



Guideline for Implementing
United Nations Initiative :
Putting Every Child
in School



Guideline for Implementing United Nations Initiative: Putting Every Child in School



Office of the Education Council, Ministry of Education



379.593 Office of the Education Council
O 32 G Guideline for Implementing United Nations Initiative: Putting Every Child in School
Bangkok: OEC 2013
39 pages
ISBN : 978-616-270-058-3
1. Education – Equity – Thailand
2. Education opportunity – Thailand
3. Title

Guideline for Implementing United Nations Initiative: Putting Every Child in School

OEC Publications No. 39 /2013

ISBN 978-616-270-058-3

First Edition August 2013

Number of Printing 500

Published by Office of the Education Council
Ministry of Education
99/20 Sukhothai Rd., Dusit, Bangkok 10300, Thailand
Tel. 0 2668 7123
Fax: 0 2668 8020
Website : <http://www.onec.go.th>

Printed by Prigwan Graphic Co., Ltd.
90/6 Soi Charansanitwong 34/1, Charansanitwong Rd.,
Aroonamarin, Bangkoknoi, Bangkok 10700
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Preamble

Mr. Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General, declared the “**Global Education First Initiative: GEFI**” at the 67th session of the United Nations General Assembly 2012 in New York, United States of America, on 26 September 2012 in order to create a big impact in education society to put every child in school, improve the quality of learning, and foster global citizenship. It was a commitment among Member States to achieve the goal within 2015 and years to come. Mr. Ban Ki-moon has attached importance to the elimination of financial obstacles on learning expenditure and graduation at basic education level, the provision of every child, in particular along the borders, with equal opportunities in primary and lower secondary education, and the narrowness of gender gap at every level of education.

The government of Thailand has attached importance to education and continuously put every child in school, as seen in the policy on free education in order to provide qualitative and standardized basic education opportunity for every pupil, taking into account equality and fairness for all groups of the populations, which include the impoverished, the disadvantaged, the disabled and minority, by supporting budgets for 15-year education provision starting from kindergarten until completing basic education.

Office of the Education Council, a national agency for educational research and development on policies and plans, recognizes the importance and necessity of the initiative. For this reason, OEC prepared Guideline on Implementing United Nations Initiative: Putting Every Child in School by gathering statistical figures related to putting every child in school, comprising information on budgets, education opportunities at each level, in particular compulsory and basic education, including data on gender equity in getting education at all levels. In addition, the status of enrolment of 6 years old children at Grade 1 has been formulated in order to present the current situation of Thailand in putting every child in school and seeking measures of putting every child in school.



Dr. Sasithara Pichaichannarong
Secretary-General

Executive Summary

The Global Education First Initiative: GEFI was initiated by the statement of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, with a vision that education is a gateway to equality in the society, rehabilitating health of mothers and children, decreasing the number of children's unnecessary deaths. Provision of education and skills helps empower people in making the world better. Mr. Ban Ki-moon raised the issue of Education First at the United Nations forum in order to create a big impact in the education society as a commitment among Member States to achieve within 2015 and years to come. The 3 priority targets are: Put every child in school, Improve quality of learning and Foster global citizenship.

In the main target: put every child in school, global leaders view that every country must assure every child in the world to get at least basic education, no matter where they live. This commitment appeared in the "Education for All" targeted to achieve within 2015, in particular Goal 1 Early Childhood Education and Goal 2 Provision of Qualitative Compulsory Primary Education. Furthermore, the commitment stated that education is the right since birth of every child in every country, gender, race and geographical area, regardless that children want to learn or the poor families want them to quit learning.

With this reason, the United Nations has set the main aims of implementation of the Global Education First Initiative: Put every child in school, Improve quality of learning and Foster global citizenship. However, there are still obstacles in the registration and graduation, for example, the load of expenditure, inadequate classrooms, humanity emergencies, gender discrimination, child labour abuse, etc. The principles of putting every child in school consist of eliminating financial obstacles on learning expenditure and graduation at basic education level, providing every child, in particular along the borders, with equal opportunities in primary and lower secondary education, and narrowing gender gap at every level of education.

The government of Thailand has attached importance to equality in education opportunities, reflecting in the policy on education of the government headed by H.E. Prime Minister Yingluck Shinawatra, delivered to the National Assembly on 23 August 2011, stated that the government will create and ensure equal educational opportunities for all groups of the populations, which include the impoverished, the disadvantaged, the disabled and minority groups; education begins during pregnancy, to ensure both mothers and children are well and effectively taken care of, the government will provide quality education for all, according to age and development, from pre-school to compulsory basic education, and allow the transfer of credits in order to reduce drop-out rates. The policy accords with the initiative on Global Education First.

For the implementation of Thailand to achieve the commitments, in particular on putting every child in school, an analysis on opportunity for education is presented based on 3 guidelines of the United Nations:

1. Eliminating financial obstacles on learning expenditure and graduation at basic education level;
2. Providing every child, in particular along the borders, with equal opportunities in primary and lower secondary education; Enrolment rates and net enrolment rates were considered and analyzed for overview and classified by provinces according to hometowns of learners. The data used for analysis on educational opportunities came from database of individual students of ICT Centre,

Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, and those of other agencies, in and outside Ministry of Education. In case of incomplete data, estimation by ratio of each group based on existing data has been applied.

3. Narrowing gender gap at every level of education. The overview analysis of data found that the government has prioritized allocation of budgets on education, in particular basic education. Most of the children could access education opportunities and there is gender equality in education; only minor group lacks the opportunities.

1. Eliminating financial obstacles on learning expenditure and graduation at basic education level

The government has allocated budgets for education, equivalent to 3.8% of GDP, or 22% of the total annual budgets. This is in line with the Jomtien Declaration 1990, urging the governments of various countries to allocate budgets for education at least 20% of the total national budgets. When considering the budgets for basic education, it was found that the government has allocated more than 76.04% or 3.78% of GDP, showing the attention paid to primary and basic education.

2. Providing every child, in particular along the borders, with equal opportunities in primary and lower secondary education

Enrolment rates and net enrolment rates were considered and analyzed for overview and classified by provinces according to hometowns of learners.

2.1 Enrolment rate of various age groups In academic year 2010, it was found that;

3 - 5 age group, who were at pre-primary, the enrolment rate was 58.1%
6 - 11 age group, who were at primary, the enrolment rate was 98.2%; showing that the provision of primary education nearly covered the age group.

12 – 14 age group, who were at lower secondary, the enrolment rate was 98%

15 – 17 age group, who were at upper secondary, the enrolment rate was 76.1%

6 – 14 age group, who were in compulsory education, the enrolment rate was 96.5%

12 – 17 age group, who were in secondary education, the enrolment rate was 85.7%

6 – 17 age group, who were at 12-year basic education, the enrolment rate was 92.2%

2.2 Net Enrolment Rate at each level of education It was found that;

at 12-year basic education, the net enrolment rate was 88.5%.

at compulsory education, the net enrolment rate was 93.1%.

at primary level, the net enrolment rate was 90.1%.

at secondary education, the net enrolment rate was 74.7%.

at lower secondary, the net enrolment rate was 76.5%.

and at upper secondary, the net enrolment rate was 55.6%.

2.3 Situation of Intake Rate of 6 aged Populations

2.3.1 Intake Rate of 6 aged Children

- The ratio of 6 aged students to 6 aged populations is the opportunity for education of 6 aged children or intake rate which tends to increase. In 2010, the intake rate was 78.88% and 79.16% in 2011 and 82.47% in 2012. In formal education, the number of 6 aged children at pre-primary was 21.76% while at primary level was 78.24%.

- The intake rate of 6 aged groups, at pre-primary and primary levels, during the years 2010 – 2012, tended to increase at primary level but decrease for pre-primary.

For the intake rate of 6 aged groups in each province, it was found that the provinces with lowest intake rates were Chonburi and Satun.

2.3.2 Net Intake Rate of 1st Graders

Net intake rate is the ratio of 6 aged first Graders to total 6 aged populations. It was found that the net intake rate increased during the years 2010 – 2012. The net intake rate at 58.23% in the year 2010 increased to 61.95% in 2011, 64.53% in 2012, and 67.56 in 2013. The provinces with lowest net intake rates were Phuket, Nonthaburi, Chonburi, Samut Prakarn, and Songkla.

2.3.3 Ratio of Grade 1 Students by Age In 2012, it was found that Grade 1 students composed of 3 groups of populations: 2.56% were younger than 6 years old, 67.56% were 6 years old and 29.89 were older than 6 years.

2.3.4 Ratio of Grade 1 Students by Hometown In 2012, it was found that 94.2% of 6 aged first Graders were learning in their hometowns, while 5.8% were learning in schools located outside their hometowns.

Considering by provinces, there were first Graders whose hometowns were in other provinces, not the ones located their schools (move in), and first Graders who moved out to learn in other provinces which were not their own hometowns. The provinces with most moving in students were Samut Sakorn and Chonburi, while the provinces with most moving out students were Nonthaburi and Buriram.

3. Narrowing gender gap at every level of education

It was found that in 2012 the number of girls learning pre-primary, primary and lower secondary is slightly less than boys; while more females at upper secondary and higher education. This reflected the equity of education provision for everyone, no discrimination on gender.

Recommendations on Putting Every Child in School

Thailand has attached importance to “Putting Every Child in School”, as seen on the efforts in eliminating obstacles preventing children from schools; the various measures such as the high ratio of budgets allocated particularly for basic education; the equal opportunities provided for every child in particular along the borders to access primary and lower secondary education; the efforts in narrowing gender gap at every level. However, although the government has made a lot of efforts for the equal opportunities in education, there are still some children left behind as indicated by the data on low enrolment in some provinces. It is therefore necessary to find the actual causes and ways to solve the problems in each area.

Since there is limitation in collecting data, the following is the recommendations in data collecting system for planning on education development:

1. The national agency for education policy and plan should develop data system for planning on overview education development. The systems to be developed are the information management, database, and data items.

2. Supervisory agencies of those data sources / educational institutions should convince the data providing units on the benefits of data provision.

3. Data source agencies / educational institutions should provide accurate data to their supervisory agencies for utilization in overall education development, results of which will finally be back to the institutions and learners.

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Initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General on Putting Every Child in School

The Global Education First Initiative: GEFI was initiated by the statement of the United Nations Secretary - General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, with a vision that education is a gateway to equality in the society, rehabilitating health of mothers and children, decreasing the number of children's unnecessary deaths. Provision of education and skills helps empower people in making the world better. Mr. Ban Ki-moon raised the issue of Education First at the United Nations forum in order to create a big impact in the education society and a commitment among Member States to achieve the goal within 2015 and years to come. The 3 priority targets are: putting every child in school, improving quality of learning and fostering global citizenship.

In the main target: putting every child in school, global leaders view that every country must assure that every child in the world, get at least basic education, no matter where they live. This commitment appeared in the "Education for All" targeted to achieve within 2015, in particular Goal 1 Early Childhood Education and Goal 2 Provision of Qualitative Compulsory Primary Education. Furthermore, the commitment stated that education is the right since birth of every child in every country, gender, race and geographical area, regardless that whether children want to learn or the financial status of the family.

