RECOMMENDATIONS

Inclusive and sustainable development depends on strong collaborations and synergies across all sectors and partners. Education can be an important means of reducing inequality, but it cannot be seen as the sole solution.

Sound policies need to be resourced with adequate and predictable funding for implementation.

Provide flexible learning pathways through the integration of formal and non-formal education and training where necessary. For education to be transformative, ‘education as usual’ will not suffice.

Develop whole-school approaches that promote environmental teaching, learning, planning and operations by bringing attention to the ties between the environment, economy and culture.

Target marginalized groups who are consistently left behind by adequately redistributing existing resources and ramping up funds to improve access to and retention in good quality education.

Ensure that public resources are distributed equitably, including amenities and good quality teachers, so as to promote social inclusion and reduce inequity resulting from education disparity.

Develop knowledge exchange programmes to learn from successful integrated policies involving education.

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United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Education is **free** for 12 years, of which nine, from primary to lower secondary, are **compulsory**.

93% of Thai children under 5 experience **positive and stimulating** home learning environments.

**Gender parity** has been achieved across pre-primary, primary and secondary.

The youth literacy rate (15-24 years old) is **98%**, and **94%** for adults (15 and over).

Over half of Thai pupils participate in activities outside of school that involve **environmental organisations**.

Thailand has introduced **comprehensive sexuality education** across primary and secondary education.

100% of primary level classroom teachers in Thailand are **trained** and **qualified**.

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63% of illiterate adults in Thailand are **women**.

5.2% of those enrolled in primary education are adults (15 and over).

30% of 13-15 year-olds in Thailand have experienced **school-related gender-based violence**.

Less than half of schools in Thailand have **basic sanitation facilities or toilets**.

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**FINANCING EDUCATION**

Government expenditure per pupil (in hundreds of constant 2013 $PPP)

- **Primary**: 30
- **Secondary**: 20
- **Tertiary**: 40

The Thai government spends **19%** of its expenditure on education – surpassing the recommended benchmark of 15%.

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**380,000 primary school-age children in Thailand are out-of-school.**

96% of children are enrolled in pre-primary school one year before the official primary school entry age.

**Childhood obesity is a rising concern. Over 10% of Thai children under 5 are overweight, while less than 10% are underweight.**

11.3% of Thais aged 15 to 19 are **married**, often preventing them from going to school.

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All figures are extracted from the GEMR 2016 and are from the latest available year.