

**Thailand's Combined Sixth and Seventh Periodic Report on the Implementation  
of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against  
Women - (2003 – 2010)**

**Annexes**

**ANNEX A**

**Issues related women's rights and gender equality in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2550 (2007)**

**Article 4:** The human dignity, rights and liberties and equality of the people shall be protected.

**Article 5:** The Thai people, irrespective of their origins, sexes or religions, shall enjoy equal protection under this Constitution.

**Article 30:** All Persons are equal before the law and shall enjoy equal protection under the law. Men and women shall enjoy equal rights

Unjust discrimination against a person on the grounds of differences in origin, race, language, sex, age, disabilities, physical or health condition, personal status, economic or social setting, religious belief, education or constitutionally political view, shall not be permitted

Measures determined by the State in order to eliminate obstacles to or promote persons ability to exercise their rights and liberalities as other persons shall not be deemed as unjust discrimination under paragraph three

**Article 40:** A person shall have the following rights in the administration of justice:

(6) the children, the youth, women the elderly or the disabled or persons of infirmity have the right to be accorded protection with regard to appropriate trials and have the right to receive proper treatment in cases related to sexual violence;

**Article 52:** Children, the youth, women and family members shall have the right to be protected by the State against violence and unfair treatment and shall also have the right to receive rehabilitation in the event of such circumstances.

**Article 80:** The State shall pursue directive principles of State policies in relation to Social Affairs, Public Health, Education and Cultural Affairs, as follows:

(1) to protect and develop children and the youth, encourage their up-keep and primary education, promote the equality between women and men, foster and develop solidarity of the institution of family and the community as well as provide aids and welfare to the elderly, the indigent, the disabled, persons of infirmity and persons suffering a state of difficulty to enable their better quality of life and self-dependence;

**Article 81:** The State shall pursue directive principles of State policies in relation to legislation and the administration of justice, as follows:

(2) to protect rights and liberties of the people against violation by State officials and other persons, provided that the administration of justice shall be offered to all people on the basis of equality;

(5) support the operation of private organisations rendering legal assistance to the public, especially the people who suffers from domestic violence.

**Article 82:** The State shall promote relations and cooperation with other countries and shall adhere to the equal treatment principle and comply with treaties related to human rights to which Thailand becomes a party as well as international obligations made with other countries and international organizations.

**Article 87:** The State shall act in compliance with the public participation policy as follows:

(4) strengthening the politics power of the public, and preparing the laws establishing civil politics development fund .... In providing public participation under this section, regard shall be had to approximate proportion between women and men;

**Article 97:** The preparation of the lists of candidates prepared by a political party for the election of the members of the House of Representatives on a proportional basis shall be as follows....in preparing the list of candidates, regard shall be had to opportunity and *approximate proportion between women and men*.

**Article 114:** The Senators Selection Committee shall carry out the selection process for persons who may be beneficial to the performance of powers and duties of the Senate from persons nominated by academic institutions, public sector, private sector, professional organisations and other organisations to be senators in an amount as prescribed in section 111 paragraph one....In

selection of person under paragraph one, ...the composition of the selected persons shall be regarded to interdisciplinary knowledge and experience, *genders opportunity and equality*, closely apportion of the persons nominated by the organisations under paragraph one and opportunity of social vulnerable groups.

**Article 152:** In considering a bill the substance of which is decided by the President of the House of Representatives to be concerned with children, the youth, women, the elderly, the disabled or handicapped, if the House of Representatives does not consider it by its full committee, the House of Representatives shall appoint an non-standing committee consisting of representatives, from private organisations concerned with the respective types of persons, of not less than one-third of the total number of members of the committee and the members thereof shall consist of *women and men in closely apportion*.

