Chiang Rai Private Residential Care Facilities Research & Survey

Operated by
Department of Children and Youth & Alternative Care Thailand (ACT)

Supported by
World Childhood Foundation, Sweden
### Background

**Research procedure** – Every private residential care facility in Chiang Rai, including institutional care homes, children’s homes, and residential schools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information Sources</th>
<th>37 Facilities</th>
<th>41 Facilities from website</th>
<th>27 Facilities</th>
<th>137 Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chiang Rai Provincial office of MSDHS</td>
<td>Department of Children and youth, registered and unregistered care facilities</td>
<td>Alternative Care Thailand (ACT) Online Survey, 2016-2017</td>
<td>Survey staff looking for home previously undocumented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Timeline**

**Project data collection**

1. **February**
   - Survey preparation and coordination

2. **March-July**
   - Implement questionnaire surveys and data collection

3. **August**
   - Compile data, analyze and organize report

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**Data Collection**

- **Distance**: 25,450 km.
- **Time**: 4 months
  - **Start**: 16/3/2023
  - **End**: 18/7/2023

**Chiang Rai**
We saw that Chiang Rai province has had at least 243 residential care facilities and 47 have closed. 174 gave permission to interview, 22 refused to be interviewed, and 196 are still open and operating.
## Big Picture

Interviewed, refused, closed, could not find

### Zone AAA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Number Found</th>
<th>Closed</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Interviewed</th>
<th>Refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001-Wiang Pa Pao</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>002-Mae Suai</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>003-Mae Lao</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>005-Pa Daet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>Number Found</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Interviewed</td>
<td>Refused</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>006-Mueang</td>
<td>92</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>007-Mae Chan</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>009-Mae Sai</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zone CCC</td>
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<td>Active</td>
<td>Interviewed</td>
<td>Refused</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>010-Doi Luang</td>
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<tr>
<td>011-Wiang Chiang Rung</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>012-Chiang Saen</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>013-Chiang Khong</td>
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<td>014-Phaya Mengrai</td>
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<td>015-Wiang Chai</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>016-Wiang Kaen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>017-Khun Tan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>018-Thoeng</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Findings

01 Private residential care
02 Children
03 Personnel
04 Perspective and reflections
05 Observations

Conclude Presentation
01 Private Residential Care Facilities
From the **196 facilities**

- **37 facilities** Registered already
- **159 facilities** Not yet registered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years opened</th>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Active</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-30</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-35</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36+</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interviewed: **37**

Registered: **30**

Refused: **7**

Unregistered: **159**

Refused: **144**

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144 homes haven’t registered for what reasons?

- Want to begin registering but do not know where to start: 3
- Didn’t know beforehand that permission was required: 8
- Don’t have a plan to register as a residential care facility: 17
- Learning about the process/gathering documents/preparing to apply: 23
- Have not applied because they know they won’t pass the requirements: 59
- Have already applied but did not pass the qualifications: 11
- Already applied, waiting to hear the results: 5

Operated By:
- 79 Foundation
- 57 Religious Institution
- 4 Other organization, group or commission
- 34 Independent Individual

140 are a group of people
Source of Funding

- Religious organization: 12% Domestic, 82% International, 94% total
- Individual Sponsors: 13% Domestic, 17% International, 30% total
- Funding Organisation: 4% Domestic, 21% International, 25% total
- Private businesses: 4% Domestic, 7% International, 11% total
- Small scale donations: 1% Domestic, 2% International, 3% total
- Government: 2% Domestic, 0% International, 2% total

Other activities/projects of each facility

- Residential care facilities proselytize along with care duties more than any other activity
- 111 Have other activities or projects
- 63 Are only a care facility

Public relations and information sharing about themselves

- 79 None
- 90 Social Media
- 6 fundraising talk
- 5 Documents (brochures, trifold)
Children
Number of Children

Chiang Rai as 6265 children while Chiang Mai has 3780 children.

Observations:
- Chiang Mai has more secondary school age than primary school age.
- Chiang Rai has more primary school age than secondary school age.
- It is likely that children in Chiang Mai can access primary school more than children in Chiang Rai.
Private children’s homes take in what types of children

1) Double orphan
2) Single Orphan
3) Poverty
4) Lack of educational opportunity
5) Children with pain, difficulties, or disabilities
6) Children with learning/mental difficulties or illness
7) Behavioral problem at risk of committing a crime
8) Homeless or missing children
9) Victims of domestic violence or being exploited
10) Neglect
11) Parents lack caregiving capacity
12) Unhealthy or unhelpful care
13) Parents with behavioral problems or illegal issues
14) Other

Number of children taken in by private homes: 138, 152, 146, 143, 35, 32, 54, 53, 58, 131, 128, 96, 80
Youngest age a home will receive a child

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,002 (16%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Facility with the most children: 578 kids

53% or 92 facilities have stateless children, altogether 1,002 kids

Facility with the most stateless children: 150 kids

...while residential care facilities in Chiang Mai have 83 stateless children, 2.3% total from 32 facilities, 22% total

Observed that most is 7 years-old, that age of entry for primary school.
Staff and volunteers with work relevant to residential care facilities: 1058

Staff that are paid: 752

Unpaid volunteers: 306

There are 12 founders or head caregivers from 5 facilities that work as unpaid volunteers.

