

UN COMMON DATABASE FOR THAILAND

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Overview of UN Common Database for Thailand

The Common Country Assessment (CCA) for Thailand published in 1999 included identification and analysis of appropriate indicators pertaining to specific development issues confronting the country.

A selected set of these indicators for which data are available will be regularly measured to monitor pro-

gress towards addressing the development issues identified in the CCA.

These data constitute the UN common database that will be maintained, regularly updated, and electronically accessible to all UN agencies to facilitate programming of development co-operation.

The UN common database consists of statistical data in 8 categories as follows:

- Recommended minimum national social data set
- Poverty and inequality
- Governance and human rights
- Education
- Health
- Working life
- Family life
- Environment

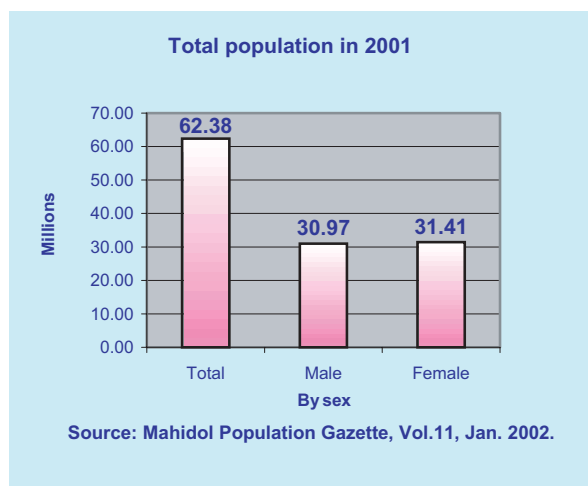
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A. Recommended minimum national social data set

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement
Population in millions	Total	62.38	2001	Bi-annually
	Male	30.97		
	Female	31.41		
Life expectancy rate at birth (years)	Male	69.9	2001	Bi-annually
	Female	74.9		
Total fertility rate per woman		1.8	2001	Bi-annually
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		20.6	2001	Bi-annually
Child mortality rate (under 5 years) per 1,000 live births ¹		30.0	1999	Not specified
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births ²		13.2	2000	Annually
Contraceptive prevalence rate		72.2%	2001	Bi-annually

Source : Mahidol Population Gazette, Vol. 11, Jan 2002 except:
1. UNICEF, The State of the World's Children 2001.
2. Ministry of Public Health, Public Health Statistics 2000.



Source:

- Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, 2002.
- National Statistical Office 2000 Household Socio-economic Survey.
- National Statistical Office, Calculated from Report of the Labour Force Survey Whole Kingdom Quarter 1: January-March 2002.

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement
GDP per capita (billion Baht) ¹	Nominal	3,782	Jan-Sep 2001	Annually
	At 1988 price	2,245		
Household monthly income (thousand Baht) ²	Whole kingdom	Per capita	2000	Annually
		Per household		
	Greater Bangkok	7,794	25,242	
	Central	3,715	13,012	
	North	2,538	8,652	
	Northeast	1,990	7,765	
South	2,897	11,186		
Unemployment rate ³	Male	3.25%	Jan-Mar 2002	Quarterly
	Female	3.21%		
Employment-population ratio ³	Male	29.65	Jan-Mar 2002	Quarterly
	Female	23.30		

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement
Average number of years of schooling completed ^{1,a}	Primary and lower secondary	9.9	1999	Annually
	Upper secondary	2.4		
	Tertiary	1.7		
Undernourished as a percentage of total population ^{2,b}		21.0%	1999/2000	Annually
Access to safe water ^{3,c}	Whole kingdom	92.7%	1999	Every ten years
Access to sanitation ^{3,d}	Whole kingdom	97.7%	1999	Every ten years
Number of people per sleeping room ⁴	Average	4.4	1990	Every ten years

Source :

- OECD, Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators 2001.
- FAO, The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2001.
- National Statistical Office, 2000 Population and Housing Census.
- UNDP, Human Development Report of Thailand 1999.

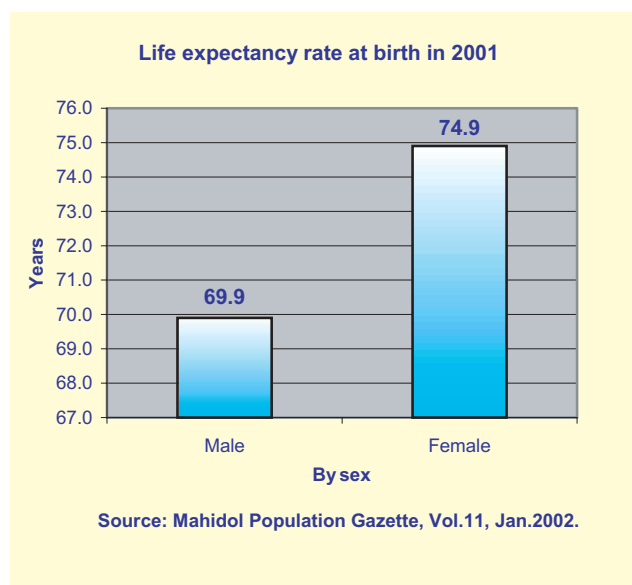
a. Average number of years of schooling completed refers to school expectancy (in years) under current conditions excluding all education for children younger than 5 years. It includes adult persons of all ages who are enrolled in formal education. School expectancy is calculated by adding the net enrolment rates for each single year of age. Data by single years of age are not available for aged 30 and above. For persons aged 30 to 39, enrolment rates were estimated on the basis of five-year age bands, and for persons aged 40 and over, enrolment rates were

estimated on the basis of the cohort size of 39 years olds (OECD, Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators 2001).

b. Undernourishment is food intake that is continuously insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements.

c. Access to safe water includes bottled water, tap water, rainwater, and private well.

d. Access to sanitation includes flush latrine and moulded bucket latrine.