## **ANNEX B**

### **National and Local Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Anti-Trafficking in Persons**

#### **National level**

- 1) MOU on Common Operational Guidelines for Government Agencies Engaged in Addressing Trafficking in Children and Women of 2003;
- 2) MOU on Operations between State Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations Engaged in Addressing Trafficking in Children and Women of 2003;
- 3) MOU on Operational Guidelines for Non-Governmental Organizations Engaged in Addressing Trafficking in Children and Women of 2003 and manual;

#### **Local level**

- 1) MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Combating Human Trafficking in 8 Eastern Provinces of 2006;
- 2) MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Combating Human Trafficking in 19 Northeastern Provinces of 2006;
- 3) MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Human Trafficking in 6 Southwestern Provinces of 2007;
- 4) MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Prevention, Suppression and Solution for Human Trafficking Problems in 8 Southeastern Provinces of 2007;

5) MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Prevention, Suppression and Solution for Human Trafficking Problem in 17 Northern Provinces of 2007;

6) MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Prevention, Suppression and Solution for Human Trafficking Problem in 9 Central Lower Provinces of 2008; and

7) MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Prevention, Suppression and Solution for Human Trafficking Problem in 8 Central Upper Provinces of 2008.

## **ANNEX C**

### **Bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Anti-Trafficking in Persons**

1) MOU between Cambodia and Thailand on Bilateral Cooperation in Eliminating Trafficking in Children and Women and Assisting Victims of Trafficking of 2003;

2) MOU on Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-region of 2004;

3) MOU between Lao PDR and Thailand on Cooperation to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children of 2005;

4) MOU between Thai and Vietnam on Cooperation to Eliminate Trafficking in Persons of 2008;

5) MOU between Myanmar and Thailand on Cooperation to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children of 2009; and

6) MOUs with governments of source and destination countries to provide protection to victims, currently being developed in collaboration with Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, South Africa, Japan and Australia.

## **ANNEX D**

Previously, the Nationality Act B.E. 2508 (1965) stipulates that Thai nationality can be obtained by birth, marriage or neutralization. However, there is a different condition of neutralization between women and men married with Thai nationals. For men who marry non-Thai nationals, their wives have the right to be accorded Thai nationality. In contrast, for women who marry non-Thai nationals, their husbands do not have this right and can acquire Thai nationality only by officially requesting neutralization. According to Section 10, such neutralization must have the following qualifications:

- 1) already attained majority according to Thai law and the law of their countries;
- 2) have good conducts;

- 3) have secured occupations;
- 4) have had residency in Thailand continuously until the date of application for the nationalization; and
- 5) know Thai at the level prescribed in the ministerial regulation.

Currently, the National Act (No. 4) B.E. 2551 (2008) with provision under Article 9 exempts foreign husbands of Thai nationals from fulfilling qualification number 4) and 5) above.

## **ANNEX E**

### **Overall health situation of Thai women**

1) According to the survey of the National Statistical Office, cancer is a leading cause of death among women, particularly breast cancer and cervical cancer. There are around 10,000 patients a year and 4,600 deaths from these causes. The Ministry of Public Health has taken proactive action to promote screening of cervical cancer nation-wide free of charge in all public hospitals. It is expected to reach 13 million women aged between 30-60 years old in five years (2011-2015). Regarding breast cancer, it was found that in 2007, 58.1 % of women aged between 30 - 59 underwent breast examination, which 23.6 % performed the examination by themselves and 20.3 % by health professionals and 14.2 % by themselves and health professionals. The percentage of women performing breast examination is slightly higher among women outside the municipal area, at 59.8 % compared to 54.6 % of women in the municipal areas.

2) Report of the Ministry of Public Health on the surveillance of non-communicable diseases in 2008, women have higher rates of diabetes and high blood pressure than men. Of a total of 645,620 people with diabetes undergoing treatment in hospitals, 433,784 were women and 211,836 were men. Of a total of 1,145,557 people undergoing treatment of high blood pressure in hospitals in 2008, 716,592 were women and 428,965 were men.

3) According to the Department of Disease Control, the Ministry of Public Health on the HIV/AIDS situation, in 2009, it was found that HIV infection rates increased continuously in pregnant women since 2005. This ratio jumped to 0.18 per 100 per year in 2009 which was 3.6 times higher than the ratio in 2005 (most prevalent in pregnant women aged 22 years or less). In 2011, The analysis of overall AIDS patients (0-60 years old) found that a man to a woman ratio was 2:1. However, in the 10-19 years old age group, the reverse was true with women to men ratio at 2:1. Unprotected sexual intercourse is the most risk factors of HIV transmission, accounting for

84.03 % of all risk factors (56.21 % of homosexual men and 27.82 % of homosexual women), followed by unknown factor (7.89%), intravenous drug users (4.43 %), mother-to-child transmission (3.62 %) and patients receiving blood transfusion (0.02%), respectively.

