



## Chapter IV

### Research Results

#### 4.1 Descriptive analysis

##### 4.1.1 Distribution of OVC by categories

In six northern Thailand provinces, there are totally 456 children in the survey 0-17 years of age have lost one or both parents or being vulnerable. It counts for 9.0% of all 5,095 children in the survey. This figure is higher than the national OVC prevalence rate of 7.1%. (UNICEF 2006:59) To provide a breakdown of OVC rates, Table 4.1 displays the share of OVC who are maternal, paternal, double orphans or being vulnerable.

Among orphans, the share of paternal orphan is far higher than the share of maternal orphan: Nearly half of OVC in six northern provinces are single paternal orphans. For detail please see Table 4.2.

##### 4.1.2 Distribution of OVC by gender

From Table 4.3, it can be seen that the female-to-male ratio among vulnerable children is 1.2:1 while the national figure is 1.04:1. (UNICEF 2006:59) Of the 60 maternal orphans surveyed, 53.3% are female. The female/male difference is also noticeable among double orphans, where, contrary to other categories, the males account for the majority.

#### 4.1.3 Distribution of OVC by residence

Table 4.4 presents the proportion of OVC living in rural areas. In six northern provinces surveyed and estimated nationwide situation, the share of maternal orphans living in rural areas is considerably higher than that of other children. Overall, 74.0% of OVC in six northern provinces surveyed and 75.1% nationwide estimated are living in rural areas. Since the majority of poor households in Thailand are located in rural areas, this proportion is consistent with the higher proportion of OVC living in poorer households, as depicted in figure 2.

#### 4.1.4 Distribution of OVC by age

The likelihood of being an orphan increases with age, and the older children are at higher risk than are younger children. Both Table 4.5 (north provinces) and Table 4.6 (nationwide) show that there is an overall positive trend between the orphan rate and age. That is to say, children aged 15-17 years have the highest chance of being orphan. For example, in Table 7, 9% of children aged 15-17 years have lost at least one parent, compared to 1.8% of age group 0-4 years.

On the contrary, age is not closely related to vulnerability as to orphanhood. In Table 4.7, the six north provinces have about 2% in each age group with the noticeable exception of the 15-17 age groups with approximately 4%. In Table 4.8, national survey has approximately 3% vulnerable children in each age group. The percentage of total vulnerable children in six northern

provinces is very similar to the nationwide one. (UNICEF 2006:59)

#### 4.1.5 Distribution of OVC by citizenship and language

As Table 4.9 shows, out of total OVC, 3.3% are in the non-Thai group and 94.5% have Thai citizenship.

Language is one of the most important tools for social communication and is much related to children's vulnerability. In the surveyed provinces, orphans are double represented among the non-Thai speakers (19.2%) compared to the nationwide non-Thai speakers orphans (10%). For details, please see Table 4.10.

#### 4.1.6 Distribution of OVC by living arrangements

Looking at the rates of single orphans who live with a parent, Table 4.11 shows that about 73% paternal orphans live with their mothers. Table 4.12 shows that in the six northern provinces surveyed about 52% of maternal orphans live with their fathers while about 61% of vulnerable children do so. The situation is very similar nationwide.

Table 4.13 (six northern provinces) shows that 64% of double orphans live in a household headed by their grandparent compared to approximately 35% of single orphans. Double orphans are also about four times as likely to live with distant relatives as single orphans. About 38% paternal orphans live in a household headed by a grandparent compared to 33.7% maternal orphans. Nationwide, 61.8% of double orphans live in a household headed by their grandparent compared to approximately 37% of single orphans. (Table 4.14)

#### 4.1.7 Distribution of OVC by school attendance

Figure 4.1 shows the school attendance rate by age, for OVC in six northern provinces between 0-17 years. Of OVC aged 0-4 years, double orphans and vulnerable children have the lowest (40%) pre-school attendance rate while paternal orphans have the highest (62%). When entering into primary school age, all groups have reached about 97% attendance rate which drops slightly for the later years of compulsory education (10-14 years). In the 15-17 year age group, school attendance rate drops to about 70% for OVC. The drop is however greater for double orphans (64%) and maternal orphans (68.2%).

A closer look at the 10-14 age group in the northern provinces and nationwide (Table 4.15) shows that school attendance rate of maternal orphans and all OVC in six northern provinces are less than nationwide surveyed. Among orphans in six northern provinces, double orphans have the lowest attendance rate (91.6%). Double orphans nationwide share the same situation (93%).

#### 4.1.8 Distribution of OVC by household wealth

It is important to examine the poverty structure among OVC because both education and vulnerability may be related to household wealth. Figure 2 shows the distribution of maternal, paternal, double orphans, vulnerable children across household wealth quintiles in six northern provinces surveyed.

Figure 4.2 shows the distribution of OVC in six northern provinces. There are relatively higher percentage of all OVC in the richer group and the

lowest percentage of all OVC in the poorest. The same finding are shown for every subgroup within the all OVC.

Figure 4.3 shows the nationwide percentage. In the richest household quintile, double orphans have the smallest share. In the poorer household quintile, vulnerable children have the highest share.

#### 4.1.9 Distribution of OVC by being disabled

Table 4.16 shows the distribution of OVC aged 2-9 years with at least one reported disability. In six northern provinces surveyed and nationwide estimated, double orphans have remarkably higher share of disability than single orphans. At the same time, maternal orphans have higher proportion than paternal orphans.

#### 4.1.10 Distribution of OVC by support being received

The majority of support given to OVC in six northern provinces and nationwide are medical support. Nationwide, emotional/psychological support is much less provided than any other support. In six northern provinces surveyed, the social support has the smallest share. OVC who receive no support at all is 64.5% while the nationwide is 78.6%. For detail please see Table 4.17.

#### 4.1.11 Distribution of OVC by parents' socio-demographic characteristics

Figure 4.4 shows that for educational background, OVC's parents have the largest share in primary education lowest percentage of secondary education. 16.7% of OVC's mothers are teenager.

#### 4.1.12 Distribution of OVC under 5 years by type of sickness

Diarrhea and ARI are the most common causes of illness and death among children under the age of 5 worldwide. (UNICEF 2006:27) Table 4.18 shows that in the two weeks preceding the survey, 10% of all OVC age under 5 years in six northern provinces had diarrhea and 5.3% of them had ARI. Nationwide, both the percentage of diarrhea and ARI among all OVC are slightly higher than the situation in six northern provinces.

