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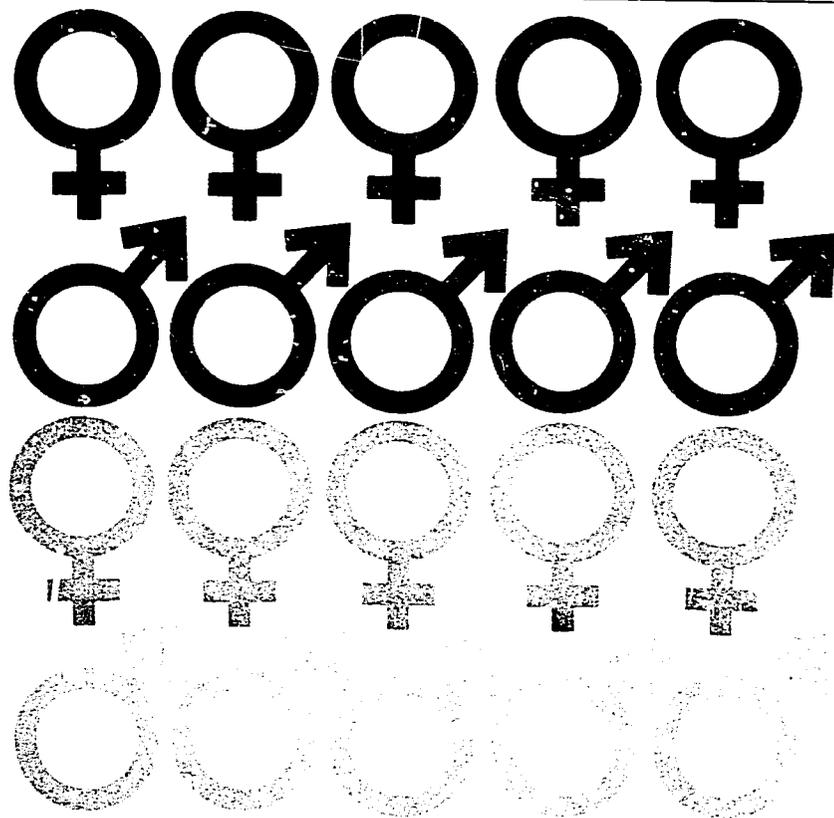
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# Selected Statistical Data by Sex

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for International Development

# ASIA

## *Thailand*

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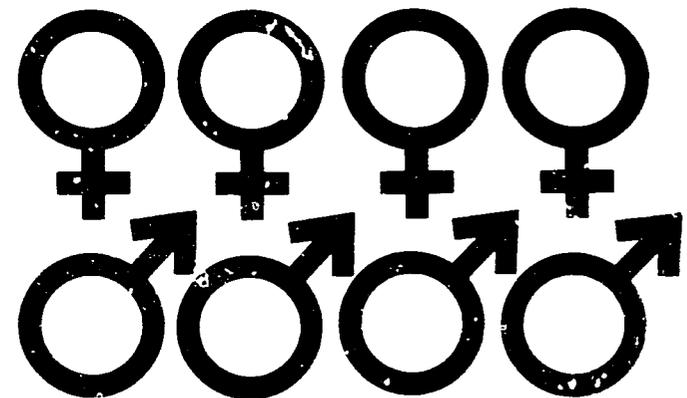


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## INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuGen) recently completed a pilot six-month project, sponsored jointly by the AID Women in Development Office (PPC/WID) and the Office of Population (DS/POP), which, drawing on existing data sources, provides AID with data disaggregated by sex, age and urban-rural residence for a variety of variables including demographic, education, health, household, income and employment. The purpose of the project was to capture and make accessible, in a convenient single location, statistical data from existing sources relevant to a better understanding of the status and roles of women in AID-participating countries. The scope of work included a data search of 69 AID-participating countries for specific variables. A listing of the countries for which searches were conducted is provided in Appendix A. A listing of the variables searched is provided in Appendix B. Appendix C presents, in matrix form, a summary of the results of the data search. More than 2,000 tables were compiled during the project (though some remain blank owing to lack of information) using a variety of national and international sources. The most commonly used sources were national censuses and surveys, statistical abstracts, and international compendia (e.g., publications from the United Nations, the Latin American Demographic Center, the International Labor Organization, and so forth). Each table is in a standard format which permits the footnoting of sources and important definitions. Further annotation is often included to indicate instances where data availability deviates significantly from the standard table outline, or where concepts and definitions used in collection or tabulation differ from internationally recommended standards.

BuGen researches were concerned with recording "hard", reliable data. Census data were generally accepted as valid. Survey data were used if they had been judged reliable by the country analysts in the BuGen International Demographic Data Center (IDDC). Projections were not used and estimates or questionable measures were generally avoided. If, of necessity, the latter were employed, caveats appear in the footnotes.