## **ANNEX F**

According to the Civil and Commercial Code, Section 1476, a husband and a wife have to be joint manager, or one spouse has to obtain consent from the other as follows:

1) Selling, exchanging, sale with the right of redemption, letting out property on hire-purchase, mortgaging, releasing mortgage to mortgagor or transferring the right of mortgage on immovable property or on mortgage-able movable property;

2) Creating or distinguishing the whole or a part of the servitude, right of inhabitation, right of superficies, usufruct or charge on immovable property;

3) Letting immovable property for more than three years;

4) Lending money;

5) Making a gift unless it is a gift for charitable, social or moral purposes and is suitable to the family condition;

6) Making a compromise;

7) Submitting a dispute to arbitration;

8) Putting up the property as guarantee or security with a competent official or the Court

## **ANNEX G**

After one year of The Form of Address for Woman Act B.E. 2551 (2008) was enacted, there were women applying to change the title of name from “Miss” as follows:

1) Of a total of 852 newly married women, 351 applied to keep the prefix “Miss”;

2) Of a total of 270 divorce applications, 101 applied to change back to “Miss”;

3) 178 cases applied to use “Miss” producing marriage certificates;

4) 479 cases of divorce applied to use “Miss”. One applied to use professional prefix.

## TABLES

**Table 1: Complaints on human right violation concerning children, youth, women and other people of all sexual orientations and gender identities (2004 – 2010)**

Issues	Number	Percentage
<b>Unfair treatment affecting education and employment</b>	<b>40</b>	32.0
- Women		
- Children and youth	15	
- People of all sexual orientations and gender identities	19	
	6	
<b>Violence against children and women</b>	<b>37</b>	29.6
- Domestic violence	14	
- Violence in educational institutes	23	
<b>Sexual assaults</b>	<b>13</b>	10.4
- Women	9	
- Children and youth	3	
- People of all sexual orientations and gender identities	1	
<b>Discrimination based on sex and sexual orientation</b>	<b>10</b>	8.0
- People of all sexual orientations and gender identities	10	
<b>Commercial Sexual Exploitation</b>	<b>5</b>	4.0
<b>Other</b>	<b>20</b>	16.0

Source: Office of the Human Rights Commission (4 August 2010)

**Table 2: Human trafficking cases reported in 2009 and 2010 by category**

Category	2009	2010
Commercial sexual exploitation	56	58
Sexual exploitation of other forms	1	-
Forced begging	6	2
Forced mutilation for commercial purposes	-	-
Production and dissemination of pornographic materials	-	-
Slavery	4	-
Forced labour	27	10
Exploitation of other forms	1	-
<b>Total cases</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>70</b>

Source: Anti-Human Trafficking Division, the Royal Thai Police

**Table 3: Victims and offenders of human trafficking by case 2010**

Category	2010	Victims			Offenders		
		Total	Thai	Foreigner	Total	Thai	Foreigner
Commercial sexual exploitation	58	73	51	22	93	87	6
Sexual exploitation of other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forced begging	2	3	-	3	2	2	-
Forced mutilation for commercial purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and dissemination of pornographic materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slavery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forced labour	10	11	-	11	20	12	8
Exploitation of other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total cases</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>14</b>

Source: Division of Human Trafficking Crime Suppression, the Royal Thai Police

**Table 4: Number and percentage of members of the senate by selection and appointment by sex**

Senators by selection and appointment	2008					2010				
	Number			Percentage		Number			Percentage	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Female	Male
Selection	62	12	74	83.78	16.22					
Appointment	64	12	76	84.21	15.79	179	21	200	89.50	10.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>84.00</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>89.50</b>	<b>10.50</b>

Source: Office of the Election Commission

**Table 5: Percentage of candidates for members of parliament by sex and by region**

Region	2001		2005		2007	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bangkok	76.19	23.81	86.05	13.95	85.53	14.47
Central	87.50	12.50	88.25	11.75	82.14	17.86
Northeast	89.83	10.17	90.39	9.61	85.63	14.37
South	93.97	6.03	94.12	5.88	89.80	10.20