#### 4.1.13 Distribution of OVC under 5 years by malnutrition

The prevalence of malnutrition among orphans and vulnerable children under 5 years of age is presented in Table 4.19. In six northern provinces the proportion of OVC who are underweight and stunted is 13% and 15% respectively. 5.3% of OVC are wasted. The situation is similar nationwide.

### 4.2 Statistical analysis

Table 4.20 shows that there is a significant association between household's wealth index quintiles and early child development program attendance (P-value=0.010).

Table 4.21 shows that there is a significant association between mother is a teenager and early child development program attendance (P-value=0.002), mother's education and early child development program attendance (P-value=0.000).

Table 4.22 shows that there is a significant association between type of OVC and early child development program attendance (P-value=0.030).

Table 4.23 does not show any statistically significant association between type of support received and early child development program attendance.

Table 4.24 does not show any statistically significant association between household's characteristics and primary school attendance.

Table 4.25 does not show any statistically significant association between care taker's characteristics and primary school attendance.

Table 4.26 does not show any statistically significant association between OVC's characteristics and primary school attendance.

Table 4.27 does not show any statistically significant association between type of support received and primary school attendance.

Table 4.28 does not show any statistically significant association between household's characteristics and secondary school attendance.

Table 4.29 shows that there is a significant association between mother's education and secondary school attendance (P-value=0.035).

Table 4.30 shows that there is a significant association between OVC's citizenship and secondary school attendance (P-value=0.030).

Table 4.31 shows that there is a significant association between



type of support received and secondary school attendance (P-value=0.010).

Table 4.32 shows that there is a significant association between household's wealth index quintiles and post secondary school attendance (P-value=0.030).

Table 4.33 shows that there is a significant association between mother's education and post secondary school attendance (P-value=0.041).

Table 4.34 shows that there is a significant association between OVC's citizenship and post secondary school attendance (P-value=0.040), there is a significant association between type of OVC and post secondary school attendance (P-value=0.025).

Table 4.35 shows that there is a significant association between type of support received and post secondary school attendance (P-value=0.010).

Table 4.36-4.39 consolidate four levels of school attendance into one school attendance variable according to OVC's respective age group.

Table 4.36 does not show any statistically significant association between household's characteristics and school attendance.

Table 4.37 shows that there is a significant association between mother's education and school attendance (P-value=0.040).

Table 4.38 shows that there is a significant association between OVC's citizenship and school attendance (P-value=0.050), there is a significant association between type of OVC and school attendance (P-value=0.032).

Table 4.39 shows that there is a significant association between type of support received and school attendance (P-value=0.020).



Table 4.40 does not show any statistically significant association between household's characteristics and diarrhea.

Table 4.41 does not show any statistically significant association between care taker's characteristics and diarrhea.

Table 4.42 does not show any statistically significant association between OVC's characteristics and diarrhea.

Table 4.43 does not show any statistically significant association between type of support received and diarrhea.

Table 4.44 does not show any statistically significant association between household's characteristics and ARI.

Table 4.45 does not show any statistically significant association between care taker's characteristics and ARI.

Table 4.46 does not show any statistically significant association between OVC's characteristics and ARI.

Table 4.47 does not show any statistically significant association between type of support received and ARI.

Table 4.48 does not show any statistically significant association between household's characteristics and underweight.

Table 4.49 shows that there is a significant association between mother is a teenager and underweight (P-value=0.027).

Table 4.50 shows that there is a significant association between OVC is disabled and underweight (P-value=0.020), there is a significant association between type of OVC and underweight (P-value=0.032).

Table 4.51 shows that there is a significant association between type of support received and underweight (P-value=0.010).

Table 4.52 does not show any statistically significant association between household's characteristics and stunted.

Table 4.53 does not show any statistically significant association between care taker's characteristics and stunted.

Table 4.54 shows that there is a significant association between OVC is disabled and stunted (P-value=0.034), there is a significant association between type of OVC and stunted (P-value=0.040).

Table 4.55 shows that there is a significant association between type of support received and stunted (P-value=0.012).

Table 4.56 does not show any statistically significant association between household's characteristics and wasted.

Table 4.57 does not show any statistically significant association between care taker's characteristics and wasted.

Table 4.58 shows that there is a significant association between OVC is disabled and stunted (P-value=0.030), there is a significant association between type of OVC and stunted (P-value=0.044).

Table 4.59 does not show any statistically significant association between type of support received and stunted.

Table 4.1: Surveyed and estimated OVC among children aged 0-17 in six northern provinces and nationwide

OVC status	OVC among children in six northern provinces			OVC among children nationwide		
	+Surveyed Number	Estimated Number	Corrected Percent (1)	^Surveyed Number	*Estimated Number (2)	*Percent
Maternal orphan	60	22,594	1.1%	322	163,573	0.9%
Paternal orphan	208	80,108	3.9%	1,439	599,768	3.3%
Double orphan	52	24,648	1.2%	180	72,699	0.4%
Vulnerable children	136	57,513	2.8%	799	490,719	2.7%
Total OVC Surveyed	456	184,863	9.0%	2,740	1,326,759	7.1%
Total Children Surveyed	5,095	/	/	38,954	/	/

Note:

1. Percentage is corrected by the Nation Statistics Office and is slightly different from the exact percentage of what is found in the survey.
2. Estimated number is calculated by using the denominator of children aged 0-17 years nationwide (18,174,805) from UNICEF 2006, p 59

+Source: Provincial MICS

^Source: (UNICEF 2006)

\*Source: D'Souza 2008:3

Table 4.2: Percentage of OVC surveyed in six northern provinces by status

OVC status	Share of OVC by category in six northern provinces (N=456)	
	Number	Percent
Maternal orphan	60	13.2%
Paternal orphan	208	45.6%
Double orphan	52	11.4%
Vulnerable children	136	29.8%
Total OVC	456	100%

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.3: Percentage of OVC surveyed in six northern provinces by gender

OVC status	female		male		female+male Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Maternal orphan	32	53.3%	28	46.7%	60	100%
Paternal orphan	110	52.9%	98	47.1%	208	100%
Double orphan	24	46.2%	28	53.8%	52	100%
Vulnerable children	75	55.1%	61	44.9%	136	100%
Total OVC	241	52.9%	215	47.1%	456	100%

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.4: Percentage of OVC by residence

OVC Status	+ Percentage living in rural areas in six northern provinces surveyed	*Estimated percentage living in rural areas nationwide
Maternal orphans	79.2%	79.5%
Paternal orphans	73.6%	72.6%
Double orphans	70.8%	72.7%
Vulnerable children	72.4%	75.6%
Total OVC	74.0%	75.1%