Unemployed persons are defined as "persons, 15 years of age and over who during the survey week did not work even for one hour, had no jobs, business enterprise or farms of their own, Persons in this category include:

- Those who had been looking for work, applying for a job or waiting to be called to work during the last 30 days before interview's date, and 2. Those who had not been looking for work during the last 30 days before interview's date but available for work during the last 7 days before interview's date" (National Statistical Office, Report of the Labour Force Survey Whole Kingdom Quarter 1: January-March 2002). The unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force (OECD, Education at a Glance: OECD Indicator 2001).

B. Poverty and inequality

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement
Proportion of the population below a defined poverty line ¹	Whole kingdom	14.2%	2000	Annually
	Bangkok	0.3%		
	Central	5.4%		
	North	12.2%		
	Northeast	28.1%		
	South	11.0%		
Income shares of population groups ¹	Quintile 1	3.9%	2000	Annually
	Quintile 2	7.2%		
	Quintile 3	11.4%		
	Quintile 4	19.9%		
	Quintile 5	57.6%		
Gini coefficient ^{1,a}		52.50%	2000	Annually
Indebtedness among rural households (Baht) ^{2,b}	Whole kingdom	65,209	Aug-Oct 2001	Not specified
	Central	58,696		
	North	51,359		
	Northeast	45,105		
	South	52,971		

Source: 1. Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, 2002.
2. National Statistical Office, 2001 Household Socioeconomic Survey.

a. Gini coefficient is a measure indicating the distribution of income across 5 population quintiles, ranked by income. It varies between 100 and 0, 100 meaning that 100% of income is earned by the richest 20% of the population, 0 meaning that every

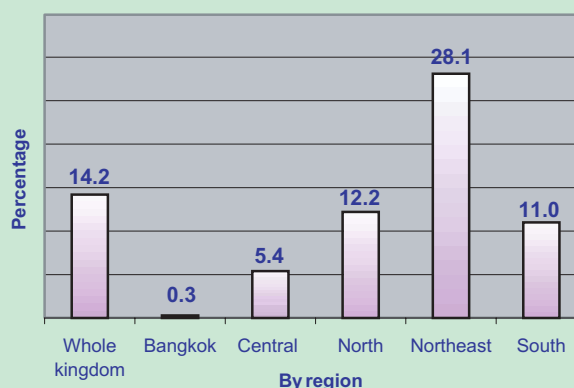
quintile of the population earns the same proportion of income

b. Rural households indebtedness is defined as an average household's indebtedness among villages and sanitary districts in areas indicated.

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement
Average dietary energy supply per person ¹	Calories per day	2,410	1997-1999	Annually
	Underweight	25%		
Nutritional status of children under five ²	Stunted	22%	1995	Not specified
	Wasted	5%		

Source: 1. FAO, The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2001.
2. FAO, The State of Food Insecurity in the World 1999.

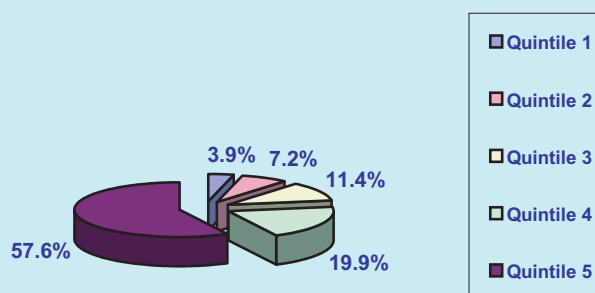
Proportion of the population below the poverty line in 2000



Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, 2002.

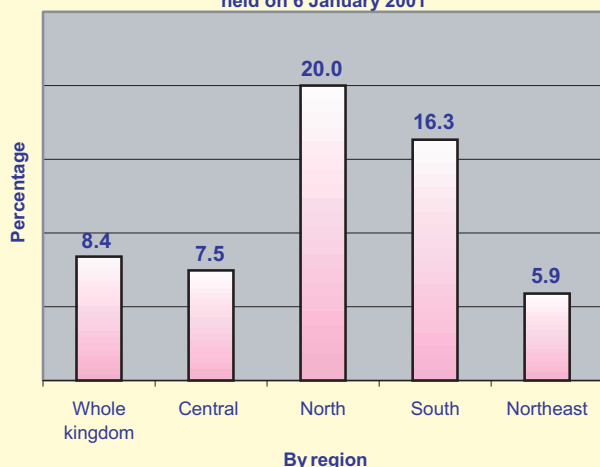
For Thailand, the official poverty line translates into income below 882 Baht per person per month for 2000. This is different from the common and globally used "one dollar a day" poverty line (World Bank, Thailand Social Monitor 2001).

