

## Chapter 3

### Preliminary Results

In this chapter we present preliminary data analysis and graphical displays of data on youth non-participation in Pattani and Songkhla Provinces in Thailand. In the preliminary data analysis we describe the variables and the rates of being not “at work or not at study” for youth with particular geographic and demographic characteristics.

#### 3.1 Description of the variables

The census questionnaire “enumeration form 2” there are three parts. Part 1 comprises identification of the household, with 11 variables. Part 2 comprises basic population questions with 15 variables, and part 3 comprises housing questions. Note that these housing questions should have provided information about the socio-economic factors associated with the family, but were mostly incomplete, so were not used in the study.

In this study we chose Songkla and Pattani as the study region for two reasons, first because an earlier study by Thongchumnum et al (2008) had identified this province as one where secondary education completion provides no benefit in gaining employment, and second because it is the largest province in southern Thailand with a substantial proportion of both Muslim and non-Muslim residents.

We chose non-participation as the outcome of interest with a view to determining its extent of social disparity, that is, the extent to which its incidence rate varies with location, gender and religion. We believe that it is important to know the answer to

this question because there is a body of evidence in the social science literature that disparity in education and employment opportunities between localities, between religious groups and between males and females can seed social unrest. However, if these disparities can be defined and measured using appropriate methods, preventative strategies can be developed.

### 3.2 Non-participation rates

Table 3.1 shows the levels of involvement in work and study of youth aged 15-17 years based on 2000 Census data for 34 super-tambons in Pattani province and 52 super-tambons in Songkhla province. The percentage of the age group “not at work and not at study” (the “at risk” group) in Pattani was 23.6 percent, and in Songkhla was 13.5 percent.

Table 3.1: School attendance and employment of youth aged 15-17 years in Pattani and Songkhla, in 2000 (extracted from Table 2.3; originally from Population and Housing Census, Thailand, 2000)

Province	Sub-groups of youth “at work or study”						Sub-groups of youth “not at work and not at study”				
	A	B	C	D	E	Total	F	G	H	I	Total
Pattani	297 (0.8)	20025 (57.2)	1181 (3.4)	5249 (15.0)	22 (0.1)	26774 (76.4)	7669 (21.9)	400 (1.1)	155 (0.4)	24 (0.1)	8248 (23.6)
Songkhla	715 (1.0)	46617 (66.0)	3186 (4.5)	10469 (14.8)	85 (0.1)	61072 (86.5)	8115 (11.5)	905 (1.3)	455 (0.6)	74 (0.1)	9549 (13.5)

Table 3.2 shows the rate of being “not at work and not at study”, by gender and religion. The “at risk” rate for Muslim males was higher than for the other categories.

This appears to be a consequence of both their gender and their religion. Males were

found to be more likely than females to be “at risk”, because they had higher rates of being neither at work nor at school (in Pattani, for Muslims: males 28.3 percent and females 23.3 percent, and for non-Muslims: males 12.0 percent and females 10.5 percent). In Songkhla the “at risk” rates for Muslims were: males 21.1 percent and females 16.0 percent, whilst among Songkhla non-Muslims they were: males 13.8 percent and females 9.7 percent. Muslims were found to be more likely than non-Muslims to be “at risk”: at risk of being neither at work nor at school.

Table 3.2: Number and percentage “not at work and not at study”, by gender and religion, of youth aged 15-17 year

Province	Religion	Gender	Work or study	Not at work and not at study	Total
Pattani	Muslim	Male	10570 (71.7)	4178 (28.3)	14748
		Female	11419 (76.7)	3464 (23.3)	14883
	Non-Muslim	Male	2414 (88.0)	329 (12.0)	2743
		Female	2371 (89.5)	277 (10.5)	2648
Songkhla	Muslim	Male	7153 (78.8)	1926 (21.1)	9079
		Female	7506 (84.0)	1430 (16.0)	8936
	Non-Muslim	Male	22905 (86.2)	3671 (13.8)	26576
		Female	23508 (90.3)	2522 (9.7)	26030

### 3.3 Area plots

Figure 3.1 shows area plots of the non-participation rates in the 34 regions in Pattani, ordered by the sum of the non-participation percentages for the four demographic groups. The upper panel compares percentages by gender whereas the lower panel shows the comparison by religion.