+Source: Provincial MICS

\*Source: D'Souza 2008:5

Table 4.5: Percentage of orphans surveyed in six northern provinces by age group

Children's age group	Percent of surveyed children	Children surveyed	Percent of surveyed orphan	Orphans surveyed
0-4 years	24.1%	1228	1.8%	22
5-9 years	27.8%	1,414	6.9%	98
10-14 years	33.0%	1,686	7.8%	131
15-17 years	15.1%	767	9.0%	69
Total	100%	5,095	6.3%	320

Source: Provincial MICS



Table 4.6: Percentage of estimated orphans nationwide by age group

Children's age group	Percent of all children	Number	Percent of orphan	Number
0-4 yrs	26.7%	4,857,293	1.5%	72,859
5-9 years	26.3%	4,781,554	3.8%	181,699
10-14 years	28.7%	5,209,069	6.7%	349,008
15-17 years	18.3%	3,326,888	7.7%	256,170
Total	100%	18,174,805	4.7%	854,215

Note: Due to rounding, totals may not equal sum of column or row figures

Source: UNICEF 2006:59

Table 4.7: Percentage of vulnerable children surveyed in six northern provinces by age group

Children's age group	Percent of surveyed children	Number	Percent of surveyed vulnerable children	Number
0-4 yrs	24.1%	1,228	2.3%	28
5-9 years	27.8%	1,414	2.2%	31
10-14 years	28.3%	1,442	2.4%	34
15-17 years	19.8%	1,011	4.3%	43
Total	100%	5,095	2.8%	136

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.8: Percentage of estimated vulnerable children nationwide by age group

Children's age group	Percent of all children	Number	Percent of vulnerable children	Number
0-4 yrs	26.7%	4,857,293	2.9%	140,861
5-9 years	26.3%	4,781,554	2.5%	119,539
10-14 years	28.7%	5,209,069	2.6%	135,436
15-17 years	18.3%	3,326,888	3.2%	106,460
Total	100%	18,174,805	2.7%	490,720

Note: Due to rounding, totals may not equal sum of column or row figures

Source: UNICEF 2006:59

Table 4.9: Percentage of OVC surveyed in six northern provinces by citizenship

	Thai citizenship	Non Thai (Hill tribe/minority group)	Other	No citizenship	Total
Maternal orphan	98.3%	1.7%	/	/	100%
Paternal orphan	94.2%	3.8%	2.0%	/	100%
Double orphan	90.4%	/	7.7%	1.9%	100%
Vulnerable children	94.9%	4.4%	0.7%	/	100%
Total OVC	94.5%	3.3%	2.0%	0.2%	100%

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.10: Percentage of OVC by their household head's language

Language	+Six northern provinces surveyed			*Nationwide estimated		
	Orphan	Vulnerable children	Total OVC	Orphan	Vulnerable children	Total OVC
Thai	80.8%	91.9%	86.4%	90.0%	88.0%	89.0%
Other languages	19.2%	8.1%	13.6%	10.0%	12.0%	11.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

+Source: Provincial MICS

\*Source: UNICEF 2006:59

Table 4.11: Percentage of OVC by living arrangements

Live with mother				
	+Six northern provinces	Number	*Nationwide estimated	Number
Maternal orphan	/	/	/	/
Paternal orphan	72.6%	151	70.4%	422,237
Vulnerable children	77.4%	105	69.7%	342,031
Total OVC	75.0%	202	73.2%	917,972

+Source: Source: Provincial MICS

\*Source: UNICEF 2006:58

Table 4.12: Percentage of OVC by living arrangements

Live with father				
	+Six northern provinces	Number	*Nationwide estimated	Number
Maternal orphan	51.7%	31	54.2%	88,657
Paternal orphan	/	/	/	/
Vulnerable children	61.3%	83	58.7%	288,052
Total OVC	56.5%	228	56.0%	702,274

+Source: Source: Provincial MICS

\*Source: UNICEF 2006:58



Table 4.13: Percentage of OVC surveyed in six northern provinces by relationship to the head of household

Relationship	Maternal orphan	Paternal orphan	Double orphan	Vulnerable children	Total OVC
Child	54.7%	51.4%	/	62.7%	56.3%
Grandchild	33.7%	37.7%	64.0%	32.0%	33.6%
Foster child	2.0%	3.4%	3.8%	1.7%	2.5%
Other relative	7.9%	6.4%	30.2%	2.1%	6.0%
Not related	1.7%	1.1%	2.0%	1.5%	1.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

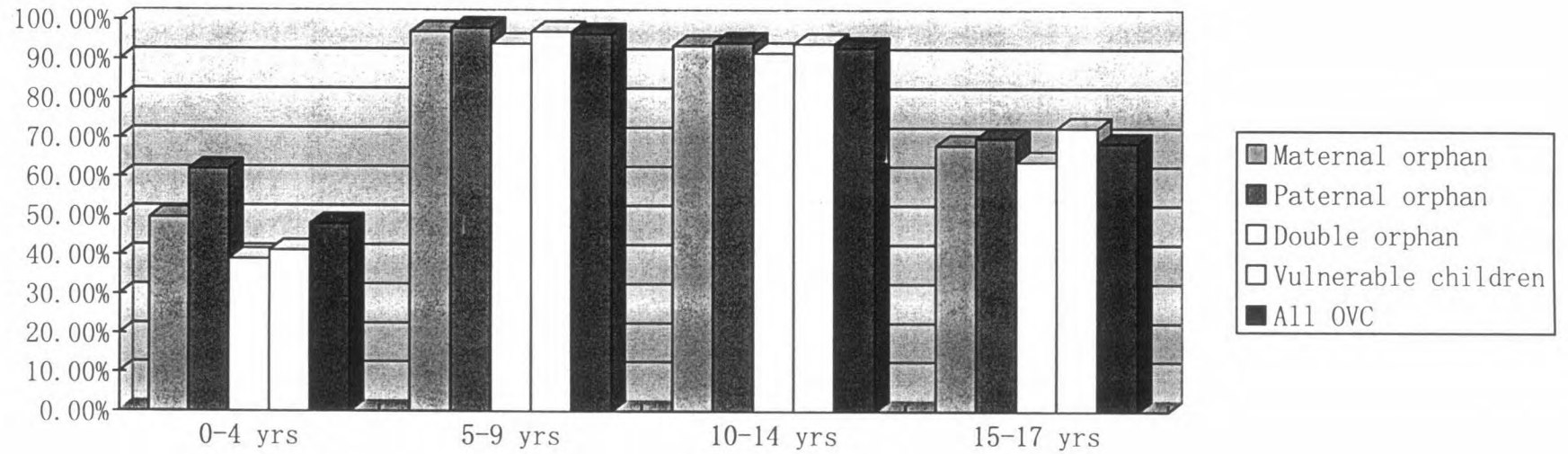
Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.14: Percentage of OVC surveyed nationwide by relationship to the head of household