Income share of population groups in 2000 (Gini coefficient = 52.5)



Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, 2002.

Successful female electoral candidates as a percentage of total successful electoral candidates in national election held on 6 January 2001



Source: Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior.

Data for the most recent national election held on 6th January 2001.

Source: Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior, 2001.

C. Governance and human rights

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement
Ratio of reported violation of election laws to number of candidates in national election		2.6%	2001	Every recent national election
Female electoral candidates as a percentage of total electoral candidates in national election	Whole kingdom	14.5%	2001	Every recent national election
	Central	25.1%		
	North	26.1%		
	South	17.4%		
	Northeast	12.0%		
Successful female electoral candidates as a percentage of total successful electoral candidates in national election	Whole kingdom	8.4%	2001	Every recent national election
	Central	7.5%		
	North	20.0%		
	South	16.3%		
	Northeast	5.9%		

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement
Local government personnel as a proportion of total government personnel ¹	All type of government personnel	8.6%	2000 fiscal year	Annually
	Excluding non-civil servants staff	7.1%		
Ratio of complaints of malfeasance, abuse of authority, negligence and corruption by public official filed with Office of the Civil Service Commission and Office of the Auditor General of Thailand to total number of public officials ²	Total (per 10,000)	2.71	2000 fiscal year	Annually
	Male (per 10,000)	2.1		
	Female (per 10,000)	0.6		
Revenue of local government units as a proportion of central government revenue ³	As of 2001	20.68%	2001 fiscal year	Annually
	Forecast for 2002	22.00%		
	Forecast for 2003	24.00%		
Proportion of the media owned or operated by non-government agencies ⁴	Overall	17.7%	1998	Biennially
	Radio	0.0%		
	Television (Including ITV)	50.0%		
	Newspaper	100.0%		
	Magazines	100.0%		
Establishment / development of governance and human rights instruments	1. Strategic Plan of the National Human Rights Commission		Already prepared	
	2. Master Plan of Action on Human Rights		Already approved	
	The National Human Rights Commission		Already established	
	The Administrative Court		Already established	
	The Ombudsman		Already established	
	The Constitutional Court		Already established	

Source:

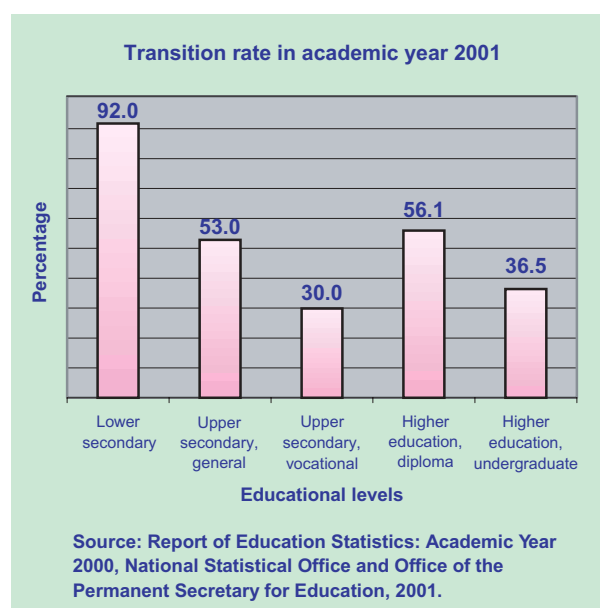
- Office of the Civil Service Commission.
- Bureau of Disciplinary and Ethics Promotion, Office of the Civil Service Commission.
- Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance.
- Public Relations Department.

Local government personnel includes officials of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and Pattaya City Council, provincial officials, municipality officials, sanitation officials and Tambon officials.

D. Education

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement	
Enrolment ratio ¹	Pre-elementary	96.0	2001	Annually	
	Elementary	103.7			
	Secondary	70.9			
	Lower secondary	82.9			
	Upper secondary, general	38.7			
	Upper secondary, vocational	20.6			
	Higher education (excluding open universities)	25.0			
Percentage of male and female students ²	Pre-elementary	Male	51.5%	2001	Annually
		Female	48.5%		
	Elementary level	Male	51.5%		
		Female	48.5%		
	Lower secondary level	Male	50.2%		
		Female	49.8%		
	Upper secondary level	Male	44.2%		
		Female	55.8%		
Vocational education level	Male	56.0%			
	Female	44.0%			
Number of new students entering ³	Elementary	1,084,042	2000	Annually	
	Lower secondary	803,791			
	Upper secondary, general	396,213			
	Upper secondary, vocational	238,581			
	Higher education, diploma	245,106			
	Bachelor degree and higher	463,285			
Transition rate ^{4a}	Lower secondary	92.0	2001	Annually	
	Upper secondary, general	53.0			
	Upper secondary, vocational	30.0			
	Higher education, diploma	56.1			
	Higher education, undergraduate	36.5			

The enrolment ratio of elementary level is 103.7 because it is calculated by dividing the total number of persons enrolled in primary education by the total number of persons in the age of 6-11 (the normal age of primary education students in Thailand). In this case, persons from other age groups are also enrolled in primary education.



