



FY2014 Seminar for Gender Equality Officers and Women
Leaders in the Asia Pacific Region

Thailand Country Report ICTs and Women's Empowerment

Mrs. Natthita Vijittrakarnkul
Office of Women's Affairs and Family Development
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

Country Overview



- 514,000 square kilometres
- Population: 64,871,000*
 - Female: 33,329,000
 - Male: 31,542,000
- *Prediction of Thai population as of the middle of the year 2014
- GII: 0.36 (ranked no.66)
- HDI: 0.69 (Medium human development / ranked no.103)

Country Overview (cont.)



Politics: Temporary Junta
with



Religions: Buddhism



Economy: Agriculture

3

Gender Equality Policy



➤ Women's Development Plan during the 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012-2016)

- Principle aim :
To promote the right attitudes, as well as to adjust negative traditional attitudes towards women in Thai society.

4

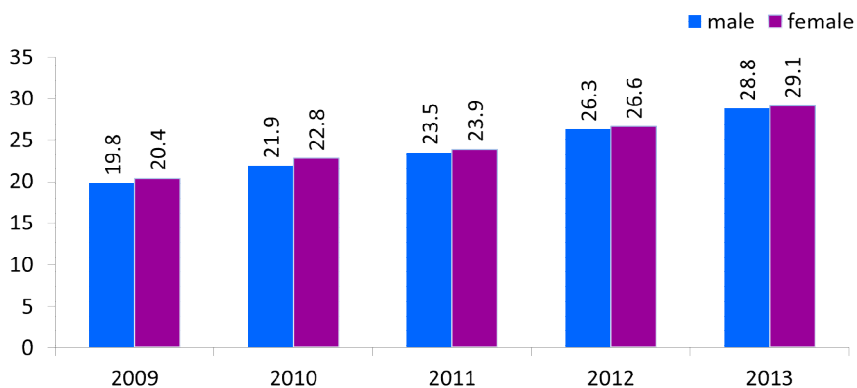
Gender Equality Policy (Cont.)

Strategies.

- To promote and establish of positive attitudes on gender equality.
- To create justice and fairness between men and women.
- To improve women's health, sanitation, security and quality of Life.
- To develop women's capability and opportunity.
- To strengthen and develop women's mechanism.

5

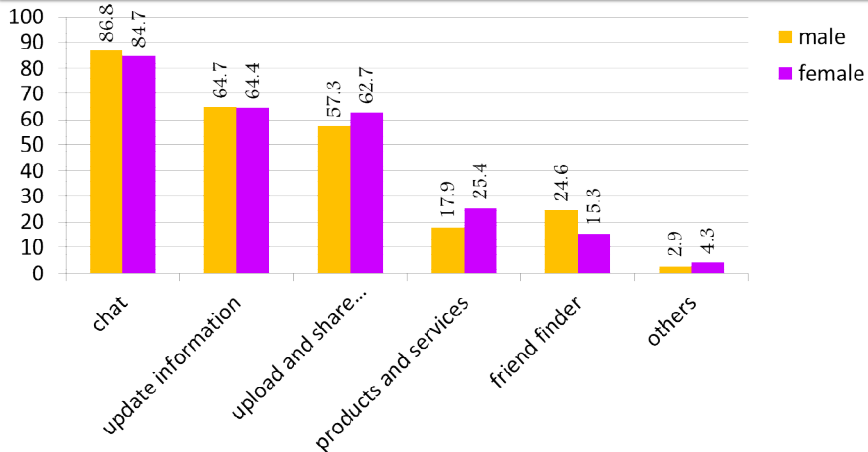
Current Situation of Gender Equality in the country Population 6 years and over who use the internet by sex, 2009-2013



Source: Survey of the Internet users in household year 2013, National Statistical Office,
Ministry of Information and Communication Technology.