Relationship	Maternal orphan	Paternal orphan	Double orphan	Vulnerable children	Total OVC
Child	50.0%	46.0%	/	52.0%	49.3%
Grandchild	36.2%	38.1%	61.8%	37.6%	38.9%
Foster child	1.0%	2.7%	1.3%	0.9%	1.5%
Other relative	11.0%	10.2%	33.4%	5.3%	7.2%
Not related	1.8%	3.0%	3.5%	4.2%	3.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: D'Souza 2008:6

Figure 4.1: Percentage of OVC surveyed in six northern provinces by school attendance



Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.15: Percentage of OVC among 10-14 years by school attendance

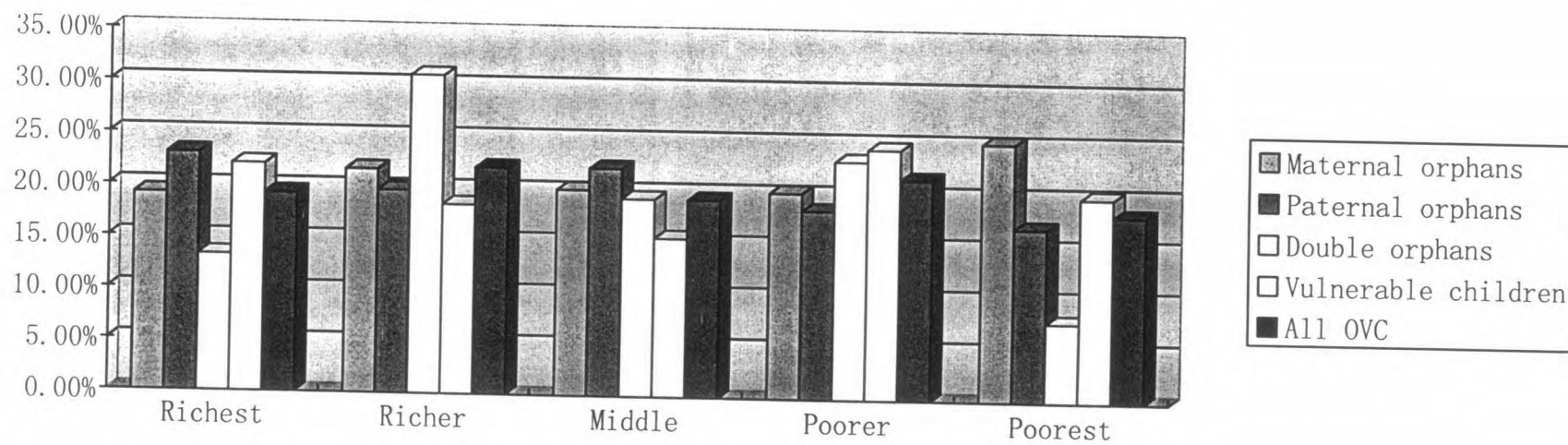
	+ Six northern provinces surveyed	*Nationwide surveyed	^ Corrected percentage
Maternal orphan	93.5%	95.0%	95.0%
Paternal orphan	94.2%	96.7%	97.0%
Double orphan	91.6%	93.0%	92.8%
Vulnerable children	94.0%	97.8%	96.8%
All OVC	93.0%	95.6%	95.4%

+Source: Provincial MICS

\*Source: D'Souza 2008:7

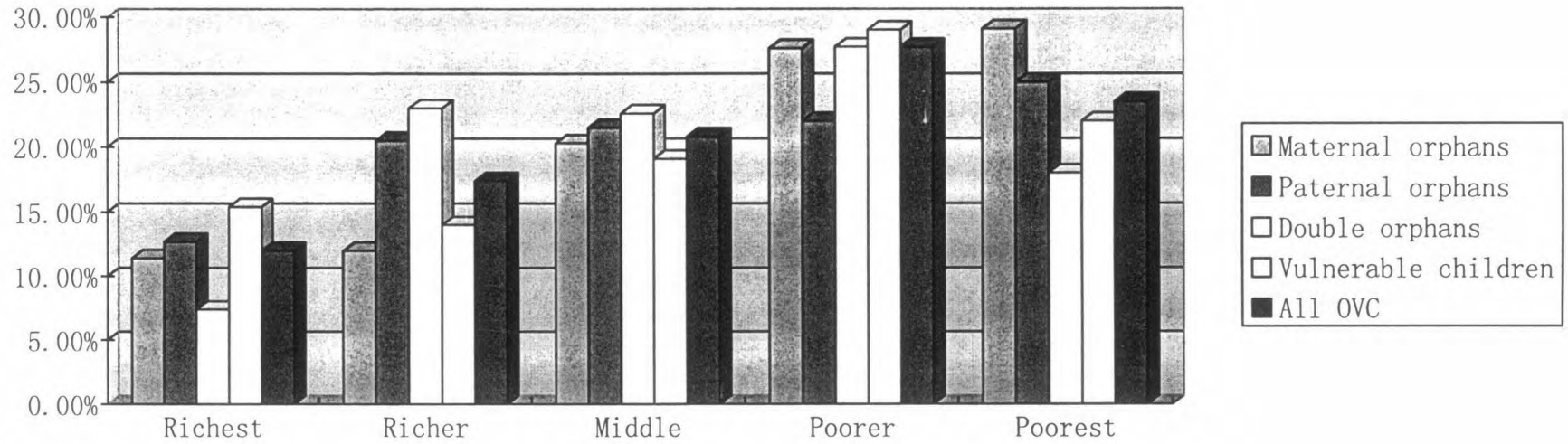
^Source: UNICEF 2006:43, 46

Figure 4.2: Percentage of OVC surveyed in six northern provinces by household wealth



Source: Provincial MICS

Figure 4.3: Percentage of OVC surveyed nationwide by household wealth



Source: D'Souza 2008:4

Table 4.16: Percentage of OVC 2-9 years by being disabled

	+Six northern provinces surveyed	* Nationwide estimated
Maternal orphans	11.3%	18.2%
Paternal orphans	6.9%	14.2%
Double orphans	14.4%	24.0%
Vulnerable children	5.0%	10.0%
Total OVC	9.3%	16.6%