Source: 1. Office of the National Education Commission, Education in Thailand 2001/2002.
 2. Office of the National Commission on Women's Affairs.
 3. Office of the National Education Commission, Education Statistics Report : Academic Years 1996-2000
 4. National Statistical Office and Office of the Permanent Secretary for Education, Report of Education Statistics: Academic Year 2000, in Thai

a. Transition rate refers to promotion rate between educational levels, which is the ratio of the number of students at a higher educational level to the number of students who completed at the lower educational level in the previous academic years (National Statistical Office and Office of the Permanent Secretary for Education, Report of Education Statistics: Academic Year 2000, in Thai).

*Transition rate to lower secondary = (number of Secondary Year 1 students in academic year A / number of Primary Year 6 students in academic year A-1) * 100*

*Transition rate to upper secondary = (number of Secondary Year 4 students in academic year A / number of Secondary Year 3 students in academic year A-1) * 100*

b. Retention rate is the ratio between number of students in the final year and number of students who began in the first year at each educational level (National Statistical Office and Office of the Permanent Secretary for Education, Report of Education Statistics: Academic Year 2000, in Thai).

*Retention rate for elementary level = (number of students in Primary Year 6 / number of students in Primary Year 1, 5 years ago) * 100*

*Retention rate for secondary level = (number of students in Secondary Year 6 / number of students in Secondary Year 1, 5 years ago) * 100*

c. Adult literacy rate means the percentage of population aged 15 years and over who are literate (UNESCO, 2000).

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement
Retention rate ^b	Elementary	82.6	2001	Annually
	Lower secondary	91.9		
	Upper secondary, general	87.0		
	Upper secondary, vocational	69.9		
Completion rate	Elementary	98.5	2001	Annually
	Lower secondary	99.5		
	Upper secondary, general	99.9		
	Upper secondary, vocational	90.5		
Student-classroom ratio ¹	Pre-elementary	23	2000	Annually
	Elementary	24		
	Lower secondary	34		
	Upper secondary	37		
Students-teacher ratio	Pre-elementary	20:1	2001	Annually
	Elementary	19:1		
	Lower secondary	21:1		
	Upper secondary, general	21:1		
Upper secondary, vocational		31.1		
	Adult literacy rate ^c	Total	95.3%	2001

Source: Office of the National Education Commission, Education in Thailand 2001/2002 excluding

1. National Statistical Office and Office of the Permanent Secretary for Education, Report of Education Statistics: Academic Year 2000.

E. Health



DOTS stands for Direct Observed Treatment Shortcourse, which is the most effective treatment strategy available for controlling Tuberculosis. It can produce cure rates up to 95% (WHO, Report on Tuberculosis Epidemic). In this case, Tuberculosis Division of Ministry of Public Health noted that 75 provinces in Thailand have strictly applied DOTS for patients whereas Prachinburi province has used the applied methodology, which focuses on home visits and motivating patients. However, the outcome of successful treatment of Prachinburi province is high, approximately 78%.

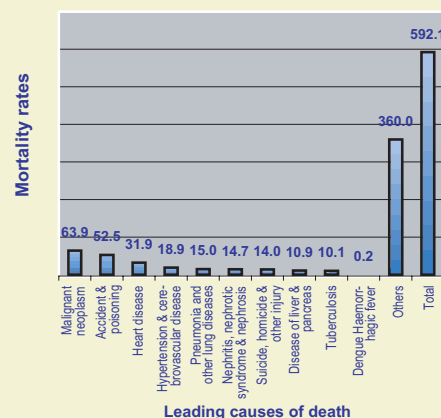
Source: 1. Ministry of Public Health, Public Health Statistics 2000.
2. Tuberculosis Division, Communicable Disease Control Department, Ministry of Public Health.
3. Drug Control Division, Food and Drug Administration, Ministry of Public Health.
4. Ministry of Public Health, Thailand 1999 Basic Population and Health Information.

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement
Mortality rates per 100,000 population by leading causes of death ¹	Malignant neoplasm, all forms	63.9	2000	Annually
	Accident and poisonings	52.5		
	Heart disease	31.9		
	Hypertension and cerebrovascular disease	18.9		
	Pneumonia and other lung diseases	15.0		
	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	14.7		
	Suicide, homicide and other injury	14.0		
	Disease of liver and pancreas	10.9		
	Tuberculosis, all forms	10.1		
	Dengue haemorrhagic fever	0.2		
	Others	360.0		
Total	592.1			
Mortality rates by sex ¹	Male deaths as a proportion of total male population	0.70%	2000	Annually
	Female deaths as a proportion of total female population	0.49%		
	Total deaths as a proportion of total population	0.59%		
Number of provinces applying DOTS for Tuberculosis patients ²	Provinces	75 (excluding Prachinburi)	2001	Annually
Degree of utilisation of generic labeling and advertising ³	Companies listed on drug register	54.3%	2001	Annually
Proportion of births attended by trained health personnel ⁴	Whole kingdom	95.8%	1999	Ad hoc