With this reason, the United Nations has set the main aims of implementation of the Global Education First Initiative: putting every child in school, improving quality of learning and fostering global citizenship. However, there are still obstacles in the registration and graduation, for example, the load of expenditure, inadequate classrooms, humanity emergencies, gender discrimination, child labor and etc. The principles of putting every child in school consist of eliminating financial obstacles on learning expenditure and graduation at basic education level, providing every child in particular along the borders with equal opportunities in primary and lower secondary education, and narrowing gender gap at every level of education.

Policy of the Thai Government on Equal Opportunities in Education

This document aims at presenting the issue on equality in educational opportunities which encourages every child to go to school and that is the first aim of the initiative. The policy on education of the government, headed by H.E. Prime Minister Yingluck Shinawatra, delivered to the National Assembly on 23 August 2011, stated that the government will create and ensure equal educational opportunities for all groups of the population, which includes the impoverished, the disadvantaged, the disabled and minority groups; education begins during pregnancy, to ensure both mothers and children are well and effectively taken care of, the government will provide quality education for all, according to age and development, from pre-school to compulsory basic education, and allow the transfer of credits in order to reduce drop-out rates. The policy accords with the initiative on Global Education First.

Status of the Encouragement on Putting Every Child into School

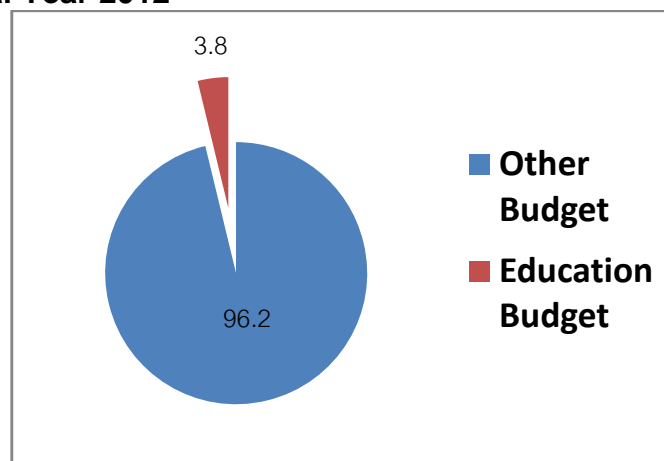
The related statistical figures of Thailand concerning the encouragement of putting every child in school are:

1. Eliminating financial obstacles on learning expenditure and graduation at basic education level;
2. Providing every child, in particular along the borders, with equal opportunities in primary and lower secondary education;
3. Narrowing gender gap at every level of education.

1. Eliminating financial obstacles on learning expenditure and graduation at basic education level

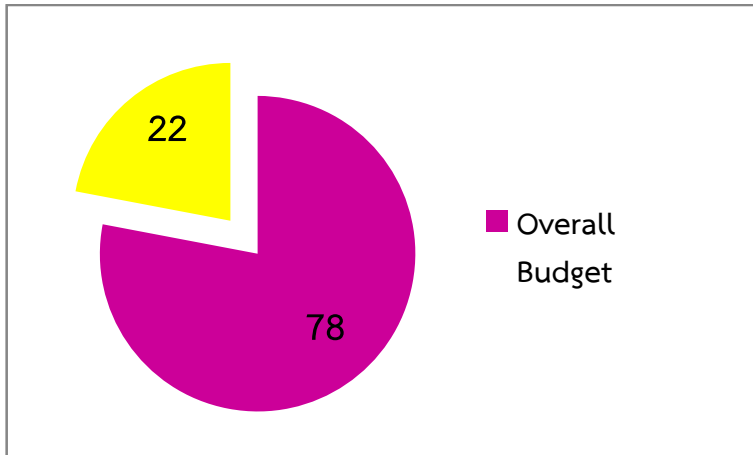
Thailand has attached importance to education provision. In 2012, the government allocated budgets for education, equivalent to 3.8 % of GDP (figure 1), or 22 % of the total annual budgets (figure 2). This is in line with the Jomtien Declaration 1990, urging the governments of various countries to allocate budgets for education at least 20 % of the total national budgets. When considering the budgets for basic education, it was found that the government has allocated more than 76.04 % (figure 3) or 3.78 % of GDP (figure 4), showing the attention paid to the primary and basic education.

Figure 1 Total Public Expenditure on Education as a percentage of GDP: Fiscal Year 2012



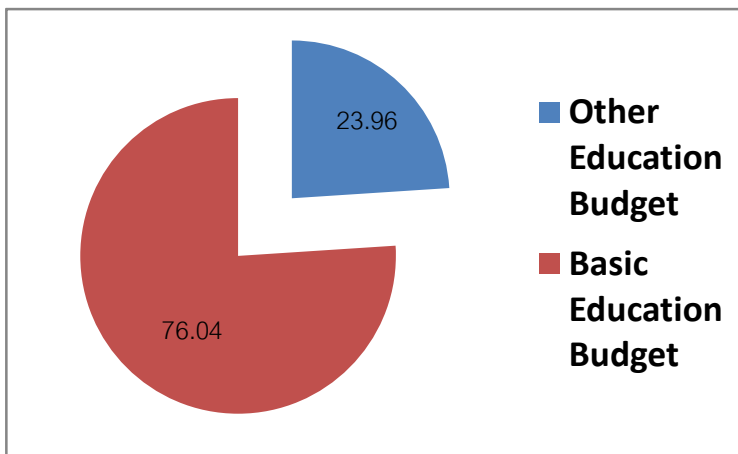
Source: Office of Permanent Secretary.(2012).

Figure 2: Total Public Expenditure on Education as a percentage of total government expenditure: Fiscal Year 2012



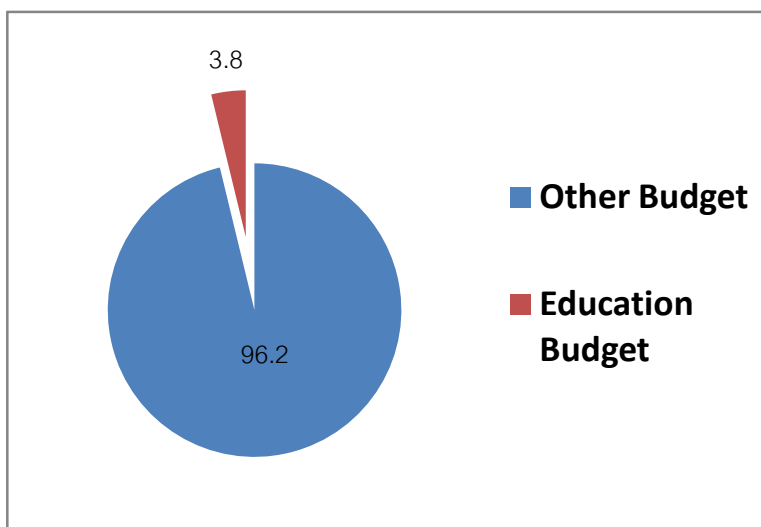
Source: Office of Permanent Secretary.(2012).

Figure 3: Public Expenditure on Primary/Basic Education: Fiscal year 2012



Source: Office of Permanent Secretary.(2012).

Figure 4: Public Expenditure on Primary Education per GDP: Fiscal year 2012



Source: Office of Permanent Secretary for Education.(2012).

2. Providing every child, in particular along the borders, with equal opportunities in primary and lower secondary education

The opportunities are considered from the following indicators:

2.1 Enrolment rates of various age groups.

2.2 Net Enrolment Rates for Primary and Secondary Education

2.3 Status of Enrolment of 6 aged Children

2.1 Enrolment rate of various age groups In academic year 2010, it was found that;

3 - 5 age group, who were at pre-primary, the enrolment rate was 58.1%

6 - 11 age group, who were at primary, the enrolment rate was 98.2%; showing that the provision of primary education nearly covered the age group

12 – 14 age group, who were at lower secondary, the enrolment rate was 98%

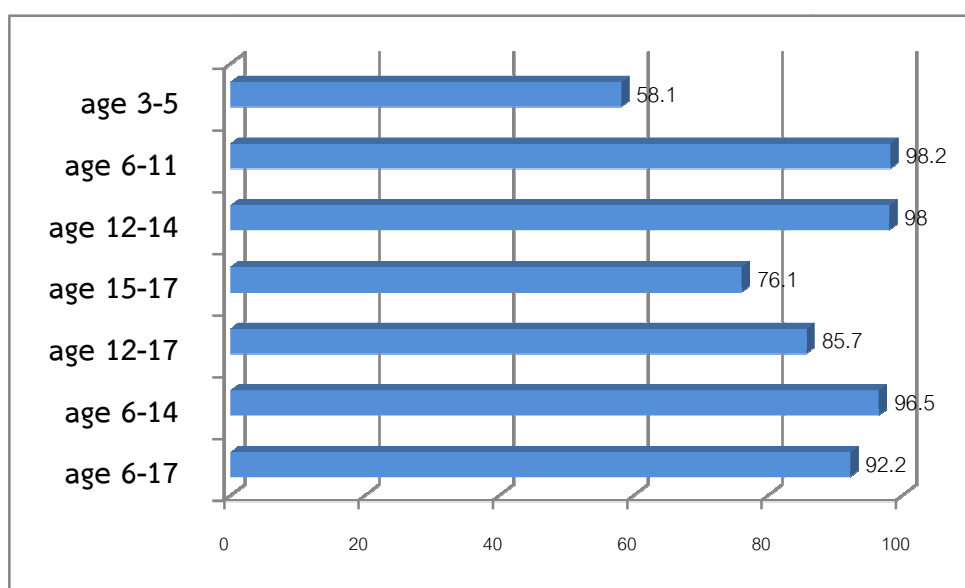
15 – 17 age group, who were at upper secondary, the enrolment rate was 76.1%

6 – 14 age group, who were in compulsory education, the enrolment rate was 96.5%

12 – 17 age group, who were in secondary education, the enrolment rate was 85.7%

6 – 17 age group, who were at 12-year basic education, the enrolment rate was 92.2%

Figure 5 Enrolment rate of Thai people per age: 2010



Source: Office of the Education Council.(2011)