+Source: Provincial MICS

\*Source: UNICEF 2006:51



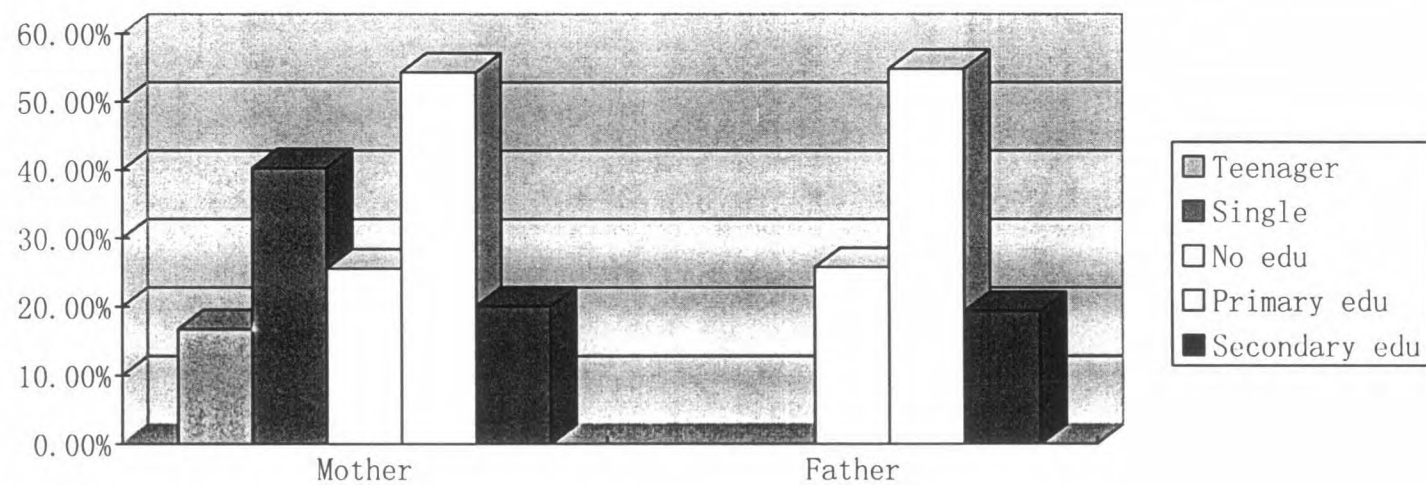
Table 4.17: Percentage of OVC by type of support

	+Six northern provinces surveyed	* Nationwide Estimated
Medical support (in last 12 months)	21.3%	13.5%
Emotional/psychological support (in last 3 months)	2.9%	1.5%
Material support (in last 3 months)	4.0%	3.1%
Social support (in last 3 months)	2.8%	3.1%
Educational support (in last 12 months)	19.0%	9.9%
Any support	36.2%	21.4%
All types of support	0.2%	0.1%
No support at all	64.5%	78.6%

+Source: Provincial MICS

\*Source: UNICEF 2006:61

Figure 4.4: Distribution of OVC by parents' socio-demographic characteristics in six northern provinces



Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.18: Percentage of OVC under 5 years by sickness

	Diarrhea		ARI (acute respiratory infection)	
	+Six northern provinces surveyed	* Nationwide Estimated	+Six northern provinces surveyed	* Nationwide Estimated
Orphan	10.7%	11.0%	6.2%	6.5%
Vulnerable children	9.3%	9.8%	4.4%	4.7%
All OVC	10.0%	10.4%	5.3%	5.6%

+Source: Provincial MICS

\*Source: UNICEF 2006:19, 20

Table 4.19: Percentage of OVC under 5 by malnutrition

	Underweight		Stunted		Wasted	
	+Six northern provinces surveyed	*Nationwide estimated	+Six northern provinces surveyed	*Nationwide estimated	+Six northern provinces surveyed	*Nationwide estimated
Orphan	12.1%	11.8%	14.7%	15.6%	4.9%	5.2%
Vulnerable children	11.8%	11.9%	14.3%	14.7%	5.1%	5.4%
All OVC	13.0%	12.5%	15.0%	14.1%	5.3%	5.7%

+Source: Provincial MICS

\*Source: UNICEF 2006:62

Table 4.20: Association between household's characteristics and early child development program attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable Early child development program attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>Household's characteristics</b>			
Household's wealth index quintiles			0.010
Richest	32.6	9.0	
Richer	37.4	15.2	
Middle	17.2	16.4	
Poorer	9.8	20.0	
Poorest	3.0	39.4	
Location			0.729
Rural	64.2	62.0	
Urban	35.8	38.0	
Household's language			0.073
Thai	97.5	96.4	
Other	2.5	3.6	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.21: Association between care taker's characteristics and early child development program attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable Early child development program attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>Care taker's characteristics</b>			
Mother is a teenager			0.002
Yes	12.0	27.0	
No	88.0	73.0	
Mother is single			0.260
Yes	23.7	32.5	
No	76.3	67.5	
Mother's education			0.000
No	7.0	17.3	
Primary	57.0	62.8	
Secondary	36.0	19.9	
Father's education			0.820
No	6.0	14.6	
Primary	52.4	50.4	
Secondary	41.6	35.0	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.22: Association between OVC's characteristics and early child development program attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable Early child development program attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>OVC's characteristics</b>			
OVC's gender			0.400
Female	51.4	50.2	
Male	48.6	49.8	
OVC's citizenship			0.092
Thai	96.2	95.6	
Non Thai (hill tribe/minority)	3.4	3.6	
Other	0.3	0.5	
No	0.1	0.3	
OVC's living arrangements			0.538
Live with mother	72.0	56.6	
Live with father	54.2	64.3	
OVC is disabled			0.087
Yes	33.2	40.1	
No	66.8	59.9	
Type of OVC			0.030
Maternal orphan	30.0	37.6	
Paternal orphan	44.5	39.4	
Double orphan	14.9	13.0	
Vulnerable children	10.6	22.0	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.23: Association between type of support and early child development program attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable Early child development program attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>Type of support received</b>			0.226
Medical support	16.4	14.9	
Emotional/psychological support	1.5	1.0	
Material support	3.6	2.6	
Social support	2.4	3.1	
Educational support	7.2	5.5	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.24: Association between household's characteristics and primary school attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable Primary school attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>Household's characteristics</b>			
Household's wealth index quintiles			0.403
Richest	20.2	19.0	
Richer	21.4	22.0	
Middle	19.2	19.5	
Poorer	19.4	20.7	
Poorest	19.8	18.8	
Location			0.890
Rural	63.0	61.0	
Urban	37.0	39.0	
Household's language			0.667
Thai	96.5	97.4	
Other	3.5	2.6	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.25: Association between care taker's characteristics and primary school attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable Primary school attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>Care taker's characteristics</b>			
Mother is single			0.416
Yes	25.0	30.5	
No	75.0	69.5	
Mother's education			0.342
No	17.0	19.3	
Primary	43.6	60.0	
Secondary	39.4	20.7	
Father's education			0.087
No	5.2	7.6	
Primary	53.4	50.4	
Secondary	41.4	42.0	