The upper panel of Figure 3.1 shows little evidence for a gender effect. However, for almost all of the 34 regions, the lower graph shows that both Muslim males and female had higher non-participation rates than non-Muslims. Only in Mai Kaen (28) district did Muslims have a combined percentage of 20 percent or less for both males and females, whereas in 12 regions (Taluban (25), WestSaiburi+Karubi(26), Khuan+Thanum(22), Jabangtiko+Talubo(3), Sabarang+Anuru (1), NorthYaring (30), KhokPro(5), SouthYaring (29), ThaRua (12), SouthNongChick (17), Parai (34) and WestNongChick (18)) the combined non-participation percentage for non-Muslims was less than 20 percent. While 25 of the 34 regions had combined non-participation percentages greater than 40 percent for Muslim young people, only two regions (Pahlo (10) and North Panare (23)) had such high percentages for non-Muslim 15-17 year olds.

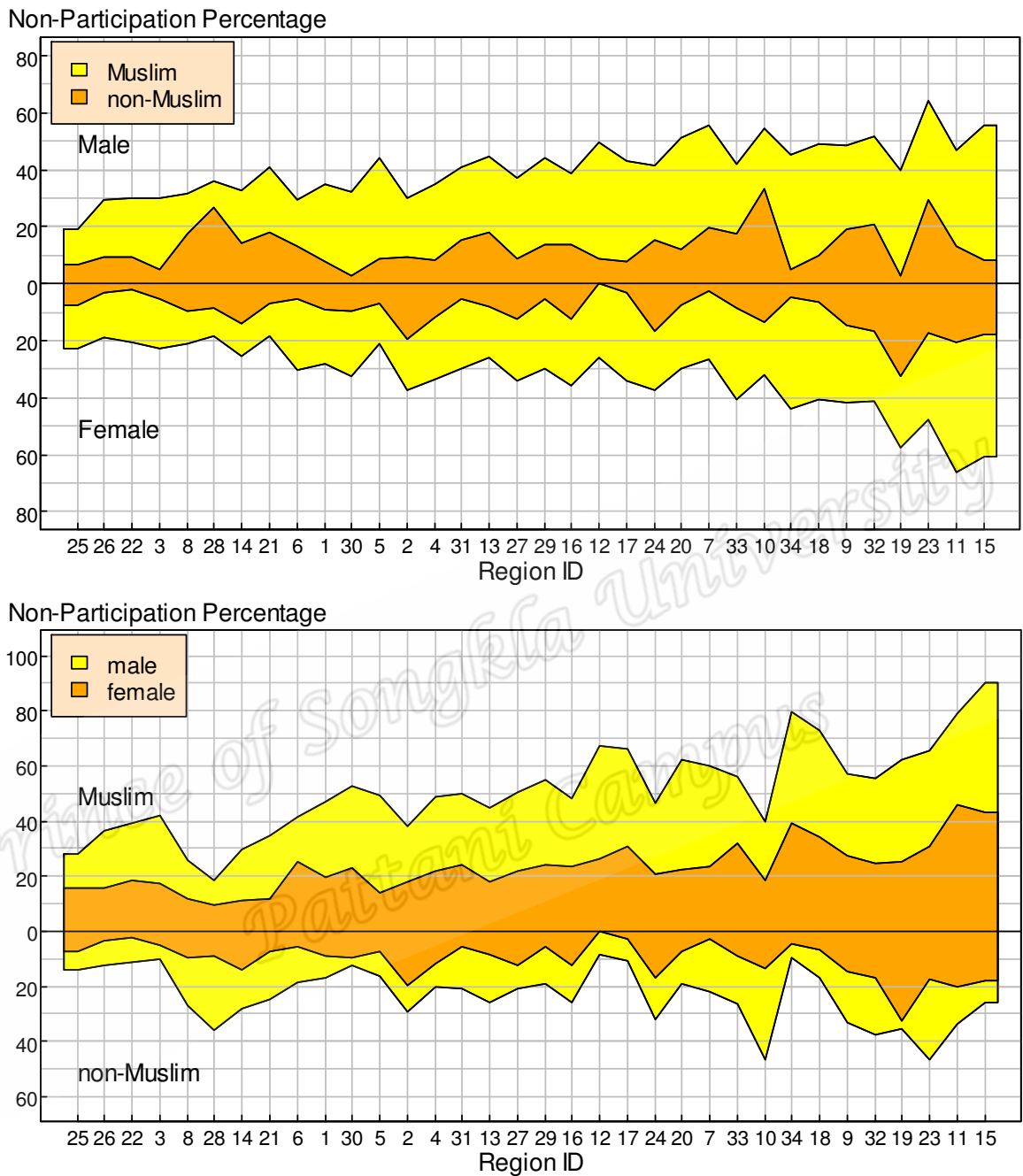


Figure 3.1: Non-participation rates of youths aged 15-17 in statistical regions of Pattani province

Figure 3.2 shows area plots of the non-participation rates in the 52 regions in Songkhla, ordered by the sum of the non-participation percentages for the four demographic groups. The upper panel compares percentages by gender whereas the lower panel shows the comparison by religion.

The lower graph shows that both Muslim males and females had slightly higher non-participation rates than non-Muslims. Only in Chalung (43) did Muslims have a combined percentage less than 20 percent for both males and females, whereas in 14 regions the combined non-participation percentage for non-Muslims was less than 20 percent. While 11 of the 52 regions had combined non-participation percentages greater than 40 percent for Muslim male, only KlongHae+KlongUtapao (42) had such high percentages for non-Muslim 15-17 year olds.