2.2 Net Enrolment Rate at each level of education It was found that;

at 12-year basic education, the net enrolment rate was 88.5%

at Compulsory Education, the net enrolment rate was 76%

at Pre-Primary level, the net enrolment rate was 58.1%

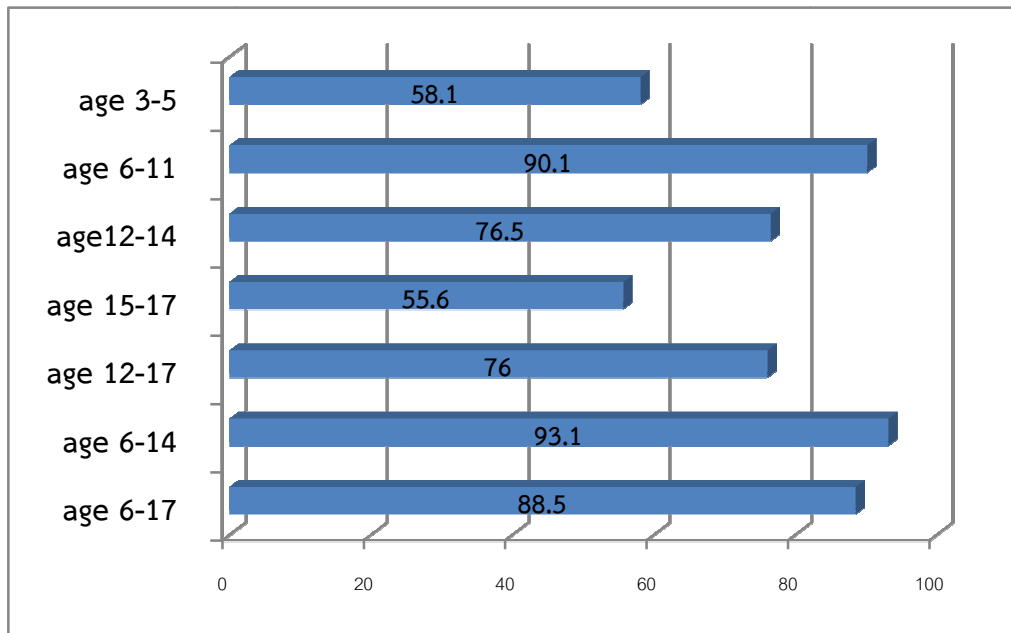
at Primary level, the net enrolment rate was 90.1%

at Secondary Education, the net enrolment rate was 93.1%

at Lower Secondary, the net enrolment rate was 76.5%

at Upper Secondary, the net enrolment rate was 55.6%

Figure 6: Net enrolment rate of Thai student per age: 2010.

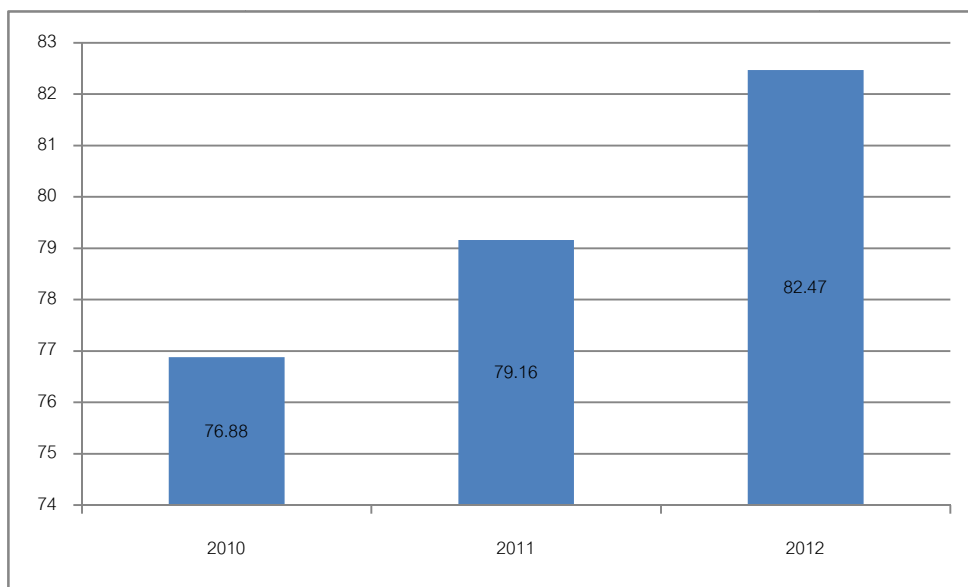


Source: Office of the Education Council. (2011).

2.3 Status of Enrolment of 6 aged Children

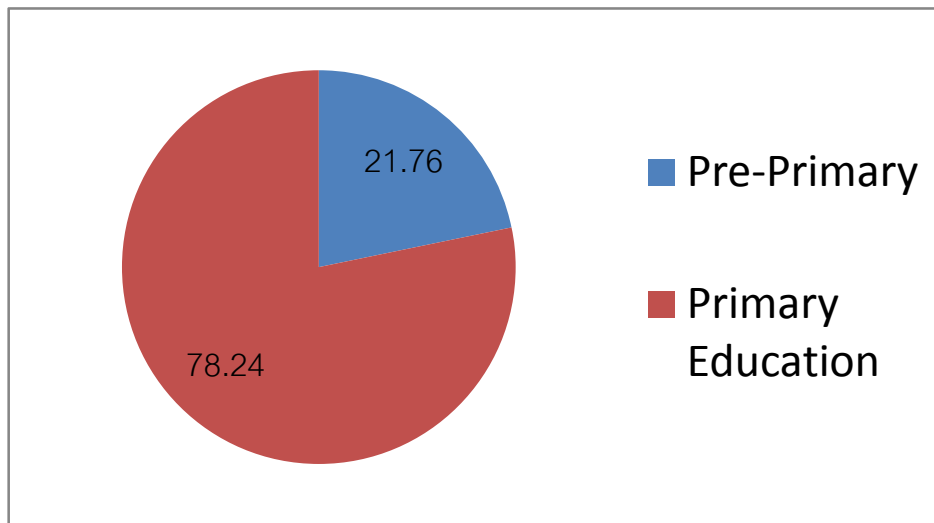
2.3.1 The enrolment rate of 6 aged children has increased accordingly during the years 2010 – 2012, from 76.88 % to 79.16 and 82.47 respectively (Figure 7). Most were at Grade 1 and some were already enrolled but at pre-primary level at 21.76 % and primary level at 78.24 % respectively (Figure 8).

Figure 7: Ratio of 6 years student per 6 years children from 2010-2012



Source: Office of the Education Council. (2011; 2013).

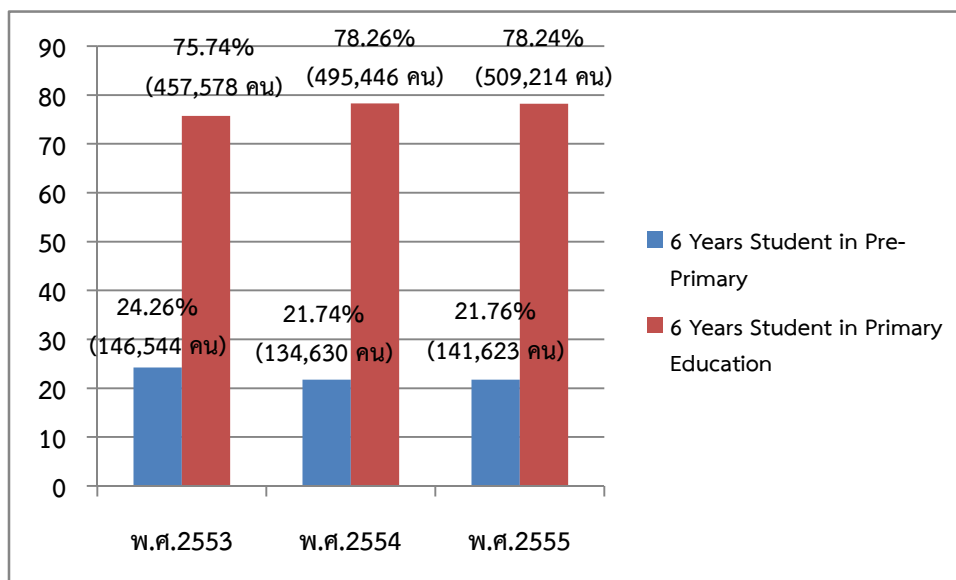
Figure 8: Ratio of 6 years student by level of education: Academic Year 2012.



Source: Office of the Education Council. (2011; 2013).

When considering the ratio of 6 aged populations learning at pre-primary and Grade 1 during the years 2010 – 2012, it was found that they tended to enter Grade 1 more and more according to the compulsory education, as shown in figure 9.

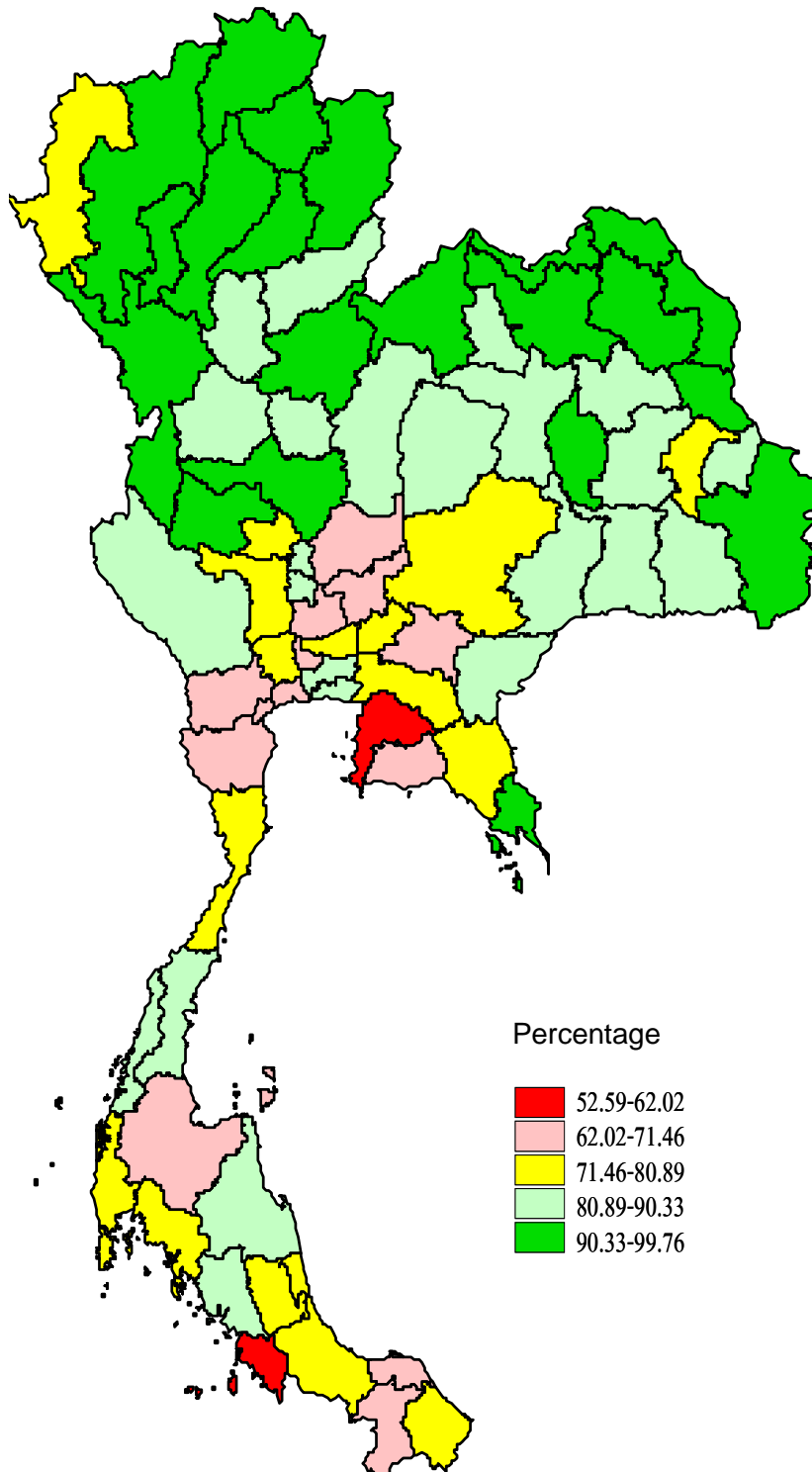
Figure 9: Ratio of 6 years student in pre-primary and primary education from 2010-2012.