Source: Provincial MICS



Table 4.26: Association between OVC's characteristics and primary school attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable Primary school attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>OVC's characteristics</b>			
OVC's gender			0.540
Female	50.2	51.0	
Male	49.8	49.0	
OVC's citizenship			0.697
Thai	96.0	95.2	
Non Thai (hill tribe/minority)	3.7	4.0	
Other	0.2	0.5	
No	0.1	0.3	
OVC's living arrangements			0.254
Live with mother	70.0	66.6	
Live with father	55.6	54.3	
OVC is disabled			0.260
Yes	19.2	21.1	
No	80.8	78.9	
Type of OVC			0.660
Maternal orphan	28.0	37.0	
Paternal orphan	41.2	40.0	
Double orphan	10.8	13.0	
Vulnerable children	20.0	20.0	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.27: Association between type of support and primary school attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable Primary school attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>Type of support received</b>			0.570
Medical support	15.3	13.9	
Emotional/psychological support	1.0	1.4	
Material support	2.9	2.4	
Social support	1.4	2.1	
Educational support	6.7	6.5	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.28: Association between household's characteristics and secondary school attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable Secondary school attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>Household's characteristics</b>			
Household's wealth index quintiles			0.300
Richest	19.2	17.0	
Richer	20.4	20.0	
Middle	20.2	19.5	
Poorer	19.4	20.0	
Poorest	20.8	23.5	
Location			0.082
Rural	66.3	64.2	
Urban	33.7	35.8	
Household's language			0.054
Thai	97.2	97.0	
Other	2.8	3.0	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.29: Association between care taker's characteristics and secondary school attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable Secondary school attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>Care taker's characteristics</b>			
Mother is single			0.300
Yes	24.2	32.5	
No	75.8	67.5	
Mother's education			0.035
No	11.0	20.7	
Primary	49.9	64.0	
Secondary	39.1	15.3	
Father's education			0.074
No	5.0	5.6	
Primary	51.2	50.4	
Secondary	43.8	44.0	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.30: Association between OVC's characteristics and secondary school attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable Secondary school attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>OVC's characteristics</b>			
OVC's gender			0.600
Female	51.0	50.4	
Male	49.0	49.6	
OVC's citizenship			0.030
Thai	98.9	95.8	
Non Thai (hill tribe/minority)	0.7	3.3	
Other	0.2	0.5	
No	0.2	0.4	
OVC's living arrangements			0.251
Live with mother	67.0	62.6	
Live with father	58.2	50.3	
Type of OVC			0.522
Maternal orphan	25.4	30.7	
Paternal orphan	44.2	36.5	
Double orphan	10.4	11.6	
Vulnerable children	20.0	21.2	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.31: Association between type of support and secondary school attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable Secondary school attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>Type of support received</b>			0.010
Medical support	12.3	10.6	
Emotional/psychological support	1.2	1.3	
Material support	2.0	1.9	
Social support	1.6	2.0	
Educational support	9.4	4.5	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.32: Association between household's characteristics and post secondary school attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable Post secondary school attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>Household's characteristics</b>			
Household's wealth index quintiles			0.030
Richest	24.9	14.5	
Richer	22.2	15.1	
Middle	19.4	22.0	
Poorer	17.7	22.4	
Poorest	15.8	26.0	
Location			0.480
Rural	65.8	63.0	
Urban	34.2	37.0	
Household's language			0.719
Thai	98.0	97.4	
Other	2.0	2.6	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.33: Association between care taker's characteristics and post secondary school attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable Post secondary school attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>Care taker's characteristics</b>			
Mother is single			0.526
Yes	18.9	30.5	
No	81.1	69.5	
Mother's education			0.041
No	9.4	22.0	
Primary	52.3	62.3	
Secondary	38.3	15.7	
Father's education			0.442
No	6.4	5.4	
Primary	52.8	58.0	
Secondary	40.8	36.6	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.34: Association between OVC's characteristics and post secondary school attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable Post secondary school attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>OVC's characteristics</b>			
OVC's gender			0.073
Female	50.9	50.2	
Male	49.1	49.8	
OVC's citizenship			0.040
Thai	99.0	97.8	
Non Thai (hill tribe/minority)	0.8	1.2	
Other	0.1	0.5	
No	0.1	0.5	
OVC's living arrangements			0.250
Live with mother	60.2	62.9	
Live with father	48.6	50.7	
Type of OVC			0.025
Maternal orphan	27.9	33.0	
Paternal orphan	39.0	20.5	
Double orphan	7.9	9.0	
Vulnerable children	25.2	37.5	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.35: Association between type of support and post secondary school attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable Post secondary school attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>Type of support received</b>			0.010
Medical support	9.7	11.0	
Emotional/psychological support	0.9	0.4	
Material support	2.0	2.2	
Social support	1.2	1.4	
Educational support	13.6	2.8	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.36: Association between household's characteristics and school attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable School attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>Household's characteristics</b>			
Household's wealth index quintiles			0.072
Richest	24.2	14.9	
Richer	25.3	18.1	
Middle	19.0	19.0	
Poorer	16.6	21.0	
Poorest	14.9	27.0	
Location			0.400
Rural	65.0	62.6	
Urban	35.0	37.4	
Household's language			0.320
Thai	97.3	97.0	
Other	2.7	3.0	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.37: Association between care taker's characteristics and school attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable School attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>Care taker's characteristics</b>			
Mother is single			0.377
Yes	23.0	24.0	
No	77.0	76.0	
Mother's education			0.040
No	11.1	19.8	
Primary	50.7	62.3	
Secondary	38.2	17.9	
Father's education			0.800
No	5.7	8.3	
Primary	52.5	52.3	
Secondary	41.8	39.4	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.38: Association between OVC's characteristics and school attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable School attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>OVC's characteristics</b>			
OVC's gender			0.590
Female	50.9	50.5	
Male	49.1	49.5	
OVC's citizenship			0.050
Thai	97.5	96.1	
Non Thai (hill tribe/minority)	2.2	3.0	
Other	0.2	0.5	
No	0.1	3.4	
OVC's living arrangements			0.320
Live with mother	67.3	62.2	
Live with father	54.2	54.9	
Type of OVC			0.032
Maternal orphan	27.8	34.6	
Paternal orphan	42.2	34.1	
Double orphan	11.0	11.7	
Vulnerable children	19.2	19.6	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.39: Association between type of support and school attendance