A major product of this effort is a computerized data file suitable for analysis using standard statistical packages, e.g., Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Statistical Analysis System (SAS). Data for all 69 countries are available on a single tape. A standard tape file format was prepared for all 19 tables. Information concerning the record layouts (formats) for the various types of data as well as information regarding data-file specifications is available. Beyond the basic tabular data, the tapes indicate source references, concept definitions, and any qualifying information which should be considered by the user. The computerized data file is available for use by Agency personnel on the AID computer. Arrangements for Agency users should be made through the Economic and Social Data Services Division, Office of Development Information and Utilization (DS/DIU/ESDS). The data file is also available on magnetic tape from the BuGen. Requests should be addressed to Chief, International Demographic Data Center, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233.

At this time we are making copies of the data available in hard copy booklet form, on a country-specific basis. Each country booklet contains a complete set of computer printout tables for the variables searched for that country. In those cases where the data search failed to uncover data for a variable, the table(s) appears blank in the country booklet. Copies of these country-specific booklets are available upon request from the AID Office of Development Information and Utilization (DS/DIU).

Census data on women exhibit certain limitations and biases which must be taken into account if the statistics are to be interpreted appropriately. Some of these biases are noted in the FOREWORD which follows. Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women," by Nadia Youssef, expands on the difficulties surrounding the use of women's statistics in the important area of employment.

The data capture activities comprising this project are being extended and expanded in a three-year follow-on contract with the Bureau of the Census, to begin in FY'81. The Objective and Scope of Work for that contract are reprinted in Appendix D for the purpose of informing users of these data about the directions of continuing efforts.

Finally, several tear-out copies of Reader Comments forms have been bound into this volume for use in submitting user reactions and suggestions to the DIU office in AID/Washington. We would appreciate hearing from you. Every effort will be made to improve upon the present volume so that succeeding editions become progressively more useful.

## FOREWORD

### Background

#### (a) The International Context

The decade of the seventies witnessed a growing international movement directed towards improvement in the status and roles of women worldwide. Increasingly, it became widely recognized and accepted that, while class or social ranking is a general or basic factor in all people's fate in life, women face a special problem in that there are two systems of stratification in operation. The second system concerns women's position vis-a-vis men in public and private life. It is in this sense that women are confronted with problems of discrimination peculiar to them, and it is this universal problem that lay behind the designation of the International Women's Year in 1975, followed by the current United Nations Decade for Women (1975-1985). A more recent milestone in this international women's movement was reached when, on 18 December 1979, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by a vote of 130 in favor, none against, with 11 abstentions and 11 Member States non-voting, The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Eighty-one nations are now signatories to the Convention and ratification proceedings are underway in these countries.

#### (b) The Situation in AID

During this same time, within the Agency for International Development, awareness of women as they impacted on, and were affected by, the development process also grew. Reports depicting women as victims of the development process appeared with increasing frequency, as did reports that the contributions of women to the development process were being consistently overlooked.\*

Special concern for the status and roles of women was initially provided explicit recognition in the Agency policy framework, in 1973, in Sec. 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act, otherwise known as the Percy Amendment.

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\*This perspective was also incorporated in the conceptual framework underlying the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women which states, in part: "It can be argued that the predominant economic analyses of labor and capital insufficiently trace the linkages between production systems in world economics and women's work as producers and reproducers; nor is the subjection, exploitation, oppression and domination of women by men, sufficiently explained in history." (UN: A/Conf. 94/34, 13 August 1980, p. 6)

That amendment mandated that Foreign Assistance "shall be administered so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort."

While the Percy Amendment dealt specifically with women, other broader changes occurring within the Agency (as well as within the development community generally) indirectly spotlighted the situation of women. First, the AID "new directions" mandate of 1973 focussed attention on issues of distribution and equity in the growth process. Secondly, the "new directions" approach was supplemented mid-decade with the "basic human needs" emphasis. Both orientations pushed toward greater concern for women in the process of societal change. This is the case because (1) women make up a disproportionately large portion of the poorest of the poor, and (2) women commonly bear the major responsibility for supplying themselves and their families with food, water, fuel, health care, sanitation, education, and so forth. Women are, in effect, simultaneously the group most in need and the "front line" providers of basic human needs. Development projects that overlook or misconstrue their capabilities and contributions run the serious risk of being ineffective or, even worse, counterproductive.\*

(c) Data Needs on Women

Planners and administrators who have recognized the need to take women into account, both as contributors to, and/or beneficiaries of, the development process, are often frustrated by the lack of solid, accessible statistical evidence of women's situations. In the absence of reliable data, decisions must be made on the basis of impressions, hunches, or even prejudices. At stake are substantial investments of both human and financial resources. Data bases which fail to address the unique situations of women provide little guidance for policy planning, and little basis for judging the results of initiatives taken to further women's integration in development. Hence the crucial need for a reliable, up-to-date, accessible data base on women in development.