Source: Office of the Education Council. (2011; 2013).

For the enrolment rate of 6 aged group in each province, it was found that the provinces with lowest intake rates were Chonburi and Satun (Figure 10)

Figure 10: Ratio of 6 years student VS ratio of 6 years children by province: 2013.

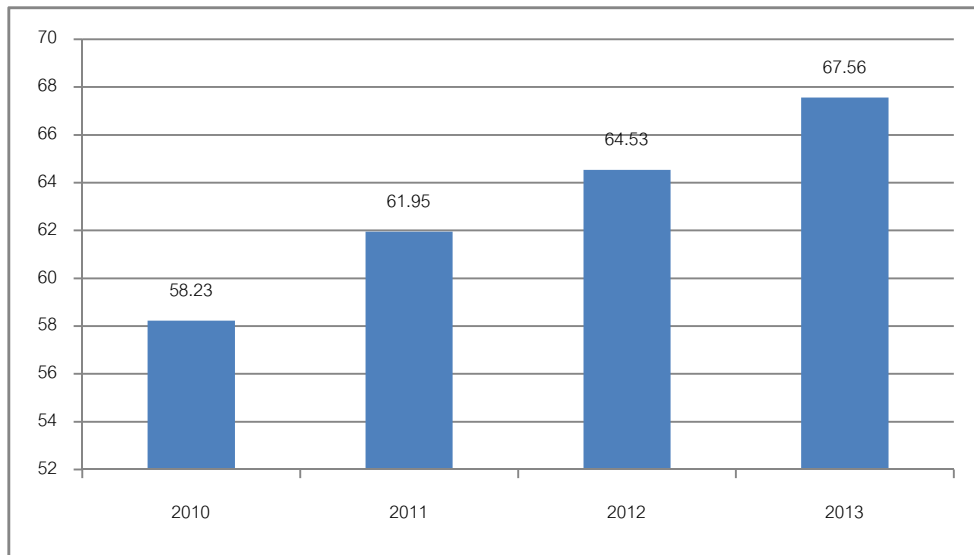


Source: Office of the Education Council. (2011; 2013).

2.3.2 Net Intake Rate of Grade 1 Student

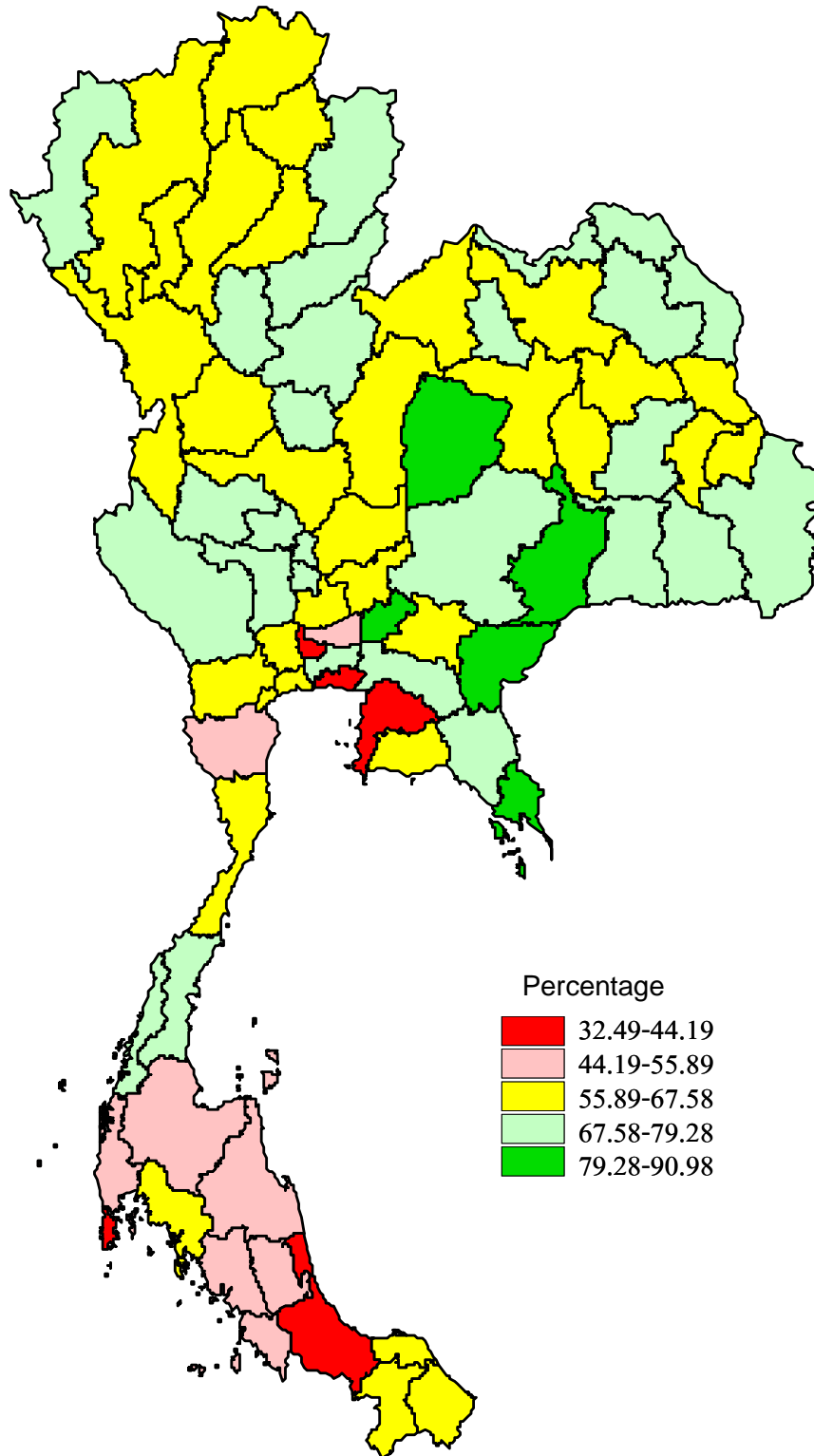
For the ratio of 6 aged first Graders to the number of 6 aged populations or net intake rate, it was found increased during the years 2010 – 2013 accordingly, from 58.23 % to 61.95 , 64.53 and 67.56 respectively (Figure 11). The provinces with lowest net intake rates were Phuket, Nonthaburi, Chonburi, Samut Prakarn, and Songkla (Figure 12).

Figure 11 Net intake rate of grade 1 student: 2010-2013



Source: Office of the Education Council. (2011; 2013).

Figure 12 Net Intake rate of grade 1 student per province: Year 2012

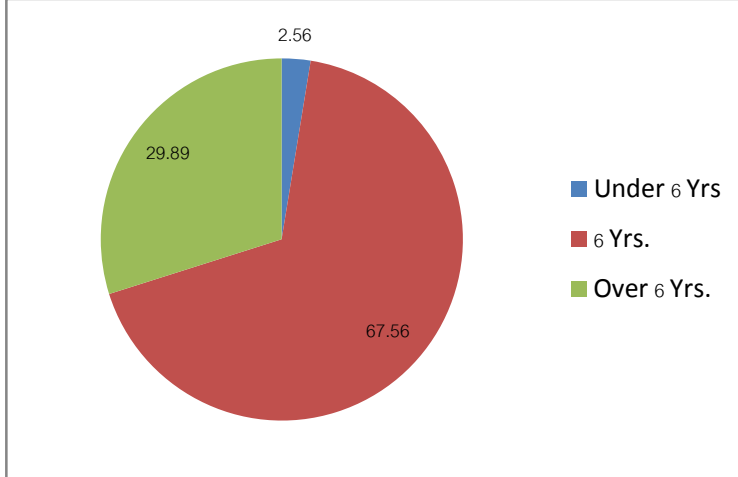


Source: Office of the Education Council. (2013).

2.3.3 Ratio of Grade 1 Student per Age: Academic Year 2013

It was found that the first Graders nationwide classified by age in the year 2012 were composed of 3 groups: 2.56 % were younger than 6 years, 67.56 % were 6 years of age, and 29.89 % were older than 6 years (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Ratio of grade 1 student per age: Academic year 2013

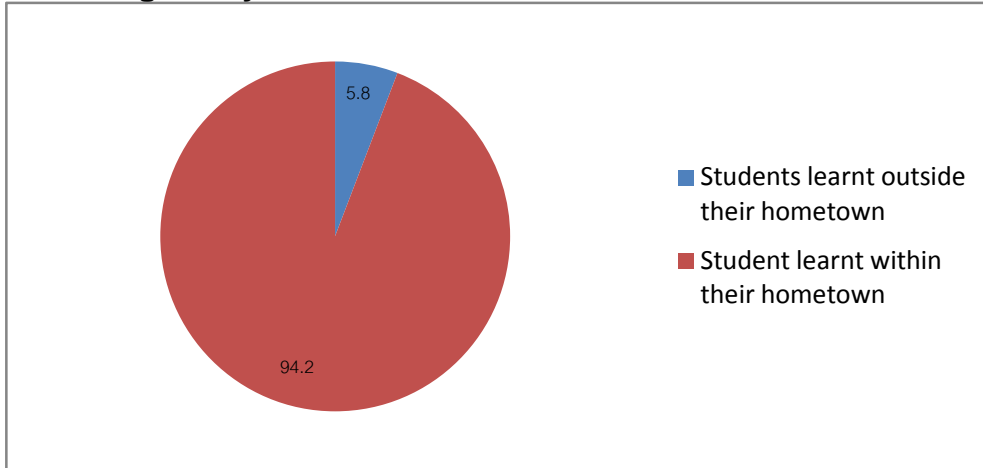


Source: Office of the Education Council.(2013).

2.3.3 Ratio of Grade 1 Student by Hometowns

In 2012, 94.2% of 6 aged first Graders were learning in their hometowns, only 5.8% learning in schools outside their hometowns, as shown in Figure 14.

