaya Archavanitkul, Pimpawun Boonmongkon and Others.	1999	The Women's Health Advocacy Network Center for Health Policy Studies
A collection of health situation of female sex workers	Uraiwan Kanungsukkasem, Supanee Vejpongsa	1999	Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University
Public Health Statistics A.D.1999	Bureau of Health Policy and Planning Office of The Permanent Secretary	1999	Bureau of Health Policy and Planning, Office of The Permanent Secretary
Surveillance Report: Anemia from Iron Deficiency in Pregnant Women, Fiscal Year 1999	Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)	1999	MOPH
Monthly Epidemiological Surveillance Report (Volume 30: Number 8: August 1999)	Division of Epidemiology, MOPH	1999	MOPH
Report of the 1996 Survey of Fertility in Thailand	NSO	1996	NSO
Report on Population Characteristics the 1995-1996 Survey of Population Change	NSO	1995-1996	NSO
Evaluation of Children Health Development towards the mid-decade goal, 1995	Bureau of Health Policy and Planning	1995	MOPH
Weekly Epidemiological Surveillance Report Supplement Volume 24. NO.2S August 6,1993	Division of Epidemiology, MOPH	1993	Division of Epidemiology, MOPH
<b>Economic Activities</b>			
Activity Summary of the Poverty Eradication Project	The Community Development Department, Ministry of Interior	2001	The Community Development Department, Ministry of Interior
Community Development Department Policy 2002 (brochure)	The Community Development Department, Ministry of Interior	2002	The Community Development Department, Ministry of Interior
Coastal Fishing Communities in Thailand	Angkarb Poonaachit-Korsieporn (CUSRI)	2000	CUSRI and FAO
Formal and Informal Labor Force Market 1994 Labor Force Survey	NSO	1994	NSO
Improving the Status of Women in Poverty	UN	2000	UN
Introducing the Skill Department of Development	Department of Skill Development	1998	Department of Skill Development

<b>Title</b>	<b>Publisher</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Where to get</b>
Labor Review of Thailand. Volume 20 No.2 April-June 2001	Department of Labour protection and Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	2001	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
Manual for Saving Group for Production and its Networks	The community Development Department, Ministry of Interior	-	The community Development Department, Ministry of Interior
NESDB Annual Report 2000	Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board	(1 oct 99 - 30 sep 00)	NESDB
Poverty Situation in 2000 (6 month)	Evaluation Division	2000	NESDB
Report on Phase I of the Project on Promotion of the Role of Women in the Protection and Management of Water Resources	UN	1997	UN
Report of Poverty Eradication Project Performance Efficiency	The Community Development Department	2002	The Community Development Department, Ministry of Interior
Rules and Regulations on Village Fund and Urban Community	The Community Development Department, Ministry of Interior	2001	The community Development Department, Ministry of Interior
Skill Development Statistic Fiscal Year 1997	Technical Studies & Planning Division, Department of skill Development	1997	Department of skill Development
The Struggle of the Thai Women Labor Movement	Bundit Thanachaisethavut and the others & Arom Pongpangan Foundation	1999	Arom Pongpangan Foundation and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)
Thailand Social Monitor Poverty and Public Policy	The World Bank	2001	The World Bank
Thai Women in three decade of the Thai Economy	Thailand Development Research Institute	2000	Thailand Development Research Institute
Thailand Social Monitor Thai Workers and the Crisis	The World Bank	2000	The World Bank
Working Women	ILO, Regional Department for Asia and the Pacific	1998	ILO, Regional Department for Asia and the Pacific
<b>Legal and Government</b>			
CEDAW	ONCWA	1996	ONCWA
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	ONCWA	2001	ONCWA
Political Declaration and Further Actions and Initiatives to Implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action	ONCWA	2001	ONCWA
Women Newsletter	ONCWA	2000	ONCWA
Laws and women	ONCWA	2000	ONCWA
A Study of the Role, Function and Range of Work for the Information Coordination Center at the Office of the Nation Commission on Women's Affairs (ONCWA)	Wattana Wongseklarttirat and Napat Sirisambhand	1995	CUSRI
<b>Politics</b>			
Statistic and Results of Senate Election	Election Committee	2001	Ministry of Interior
Statistics and Results of Parliament Representative election	Election Committee	2001	Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior
Statistics and Results of Provincial Council Election	Department of Local Administration Ministry of Interior	2000	Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior

<b>Title</b>	<b>Publisher</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Where to get</b>
Summary on is there (Political) "Women Power?"	Women and Constitution Network	2000	CUSRI, Women and Constitution Network
Data on Tambon council and Tambon Administrative Organization 1999	Department of Local Administration	1999	Ministry of Interior
Workshop Paper : Constitution, Election and People Participation	Promoting Right and Equality Project	-	CUSRI, Women and constitution Network, Women and Politics Institute Women Study Center

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UNICEF, 2001, Shaping the Future for Children in East Asia and the Pacific, UNICEF

World Bank, 2001, World Development Indicators 2001, World Bank

### ◆Contracted consultants & interviewed people

#### Contracted consultants

Name	Position/Address
Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute	Bangkok, Thailand

#### Interviewed people

##### Government

Name	Position/Address
Mr. Sujit Tripitak	Section manager, Office of national Commission on Women's Affair
Ms. Wilaipan Somtrakoon	Officer, Planning Division, Non-formal Education Department, Ministry of Education
Mr. Jeerapong for Sirinan Onlamoon	Section manager, Division of Women and Child Skill Development Coordination

##### NGO

Name	Position/address
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Ms. Manit Kantha (Officer)	Center for the Child Rights Foundation 185/16 Soi wat Dee-Duad Jaransanitwong Tha-Phra Bangkok

##### International Organization

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## **7. Definitions**

### **<Technical Terms>**

#### **Gender**

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

#### **Informal sector**

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

#### **WID (Women in Development)**

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

#### **Reproductive health/rights**

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

#### **National machinery**

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

#### **Empowerment**

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

#### **Affirmative action**

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

#### **Access and control**

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

#### **Reproductive activity**

Activity to "reproduce for the next generation" including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

### **<Indicators>**

#### **Inflation rate**

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

**Gini index**

Aggregate numerical measures of income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

**Percentage of Women's Income**

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

**Total fertility rate**

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

**Under-one mortality rate**

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

**Under-five mortality rate**

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth

**Maternal mortality rate**

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

**Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel**

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

**Percentage of infants with low birth weight**

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

**Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate**

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under-five infants having diarrhea

**Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school**

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.