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement			
Number of seizures (cases) and total quantity of seized controlled drugs per annum	Whole kingdom (one case may involve more than one type of drugs)	79,081 cases	Jan-Jun 2001	Annually			
	Heroin	276 kg					
	Methamphetamine	5,425 kg (60.3 million tablets)					
	Dried marijuana	3,362 kg					
	Ecstasy	13 kg (52,011 tablets)					
Drug addicts in treatment centres by age on admission	Below 15	315	Jan-Sep 2001	Annually			
	15-19	6,092					
	20-24	7,747					
	25-29	6,227					
	30-34	3,795					
	34-39	2,771					
Estimated number of drug abusers (in thousand) ¹		12-24 yrs	25-65 yrs	Male	Female	Jan-Sep 2001	Annually
	Dried marijuana	1,090.4	5,212.4	6,070.9	231.9		
	Mitragyna speciosa	404.0	2,709.9	2,884.3	229.6		
	Opium	114.3	843.7	933.3	24.6		
	Inhalants	601.9	633.1	1,173.3	61.1		
	Heroin	64.3	241.9	287.2	18.9		
	Yaba	1,785.6	3,288.7	4,715.4	359.0		
	Ecstasy	130.3	294.0	352.7	359.0		
	Ketamine	17.5	31.6	37.0	12.1		
	Cocaine	20.6	38.2	48.5	10.3		
	Whole kingdom		10,399.2				
	Bangkok		633.7				
	3 Peripheral provinces		354.6				
	Central		987.9				
Northeast		5,806.7					
North		1,328.6					
South		1,287.7					
Employment status of drug addicts in treatment centres	Student	4,189	Jan-Sep 2001	Annually			
	Unemployed	10,428					
	Employed	17,183					
	Unidentified occupation	315					

Source: Office of the Narcotics Control Board, 2001, except:
 1. Drug Demand Reduction Bureau, Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Status of Drug and Substance Use: 2001 National Household Survey.

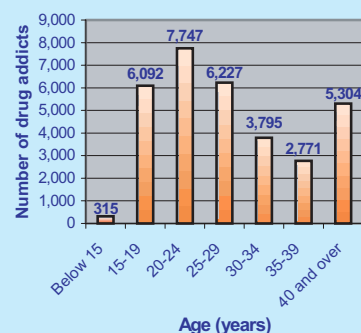
Mortality rates per 100,000 population by leading causes of death in 2000



Source: Public Health Statistics A.D. 2000, Ministry of Public Health.

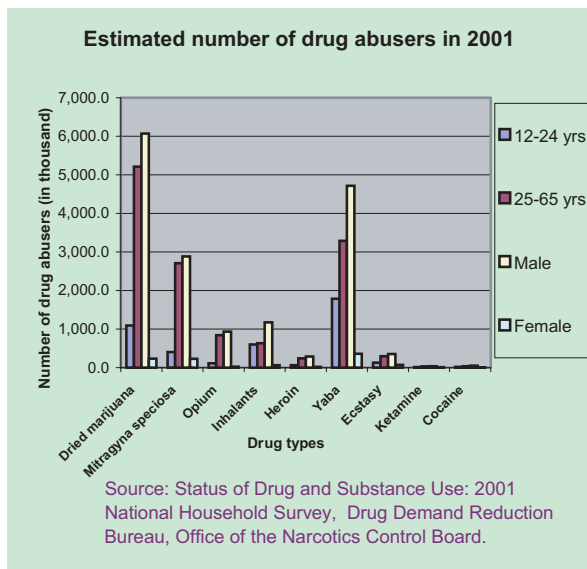
1. *Mitragyna speciosa* is kratom in Thai.
2. Inhalants include benzene, paint thinner, and glue.
3. Yaba is an illicit stimulant containing methamphetamine, ephedrine and / or caffeine.

Drug addicts in treatment centres by age on admission in 2001



Note: Data was cumulative during Jan - Sep 2001.

Source: Office of the Narcotics Control Board.



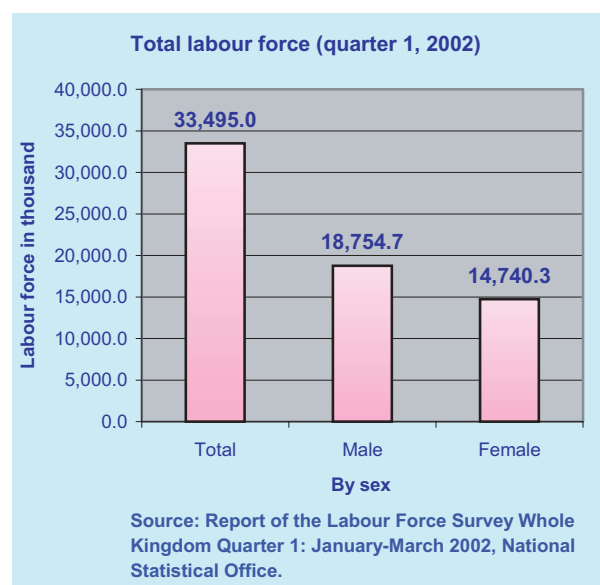
Source: Bureau of Health Policy and Planning, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand Health Profile 1997-1998 except:
1. Bureau of Trade and Economic Indices, Ministry of Commerce, 2002.