Within the Agency, it is now generally recognized that beginning with the policy stage and continuing through the project programming, implementation and evaluation cycle, data must be obtained which reflect the differential conditions of men and women. The assumption that when benefits and costs accrue to production aggregates (ranging from nations to households), they will be felt in some comparable way by the various units (ranging from subgroup to individuals) of which they are comprised, has proven patently false. Many projects now require the gathering of baseline socioeconomic data pertinent to women's status, e.g., the sexual division of labor, decision-making in the household, the pattern of expenditure of household cash earnings and so forth. Project evaluations and impact assessments increasingly focus on

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\*See, for example, The Nemow Case, Case Studies of the Impact of Large Scale Development Projects on Women: A Series for Planners, Working Paper No. 7, September 1979, Agency for International Development, Washington,

changes in the differential access of men and women to both the means and fruits of production.\*

(d) Problems and Prospects

Problems with the statistical data base on women and women's situations in society emerge from two theoretically distinct sources. One set of problems arises from the concepts and indicators which have been used in the construction of the data base. For example, there are intrinsic limitations to operational definitions of concepts and measurements designed to capture employment trends in census practices. These combine with cultural biases against women's employment, and together result in the underreporting and undercounting of women's participation in the market place.\*\* Too often the economic value of what women do in the home and subsistence production is given short shrift in census and many survey data. Necessary changes in the concepts and the operations of data gatherers represent a challenge extending into the future, although some measure of improvement is possible in the short run in some areas.

A second set of problems with the statistical data base on women arises from the lack of availability of data at appropriate levels of aggregation; i.e, data are not disaggregated by sex. Although census and survey data have frequently been collected in such a way as to allow the tabulation of responses separately for men and women, because of the past insensitivity to questions concerning differing conditions and responses by sex, separate tabulations have either not been made or have not been reported. This is an area where improvements can be made within relatively short time periods.

One of the goals adopted by the Office of Women in Development (WID) in AID\*\*\* is improvements in the collection, reporting and analysis of data concerning the status of women in society and their role in national development. In order to further the goal of reliable information on women in development issues, the WID Office has been supporting a variety of efforts to develop a reliable and internationally comparable data base in these areas. One of these efforts has been to examine existing data sources, and, where possible, provide tabulations of the information separately by sex. The data presented in this series of country booklets represent the product of that effort.

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\*Assessing the Impact of Development Projects on Women, A.I.D. Program Evaluation Discussion Paper No. 8, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Agency for International Development, May, 1980.

\*\*Limitations and biases regarding employment statistics for women are discussed in Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women."

\*\*\*The Women in Development Office was established within the Agency to help meet the objectives of the Percy Amendment.

It is clearly recognized that the data captured in this project do not represent an ideal or complete set of information on the status and role of women necessary for project and/or program needs.\* Rather they reflect to a substantial degree what is currently accessible to the research team members. We do feel, however, that it may be useful to publicize basic data available to AID missions, generalists in the development community, and program planners who may be interested in comparisons within regions and comparisons between men and women. In addition we hope this kind of presentation will help create a demand for more detailed and sophisticated information on women in the future, especially if future publications point out current gaps in information.

An assumption underlying the project was that the availability of data on women in developing countries might remind planners of the importance of incorporating women in their programs, help suggest programs and speed up the orientation of more development programs toward women. In other words, the project was expected to have a "consciousness-raising" function.

A more specific concern however, was to build up a solid set of data on characteristics of women in developing countries which could be updated when new information became available. The 1980 round of censuses will provide more information as will the country specific studies now being done in many countries. The data base does provide a solid benchmark of what was available from the 1970s and can serve as a source for future comparisons.

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\*Because of their lack of detail, the data would not be very useful for project planning. It is possible some AID field missions, especially those with smaller staffs, will use the information in their annual Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) although many missions may be closer to the data for their own country than the compilers in Washington could be. Regional comparisons might re-emphasize the continued existence of certain problems, e.g., the relatively low life expectancy of females in South Asia.

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. THAILAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	25257860	13154121	13103739	3273865	1666504	1607361	22983995	11487617	11496378
UNDER 1	610561	304855	305706	A	A	A	A	A	A
1-4	3628707	1832482	1796225	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	3992141	2012330	1979811	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	3088202	1562832	1525370	A	A	A	A	1	1
15-19	2498977	1262683	1236294	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	2416139	1211986	1204153	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	2071114	1024650	1046464	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	1753828	883952	869876	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	1372034	692094	679940	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	1132449	568637	563812	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	976691	493725	482966	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	811993	401639	410354	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	650070	321629	329041	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	473566	228571	244989	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	734653	320336	408317	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	46092	25075	20416	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, THAILAND POPULATION CENSUS: 1960, WHOLE KINGDOM, BANGKOK 1962, TABLES 2,3.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 POPULATION WAS CLASSIFIED AS MUNICIPAL OR NON-MUNICIPAL RATHER THAN URBAN OR RURAL.