Independent variable	Dependent variable School attendance		
	% Attend	% Not attend	P-value
<b>Type of support received</b>			0.020
Medical support	13.4	12.6	
Emotional/psychological support	1.2	1.0	
Material support	2.6	2.3	
Social support	1.7	2.1	
Educational support	9.2	4.7	

Source: Provincial MICS



Table 4.40: Association between household's characteristics and diarrhea

Independent variable	Dependent variable Diarrhea		
	% Infected	% Not infected	P-value
<b>Household's characteristics</b>			
Household's wealth index quintiles			0.336
Richest	19.8	22.4	
Richer	18.2	21.1	
Middle	21.0	18.0	
Poorer	20.6	19.5	
Poorest	20.4	19.0	
Location			0.872
Rural	64.2	63.9	
Urban	35.8	36.1	
Household's language			0.075
Thai	94.6	97.2	
Other	5.4	2.8	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.41: Association between care taker's characteristics and diarrhea

Independent variable	Dependent variable Diarrhea		
	% Infected	% Not infected	P-value
<b>Care taker's characteristics</b>			
Mother is a teenager			0.058
Yes	16.7	17.0	
No	83.3	83.0	
Mother is single			0.088
Yes	17.2	21.5	
No	82.8	78.5	
Mother's education			0.063
No	12.9	20.2	
Primary	58.4	55.6	
Secondary	28.7	24.2	
Father's education			0.544
No	7.2	6.4	
Primary	54.6	54.5	
Secondary	38.2	39.1	

Source: Provincial MICS



Table 4.42: Association between OVC's characteristics and diarrhea

Independent variable	Dependent variable Diarrhea		
	% Infected	% Not infected	P-value
<b>OVC's characteristics</b>			
OVC's gender			0.280
Female	47.5	54.2	
Male	52.5	45.8	
OVC's citizenship			0.850
Thai	94.0	96.2	
Non Thai (hill tribe/minority)	2.8	2.2	
Other	2.2	1.3	
No	1.0	0.3	
OVC's living arrangements			0.245
Live with mother	64.2	62.0	
Live with father	51.0	54.9	
OVC is disabled			0.066
Yes	22.0	19.1	
No	78.0	80.9	
Type of OVC			0.067
Maternal orphan	25.7	30.0	
Paternal orphan	30.9	24.5	
Double orphan	8.4	15	
Vulnerable children	35.0	30.5	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.43: Association between type of support and diarrhea

Independent variable	Dependent variable Diarrhea		
	% Infected	% Not infected	P-value
<b>Type of support received</b>			
Medical support	8.0	9.2	0.266
Emotional/psychological support	0.7	0.3	
Material support	2.0	2.2	
Social support	1.4	1.0	
Educational support	6.6	6.8	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.44: Association between household's characteristics and ARI

Independent variable	Dependent variable ARI		P-value
	% Infected	% Not infected	
<b>Household's characteristics</b>			
Household's wealth index quintiles			0.071
Richest	18.0	20.4	
Richer	20.5	21.9	
Middle	17.5	18.6	
Poorer	21.2	20.0	
Poorest	22.8	19.1	
Location			0.085
Rural	68.0	66.9	
Urban	32.0	33.1	
Household's language			0.423
Thai	95.0	96.9	
Other	5.0	3.1	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.45: Association between care taker's characteristics and ARI

Independent variable	Dependent variable ARI		P-value
	% Infected	% Not infected	
<b>Care taker's characteristics</b>			
Mother is a teenager			0.170
Yes	14.2	14.6	
No	85.8	85.4	
Mother is single			0.520
Yes	14.7	18.0	
No	85.3	82.0	
Mother's education			0.065
No	10.6	14.2	
Primary	54.9	55.0	
Secondary	34.5	30.8	
Father's education			0.870
No	6.8	7.0	
Primary	56.4	52.3	
Secondary	36.8	40.7	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.46: Association between OVC's characteristics and ARI

Independent variable	Dependent variable ARI		P-value
	% Infected	% Not infected	
<b>OVC's characteristics</b>			
OVC's gender			0.703
Female	52.1	50.2	
Male	47.9	49.8	
OVC's citizenship			0.260
Thai	96.5	95.4	
Non Thai (hill tribe/minority)	2.0	2.6	
Other	1.0	1.0	
No	0.5	1.0	
OVC's living arrangements			0.278
Live with mother	65.0	66.4	
Live with father	52.7	51.9	
OVC is disabled			0.070
Yes	19.7	20.6	
No	80.3	79.4	
Type of OVC			0.560
Maternal orphan	21.2	24.0	
Paternal orphan	34.4	33.5	
Double orphan	14.6	12.0	
Vulnerable children	29.8	30.5	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.47: Association between type of support and ARI

Independent variable	Dependent variable ARI		P-value
	% Infected	% Not infected	
<b>Type of support received</b>			0.370
Medical support	9.2	11.0	
Emotional/psychological support	0.5	0.3	
Material support	1.5	2.2	
Social support	1.4	1.9	
Educational support	6.1	5.8	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.48: Association between household's characteristics and underweight

Independent variable	Dependent variable Underweight (weight for age)		P-value
	% Standard	% Not standard	
<b>Household's characteristics</b>			
Household's wealth index quintiles			0.119
Richest	21.4	18.6	
Richer	19.3	19.9	
Middle	21.5	18.0	
Poorer	18.6	21.1	
Poorest	19.2	22.4	
Location			0.082
Rural	64.6	64.0	
Urban	35.4	36.0	
Household's language			0.320
Thai	96.2	97.1	
Other	3.8	2.9	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.49: Association between care taker's characteristics and underweight