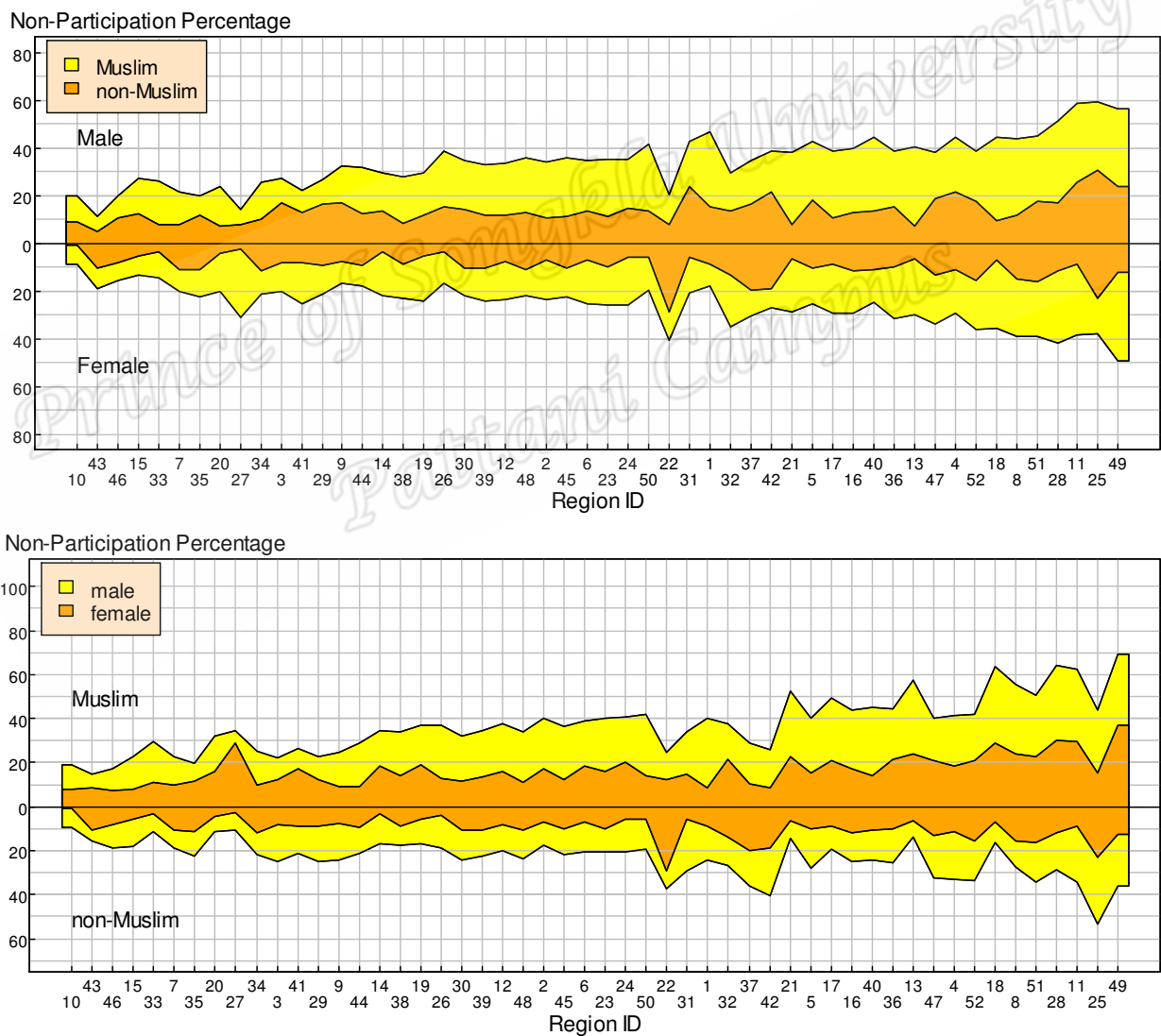
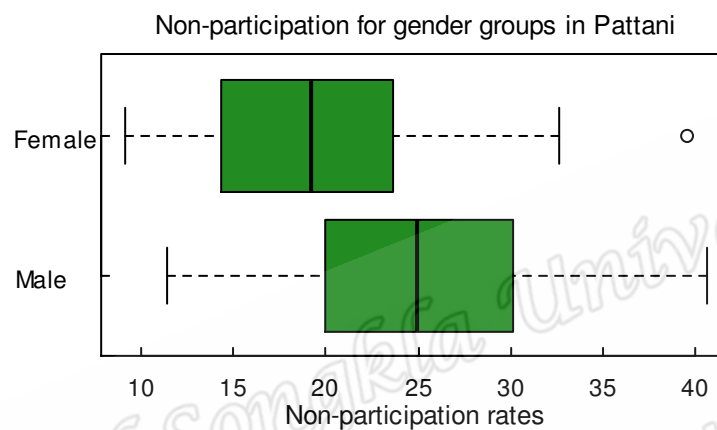


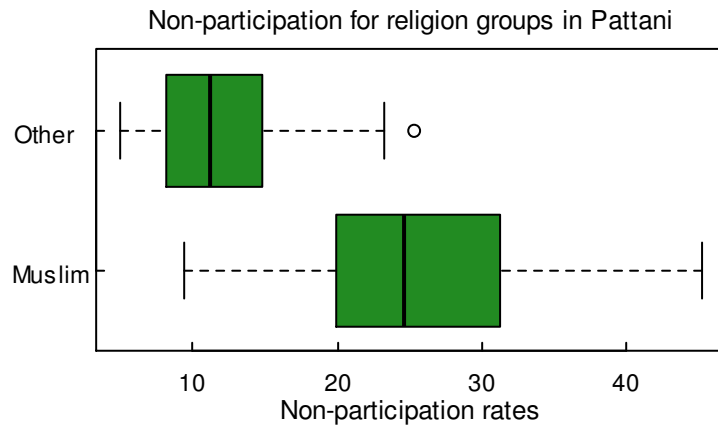
Figure 3.2: Non-participation rates of youths aged 15-17 in statistical regions of Songkhla province