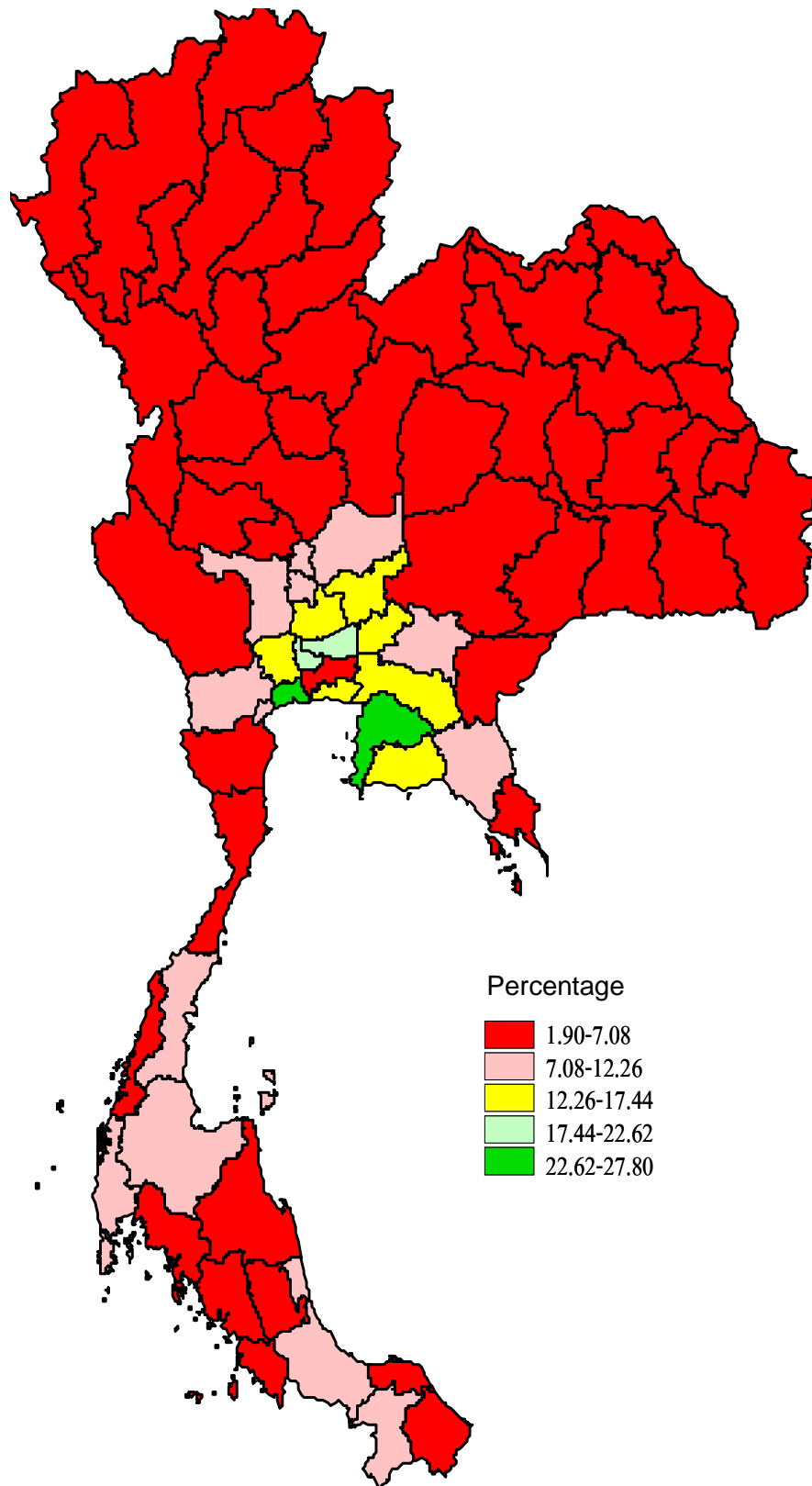
Figure 14: Percentage of 6 years student who learnt in and out of their hometown



Source: Office of the Education Council. (2013).

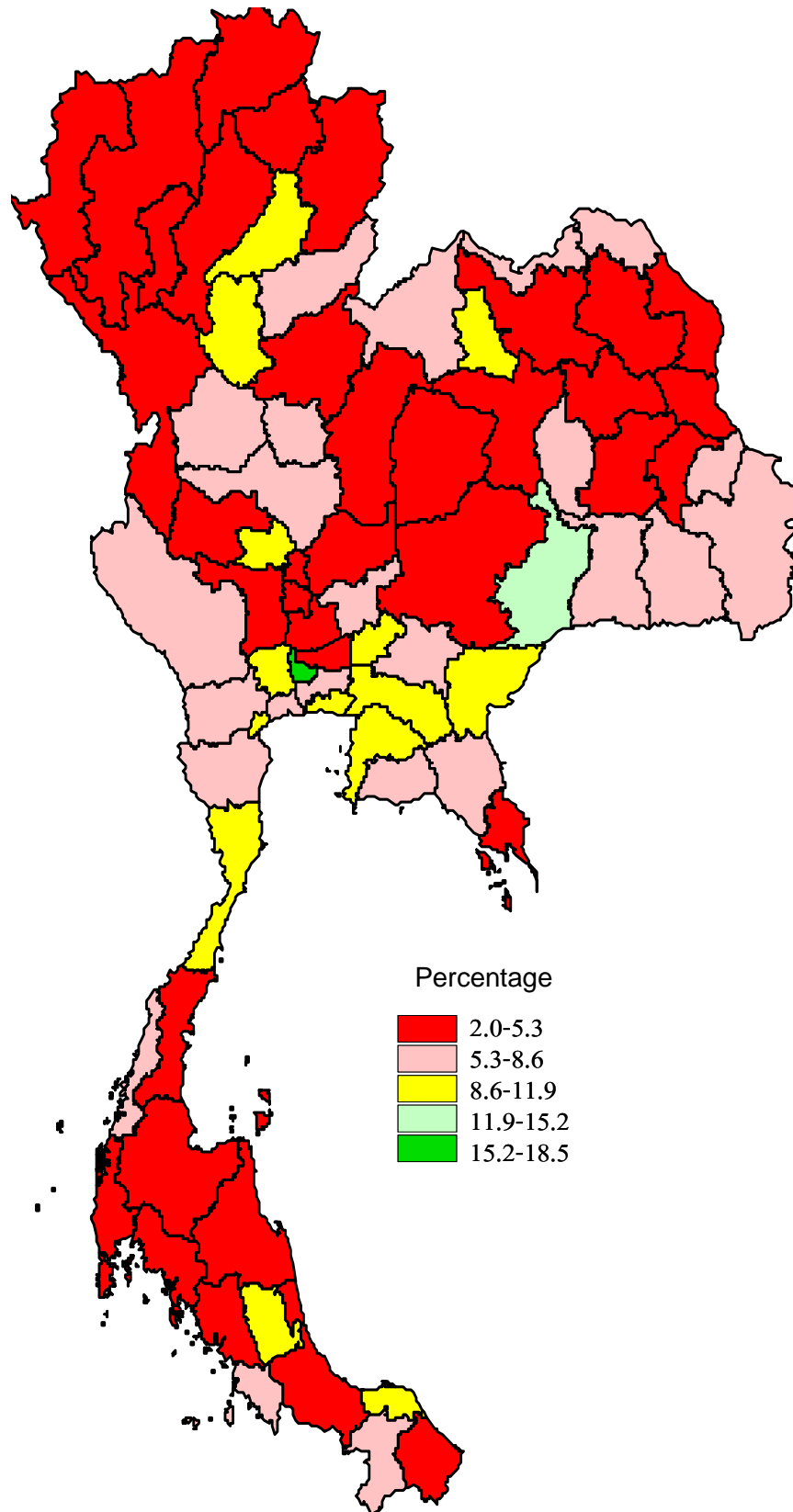
Considering by provinces, there were first Graders whose hometowns were in other provinces, not the ones located their schools (move in), and first Graders who moved out to learn in other provinces which were not their own hometowns. The provinces with most moving in students were Samut Sakorn and Chonburi (Figure 15), while the provinces with most moving out students were Nonthaburi and Buriram (Figure 16).

**Figure 15: Ratio of grade 1 student learnt out of their hometown: Year 2012
(Move in Ratio)**



Source: Office of the Education Council. (2013).

**Figure 16: Ratio of grade 1 student learnt out of their hometown: Year 2012
(Move out Ratio)**

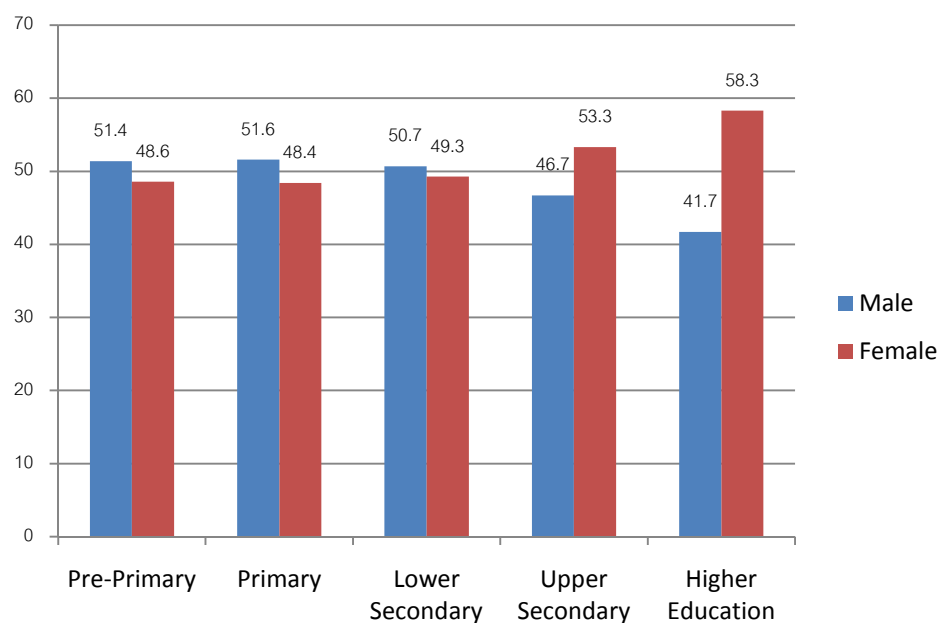


Source: Office of the Education Council, 2013.

3. Narrowing Gender Gap at Every Level of Education

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 1997, Section 80, defined the Government to promote equity of females and males; while the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2007, Section 30, regulated that “All persons are equal before the law and shall enjoy equal protection under the law”. It is prohibited for unjustified discrimination to persons or any of which, due to differences in habitat, race, language, gender, age, physical or mental disability, economic or social status, religious belief, education / training or political opinions that do not contradict the Provisions of the Constitution. In addition, the National Education Act 1999 and Amendments 2002, Section 10, specified the thorough and qualitative provision of the rights and equal opportunities to access the free 12 years of basic education. Moreover, the Compulsory Education Act 2002 has enforced parents who have 6 aged children to educate them with 9 – year basic education, resulting equity among boys and girls at lower secondary education. It was found that the number of girls learning pre-primary, primary and lower secondary is slightly less than boys; while more females at upper secondary and higher education, as shown in Figure 17.