A MUNICIPAL AREA IS A LEGAL UNIT ESTABLISHED BY THE ROYAL DECREE OF THE 1953 MUNICIPALITY ACT. MUNICIPAL AREAS INCLUDE NAKHON (CITY), MUANG (TOWN) AND TAMBON (COMMUNE).

04 A MINOR DISCREPANCY OF 47 PERSONS (42 MALES AND 5 FEMALES) EXISTS BETWEEN TOTAL REPORTED POPULATION FIGURES AND THE RESPECTIVE SUMS OF AGE GROUPS (COLUMNS 1, 2 AND 3).

A NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. THAILAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	34397374	17123862	17273512	4553100	2257068	2296032	29844274	14866794	14977480
UNDER 1	1215885	612132	603753	118553	60382	57971	1097532	551750	545782
1-4	4443265	2250806	2192479	454650	232094	222556	3988635	2018712	1969923
5-9	5284891	2679168	2605723	601116	305733	295383	4683775	2373435	2310340
10-14	4562199	2309549	2252650	604857	304352	300505	3957342	2005197	1952145
15-19	3717548	1832177	1885371	579274	282273	297001	3138274	1549904	1558370
20-24	2683358	1321641	1361717	445109	216655	228454	2238249	1104986	1133263
25-29	2241460	1098083	1143377	349031	171532	177499	1892429	926551	965878
30-34	2124411	1047323	1077088	318266	158304	159962	1806145	889019	917126
35-39	1910566	952959	957607	265376	132730	132646	1645190	820229	824961
40-44	1540660	774326	766332	207673	104966	102707	1332987	669362	663625
45-49	1196572	599118	597454	154209	77069	77140	1042363	522049	520314
50-54	961979	472185	489794	130657	64427	66250	831322	407758	423564
55-59	790059	388328	401731	104187	50453	53734	685872	337875	347997
60-64	625024	300801	324223	79590	37410	42180	545434	263391	282043
65 AND OVER	1056000	463613	592387	135106	55778	79328	920894	407835	513059
UNKNOWN	43477	21651	21826	5646	2910	2736	37831	15741	19090

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1970 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, WHOLE KINGDOM, BANGKOK 1973, TABLES 3, 4.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 POPULATION WAS CLASSIFIED AS MUNICIPAL OR NON-MUNICIPAL RATHER THAN URBAN OR RURAL.

A MUNICIPAL AREA IS A LEGAL UNIT ESTABLISHED BY THE ROYAL DECREE OF THE 1953 MUNICIPALITY ACT. MUNICIPAL AREAS INCLUDE NAKHON (CITY), MUANG (TOWN) AND TAMBON (COMMUNE).

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1960. THAILAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	27356927	13904604	13452323
0-4	5037063	2583031	2454032
5-9	4073092	2090442	1982650
10-14	3138005	1610252	1527753
15-19	2539602	1301376	1238226
20-24	2469960	1263925	1206035
25-29	2121010	1083334	1037676
30-34	1796819	915161	881658
35-39	1380733	700569	680164
40-44	1142938	577407	565531
45-49	982148	493517	488631
50-54	810952	404867	406085
55-59	644539	316685	325854
60-64	484133	235062	249071
65 AND OVER	735931	326575	408355

01 ADJUSTED AT U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON 1960 POPULATION  
CENSUS RESULTS.  
02 DE JURE POPULATION.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. THAILAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	36825000	18723000	18102000
0-4	6155000	3146000	3009000
5-9	5390000	2760000	2629000
10-14	4797000	2461000	2337000
15-19	3970000	2037000	1933000
20-24	3043000	1560000	1483000
25-29	2441000	1249000	1192000
30-34	2360000	1205000	1154000
35-39	2014000	1027000	987000
40-44	1691000	858000	833000
45-49	1282000	646000	636000
50-54	1039000	518000	520000
55-59	863000	425000	438000
60-64	677000	328000	348000
65 AND OVER	1104000	503000	602000

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES:  
THAILAND, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1978, TABLE 2.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 FIGURES ROUNDED TO THE CLOSEST THOUSAND.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY CHANGWAT, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1970. THAILAND