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement
Total health expenditures	Total (in million Baht)	283,576	1998	Ad hoc
	Per capita (in Baht)	4,662.83		
	% of GDP	6.21		
	Private/public mix (%)	65/35		
Type of health expenditures	As percentage of GDP		1998	Ad hoc
	Drug expenditure	1.8%		
	Health expenditure	6.2%		
	As part of household health expenditure			
	Expenditure on health care	3.2%		
	Expenditure on self-medication	16.7%		
	Expenditure on institutional care	83.3%		
	- Government hospital/health centres	44.8%		
	- Private hospital/clinics	48.1%		
	- Others	7.1%		
Health cost inflation rate in relation to other sectors (1998 CPI = 100) ¹	General CPI	104.1	2002	Monthly
	Food and beverage CPI	98.8		
	Health care and personal service CPI	108.8		

F. Working life

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement	
Total labour force (in thousand)	Total	33,495.0	Jan-Mar 2002	Quarterly	
	Male	18,754.7			
	Female	14,740.3			
Workforce by employment status (in thousand)		Male	Female	Jan-Mar 2002	Quarterly
	Employers	858.5	219.9		
	Government employees	1,583.9	1,148		
	Private employees	6,633.3	4,974.2		
	Own-account workers	6,653.4	3,458.3		
	Unpaid family workers	2,145.4	4,010.9		
	Members of producers' cooperatives	21.9	31.2		
	Total	17,896.4	13,842.9		

Source: National Statistical Office, Report of the Labour Force Survey Whole Kingdom Quarter 1: January-March 2002.

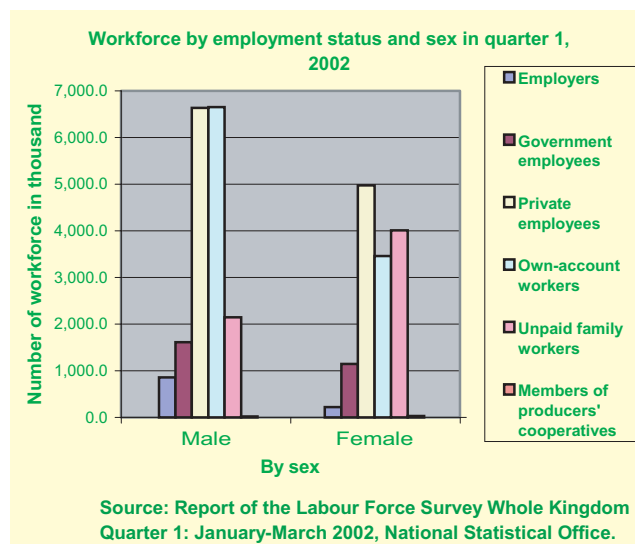


Indicator	Sub-classification	Data		Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement
		Male	Female		
Employed persons by type of industry (in thousand)	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	6,929.2	4,723.1	Jan-Mar 2002	Quarterly
	Fishing	388.6	95.0		
	Mining and quarrying	44.1	11.6		
	Manufacturing	2,297.4	2,820.2		
	Electricity, gas and water supply	72.2	10.4		
	Construction	1,757.9	242.7		
	Wholesale and retail of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	2,732.0	2,380.6		
	Hotel and restaurants	748.1	1,313.9		
	Transport, storage, and communication	936.9	134.5		
	Financial intermediation	144.5	139.4		
	Real estate, renting and business activities	300.6	188.0		
	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	682.4	335.1		
	Education	425.4	556.0		
	Health and social work	133.6	350.3		
	Other community, social and personal service activity	292.2	321.3		
	Private households with employees	37.6	212.1		
	Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	0.0	0.6		
	Unknown	2.9	8.3		

Source: National Statistical Office, Report of the Labour Force Survey Whole Kingdom Quarter 1 : January-March 2002.

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data		Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement
		Male	Female		
Employed persons by type of occupations (in thousand)	Legislator, senior officials and managers	1,785.9	665.0	Jan-Mar 2002	Quarterly
	Professionals	513.2	684.1		
	Technicians and associate professionals	621.6	595.1		
	Clerks	441.4	715.0		
	Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1,640.0	2,806.6		
	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	6,083.9	4,113.4		
	Craft and related trades workers	2,643.8	1,465.6		
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,815.0	759.0		
	Elementary occupations	2,376.1	2,034.6		
	Workers not classified by occupation	4.5	4.1		

Source: National Statistical Office, Report of the Labour Force Survey Whole Kingdom Quarter 1 : January-March 2002.



