

# TOLERANCE BUT not inclusion



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

A national survey on experiences of  
discrimination and social attitudes  
towards LGBT people in Thailand





Proposed citation:

UNDP (2019). Tolerance but not Inclusion: A national survey on experiences of discrimination and social attitudes towards LGBT people in Thailand. Bangkok: UNDP.

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in more than 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

The findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed herein are entirely those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the view of UNDP. UNDP cannot guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this work. The boundaries, colours, denominations and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply on the part of UNDP any judgement of the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

Copyright © UNDP 2019

United Nations Development Programme Thailand  
12th Floor United Nations Building  
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue  
Bangkok 10200, Thailand  
 +66 2304 9191  
 +66 2280 4294


 @UNDPTHailand  
 <http://www.th.undp.org/>  
 @UNDPTHailand  
 @undpthailand  
 UNDP Thailand

Photo Credit: page 3 © UNDP Thailand; page 77 © Thanita, Wongprasert/UNDP Thailand; page 81 © UNDP Thailand

Design: Parppim Pimmaratana.



# TOLERANCE BUT NOT INCLUSION

**A national survey on experiences of discrimination  
and social attitudes towards LGBT people in Thailand**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

<b>Figures and tables</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Terminology</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Abbreviations and acronyms</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Foreword</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Executive summary</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Research objectives</b>	<b>22</b>
Increasing the knowledge base for inclusive development	22
Responding to a lack of data about LGBT people	23
<b>Research model and methods</b>	<b>23</b>
Understanding multiple factors influencing development outcomes	23
Community consultation and research design	24
<b>Surveys and focus groups</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Overview of survey sample population</b>	<b>25</b>
Sample size	25
Subgroups	25
Sample characteristics	26
<b>Scope of study in relation to intersex people</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Cultural and legal context in Thailand</b>	<b>28</b>
History of LGBT people in Thailand	28
Thai 'tolerance' and the pressure to hide and pretend	29
Terms and language	31
Legal context	32
<b>Major findings</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>General attitudes towards LGBT people</b>	<b>35</b>
Attitudes and beliefs of non-LGBT people	36
LGBT people's experience of stigma and discrimination	39
<b>LGBT health and health care access</b>	<b>43</b>
Stigma causes poor health	43
Stigma causes barriers to accessing priority health care	46

Health behaviours and HIV status	49
Knowledge of HIV status	50
<b>Family and friends</b>	<b>53</b>
Discrimination in the family	53
Family pressure to get married	53
Social networks	55
Openness	57
Acceptance	59
Social support	61
<b>School</b>	<b>63</b>
Discrimination and violence	63
Inclusion in curriculum	64
Educational attainment	65
<b>Work</b>	<b>67</b>
Discrimination	67
Workplace policies	68
Earnings	68
<b>Community and media environments</b>	<b>71</b>
Community belonging and civic engagement	71
Connection to LGBT media channels	74
<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Appendices</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Appendix A. Methodology</b>	<b>80</b>
Research questions	80
Timeline	82
Survey measures	82
Survey sampling	85
Focus group discussions	86
Data analysis	87
Survey sample population	88
<b>Appendix B. Stigma</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Appendix C. Health and health care access</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Appendix D. Family and friends</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Appendix E. Discrimination in organizational settings</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Appendix F. Community and media environments</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Appendix G. Regression analysis</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>114</b>

# FIGURES AND TABLES



Figure 1	Socio-ecological model	24
Figure 2	Social attitudes towards the five measures of LGBT acceptance	35
Figure 3	Top five general negative attitudes towards LGBT people	36
Figure 4	Attitudes towards LGBT equality rights	37
Figure 5	Public support towards LGBT policies	38
Figure 6	Perceived stigma among LGBT respondents	39
Figure 7	Percentage of LGBT respondents who experienced at least one form of discrimination in different organizations	40
Figure 8	Percent of LGBT subgroups who have contemplated suicide	44
Figure 9	Percent of LGBT subgroups who have attempted suicide	45
Figure 10	Percent of LGBT respondents who had difficulty in accessing health services	47
Figure 11	Percent of LGBT respondents who experienced at least one form of discrimination in a health care centre	47
Figure 12	Percent of LGBT respondents who had difficulty in accessing social services	48
Figure 13	Percent of LGBT respondents who recieved counselling on safe sex and substance abuse and who have been tested for STIs in the last three months	49
Figure 14	Knowledge of HIV status among LGBT respondents by LGBT sub-group	50
Figure 15	Percent of LGBT persons who experienced at least one form of discrimination within their family	53
Figure 16	Percent of LGBT subgroups who feel pressured to get married to the opposite sex	54
Figure 17:	Reason for entering into opposite-sex relationships or marriage	54
Figure 18	Average scores of interaction by and diversity within LGBT and non-LGBT subgroups	56
Figure 19	Percent og LGBT people who were open to someone in their social network	57
Figure 20	Percent of people who are open about their SOGI to at least one other person	58
Figure 21	Scores of acceptance in the family and outside world by LGBT subgroups	59
Figure 22	Percent of non-LGBT respondents who would accept LGBT individuals	60
Figure 23	Percent of LGBT people who have experienced at least one form of discrimination in school	63