North	84.34	15.66	86.63	13.37	84.70	15.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.35</b>	<b>12.65</b>	<b>89.22</b>	<b>10.78</b>	<b>85.26</b>	<b>14.74</b>

Source: Office of the Election Commission

**Table 6: Number and percentage of members of parliament (MP) from party list and constituency disaggregated by sex**

Total MPs	2005					2007				
	Number			Percentage		Number			Percentage	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nation-wide	447	53	500	89.40	10.60	424	56	480	88.33	11.67
MPs party list	94	6	100	94.00	6.00	73	7	80	91.25	8.75
MPs constituency	353	47	400	88.25	11.75	351	49	400	87.75	12.25

Source: Office of the Election Commission

**Table 7: Male/Female ratio in local and district politics**

Male/Female ratio in local and district politics	Number and Percentage			Number and Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	2006			2010		
Local politics (excluding Bangkok)	143,928	18,273	162,201	115,479	14,642	130,121
	88.73%	11.27%	100%	88.75%	11.25%	100%
Ratio of male and female in local politics	Number and Percentage			Number and Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	2006			2010		
Bangkok	342	72	414	340	74	414
	82.61%	17.39%	100%	82.12%	17.87%	100%
Bangkok Metropolitan Council members	49	8	57	47	10	57
	85.96%	14.04%	100%	82.46%	17.54%	100%
District Council members	293	64	357	293	64	357
	82.07%	17.93%	100%	82.07%	17.93%	100%
District politics	67,553	3,001	72,554	70,769	4,799	75,568
	93.11%	4.14%	100%	93.65%	6.35%	100%

Head of Sub-district	7,577	228	7,805	6,677	292	6,969
	97.08%	2.92%	100%	95.81%	4.19%	100%
Head of Village	61,976	2,773	64,749	64,092	4,507	68,599
	95.72%	4.28%	100%	93.43%	6.57%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>211,823</b>	<b>21,346</b>	<b>235,169</b>	<b>186,588</b>	<b>19,515</b>	<b>206,103</b>
	<b>90.07%</b>	<b>9.08%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>90.53%</b>	<b>9.47%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Department of Local Administration

**Table 8: Number of men and women in executive positions, 2003-2010**

Year	Executives			Senior Executives (Levels 10-11)			Junior Executives (Level 9)		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>2003</b>	487	102	385	243	41	202	244	61	183
	100%	20.94%	79.06%	100%	16.87%	83.13%	100%	25%	75%
<b>2004</b>	496	100	396	238	37	201	258	63	195
	100%	20.16%	79.84%	100%	15.55%	84.45%	100%	24.42%	75.58%
<b>2005</b>	508	111	397	241	49	192	267	62	205
	100%	21.85%	78.15%	100%	20.33%	79.67%	100%	23.22%	76.68%
<b>2006</b>	510	118	392	241	50	191	269	68	201
	100%	23.14%	76.86%	100%	20.75%	79.25%	100%	25.28%	74.72%
<b>2007</b>	513	114	399	244	48	196	269	66	203
	100%	22.22%	77.78%	100%	19.67%	80.33%	100%	24.54%	75.46%
<b>2008</b>	516	109	407	243	50	193	273	59	214
	100%	21.12%	78.88%	100%	20.58%	79.42%	100%	21.61%	78.39%
<b>2009</b>	521	126	395	247	55	192	274	71	203
	100%	24.18%	75.82%	100%	22.27%	77.73%	100%	25.91%	74.09%
<b>2010</b>	536	131	405	252	56	196	284	75	209
	100%	24.44%	75.56%	100%	22.22%	77.78%	100%	26.41%	73.59%

Source: Office of Civil Service Commission, 1 June 2010

**Table 9: Percentage of men and women in official executive positions**

Category of Administrators	2006		2007		2008		2009	2010
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Women
Civil servants	82.69	17.31	83.89	16.11	83.22	16.68	18.23	18.05
Police officers	100	0.00	99.11	0.89	99.14	0.86	1.03	0.96
Judges	91.38	8.62	97.14	2.86	93.98	6.02	8.70	7.53
Attorneys	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
Independent bodies	52.94	47.06	45.00	55.00	62.50	37.50	27.27	25.0
Parliament	55.56	44.44	64.71	35.29	66.67	33.33	31.58	38.89
Educational institutes	72.87	27.13	75.75	25.25	-	-	27.36	26.92