CHANGWAT	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	34397374	17123852	17273512	4553100	2257068	2296032	29844274	14866794	14977480
KANCHANABURI	329054	164699	164355	16397	8051	8346	312657	156648	156009
CHANTHABURI	216344	109107	107237	27720	13870	13850	188624	95237	93387
CHACHOENGSAO	354521	175234	179287	27599	13586	14013	326922	161048	165274
CHUN BURI	541695	277465	264230	63478	31347	32131	478217	246118	232099
CHAI NAT	261513	126416	135097	13329	6453	6876	248184	119963	128221
TRAT	94119	48198	45921	7917	3874	4043	86202	44324	41878
THON BURI	920058	453811	466247	628015	309035	318980	292043	144778	147267
NAKHON NAYOK	163036	79830	83206	8185	3926	4259	154851	75904	78947
NAKHON PATHOM	419319	206163	213156	34300	17449	16851	385019	188714	196305
NONTHABURI	269067	135452	133615	33974	19794	14180	235093	115058	119435
PATHUM THANI	233861	116858	117003	4365	2331	2034	229496	114527	114969
PRACHUAP KHIRI KHA	249202	128519	120683	30501	15672	14829	218701	112847	105854
PRACHIN BURI	423810	211847	211963	31130	15803	15327	392680	196044	196636
PHRA NAKHON	2157303	1066745	1090558	1857297	920346	946951	290006	146399	143607
PHRA NAKHON SI AYU	501737	243041	258696	47113	23237	23876	454624	219804	234820
PHETCHABURI	289714	142301	147413	39481	19495	19986	250238	122806	127432
RAYONG	250671	127117	123554	14846	7431	7415	235825	119686	116139
RATCHABURI	482698	237663	245035	50034	29501	30473	422662	208102	214560
LOP BURI	453933	234480	219453	35711	17607	18104	428222	216673	211349
SAMUT PRAKAN	329404	163828	165576	55439	27983	27456	273965	135845	138120
SAMUT SONGKHRAM	162526	78580	83946	30540	15054	15486	131986	63526	68460
SAMUT SAKHON	200460	98197	102263	41799	20676	21123	158661	77521	81140
SARABURI	353436	175983	177453	42092	22044	20048	311344	153939	157405
SING BURI	165371	79569	85802	9050	4405	4645	156321	75164	81157
SUPHAN BURI	562008	273036	288972	26798	13164	13634	535210	259872	275338
ANG THONG	217014	104271	112743	15871	7781	8090	201143	96490	104653
KALASIN	571121	282730	288391	14960	7398	7562	556161	275332	280829
KHON KAEN	1048656	521393	527263	38171	18906	19265	1010485	502487	507998
CHAIYAPHUM	632241	314612	317629	12540	6247	6293	619701	308305	311336
NAKHON PHANOM	564879	278853	286026	20385	10059	10326	544494	268794	275700
NAKHON RATCHASIMA	1493955	747315	746640	83671	41594	42077	1410284	705721	704563

JURI RAM	799613	396809	402804	16431	8255	8166	783182	388544	394658
MAHA SARAKHAM	612832	300188	312044	19707	9819	9898	593125	290369	302756
ROI ET	785329	385199	400130	20242	10163	10079	765087	375036	390051
LOEI	324684	165236	159448	10137	5058	5079	314547	100178	154309
SI SA KET	796295	288945	407350	13662	6909	6753	782633	382036	400597
SAKON NAKHON	598334	298190	300144	18943	9369	9574	579391	288821	290570
SURIN	755283	371047	384236	16342	8195	8147	738941	302852	376089
NONG KHAI	443984	223980	220004	21150	10631	10519	422834	215349	209485
UDON THANI	1113232	559690	553542	56218	28322	27896	1057014	531368	525646
UBON RATCHATHANI	1484702	736097	748605	82714	40673	42041	1401988	695424	706564
KAMPHAENG PHET	339862	170501	169361	12378	6204	6174	327484	164297	163187
CHIANG RAI	1111607	563064	548543	34273	17433	16840	1077334	545031	531703
CHIANG MAI	1026450	518391	508059	83729	42219	41510	942721	476172	466549
TAK	217021	108128	108893	29778	14615	15163	187243	93513	93730
NAKHON SAWAN	758891	377525	381366	58751	26815	29930	700140	348710	351430
NAN	310734	155200	155474	17738	9036	8702	292996	146224	146772
PHICHIT	440460	217260	223200	29841	14474	15367	410619	202706	207833
PHITSANULOK	491886	244949	246937	33883	16239	17644	450003	220710	229293
PHETCHABUN	524791	263982	260809	16837	8369	8468	507954	255613	252341
PHRAI	365509	182629	182880	17555	8794	8761	347954	173035	174119
MAE HONG SON	104160	52598	51562	3981	2003	1978	100179	50595	49584
LAMPANG	583378	292739	290539	40100	19781	20319	543278	272958	270320
LAMPHUN	310836	156361	154475	11309	5507	5802	299527	150854	148673
SUKHOTHAI	402342	197714	204628	23875	11706	12169	378407	180008	192459
UTTARADIT	323112	162277	160835	15301	7667	7634	307811	154610	153201
UTHAI THANI	177644	87232	90412	10525	5089	5436	167119	82143	84976
KRABI	149209	76307	72902	8764	4530	4234	140445	71777	80660
CHUMPHON	235494	119005	116489	15663	7616	8047	219831	111389	108442
TRANG	326614	164112	162502	42232	21124	21108	284382	142988	141394
NAKHON SI THAMMARA	928520	463544	464976	68579	34557	34022	859941	420987	430954
NARATHIWAT	326633	163002	163631	36118	17894	18224	290515	145108	145407
PATTANI	330217	164947	165270	29264	14448	14816	300953	150499	150454
PHANGNGA	135101	70766	64335	13563	6848	6715	121538	63918	63720
PHATTHALUNG	304972	151761	153211	13336	6735	6601	291636	145026	140610
PHUKET	100021	50800	49221	34362	16957	17405	65659	33843	31816