Figure 3.3 shows box plots of the non-participation rates in Pattani in the gender groups (Male, Female). This graph shows that Male had higher levels of non-participation rates, with the median for males greater than 25 percent and a maximum rate of 40.6 percent in Tuyong+BangTawa (15), and females with median rate 19.2 percent and a maximum rate of 39.6 percent (in Tuyong+BangTawa (15)).



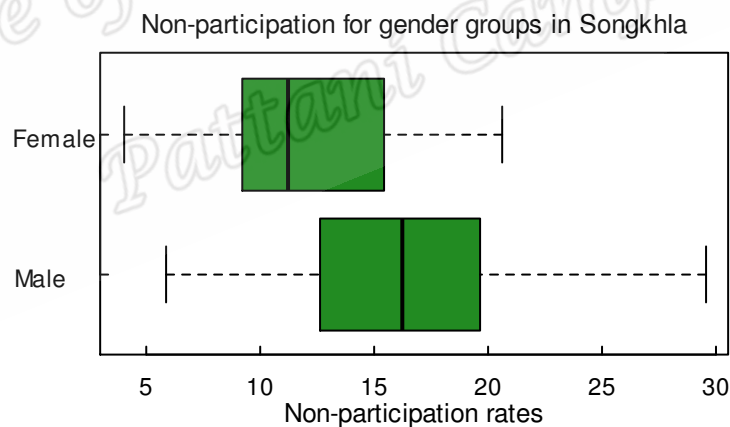
*Figure 3.3: Non-participation rates of gender groups in Pattani*

Figure 3.4 shows that the median for non-Muslim was 11.2 percent with highest rate 25.3 percent in Pahlo (10). The median for Muslim was 24.7 percent with highest rate 45.2 percent in Tuyong+BangTawa (15) which are shown on the below boxplots upper fence.



*Figure 3.4: Non-participation rates of religion groups in Pattani*

Figure 3.5 shows non-participation rates in Songkhla by gender. Males had higher levels of non-participation rates, with the median for males greater than 16 percent and a maximum rate of 29.6 percent, and females with median rate 11.3 percent and maximum rates of 20.7 percent for males and females in ThaMoSai (11).



*Figure 3.5: Non-participation rates of gender groups in Songkhla*

Figure 3.6 shows that the median for Muslim was 18.6 percent with highest rate 34.0 percent in north SingHaNakorn (49). The median for non-Muslim was 11.2 percent with highest rate 27 percent in BanNot (25).