Source: Office of Civil Service Commission, 2010

**Table 10: Percentage of literacy rate of Thai population, 2000 and 2005**

Age group	2000			2005		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population aged over 6 years old	92.6%	92.6%	89.2%	93.1%	94.7%	91.4%
Population aged over 40 years old	86.6%	91.2%	82.4%	88.7%	92.7%	85.2%

Note: Periodic collection

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2010 and Demographic Transition Survey

**Table 11: Number enrolment in different level of education by sex**

Level of Education	Total Number (Person)	
	Female	Male
Primary education	2,600,141	2,770,405
Secondary education	2,434,823	2,334,375
Tertiary education	1,318,025	1,109,991

Source: Bureau of Registration administration, Department of Provincial Administration

**Table 12: MDG 3 A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education**

MDGs Indicators	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	MDGs target
1. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.94	1 (2009)
2. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	0.97	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.04	1.00 (2015)
3. Ratio of women to men in tertiary education	1.00	1.00	1.12	1.20	1.19	1 (2015)

*Source: Thailand Millennium Development Goals Report 2009, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board*

**Table 13: Ratio of female to male in tertiary education by academic fields, academic year 2007**

Academic fields	Female	Male	Total	F/M Ratio
Agriculture	63,398	30,608	94,006	2.07
Services	47,679	17,240	64,920	2.77
Humanities and arts	98,855	63,630	162,485	1.55
Sciences	102,963	95,169	198,132	1.08
Engineering	40,286	143,792	184,078	0.28
Social Science, Business Administration and Law	594,733	410,203	1,004,936	1.45
Health and welfare	62,146	26,930	89,076	2.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,033,607</b>	<b>815,423</b>	<b>1,849,030</b>	<b>1.27</b>

*Source: Student database academic 1/2007 of 145 educational institutes, 3 October 2008*

**Table 14: Number of female and male students in vocational school**

Year	Female	Male	Total
2008	271,375	401,059	681,434
2009	279,246	415,850	695,096

*Source: Ministry of Education, 2008*

**Table 15: Students under Educational Loan Fund, under the supervision of the Ministry of Education**

Academic Year	Old Loans		New Loans		Total	
	Case	Million Baht	Case	Million Baht	Case	Million Baht
<b>2000</b>	395,871	7,769.69	200,011	2,220.76	<b>595,882</b>	<b>9,990.45</b>
<b>2001</b>	367,840	7,235.80	267,897	3,828.48	<b>635,737</b>	<b>11,064.28</b>
<b>2002</b>	393,321	8,080.30	223,045	2,452.45	<b>616,366</b>	<b>10,532.75</b>
<b>2003</b>	373,095	7,367.31	156,340	1,590.47	<b>529,435</b>	<b>8,957.78</b>
<b>2004</b>	281,265	4,731.32	198,431	2,227.06	<b>479,696</b>	<b>7,007.38</b>
<b>2005</b>	288,694	5,065.44	193,256	1,976.07	<b>481,950</b>	<b>7,041.51</b>

Source: Office of Education Loan Fund

**Table 16 Percentage of labour force by status of work and sex**

Year/Sex	Total	Status of Work (Percentage)					
		Entrepreneur	Own Business	Household Business	Government Sector Employee	State Enterprise Employee	Private Sector Employee
<b>2002</b>	100	3.2	30.9	25.5	6.8	1.0	32.6
Male	100	4.6	38.4	15.9	6.8	1.3	33.0
<b>Female</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>32.2</b>
2007	100	3.0	31.8	21.2	7.8	0.9	35.2
Male	100	4.2	36.9	14.0	8.0	1.2	35.7
<b>Female</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>
2010	100	2.7	31.8	22.6	8.8	0.9	33.2
Male	100	3.7	37.1	15.3	8.4	1.0	34.4
<b>Female</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>31.9</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey, Quarter 3, 2002 - 2010, National Statistical Office

**Table 17: Employment promotion for male and female population, 2007-2009**

Employment Promotion	Fiscal Year		
	2007	2008	2009
<b>Domestic recruitment</b>			
<b>1) applicants</b>			
Male	171,191	212,535	329,049
<b>Female</b>	<b>230,265</b>	<b>271,538</b>	<b>414,682</b>
<b>2) Jobs available</b>			
Male	95,428	91,277	83,795
Female	91,396	53,215	47,147