YALA	199101	100763	98338	42229	21646	20583	156872	79117	77755
RANONG	59471	31063	28408	10301	5373	4928	49170	25690	23480
SONGKHLA	621849	309745	312104	96244	47502	48742	525605	262243	263362
SATUN	117035	59495	57540	7315	3746	3567	109720	55147	53913
SUKAT THANI	437437	219248	218189	37022	18556	18466	400415	200692	199723

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1970 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, WHOLE KINGDOM, BANGKOK 1973, TABLES 8A, 8B.

02 ABBREVIATIONS OF CHANGWAT NAMES:

PRACHUAP KRIRI KHA: PRACHUAP KRIRI KHAN  
 PHRA NAKHON SI AYU: PHRA NAKHON SI AYUTTHAYA  
 NAKHAN SI THAMMARA: NAKHON SI THAMMARAT

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1970. THAILAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND. FOR POPULATION BY RELIGION,  
NATIONALITY SEE TABLES 6B, 6C.

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1970. THAILAND.

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	34397374	17125862	1727512	4553100	2257068	2296032	29844274	14866794	14977480
BUDDHIST	32771544	16314390	16457154	4329419	2147092	2182327	28442125	14167298	14274827
ISLAMIC	1325587	661817	663770	152993	76057	76936	1172594	585760	586834
CHRISTIAN	195300	95234	100066	60595	28663	31932	134705	66571	68134
OTHERS	58245	29188	29057	6374	3304	2770	52171	25884	26287
UNKNOWN	46698	25233	23465	4019	1952	2067	42679	21281	21398

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1970 POPULATION  
AND HOUSING CENSUS, WHOLE KINGDOM, BANGKOK 1973, TABLE 11.

02 'BUDDHIST' INCLUDES CONFUCIANS.

'OTHERS' INCLUDE HINDUS AND THOSE WITH NO RELIGION.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1970. THAILAND

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	34397374	17123862	17273512	4553100	2257068	2296032	29844274	14866794	14977480
THAILAND	34022002	16904209	17117793	4330559	2128797	2201762	29691443	14775412	14916031
CHINA	311093	185085	126008	194695	113275	81420	116398	71810	44588
MALAYSIA, SINGAPOR	3894	2007	1847	946	507	439	2948	1540	1408
VIET., LAOS, CAMBOD.	29388	14692	14696	11902	5772	6130	17486	8920	8566
BURMA, INDIA, PAK.	14002	8581	5421	4841	3118	1723	9161	5463	3698
OTHER ASIAN	9823	3201	2622	2936	1651	1285	2887	1550	1337
EUR., AUSTRAL., N.Z.	6147	3367	2780	3698	2028	1670	2449	1339	1110
U.S. AND CANADA	4158	2268	1890	3380	1853	1527	778	415	363
OTHERS & UNKNOWN	867	412	455	143	67	76	724	345	379

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1970 POPULATION  
AND HOUSING CENSUS, WHOLE KINGDOM, BANGKOK 1973, TABLE 10.  
02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO LEGAL NATIONALITY AT TIME OF CENSUS.

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1970. THAILAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974-75. THAILAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	60.5	57.6	63.6
1	64.5	62.4	66.6
5	62.6	60.4	65.0
15	53.8	51.6	56.2
30	40.5	38.4	42.7
45	28.4	26.6	30.2
60	17.3	15.9	18.9

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORT, THE SURVEY OF POPULATION CHANGE 1974-1975, BANGKOK, 1977, TABLE 6, PP.64-65.