6

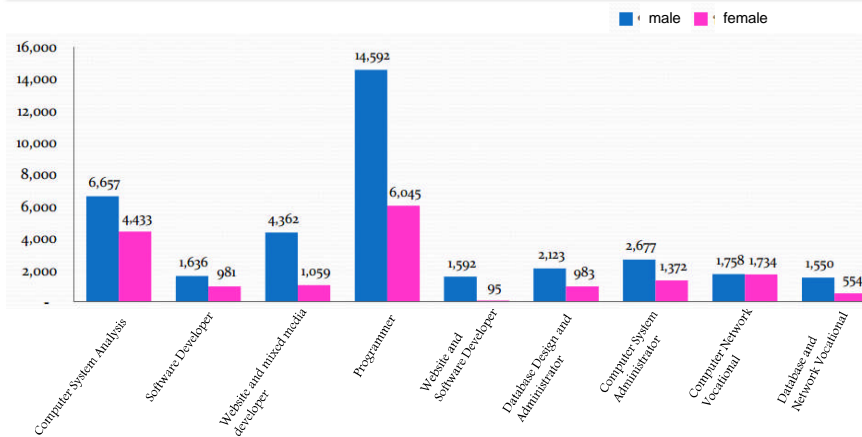
Current Situation of Gender Equality in the country Social media Users compare with activities by sex, 2013



Source : Thailand Internet User Profile 2013, Electronic Transactions Development Agency (Public Organization) Ministry of Information and Communication Technology

7

Current Situation of Gender Equality in the country The number of ICT Workers classify by job description, 2012



Source : Survey of home workers, National Statistical Office

8

Overview of ICTs

- Women had higher computer and internet user, computer literacy of population 6 years and over steadily increased from 26.6% in 2012 to 29.1% in 2013.
- Bangkok had the highest computer literacy rate, followed by the North.
- Internet literacy was higher among women in almost every part of the Country.
- Southern men had the lowest computer and internet literacy rate.

9

Overview of ICTs (cont.)

- ICT was still very much the men's world.
- Working in ICT sector are classified as high-skilled e.g. computing and computer associate professionals, optical and electronic equipment operators, and low-skilled, e.g. electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters.
- Women accounted for only half of men in the high-skilled group.

10

Case Analysis



- The report “Gender Development: Differences and Similarities” in cooperation with The National Statistical Office and the Office of Women’s Affairs and Family Development, on the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP Thailand), 2008

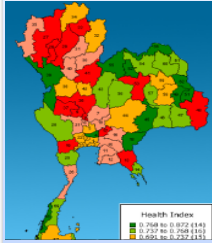
11

Case Analysis (cont.)

- Report of gender disaggregated data on the role and development of women and men in 7 aspects:
 1. health
 2. education
 3. employment
 4. income and poverty
 5. family life and reproductive health
 6. violence
 7. leadership

12

Case Analysis (cont.)



- Gender- related Development Index Plus : GDI Plus, consists of 6 component and 21 indicators.
- The 6 component are health, education, employment, income, participation, and leadership, (2009).



13

Best Practices

- Thailand's gender information center (www.gender.go.th)



14

Best Practices (cont.)

- The Subcommittee of Gender Statistics under the Committee of Thailand' Statistics System Administrative in Economic, Social and Natural Resources and Environment.
- The gender statistics development plan under the Thailand' statistics master plan for 5 years.

15

Best Practices (cont.)



➤ Community ICT learning centers under the supervision of the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology .



16

Best Practices (cont.)

- Promote the positive attitudes toward issue of gender equality to public and media vocational.
- Promote knowledge on gender roles, recognition of human dignity, and the importance of gender equality for the creation of balance through education courses, programmes and the media.
- Thai Public Broadcasting Service (ThaiPBS) is the private sector of public media which focus on gender equality and women's potentiality in mass media for vision "Public Media and Promotion of Gender Equality"

17

Major Obstacles to reduce gender gaps in access to ICTs and to overcome gender-bias in the media

- The government organization don't emphasize the importance and the advantage for provide sex disaggregated data.
- The government and media associations don't have measures to curb and control all kinds of violence against women in all types of media.
- Almost media don't emphasize on gender responsive such as women's right and human dignity when disseminate the information about women to public.
- Almost media and computer network vocational lack knowledge of gender awareness to disseminate or report the information.

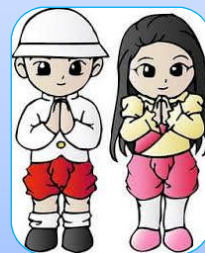
18

8. Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

- Promoting the Government and related organization to give precedence to collect and provide sex disaggregated data.
- Identifying and promoting good practices and lesson learned on the use of gender perspective and gender disaggregated data in policy-making as well as developing targets and indicators to track the progress of women's and girl's empowerment.
- Capacity-building towards gender equality in media and social network.
- Developing research on ICTs and Women's Empowerment for the way to integrate gender responsive in all ICTs initiatives.

19

Thank you



20