Independent variable	Dependent variable Underweight (weight for age)		P-value
	% Standard	% Not standard	
<b>Care taker's characteristics</b>			
Mother is a teenager			0.027
Yes	10.2	17.5	
No	89.8	82.5	
Mother is single			0.076
Yes	16.0	24.3	
No	84.0	75.7	
Mother's education			0.410
No	9.6	15.0	
Primary	52.4	55.5	
Secondary	38.0	29.5	
Father's education			0.605
No	7.7	6.5	
Primary	54.9	52.0	
Secondary	37.4	41.5	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.50: Association between OVC's characteristics and underweight

Independent variable	Dependent variable Underweight (weight for age)		
	% Standard	% Not standard	P-value
<b>OVC's characteristics</b>			
OVC's gender			0.211
Female	54.0	51.7	
Male	46.0	48.3	
OVC's citizenship			0.422
Thai	97.2	96.0	
Non Thai (hill tribe/minority)	2.0	2.9	
Other	0.5	0.8	
No	0.3	0.3	
OVC's living arrangements			0.230
Live with mother	60.8	62.2	
Live with father	49.2	50.4	
OVC is disabled			0.020
Yes	9.2	17.8	
No	90.8	82.2	
Type of OVC			0.032
Maternal orphan	20.9	23.8	
Paternal orphan	37.0	33.0	
Double orphan	16.5	13.2	
Vulnerable children	25.6	30.0	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.51: Association between type of support and underweight

Independent variable	Dependent variable Underweight (weight for age)		
	% Standard	% Not standard	P-value
<b>Type of support received</b>			0.010
Medical support	14.2	8.0	
Emotional/psychological support	0.2	0.5	
Material support	1.2	1.4	
Social support	1.0	1.7	
Educational support	6.4	5.9	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.52: Association between household's characteristics and stunted

Independent variable	Dependent variable Stunted (height for age)		P-value
	% Standard	% Not standard	
<b>Household's characteristics</b>			
Household's wealth index quintiles			0.707
Richest	17.4	19.8	
Richer	19.0	19.7	
Middle	22.3	21.0	
Poorer	21.1	19.1	
Poorest	20.2	20.4	
Location			0.098
Rural	67.2	62.1	
Urban	32.8	37.9	
Household's language			0.720
Thai	98.1	98.4	
Other	1.9	1.6	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.53: Association between care taker's characteristics and stunted

Independent variable	Dependent variable Stunted (height for age)		P-value
	% Standard	% Not standard	
<b>Care taker's characteristics</b>			
Mother is a teenager			0.424
Yes	10.9	13.4	
No	89.1	86.6	
Mother is single			0.200
Yes	18.6	20.0	
No	81.4	80.0	
Mother's education			0.733
No	11.0	10.4	
Primary	56.7	58.6	
Secondary	32.3	31.0	
Father's education			0.095
No	8.1	7.5	
Primary	57.3	64.2	
Secondary	34.6	28.3	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.54: Association between OVC's characteristics and stunted

Independent variable	Dependent variable Stunted (height for age)		P-value
	% Standard	% Not standard	
<b>OVC's characteristics</b>			
OVC's gender			0.279
Female	51.7	45.9	
Male	48.3	54.1	
OVC's citizenship			0.150
Thai	97.0	97.4	
Non Thai (hill tribe/minority)	2.2	2.0	
Other	0.6	0.4	
No	0.2	0.2	
OVC's living arrangements			0.390
Live with mother	64.3	66.8	
Live with father	54.0	52.9	
OVC is disabled			0.034
Yes	6.7	15.0	
No	93.3	85.0	
Type of OVC			0.040
Maternal orphan	17.2	21.0	
Paternal orphan	32.0	34.5	
Double orphan	15.3	13.2	
Vulnerable children	35.5	31.3	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.55: Association between type of support and stunted

Independent variable	Dependent variable Stunted (height for age)		P-value
	% Standard	% Not standard	
<b>Type of support received</b>			0.012
Medical support	11.9	7.2	
Emotional/psychological support	0.5	0.3	
Material support	1.0	1.3	
Social support	1.3	1.5	
Educational support	5.0	5.9	

Source: Provincial MICS



Table 4.56: Association between household's characteristics and wasted

Independent variable	Dependent variable Wasted (weight for height)		P-value
	% Standard	% Not standard	
<b>Household's characteristics</b>			
Household's wealth index quintiles			0.078
Richest	20.6	20.0	
Richer	21.4	19.8	
Middle	19.3	19.2	
Poorer	18.7	19.6	
Poorest	20.0	21.4	
Location			0.098
Rural	64.6	63.0	
Urban	35.4	37.0	
Household's language			0.366
Thai	98.0	97.4	
Other	2.0	2.6	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.57: Association between care taker's characteristics and wasted

Independent variable	Dependent variable Wasted (weight for height)		P-value
	% Standard	% Not standard	
<b>Care taker's characteristics</b>			
Mother is a teenager			0.170
Yes	12.6	14.4	
No	87.4	85.6	
Mother is single			0.070
Yes	14.7	16.4	
No	85.3	83.6	
Mother's education			0.200
No	9.1	9.9	
Primary	57.2	54.8	
Secondary	33.7	35.3	
Father's education			0.310
No	8.0	7.1	
Primary	53.6	58.9	
Secondary	38.4	34.0	

Source: Provincial MICS



Table 4.58: Association between OVC's characteristics and wasted

Independent variable	Dependent variable Wasted (weight for height)		
	% Standard	% Not standard	P-value
<b>OVC's characteristics</b>			
OVC's gender			0.105
Female	52.0	49.2	
Male	48.0	50.8	
OVC's citizenship			0.529
Thai	97.2	97.8	
Non Thai (hill tribe/minority)	2.0	1.8	
Other	0.6	0.3	
No	0.2	0.1	
OVC's living arrangements			0.122
Live with mother	66.0	64.9	
Live with father	52.6	51.0	
OVC is disabled			0.030
Yes	6.1	13.2	
No	93.9	86.8	
Type of OVC			0.044
Maternal orphan	20.0	21.4	
Paternal orphan	33.4	39.5	
Double orphan	15.7	12.7	
Vulnerable children	30.9	26.4	

Source: Provincial MICS

Table 4.59: Association between type of support and wasted

Independent variable	Dependent variable Wasted (weight for height)		
	% Standard	% Not standard	P-value
<b>Type of support received</b>			0.560
Medical support	9.7	8.2	
Emotional/psychological support	0.6	0.7	
Material support	1.5	1.0	
Social support	0.9	1.2	
Educational support	5.1	4.3	

Source: Provincial MICS