Figure 17: Percentage of Student in Basic Education Nationwide: Year 2012



Source: Office of the Education Council, 2013.

Analysis and Recommendations on Putting Every Child in School

The aim of this analysis is to present the result of analysis on educational opportunities to ensure that every child is put in school, using the guideline of the United Nations:

1. Eliminating financial obstacles on learning expenditure and graduation at basic education level

2. Providing every child, in particular along the borders, with equal opportunities in primary and lower secondary education

Enrolment rates and net enrolment rates were considered and analyzed for the overviewing which is classified by provinces according to hometowns of learners. The data used for analysis on educational opportunities came from database of individual students of ICT Centre, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, and those of other agencies, in and outside Ministry of Education. In case of incomplete data, estimation by ratio of each group based on existing data has been applied.

3. Narrowing Gender Gap at Every Level of Education

Summary of Analysis

1. Eliminating financial obstacles on learning expenditure and graduation at basic education level

The government has allocated budgets for education, equivalent to 3.8% of GDP, or 22% of the total annual budgets. This is in line with the Jomtien Declaration 1990, urging the governments of various countries to allocate budgets for education at least 20% of the total national budgets. When considering the budgets for basic education, it was found that the government has allocated more than 76.04% or 3.78% of GDP, showing the attention paid to primary and basic education.

2. Providing every child, in particular along the borders, with equal opportunities in primary and lower secondary education

Enrolment rates and net enrolment rates were considered and analyzed for overview and classified by provinces according to hometowns of learners.

2.1 Enrolment rate of various age groups In academic year 2010, it was found that;

3 - 5 age group, who were at pre-primary, the enrolment rate was 58.1%

6 - 11 age group, who were at primary, the enrolment rate was 98.2%; showing that the provision of primary education nearly covered the age group

12 – 14 age group, who were at lower secondary, the enrolment rate was 98%

15 – 17 age group, who were at upper secondary, the enrolment rate was 76.1%

6 – 14 age group, who were in compulsory education, the enrolment rate was 90%

12 – 17 age group, who were in secondary education, the enrolment rate was 75.2%

6 – 17 age group, who were at 12-year basic education, the enrolment rate was 85.7%

2.2 Net Enrolment Rate at each level of education It was found that at 12-year basic education, the net enrolment rate was 87.6% at compulsory education, the net enrolment rate was 92.7% at primary level, the net enrolment rate was 90.1% at secondary education, the net enrolment rate was 74.7% at lower secondary, the net enrolment rate was 76.5% at upper secondary, the net enrolment rate was 55.6%

2.3 Situation of Intake Rate of 6 years old Populations

2.3.1 Intake Rate of 6 years old Children

- The ratio of 6 aged students to 6 aged populations is the opportunity for education of 6 aged children or intake rate which tends to increase. In 2010, the intake rate was 78.88% and 79.16% in 2011 and 82.47% in 2012. In formal education, the number of 6 aged children at pre-primary was 21.76% while at primary level was 78.24%.

- The intake rate of 6 aged group, at pre-primary and primary levels, during the years 2010 – 2012, tended to increase at primary level but decrease for pre-primary.

For the intake rate of 6 aged group in each province, it was found that the provinces with lowest intake rates were Chonburi and Satun.

2.3.2 Net Intake Rate of 1st Graders

Net intake rate is the ratio of 6 aged first Graders to total 6 aged populations. It was found that the net intake rate increased during the years 2010 – 2012. The net intake rate at 58.23% in the year 2010 increased to 61.95% in 2011 and to 64.53% in 2012. The provinces with lowest net intake rates were Phuket, Nonthaburi, Chonburi, Samut Prakarn, and Songkla.

2.3.3 Ratio of Grade 1 Students by Age In 2012, it was found that Grade 1 students composed of 3 groups of populations: 2.56% were younger than 6 years old, 67.56% were 6 years old and 29.89 were older than 6 years.

2.3.4 Ratio of Grade 1 Students by Hometown In 2012, it was found that 94.2% of 6 aged first Graders were learning in their hometowns, while 5.8% were learning in schools located outside their hometowns.

Considering by provinces, there were first Graders whose hometowns were in other provinces, not the ones located their schools (move in), and first Graders who moved out to learn in other provinces which were not their own hometowns. The provinces with most moving in students were Samut Sakorn and Chonburi, while the provinces with most moving out students were Nonthaburi and Buriram.

3. Narrowing gender gap at every level of education

It was found that in 2012 the number of girls learning pre-primary, primary and lower secondary is slightly less than boys; while more females at upper secondary and higher education. This reflected the equity of education provision for everyone, no discrimination on gender.

Recommendations on Putting Every Child in School

Thailand has attached importance to “Putting Every Child in School”, as seen on the efforts in eliminating obstacles preventing children from schools; the various measures such as the high ratio of budgets allocated particularly for basic education; the equal opportunities provided for every child in particular along the borders to access primary and lower secondary education; the efforts in narrowing gender gap at every level. However, although the government has made a lot of efforts for the equal opportunities in education, there are still some children left behind as indicated by the data on low enrolment in some provinces. It is therefore necessary to find the actual causes and ways to solve the problems in each area.

Since there is limitation in collecting data, the following is the recommendations in data collecting system for planning on education development:

Therefore, it is necessary to find means to encourage putting every child in schools. These are some suggestions:

1. To conduct research in depth on the causes of low enrolment rates in those provinces to find the solutions on increasing the rates;
2. The government to provide additional funding for those poor learners who could not afford the learning expenditure;
3. To support bilingual teaching in schools in bordering provinces that people also speak neighbouring languages;
4. To review regulations and publicize for understanding on the enrolments of those disabled, pregnant, conflict affected and disadvantaged groups of children;
5. To encourage diverse teaching innovation in order to access those children in remote areas and bordering provinces;
6. To coordinate with those concerned authorities to recognize the importance of systematic, one-stop, up to date and reliable data collection, in order to utilize in education planning and development.

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Appendix A



Appendix B

Glossary

Net Intake Rate of 6 aged Children means the opportunity that populations at 6 years of age enrolled to learn Grade 1 in any educational institutions or provinces. The rate is calculated by percentage of the number of 6 aged first Graders per 6 aged populations.

Enrolment Rate of 6 aged Children means the opportunity that 6 aged populations are educated at any levels, any educational institutions or areas. The rate is calculated by percentage of the number of 6 aged learners per 6 aged populations.

Hometown means address according to household registration (as appeared in database of individual students)

Province means the province as hometown of learners in the household registration

Data Gathering Procedure

The data used in this analysis were from secondary source, the ICT Centre of the Office of the Permanent Secretary, gathering the data on:

1. Number of 6 aged students learning pre-primary and primary
2. Number of Grade 1 students by age
3. Data on individual students by province – age, gender, hometown, from database in 2010 and 2012 of the ICT Centre

For the number of population at 31 December 2012 by age, gender and province, the data were from Ministry of Interior. (Bureau of Registration Administration, Department of Provincial Administration)

Analysis of Opportunities in Education

The data gathered were analyzed for indicators on opportunities in education of 6 aged populations as follows:

1. Calculation of Indicators on Opportunities in Education of 6 aged Populations

1.1 Intake rate of Grade 1 / 6 aged Group calculated by

Net intake rate for Grade 1 = number of Grade 1 students at 6 years old X 100 / number of 6 years old populations

Intake rate of 6 aged populations = number of students at 6 years old X 100 / number of 6 years old populations

Criteria used in classifying Indicators on Opportunities in Education

The enrolment rate and net enrolment rate were presented by maps by provinces; equal interval was applied with the following principles:

1. Find the difference of maximum and minimum then divided by 5
2. The result from no. 1 was the width of each interval, calculated as

follows:

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Interval 1 | starting from minimum figure by the maximum of this interval = minimum + interval width |
| Interval 2 | starting from the figure second to maximum of interval 1, the maximum of this interval = default figure of this interval + interval width |
| Interval 3 | starting from the figure second to maximum of interval 2, the maximum of this interval = default figure of this interval + interval width |
| Interval 4 | starting from the figure second to maximum of interval 3, the maximum of this interval = default figure of this interval + interval width |
| Interval 5 | starting from the figure second to maximum of interval 4, the maximum of this interval will be the maximum of each issue. The minimum and maximum of each interval will vary according to each indicator |

3. Provinces with net enrolment and enrolment rates were compared among provinces as follows:

Indicator was in interval 1 meaning the opportunity was at level 1 (map showing with dark red colour)

Indicator was in interval 2 meaning the opportunity was at level 2 (map showing with light red colour)

Indicator was in interval 3 meaning the opportunity was at level 3 (map showing with yellow colour)

Indicator was in interval 4 meaning the opportunity was at level 4 (map showing with light green colour)

Indicator was in interval 5 meaning the opportunity was at level 5 (map showing with dark green colour)

The classification into 5 levels above was to differentiate the indicator of each province for comparison reason.

Appendix C

Table 1 Overall 6 aged children, 2010 – 2012

Y = Academic Year

| Ratio | 2012 | | 2011 | | 2010 | |
|--|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| 6 aged students at pre-primary | 141,623 | 21.76 | 137,630 | 21.74 | 146,544 | 24.26 |
| 6 aged students at Grade 1 | 509,214 | 78.24 | 495,446 | 78.26 | 457,578 | 75.74 |
| Total 6 aged students | 650,837 | 100.00 | 633,076 | 100.00 | 604,122 | 100.00 |
| Total Grade 1 students | 835,750 | | 859,911 | | 840,046 | |
| Total 6 aged populations | 789,159 | | 799,781 | | 785,844 | |
| Ratio of 6 aged Grade 1 students to total Grade 1 students | | 60.93 | | 57.62 | | 54.47 |
| Ratio of 6 aged Grade 1 students to total 6 aged populations | | 64.53 | | 61.95 | | 58.23 |
| Ratio of total 6 aged students to total 6 aged populations | | 82.47 | | 79.16 | | 76.88 |

Source: Office of the Education Council (2013)

Table 2 Number of grade 1 students by age in the year 2012

| Age | 2012 | | 2011 | | 2010 | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Younger than 6 | 21,371 | 2.56 | 19,422 | 2.26 | 65,431 | 7.79 |
| 6 | 564,599 | 67.56 | 582,191 | 67.70 | 587,051 | 69.88 |
| Older than 6 | 249,780 | 29.89 | 258,298 | 30.04 | 187,594 | 22.33 |
| Total | 835,750 | 100.00 | 859,911 | 100.00 | 840,076 | 100.00 |

Source: Office of the Education Council (2013)