<b>Not specified</b>	<b>252,203</b>	<b>280,315</b>	<b>251,810</b>
<b>Jobs available, not gender specific (%)</b>	61.66	65.99	72.62
<b>3) Job placement</b>			
Male	63,897	89,008	113,082
<b>Female</b>	<b>91,725</b>	<b>127,075</b>	<b>162,171</b>
<b>Ratio of application to placement (%)</b>			
Male	37.3	41.9	34.4
<b>Female</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>60.9</b>
<b>Employment promotion</b>			
Male	304,875	392,383	354,688
<b>Female</b>	<b>411,963</b>	<b>517,583</b>	<b>454,891</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>716,838</b>	<b>905,865</b>	<b>909,579</b>

Source: *Employment promotion nation-wide, 2007-2009, Department of Employment, Ministry of Labour*

**Table 18: Time use survey regarding household responsibility of population aged 10 and above by sex**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
Household chores	2.7 hours/day	1.5 hours/day
Taking care of family members	3.3 hours/day	2 hours/day
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.3 hours/day</b>	<b>3.5 hours/day</b>

Source: *Time use survey 2004, National Statistical Office*

**Table 19: Average wages per month of employee by sex**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
2002	6,704	6,152	7,141
2003	6,912	6,385	7,334
2004	7,015	6,560	7,372
2005	7,538	7,099	7,903
2006	7,930	7,608	8,194
2007	8,279	7,847	8,633
2008	9,020	8,697	9,297
2009	8,983	8,710	9,125
2010	9,607	9,449	9,735

Source: *Labour force survey (Third Quarter), 2002 – 2010, National Statistical Office*

**Table 20: Percentage of capacity building for male and female labour force during 2007-2008**

Capacity building for labour force	Fiscal year		
	2007	2008	2009
<b>New Labour (%)</b>			
Male	70.4	68.1	67.8
Female	29.6	31.9	32.2
<b>Skilled labour (%)</b>			
Male	44.7	42.5	44.1
Female	55.3	57.5	55.9
<b>Independent vocations (%)</b>			
Male	20.8	12.1	16.4
Female	79.2	87.9	83.6
<b>Upgrading skills (%)</b>			
Male	54.9	54.3	53.2
Female	45.1	45.7	46.8

Source: Report on capacity building of labour force during 2007-2008, Department of Employment, Ministry of Labour

**Table 21: Comparison of non-formal labour by sex during 2006-2009**

Year	Number of labour in the non-formal sector	
	Female	Male
2006	9,875,000	11,942,800
2007	10,849,200	12,431,500
2008	11,099,928	13,005,778
2009	11,121,379	13,196,404

Source: Survey of labour in the non-formal sector during 2006-2009, the National Statistical Office

**Table 22: Number of migrant workers from Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia granted permission to work in Thailand according to Article 13 and cabinet resolution, 2007-2009**

Alien workers	2007		2008		2009	
	Wage workers	Domestic helpers	Wage workers	Domestic helpers	Wage workers	Domestic helpers
<b>Myanmar</b>						
Female	182,338	43,372	183,348	38,239	360,713	70,822
Male	253,764	9,808	244,564	10,525	496,699	15,057
<b>Laos</b>						
Female	6,505	4,979	3,777	3,221	30,614	13,362
Male	9,108	1,067	4,936	866	37,413	2,916
<b>Cambodia</b>						

Female	7,755	1,589	4,171	840	24,939	3,344
Male	14,934	513	6,841	242	41,618	1,063

*Source: Data of alien workers (September 2009), Department of Employment, Ministry of Labour*

**Table 23: Job placement in the Southern border provinces by sex, 2008**

Province	Applicants		Service users		Jobs available			Placement	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Unspecified	Male	Female
Pattani	805	1,288	2,753	5,475	385	291	1,124	502	887
Yala	1,251	1,718	3,745	7,033	749	616	2,086	940	1,448
Naratiwas	1,257	1,401	3,684	5,204	368	296	1,544	767	1,206

*Source: Job placement in the three Southern border provinces, Department of Employment*