02 THE DATA ARE FOR JULY 1974 TO JULY 1975.

03 THE 1974-75 SURVEY OF POPULATION CHANGE WAS BASED ON A STRATIFIED THREE-STAGE SAMPLE OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY. THE SELECTED SAMPLE INCLUDED 35 CHANGWATS AND COMPRISED 38,000 HOUSEHOLDS AND 222,000 PERSONS. THE SURVEY CONSISTED OF 4 ROUNDS AT 3 MONTH INTERVALS FROM JULY 1974 TO JULY 1975.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974-75. THAILAND

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
1974-75	56	71	46	10	A	A	64	11	50

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORT, THE SURVEY OF POPULATION CHANGE 1974-1975, BANGKOK, 1977, PP. 26,28.

02 THE DATA ARE FOR JULY 1974 TO JULY 1975.

03 THE 1974-75 SURVEY OF POPULATION CHANGE WAS BASED ON A STRATIFIED THREE-STAGE SAMPLE OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY. THE SELECTED SAMPLE INCLUDED 35 CHANGWATS AND COMPRISED 38,000 HOUSEHOLDS AND 222,000 PERSONS. THE SURVEY CONSISTED OF 4 ROUNDS AT 3 MONTH INTERVALS FROM JULY 1974 TO JULY 1975.

A DATA UNAVAILABLE.

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF CHANGWAT  
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. THAILAND

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	13.7
MALE	14.4
FEMALE	13.1
KANCHANABURI	19.4
MALE	20.1
FEMALE	18.6
CHANTHABURI	15.3
MALE	16.8
FEMALE	13.9
CHACHOENGSAO	7.1
MALE	7.4
FEMALE	6.8
CHON BURI	24.7
MALE	27.0
FEMALE	22.5
CHAI NAT	8.9
MALE	10.0
FEMALE	8.0
TRAT	18.2
MALE	20.1
FEMALE	16.2
THON BURI	43.7
MALE	43.4
FEMALE	44.0
NAKHON NAYOK	6.2
MALE	7.0
FEMALE	5.5
NAKHON PATHOM	8.6
MALE	9.4
FEMALE	7.9
NONTHABURI	26.2
MALE	28.2
FEMALE	24.1

PATHUM THANI	14.3
MALE	15.7
FEMALE	12.9
PRACHUAP KRIRI KHA	33.4
MALE	35.0
FEMALE	31.7
PRACHIN BURI	11.6
MALE	12.7
FEMALE	10.5
PHRA NAKHUN	31.3
MALE	30.6
FEMALE	31.9
PHRA NAKHON SI AYU	6.7
MALE	7.4
FEMALE	6.1
PHETCHABURI	7.2
MALE	7.9
FEMALE	6.6
RAYONG	30.0
MALE	31.1
FEMALE	28.8
RATCHABURI	10.2
MALE	10.9
FEMALE	9.5
LOP BURI	25.0
MALE	27.2
FEMALE	22.7
SAMUT PRAKAN	23.6
MALE	23.8
FEMALE	23.5
SAMUT SONGKHRAM	6.4
MALE	6.5
FEMALE	6.4
SAMUT SAKHON	9.1
MALE	9.1

FEMALE	9.1
SARABURI	17.6
MALE	19.0
FEMALE	16.2
SING BURI	7.7
MALE	9.0
FEMALE	6.5
SUPHAN BURI	4.5
MALE	4.9
FEMALE	4.2
ANG THONG	7.3
MALE	8.3
FEMALE	6.4
KALASIN	5.5
MALE	6.0
FEMALE	4.9
KHON KAEN	9.0
MALE	9.8
FEMALE	8.2
CHAIYAPHUM	11.2
MALE	12.3
FEMALE	10.2
NAKHON PHANOM	5.7
MALE	6.3
FEMALE	5.1
NAKHON RATCHASIMA	11.0
MALE	11.7
FEMALE	10.3
BURI RAM	15.8
MALE	16.2
FEMALE	15.4
MAHA SARAKHAM	3.5
MALE	4.1
FEMALE	2.9
ROI ET	2.9

MALE	3.3
FEMALE	2.6
LOEI	14.4
MALE	15.7
FEMALE	13.0
SI SA KET	4.8
MALE	5.2
FEMALE	4.3
SAKON NAKHON	11.9
MALE	12.9
FEMALE	10.9
SURIN	4.5
MALE	4.6
FEMALE	4.4
NONG KHAI	30.3
MALE	31.5
FEMALE	29.1
UDON THANI	23.3
MALE	24.0
FEMALE	22.6
UBON RATCHATHANI	3.8
MALE	4.2
FEMALE	3.4
KAMPHAENG PHET	44.5
MALE	45.1
FEMALE	43.8
CHIANG RAI	10.9
MALE	11.5
FEMALE	10.3
CHIANG MAI	6.2
MALE	6.7
FEMALE	5.7
TAK	8.3
MALE	9.3
FEMALE	7.4