Table 3 Number and percentage of grade 1 students learning in their hometowns and outside

| Province | Total Students in Province locating schools | Total Students in Home Provinces | Learning in Home Province | % of total students in the province | Learn in other Province | % to Home Students | Coming from other Provinces | % to all Students in the Province |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Krabi | 8,307 | 8,121 | 7,812 | 94.0 | 308 | 3.8 | 495 | 6.0 |
| BKK | 52,990 | 53,227 | 50,003 | 94.4 | 3,223 | 6.1 | 2987 | 5.6 |
| Kanjanaburi | 11,143 | 11,189 | 10,390 | 93.2 | 799 | 7.1 | 753 | 6.8 |
| Kalasin | 11,649 | 11,964 | 11,362 | 97.5 | 602 | 5.0 | 288 | 2.5 |
| Kampangpet | 10,006 | 10,282 | 9,534 | 95.3 | 748 | 7.3 | 472 | 4.7 |
| Konkaen | 20,805 | 21,195 | 20,116 | 96.7 | 1,078 | 5.1 | 688 | 3.3 |
| Chantaburi | 5,502 | 5,340 | 4,950 | 90.0 | 390 | 7.3 | 553 | 10.0 |
| Chachengsao | 8,452 | 8,054 | 7,326 | 86.7 | 728 | 9.0 | 1126 | 13.3 |
| Chonburi | 10,748 | 9,284 | 8,233 | 76.6 | 1,051 | 11.3 | 2515 | 23.4 |
| Chainat | 3,333 | 3,448 | 3,121 | 93.6 | 327 | 9.5 | 212 | 6.4 |
| Chaiphum | 15,919 | 16,274 | 15,412 | 96.8 | 862 | 5.3 | 506 | 3.2 |
| Chumpon | 7,709 | 7,399 | 7,133 | 92.5 | 266 | 3.6 | 576 | 7.5 |
| Chiangrai | 15,205 | 15,506 | 14,887 | 97.9 | 619 | 4.0 | 318 | 2.1 |
| Chiangmai | 21,773 | 21,708 | 21,174 | 97.3 | 533 | 2.5 | 599 | 2.7 |
| Trang | 9,393 | 9,297 | 9,052 | 96.4 | 246 | 2.6 | 341 | 3.6 |
| Trad | 3,141 | 3,077 | 2,926 | 93.2 | 151 | 4.9 | 215 | 6.8 |
| Tak | 9,380 | 9,565 | 9,206 | 98.1 | 358 | 3.7 | 174 | 1.9 |
| Nakonnayok | 3,035 | 2,943 | 2,659 | 87.6 | 284 | 9.6 | 376 | 12.4 |
| Nakonpathom | 8,988 | 8,364 | 7,610 | 84.7 | 753 | 9.0 | 1378 | 15.3 |
| Nakonpanom | 11,661 | 11,688 | 11,243 | 96.4 | 445 | 3.8 | 418 | 3.6 |
| Nakon Ratchasima | 30,057 | 30,300 | 28,769 | 95.7 | 1,531 | 5.1 | 1288 | 4.3 |
| Nakonsi Thammarat | 19,437 | 19,719 | 18,829 | 96.9 | 890 | 4.5 | 609 | 3.1 |
| Nakonsawan | 13,671 | 14,005 | 13,145 | 96.1 | 861 | 6.1 | 527 | 3.9 |
| Nonthaburi | 5,868 | 5,597 | 4,560 | 77.7 | 1,037 | 18.5 | 1308 | 22.3 |
| Narathiwat | 12,211 | 12,160 | 11,920 | 97.6 | 239 | 2.0 | 290 | 2.4 |
| Nan | 6,100 | 6,176 | 5,976 | 98.0 | 201 | 3.3 | 124 | 2.0 |

| Province | Total Students in Province locating schools | Total Students in Home Provinces | Learning in Home Province | % of total students in the province | Learn in other Province | % to Home Students | Coming from other Provinces | % to all Students in the Province |
|-------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Buriram | 21,561 | 22,086 | 20,860 | 96.7 | 1,227 | 5.6 | 701 | 3.3 |
| Pathumthani | 8,415 | 7,904 | 6,789 | 80.7 | 1,115 | 14.1 | 1626 | 19.3 |
| Prachuab | 5,740 | 5,657 | 5,369 | 93.5 | 288 | 5.1 | 371 | 6.5 |
| Prachinburi | 4,620 | 4,555 | 4,129 | 89.4 | 426 | 9.4 | 491 | 10.6 |
| Pattani | 9,490 | 10,005 | 9,178 | 96.7 | 826 | 8.3 | 312 | 3.3 |
| Ayutthaya | 8,530 | 7,876 | 7,183 | 84.2 | 693 | 8.8 | 1347 | 15.8 |
| Payao | 4,847 | 4,892 | 4,723 | 97.4 | 169 | 3.5 | 124 | 2.6 |
| Phang-nga | 3,334 | 3,207 | 3,071 | 92.1 | 136 | 4.2 | 263 | 7.9 |
| Pattalung | 5,620 | 5,710 | 5,410 | 96.3 | 299 | 5.2 | 210 | 3.7 |
| Pichit | 5,220 | 5,459 | 4,890 | 93.7 | 569 | 10.4 | 330 | 6.3 |
| Pitsanulok | 10,740 | 10,882 | 10,251 | 95.5 | 631 | 5.8 | 489 | 4.5 |
| Petchburi | 4,459 | 4,410 | 4,196 | 94.1 | 214 | 4.8 | 262 | 5.9 |
| Petchaboon | 13,411 | 13,806 | 12,995 | 96.9 | 811 | 5.9 | 416 | 3.1 |
| Prae | 4,746 | 4,777 | 4,620 | 97.3 | 157 | 3.3 | 127 | 2.7 |
| Phuket | 2,329 | 2,392 | 2,114 | 90.8 | 278 | 11.6 | 215 | 9.2 |
| Maharakam | 12,262 | 12,555 | 11,963 | 97.6 | 592 | 4.7 | 299 | 2.4 |
| Mukdahan | 5,131 | 5,234 | 4,945 | 96.4 | 289 | 5.5 | 187 | 3.6 |
| Mae Hongson | 4,290 | 4,295 | 4,144 | 96.6 | 151 | 3.5 | 146 | 3.4 |
| Yasothon | 6,958 | 7,097 | 6,735 | 96.8 | 362 | 5.1 | 223 | 3.2 |
| Yala | 7,985 | 7,669 | 7,316 | 91.6 | 353 | 4.6 | 669 | 8.4 |
| Roi-et | 15,705 | 16,213 | 15,320 | 97.5 | 893 | 5.5 | 385 | 2.5 |
| Ranong | 2,489 | 2,460 | 2,344 | 94.2 | 115 | 4.7 | 145 | 5.8 |
| Rayong | 8,521 | 7,618 | 7,108 | 83.4 | 510 | 6.7 | 1413 | 16.6 |
| Ratburi | 8,594 | 8,482 | 7,881 | 91.7 | 601 | 7.1 | 712 | 8.3 |
| Lopburi | 6,616 | 6,598 | 6,041 | 91.3 | 558 | 8.5 | 576 | 8.7 |
| Lumpang | 7,058 | 7,143 | 6,903 | 97.8 | 240 | 3.4 | 155 | 2.2 |
| Lumpoon | 4,698 | 4,666 | 4,484 | 95.5 | 182 | 3.9 | 214 | 4.5 |
| Loei | 8,981 | 9,026 | 8,741 | 97.3 | 285 | 3.2 | 240 | 2.7 |

| Province | Total Students in Province locating schools | Total Students in Home Provinces | Learning in Home Province | % of total students in the province | Learn in other Province | % to Home Students | Coming from other Provinces | % to all Students in the Province |
|------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sisaket | 19,445 | 19,983 | 18,898 | 97.2 | 1,086 | 5.4 | 547 | 2.8 |
| Skonnakon | 16,380 | 16,855 | 15,943 | 97.3 | 912 | 5.4 | 437 | 2.7 |
| Songkla | 13,192 | 12,875 | 12,249 | 92.9 | 625 | 4.9 | 943 | 7.1 |
| Satun | 3,742 | 3,728 | 3,588 | 95.9 | 141 | 3.8 | 155 | 4.1 |
| Samut Prakan | 15,360 | 14,369 | 13,379 | 87.1 | 990 | 6.9 | 1981 | 12.9 |
| Samut Songkram | 1,651 | 1,649 | 1,494 | 90.5 | 155 | 9.4 | 157 | 9.5 |
| Samut Sakorn | 5,530 | 4,516 | 3,992 | 72.2 | 524 | 11.6 | 1539 | 27.8 |
| Srakaew | 7,303 | 7,443 | 6,865 | 94.0 | 578 | 7.8 | 439 | 6.0 |
| Saraburi | 6,286 | 6,029 | 5,385 | 85.7 | 645 | 10.7 | 902 | 14.3 |
| Singburi | 2,077 | 1,995 | 1,837 | 88.4 | 159 | 7.9 | 240 | 11.6 |
| Sukhothai | 7,186 | 7,258 | 6,871 | 95.6 | 388 | 5.3 | 315 | 4.4 |
| Supanburi | 9,471 | 9,597 | 8,692 | 91.8 | 904 | 9.4 | 779 | 8.2 |
| Suratthani | 11,828 | 11,309 | 10,805 | 91.3 | 504 | 4.5 | 1023 | 8.7 |
| Surin | 20,035 | 20,481 | 19,450 | 97.1 | 1,031 | 5.0 | 585 | 2.9 |
| Nongkai | 13,689 | 13,875 | 12,811 | 93.6 | 1,064 | 7.7 | 879 | 6.4 |
| Nongbua Lumphu | 6,771 | 6,951 | 6,464 | 95.5 | 487 | 7.0 | 307 | 4.5 |
| Ang-thong | 3,080 | 3,043 | 2,750 | 89.3 | 293 | 9.6 | 330 | 10.7 |
| Amnatcharoen | 5,640 | 5,619 | 5,419 | 96.1 | 200 | 3.6 | 221 | 3.9 |
| Udonthani | 21,036 | 21,653 | 20,471 | 97.3 | 1,182 | 5.5 | 565 | 2.7 |
| Utradit | 5,186 | 5,302 | 5,021 | 96.8 | 280 | 5.3 | 165 | 3.2 |
| Uthaitani | 4,566 | 4,558 | 4,249 | 93.1 | 310 | 6.8 | 317 | 6.9 |
| Ubon Ratchathani | 28,305 | 28,953 | 27,768 | 98.1 | 1,186 | 4.1 | 537 | 1.9 |
| Total | 776,595 | 776,595 | 731,451 | 94.2 | 45,144 | 5.8 | 45,144 | 5.8 |

Source: Office of the Education Council (2013)