In the year with the most:

There were 130 facilities with 1358 volunteers.

159 facilities that received 5828 visitors.

612 direct caregivers for 6265 children.

Professionals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professionals</th>
<th>Personel # facilities</th>
<th>Personel # people</th>
<th>Professional # facilities</th>
<th>Professional # people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL WORKER</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NURSE</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Knowledge/Skills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Average Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand Child Protection Act 2003</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Convention on the Rights of the Child</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Guidelines for Alternative Care</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Management</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychosocial support</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child development and child care</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction with childcare</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Self-evaluation of Knowledge/skills
That residential care facilities are interested in:

- National Child Protection Act 2003: 75%
- UN Convention on the Right of Children: 68%
- UN Guidelines for Alternative Care: 73%
- Child Protection: 49%
- Case Management: 20%
- Mental health support for children: 66%
- Child development and care skills: 62%
- Knowledge on nationality law: 55%
- Family Strengthening: 47%
- Family reunification process: 18%

**Training**

- Training for knowledge, development and childcare skills: 170
- Increase personnel and professionals: 78
- Increase time to more closely care for children: 66
- Budget, material, building: 49

**Improvements**

That would help them increase the standard of care.

**Child Protection Policy**

- Don’t have: 111 facilities (64%)
- 4 facilities have already registered
- 63 facilities have a policy 36% total

Compared to **Chiang Mai** at 57%
Challenges

Help that they desire

121 Training
106 Visitation and consulation
93 Funding
81 Register as a care facility
75 Collaboration
33 None
Indicators of religious affiliation

- Name is related to religion
- Founded or operated by religious personnel such as monks, pastors, or clergy
- Using religious teachings to teach morality for children
- Using religion as a requirement for hiring staff
- Religious activities—daily, weekly for children and staff
- Observed religious symbols
- Receives donations from religious organizations or individuals or congregations

157 facilities (90%) are religiously affiliated

- 148 (85.1%) Christian
- 17 (9.8%) Non-religious
- 6 (3.4%) Islamic
- 3 (1.7%) Buddhist

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145 facilities require children to participate in religious activities 84% total

- Christian: 139
- Islamic: 6
- Buddhist: 3
- None: 29

### Religious Affiliated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Chiang Mai</th>
<th>Chiang Rai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>88.81%</td>
<td>90.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>None</td>
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</table>

### Christian Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Chiang Mai</th>
<th>Chiang Rai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94.78%</td>
<td>94.27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Religious Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Chiang Mai</th>
<th>Chiang Rai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83.22%</td>
<td>83.33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Criteria
That are characteristics similar to a school dormitory

- All or most of the children come for the same reason...
  Education

- Children go home during Term break

- Guardians may have to pay a fee such as Money, rice, or dry food

Facilities (60%) have characteristics of a private school dormitory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for opening</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Founder has had experience in residential care before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problems in Chiang Rai (trafficking, migration, drugs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proselytizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Started as a home for HIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calling from God</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Facilities take children from outside Northern Thailand

86 Facilities:
- Founder has had experience in residential care before: 17
- Problems in Chiang Rai (trafficking, migration, drugs): 11
- Proselytizing: 9
- Started as a home for HIV: 8
- Calling from God: 6

43 Facilities take children from outside Northern Thailand
Observations

1. **Education** is an important factor making *children enter residential care and is still a main reason that organizations open residential care facilities*

2. Saw a problem than more *children do not have registered identification* than Chiang Mai

3. There are at least 6 *Islamic affiliated residential care facilities* (but none were identified in Chiang Mai)
Project Staff

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ยุทธยา วงศ์ภูมิ  
หน้า แซวี  
ประณต สิทธิพงษ์  
กัญญ์ปภัส ธีรภัทร์วีรกุล  
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Researcher
Researcher
Surveyor
Surveyor
Surveyor
Surveyor
Surveyor
Surveyor
Surveyor

Thank you
If you would like to discuss any of these findings or would like to hear more about the work being done since this survey, please contact us via oneskythailand@gmail.com