Indicator	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement
Number of employees covered by social security ¹	6,696,562	June 2002	Monthly
Number of Thais working overseas ²	160,252	Jan-Dec 2001	Annually
Number of documented foreigners working in Thailand ³	94,912	May 2002	Monthly

Source: 1. Social Security Office, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.
2. Administration Office Overseas Employment, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.
3. Alien Occupation Control Division, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement
Number of laid-off workers by type of business	Mining	726	1 Jan-31 Dec. 2001	Annually
	Food, beverage and tobacco	7,176		
	Textile	4,338		
	Apparel	3,970		
	Ornaments and jewelry	163		
	Footwear and leather products	2,740		
	Wood related products	2,846		
	Paper products	1,798		
	Chemical and petroleum products	3,710		
	Rubber and plastic	7,914		
	Glassware and porcelain non-metal products	1,947		
	Basic metal products	1,962		
	Machinery, electrical and electronic tools	8,469		
	Production, assembly and repair of vehicles and equipment	12,958		
	Infrastructure	5,543		
	Construction	1,204		
	Transportation and warehouse services	22,655		
	Trade, wholesaling, retailing and restaurants	11,194		
	Financial institutions and security business	9,520		
	Community, social and personal service activity	8,867		
Others	30,926			
Total	15,589	166,215		

Source : Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, 2001.

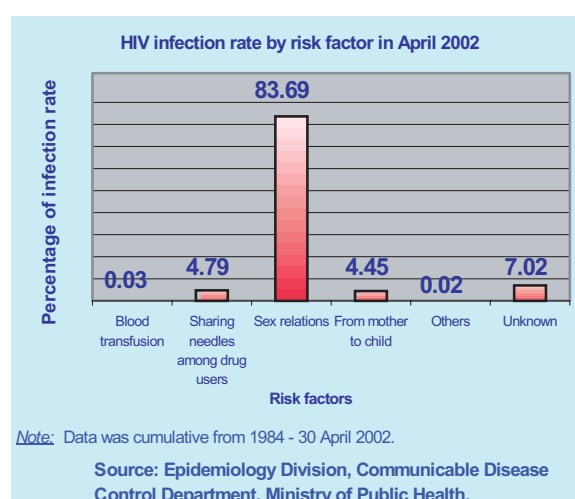
G. Family life

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement	
Number of reported AIDS cases by age (years) and sex	Death of AIDS cases (infected in the same year)	53,667	1984-30 Apr 2002	Once per month; compiled twice a year	
	Total of AIDS cases	194,446			
		Male			Female
	0-4	3,775			3,307
	5-9	847			734
	10-14	64			73
	15-19	783			976
	20-24	12,311			8,365
	25-29	39,686			13,490
	30-34	38,926			9,756
	35-39	23,925			5,613
	40-44	12,525			3,166
	45-49	6,129			1,556
	50-54	2,947			747
	55-59	1,687			439
	60+	2,113			409
	Unknown	73			24
	Total	145,791			48,655

Source: Epidemiology Division, Communicable Disease Control Department, Ministry of Public Health.

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement
Proportion of reported AIDS cases by reported by risk factors	Blood transfusion	0.03%	1984-30 Apr. 2002	Once per month; compiled twice per year
	Sharing needles among drug users	4.79%		
	Sex relations	83.69%		
	From mother to child	4.45%		
	Others	0.02%		
	Unknown	7.02%		
HIV positive rate among pregnant women		1.37%	2001	Annually

Source: Epidemiology Division, Communicable Disease Control Department, Ministry of Public Health.



Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement	
Number of reported crimes of assaults, use of force or weapon, and child abuse	Reported crimes of assaults ¹	20,360	2000	Annually	
	Reported use of force or weapon ¹	40,002			
	Reported child abuse cases ^{2,a}	Girls	197	2000	Annually
		Boys	73		
		Bangkok	97		
Suburban area		173			
Number of reported abortions ^{3,b}		45,990	1999	Not specified	
Number of teenage delivery (age < 20 years) ^{3,c}		82,388	1999	Not specified	
Number of commercial sex workers ^{4,d}	Male	4,759	2001	Annually	
	Female	70,286			
Number of legal cases involving trafficking (by nationality) ⁵	Cambodian	318	Feb 2000-Feb 2001	Not specified	
	Burmese	114			
	Laotian	82			
	Vietnamese	2			
	Liberian	1			
	No identification	1			

Source:

1. Royal Thai Police.
2. Institution of Child and Adolescent Mental Health, Ministry of Public Health.
3. Family Planning and Population Division, Communicable Disease Control Department, Ministry of Public Health.
4. Venereal Diseases Division, Communicable Disease Control Division, Ministry of Public Health.
5. Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

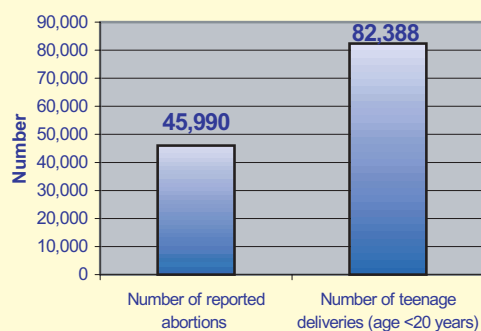
a. Child abuse cases are from the research conducted by Institution of Child and Adolescent Mental Health, Ministry of Public Health. The case numbers were reported to Child Welfare Protection Division, Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

b. In this case, the number is abortion cases seeking treatments for complications from spontaneous and induced abortion in 787 hospitals located all over the country during 1999.

c. The figure of teenage delivery comes from a research conducted by the Family Planning and Population Division, Ministry of Public Health