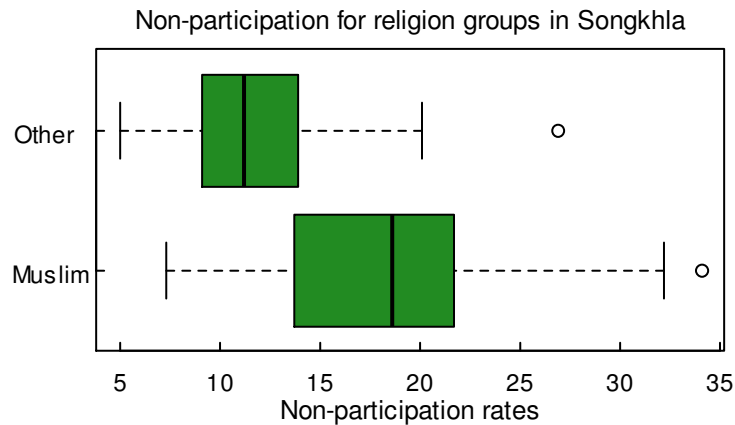


Figure 3.6: Non-participation rates of religion groups in Songkhla

Figure 3.7 shows box plots of the non-participation rates in Pattani in the four demographic groups (Muslim male (MI), Muslim female (FI), non-Muslim male (MO), non-Muslim female (FO)). This graph shows that Muslims had higher levels of non-participation rates, with the median for males slightly greater than 27 percent and females with median rate 22.8 percent and in a maximum rate for females 45.7 percent in ThungPhala (11), 43.1 percent in Tuyong+BangTawa (15) and 39.1 percent in Parai (34). The median for non-Muslim males was 12.6 percent with highest rate 33.3 percent in Pahlo (10). The average for non-Muslim females was 8.8 percent with highest rate 32.5 percent in PanareCity (19).

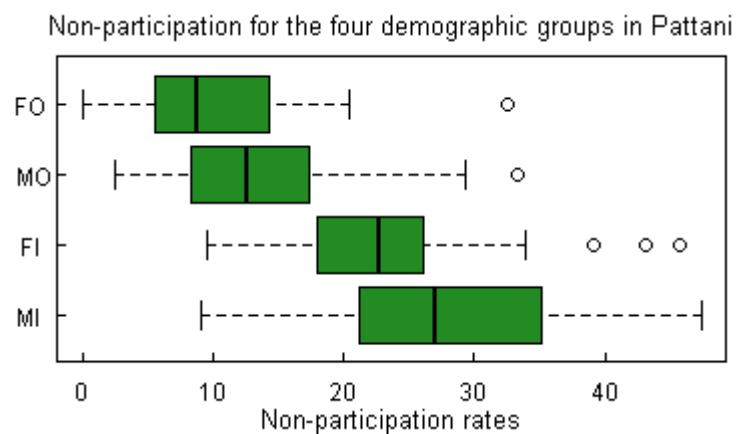


Figure 3.7: Non-participation rates of demographic groups in Pattani

Figure 3.8 shows non-participation rates in Songkhla in the four demographic groups. Muslims had higher levels of non-participation rates, with the median for males slightly greater than 20 percent and females with median rate 15.1 percent and in a maximum rate of 37.0 percent (for females in North SinghaNakorn (49)). The median for non-Muslim males was 12.9 percent with highest rate 30.4 percent in BanNot (25) and 25.4 percent in ThaMosai (11). The average for non-Muslim females was 9.2 percent with highest rate 29 percent in Sakom (22), 22.9 percent in BanNot (25), and 20 percent in SamnakKham (37).

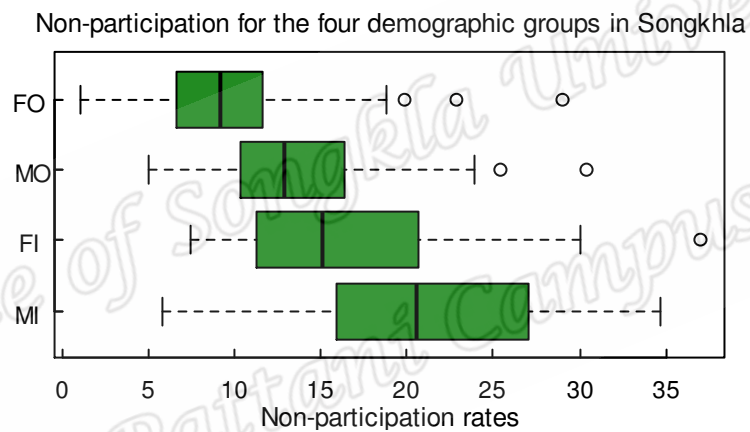


Figure 3.8: Non-participation rates of demographic groups in Songkhla