37 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Thailand

The maternal mortality ratio in Thailand has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 37. Maternal mortality in Thailand is lower than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia &amp; Pacific</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper middle income</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

44 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Thailand in 2019

In Thailand, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2019 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

89.9% of girls and 80.7% of boys complete lower secondary school in Thailand as of 2020 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 9.2, is larger than the gap of the East Asia & Pacific aggregate, 2.8. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia &amp; Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper middle income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Male</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adult literacy in Thailand is lower among women than among men (2018)

In Thailand, both women and men have very high literacy rates. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia &amp; Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper middle income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Male</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Thailand, the labor force participation rate among females is 58.8% and among males is 75.3% for 2019.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has decreased. Compared with labor force participation in the upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Thailand.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Thailand since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 48.8% and among men is 46.8% in Thailand for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Thailand compared to the average rate in East Asia & Pacific.
In Thailand, women spend 3.2 times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men.

The data, expressed as a proportion of time in a day, measure the average time an individual spends on household provision of services for own consumption. In 2015, women in Thailand spent 11.8% of their day and men spent 3.8% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

Data is not available for Thailand for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)

In 2017, 79.8% of women and 83.7% of men in Thailand had an account.

The female rate in Thailand is higher than both East Asia & Pacific and the upper-middle income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Data is not available for Thailand for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

Data is not available for Thailand for Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+)

Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+)

- **Male**
  - Thailand: 60%
  - East Asia & Pacific: 75%
  - Upper middle income: 90%

- **Female**
  - Data not available

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

- **Male**
  - Data not available

- **Female**
  - Data not available
15.7% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Thailand

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Thailand has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

![Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)](chart)

Women represented 31% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Thailand falls in the third quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.

![Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)](chart)

In 2017 women and men used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online at approximately the same rate.

The female rate in Thailand is lower than both East Asia & Pacific and the upper-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

![Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)](chart)
- Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day). Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database.
- Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+). Source: Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
- House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/).
- Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%). Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.
- Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+). Source: Global Findex database.

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal.
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/thailand