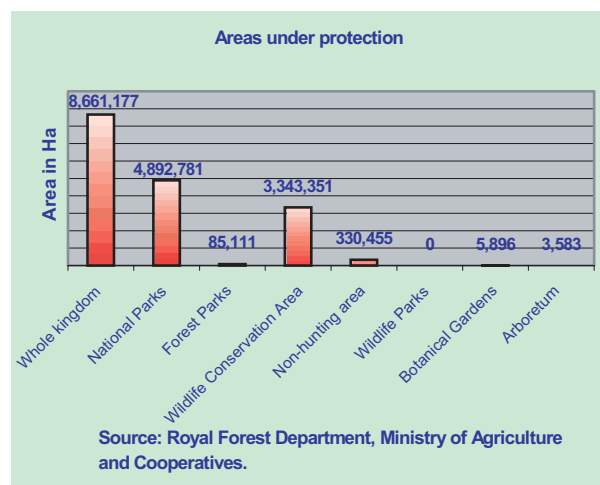
d. These statistics should be seen as a bottom line estimate, with actual numbers likely to be higher. Among other reasons, this is because the number of freelance and casual sex workers is difficult to measure.

Number of reported abortions and teenage deliveries in 1999



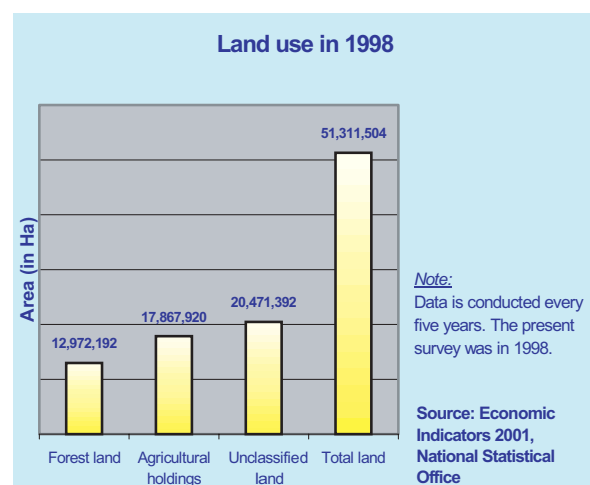
Source: Family Planning and Population Division, Health Department, Ministry of Public Health.

H. Environment



Source: Royal Forest Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Forest Statistics of Thailand 2000, excluding
1. National Statistical Office, Economic Indicators 2001.

National Statistical Office uses the "number of marine fishery establishments." There are no exact data on the number of fisherfolk in small-scale fishing. One reason is that there is no official definition for small-scale fisheries. The second reason is that there is no data on the number of family members in small-scale fishing families. Therefore, the number of fishery establishments is a more appropriate indicator.



Source:

1. National Statistical Office, 2001
2. National Statistical Office, 2001
3. National Statistical Office, Key Statistics of Thailand 2001.
4. International Energy Agency, Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries 1998-1999.
5. Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Thailand's Initial National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1994.
6. International Energy Agency, CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion 1971-1998 Highlights.

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement
Areas under protection (in hectare) ^a	Whole kingdom	8,661,177	1999	Annually
	National parks	4,892,781		
	Forest parks	85,111		
	Wildlife conservation	3,343,351		
	Non-hunting area	330,455		
	Wildlife parks	0		
	Botanical gardens	5,896		
	Arboretum	3,583		
Land area covered by forest (in hectare)	Total forest area	12,972,228	1999	Annually
	Natural forest area	12,101,646		
	Forest plantations	870,582		
Land use by type of use (in hectare) ¹	Forest land	12,972,192	1998	Every five years
	Agricultural holdings	17,867,920		
	Unclassified land	20,471,392		
	Total land	51,311,504		

a. Data on biodiversity, including flora and fauna, their locations and habitat conditions are still far from completion in Thailand. Until such information is available, the numbers

and areas of various protected areas can be used as a proxy to indicate the level of biodiversity of the country. It is recommended that a methodology for measuring biodiversity be developed.

b. All figures were converted from rai to hectare. 1 rai is equal to 0.16 Ha.

Indicator	Sub-classification	Data	Period of measurement	Frequency of measurement	
Number of commercial fishing boats ¹		58,001	2000	Census every ten years with mid-term every five years	
Number of marine fishery establishment ²		93,904	2000		
Percentage of households in tenure categories at both urban and rural levels by tenure type ³		Urban	Rural	2000	Every two years
	Owner	5.65%	75.52%		
	Hire purchase	0.49%	1.08%		
	Rent	3.87%	6.60%		
	Payment in kind of service	0.21%	1.05%		
	Rent-free	0.44%	4.50%		
Unknown	0.03%	0.54%			
GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency) ^{4,a}	US\$ (1995) per tonne of oil equivalent	4,002	1999	Annually	
	Total ⁵	202.46	1994	Ad-hoc	
Carbon dioxide emission (million tonnes) ^b	Based on fuel combustion of energy and industrial processes ⁶	122.88	1994.	Annually	
		148.10	1998	Annually	

a. The indicator was included to monitor the Millennium Development Goal of ensuring environmental sustainability.

b. Data on emissions have not been generated since the initial National Communication under the United Nations Frame-

work Convention on Climate Change in 1994.