Table 4 Educational opportunities of 6 aged populations

| Province | Grade 1 Students by Hometown | 6 aged Students at Grade 1 | Total Grade 1 Students | Total 6 aged Students | 6 aged Population | % 6 aged Grade 1 to total Grade 1 | % 6 aged Grade 1 to 6 aged Population | % Total 6 aged Students to 6 aged Population |
|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Krabi | 7,033 | 4,166 | 7,323 | 5,691 | 7,364 | 56.90 | 56.58 | 77.28 |
| BKK | 66,524 | 47,738 | 63,508 | 53,860 | 60,577 | 75.17 | 78.81 | 88.91 |
| Kanjana buri | 13,979 | 8,150 | 13,982 | 9,220 | 10,444 | 58.29 | 78.04 | 88.28 |
| Kalasin | 12,543 | 7,089 | 12,222 | 9,859 | 11,669 | 58.00 | 60.75 | 84.49 |
| Kampangpet | 9,423 | 5,967 | 9,119 | 7,413 | 9,086 | 65.44 | 65.68 | 81.59 |
| Khon-kaen | 20,279 | 11,813 | 19,928 | 17,465 | 20,540 | 59.28 | 57.51 | 85.03 |
| Chanta buri | 6,207 | 4,111 | 6,418 | 4,400 | 6,065 | 64.05 | 67.79 | 72.55 |
| Chachengsao | 9,131 | 6,289 | 9,700 | 6,637 | 8,408 | 64.83 | 74.79 | 78.93 |
| Chonburi | 10,782 | 6,652 | 12,611 | 9,651 | 18,352 | 52.75 | 36.25 | 52.59 |
| Chainat | 3,836 | 2,660 | 3,733 | 2,841 | 3,629 | 71.25 | 73.30 | 78.30 |
| Chaiphum | 15,922 | 10,737 | 15,550 | 11,410 | 13,404 | 69.05 | 80.10 | 85.12 |
| Chumpon | 6,928 | 4,298 | 7,288 | 5,097 | 6,029 | 58.98 | 71.29 | 84.54 |
| Chiangrai | 17,475 | 8,227 | 17,081 | 11,777 | 12,389 | 48.17 | 66.41 | 95.06 |
| Chiangmai | 22,003 | 9,961 | 22,231 | 15,887 | 16,682 | 44.80 | 59.71 | 95.23 |
| Trang | 7,982 | 4,197 | 8,119 | 7,661 | 9,058 | 51.70 | 46.34 | 84.58 |
| Trad | 3,858 | 2,414 | 3,929 | 2,536 | 2,653 | 61.44 | 90.98 | 95.58 |
| Tak | 12,037 | 4,731 | 11,707 | 7,881 | 8,280 | 40.41 | 57.14 | 95.19 |
| Nakonnayok | 3,301 | 2,417 | 3,404 | 2,425 | 3,010 | 71.01 | 80.30 | 80.57 |
| Nakonpathom | 9,656 | 6,715 | 10,402 | 7,892 | 10,372 | 64.56 | 64.75 | 76.09 |
| Nakonpanom | 11,557 | 7,555 | 11,593 | 9,631 | 9,654 | 65.17 | 78.26 | 99.76 |
| Nakon Ratchasima | 33,911 | 23,319 | 33,753 | 24,968 | 31,319 | 69.09 | 74.46 | 79.72 |
| Nakonsi Thammarat | 19,073 | 9,988 | 18,721 | 16,249 | 19,570 | 53.35 | 51.04 | 83.03 |
| Nakonsawan | 11,926 | 8,303 | 11,553 | 11,541 | 12,286 | 71.87 | 67.58 | 93.93 |
| Nonthaburi | 6,561 | 4,142 | 7,065 | 8,412 | 12,727 | 58.63 | 32.55 | 66.10 |

| Province | Grade 1 Students by Hometown | 6 aged Students at Grade 1 | Total Grade 1 Students | Total 6 aged Students | 6 aged Population | % 6 aged Grade 1 to total Grade 1 | % 6 aged Grade 1 to 6 aged Population | % Total 6 aged Students to 6 aged Population |
|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Narathiwat | 16,545 | 8,740 | 16,655 | 10,582 | 13,301 | 52.48 | 65.71 | 79.56 |
| Nan | 6,540 | 3,530 | 6,472 | 4,889 | 5,180 | 54.53 | 68.14 | 94.38 |
| Buriram | 24,742 | 16,982 | 24,227 | 18,199 | 20,479 | 70.10 | 82.93 | 88.87 |
| Pathumthani | 8,958 | 6,221 | 9,693 | 9,812 | 13,503 | 64.18 | 46.07 | 72.67 |
| Prachuab | 6,517 | 3,962 | 6,626 | 4,862 | 6,729 | 59.80 | 58.88 | 72.25 |
| Prachinburi | 5,125 | 3,455 | 5,215 | 3,753 | 5,851 | 66.25 | 59.05 | 64.14 |
| Pattani | 13,137 | 6,799 | 12,516 | 8,244 | 12,070 | 54.32 | 56.33 | 68.30 |
| Ayutthaya | 8,691 | 6,188 | 9,480 | 6,690 | 9,398 | 65.27 | 65.84 | 71.19 |
| Payao | 4,357 | 2,689 | 4,279 | 4,031 | 4,463 | 62.84 | 60.25 | 90.33 |
| Phang-nga | 4,030 | 2,046 | 4,182 | 2,642 | 3,681 | 48.94 | 55.60 | 71.78 |
| Pattalung | 6,535 | 3,503 | 6,407 | 4,705 | 6,501 | 54.68 | 53.89 | 72.37 |
| Pichit | 6,122 | 4,373 | 5,896 | 5,498 | 6,447 | 74.16 | 67.83 | 85.28 |
| Pitsanulok | 10,128 | 7,076 | 10,042 | 8,967 | 9,654 | 70.46 | 73.29 | 92.88 |
| Petchburi | 4,969 | 2,911 | 5,077 | 3,864 | 5,434 | 57.35 | 53.58 | 71.11 |
| Petchaboon | 11,422 | 7,347 | 10,979 | 10,376 | 11,928 | 66.93 | 61.60 | 86.99 |
| Prae | 3,981 | 2,326 | 3,970 | 3,736 | 4,056 | 58.60 | 57.36 | 92.11 |
| Phuket | 2,998 | 1,768 | 2,930 | 3,971 | 5,441 | 60.33 | 32.49 | 72.98 |
| Mahasarakam | 11,778 | 6,912 | 11,473 | 9,945 | 10,512 | 60.24 | 65.75 | 94.61 |
| Mukdahan | 5,269 | 3,027 | 5,167 | 4,143 | 4,495 | 58.59 | 67.35 | 92.17 |
| Mae Hongson | 5,408 | 2,375 | 5,358 | 2,539 | 3,480 | 44.32 | 68.24 | 72.96 |
| Yasothon | 6,567 | 3,881 | 6,425 | 4,848 | 6,108 | 60.40 | 63.54 | 79.37 |
| Yala | 9,811 | 5,638 | 10,186 | 6,319 | 9,003 | 55.35 | 62.63 | 70.19 |
| Roi-et | 16,066 | 10,528 | 15,600 | 12,860 | 14,587 | 67.49 | 72.18 | 88.16 |
| Ranong | 3,041 | 1,738 | 3,060 | 2,027 | 2,452 | 56.79 | 70.88 | 82.66 |
| Rayong | 8,825 | 5,716 | 9,932 | 6,277 | 9,189 | 57.56 | 62.21 | 68.31 |
| Ratburi | 10,062 | 6,773 | 10,221 | 6,990 | 10,024 | 66.26 | 67.56 | 69.73 |
| Lopburi | 7,550 | 5,331 | 7,620 | 5,547 | 8,480 | 69.95 | 62.86 | 65.41 |
| Lumpang | 6,230 | 4,189 | 6,150 | 5,886 | 6,468 | 68.12 | 64.77 | 91.01 |
| Lumpoon | 3,742 | 2,154 | 3,782 | 3,645 | 3,781 | 56.97 | 56.98 | 96.40 |

| Province | Grade 1 Students by Hometown | 6 aged Students at Grade 1 | Total Grade 1 Students | Total 6 aged Students | 6 aged Population | % 6 aged Grade 1 to total Grade 1 | % 6 aged Grade 1 to 6 aged Population | % Total 6 aged Students to 6 aged Population |
|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Loei | 8,176 | 5,240 | 8,119 | 7,338 | 7,800 | 64.54 | 67.18 | 94.08 |
| Sisaket | 21,741 | 13,950 | 21,173 | 16,467 | 18,308 | 65.89 | 76.20 | 89.94 |
| Skonnakon | 17,992 | 10,206 | 17,523 | 13,889 | 15,098 | 58.24 | 67.60 | 91.99 |
| Songkla | 15,831 | 8,410 | 16,244 | 15,609 | 19,608 | 51.77 | 42.89 | 79.61 |
| Satun | 4,293 | 2,342 | 4,297 | 3,072 | 4,992 | 54.51 | 46.92 | 61.54 |
| Samut Prakan | 20,937 | 5,908 | 22,396 | 11,840 | 14,561 | 26.38 | 40.57 | 81.31 |
| Samut Songkram | 1,976 | 1,361 | 1,993 | 1,359 | 2,132 | 68.27 | 63.81 | 63.72 |
| Samut Sakorn | 5,451 | 3,601 | 6,761 | 4,021 | 6,420 | 53.26 | 56.09 | 62.63 |
| Srakaew | 8,309 | 5,946 | 8,180 | 6,133 | 7,368 | 72.69 | 80.70 | 83.24 |
| Saraburi | 6,748 | 4,920 | 7,067 | 4,968 | 7,644 | 69.62 | 64.37 | 65.00 |
| Singburi | 2,372 | 1,581 | 2,469 | 1,844 | 2,249 | 64.02 | 70.29 | 81.99 |
| Sukhothai | 7,143 | 4,670 | 7,039 | 5,981 | 6,687 | 66.35 | 69.84 | 89.44 |
| Supanburi | 11,017 | 7,587 | 10,958 | 7,908 | 9,833 | 69.24 | 77.16 | 80.42 |
| Suratthani | 11,942 | 6,515 | 12,610 | 9,319 | 13,868 | 51.66 | 46.98 | 67.20 |
| Surin | 23,082 | 13,730 | 22,590 | 15,877 | 17,755 | 60.78 | 77.33 | 89.42 |
| Nongkai | 13,625 | 8,539 | 13,367 | 11,433 | 12,300 | 63.88 | 69.43 | 92.95 |
| Nongbua Lumphu | 7,809 | 4,714 | 7,572 | 5,728 | 6,527 | 62.25 | 72.22 | 87.76 |
| Ang-thong | 3,278 | 2,299 | 3,358 | 2,507 | 3,012 | 68.46 | 76.32 | 83.24 |
| Amnatcharoen | 5,246 | 2,941 | 5,248 | 4,030 | 4,677 | 56.04 | 62.89 | 86.17 |
| Udonthani | 20,979 | 12,118 | 20,284 | 17,842 | 19,203 | 59.74 | 63.11 | 92.91 |
| Utradit | 5,039 | 3,441 | 4,916 | 4,369 | 4,938 | 70.00 | 69.69 | 88.47 |
| Uthaithani | 4,573 | 3,104 | 4,607 | 3,756 | 4,063 | 67.38 | 76.40 | 92.45 |
| Ubon Ratchathani | 27,121 | 16,269 | 26,416 | 21,858 | 23,854 | 61.59 | 68.20 | 91.63 |
| Total | 835,750 | 509,214 | 835,750 | 650,837 | 789,159 | 60.93 | 64.53 | 82.47 |

Source: Office of the Education Council (2013)

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