Figure 24	Percent of LGBT people who have experienced at least one form of discrimination in the workplace	67
Figure 25	Percent of respondents whose workplace included a gender equality policy and who received diversity training	68
Figure 26	Scores of belonging to the LGBT community among LGBT subgroups	71
Figure 27	Scores of civic engagement among LGBT subgroups	72
Figure 28	How often do you engage in the following activities?	72
Figure A.1	Timeline and research procedures	84
Figure B.1	Average scores of perceived stigma among LGBT subgroups	92
Figure B.2	Discrimination experienced from being LGBT	93
Figure B.3	Average scores of discrimination among LGBT subgroups	94
Figure C.1	Barrier to access health care services	95
Figure C.2	Percent of LGBT people who have consumed alcohol, tobacco and other substances in the last 30 days	96
Figure C.3	Resiliences scores among LGBT and Non-LGBT subgroups	99
Figure C.4	Self-esteem scores among LGBT and Non-LGBT subgroups	99
Figure D.1	Top five form of discrimination in the family	100
Figure D.2	Percent of LGBT people who were open to at least one person by subgroup	104
Figure D.3	Percent of non-LGBT men and women who knew at least one LGBT person	104
Figure D.4	Level of acceptance among LGBT subgroups	105
Table A.1	Research Questions	81
Table A.2	Summary of survey measures	82
Table A.3	Number of FGD participants by LGBT group in each province	87
Table A.4	Socio-demographic and background characteristics of the samples	88
Table B.1	Results of T-Tests between non-LGBT men and women and their attitudes towards LGBT people	91
Table B.2	Results of multiple regression analysis predicting public support towards LGBT policies	91
Table B.3	Average scores of perceived stigma among LGBT subgroups	93
Table B.4	Percent of LGBT subgroups experienced discrimination the least and most often	93
Table C.1	Top three most important health care services for each LGBT subgroup	94
Table C.2	Percent of LGBT subgroups who report the least and most difficulty in accessing social services	96
Table C.3	Percent of LGBT subgroups who have consumed the most alcohol, tobacco and drug substances in the last 30 days	96
Table C.4	LGBT subgroups who have injected substances the most often	97
Table C.5	Knowledge of HIV status by age and LGBT subgroup	98
Table C.6	Results of T-Tests on resilience and self-esteem compared between LGBT And non-LGBT persons	99
Table D.1	Top three reasons for entering into opposite sex relationships or marriage for each LGBT subgroup	100
Table D.2	Behaviours of non-LGBT people towards LGBT family members	101
Table D.3	Percent of LGBT subgroups that had faced discrimination the least and most often in the family	102

Table D.4	Results of T-Tests of social network variables between LGBT and non-LGBT samples	102
Table D.5	Percent of respondents who reported social ties across LGBT and non-LGBT groups	103
Table D.6	Bivariate correlations between being open and seven other variables	105
Table D.7	Results of T-Tests of social support and confide in variables between LGBT and Non-LGBT samples	106
Table D.8	Lowest and highest social support and confide in scores among LGBT subgroups	106
Table E.1	Five most common discriminatory acts in different organizational settings	107
Table E.2	Results of crosstabs between LGBT and non-LGBT samples on gender diversity education and training	108
Table F.1	Descriptive statistics of community and media factors	109
Table F.2	Bivariate correlations among community belonging, civic engagement, connection to media, resilience, self-esteem, interaction in the network and quality of life	109
Table G.1	Odds Ratios (OR) for factors associated with a Bachelor's degree or higher and a monthly income over 20,000 THB	110
Table G.2	Odds Ratios (OR) for factors associated with quality of life, suicide contemplation, or knowing HIV status	112

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_11708](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_11708)