NAKHON SAWAN	17.6
MALE	18.4
FEMALE	16.8
NAN	2.9
MALE	3.4
FEMALE	2.3
PHICHIT	12.9
MALE	13.5
FEMALE	12.3
PHITSANULOK	16.9
MALE	17.9
FEMALE	15.9
PHETCHABON	32.1
MALE	33.0
FEMALE	31.1
PHRAE	3.5
MALE	3.9
FEMALE	3.0
MAE HONG SON	7.2
MALE	8.1
FEMALE	6.2
LAMPANG	4.2
MALE	4.6
FEMALE	3.7
LAMPHUN	3.7
MALE	4.0
FEMALE	3.4
SUKHOTHAI	10.2
MALE	10.6
FEMALE	9.8
UTTARADIT	8.8
MALE	9.9
FEMALE	7.6
UTHAI THANI	10.5
MALE	11.3

FEMALE	9.6
KRABI	15.6
MALE	16.4
FEMALE	14.7
CHUMPHON	14.2
MALE	15.1
FEMALE	13.3
TRANG	8.1
MALE	8.5
FEMALE	7.8
NAKHON SI THAMMARA	4.1
MALE	4.4
FEMALE	3.7
NARATHIWAT	7.9
MALE	8.3
FEMALE	7.5
PATTANI	5.6
MALE	6.2
FEMALE	5.0
PHANGNGA	16.3
MALE	19.4
FEMALE	12.9
PHATTHALUNG	8.4
MALE	8.9
FEMALE	7.9
PHUKET	15.0
MALE	17.1
FEMALE	12.9
YALA	25.2
MALE	26.0
FEMALE	24.5
RANONG	25.8
MALE	28.3
FEMALE	23.2
SONGKHLA	8.6

MALE	9.1
FEMALE	8.0
SATUN	23.0
MALE	23.9
FEMALE	22.0
SURAT THANI	12.8
MALE	13.5
FEMALE	12.1

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1970 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, WHOLE KINGDOM, BANGKOK 1973, TABLE 8A.

02 ABBREVIATIONS OF CHANGWAT NAMES:  
 PRACHUAP KRIRI KHA: PRACHUAP KRIRI KHAN  
 PHRA NAKHON SI AYU: PHRA NAKHON SI AYUTTHAYA  
 NAKHON SI THAMMARA: NAKHAN SI THAMMARAT

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 13 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, 1970. THAILAND

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	20620876	7329442	11642138	0	1143934	412130	93232
TOTAL MALES	10148217	4044691	5738048	0	218489	104962	42027
13-14	876010	872301	0	0	0	0	3709
15-19	1832177	1760280	65534	0	374	1745	4244
20-24	1321641	857564	449560	0	1841	8604	4072
25-29	1098083	272924	805137	0	3877	12993	3152
30-34	1047323	110538	914413	0	6521	13945	1906
35-39	952959	55344	872740	0	9385	13320	2170
40-44	774328	29890	719034	0	12995	11379	1230
45-49	599118	19099	552942	0	16520	9389	1168
50-54	472185	14764	427502	0	20751	8356	812
55-59	388328	13193	342777	0	24439	7360	559
60-64	300801	12141	251786	0	29577	6334	963
65 AND OVER	463613	23422	333654	0	91808	11353	2876
UNKNOWN	21651	2431	2469	0	401	184	15166
TOTAL FEMALES	10472659	3284751	5704090	0	925445	307168	51205
13-14	853752	840084	7815	0	402	1637	3814
15-19	1885571	1523814	329315	0	4551	21660	6033
20-24	1301717	515805	787145	0	11075	43304	4388
25-29	1143377	178200	904010	0	16170	41214	2475
30-34	1077088	87025	924000	0	25461	39107	1455
35-39	957607	50202	830222	0	36628	36931	1624
40-44	766332	29712	647599	0	56334	31480	1207
45-49	597454	18138	478323	0	74349	25329	1315
50-54	489794	12385	354861	0	100076	21038	1434
55-59	401731	8997	260006	0	114529	16575	1624
60-64	324223	6948	174041	0	128507	12248	2479
65 AND OVER	592387	11594	202726	0	353804	15871	8392
UNKNOWN	21826	1839	3169	0	1559	774	14485

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1970 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, WHOLE KINGDOM, BANGKOK 1973, TABLE 5.  
 02 PRIESTS ARE ASSUMED TO BE SINGLE.  
 CONSENSUAL UNIONS ARE INCLUDED IN "MARRIED".

TABLE 108. URBAN POPULATION 13 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, 1970. THAILAND.

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	3021335	1359809	1432202	0	142681	72722	13921
TOTAL MALES	1477943	723429	702549	0	21943	23363	6659
13-14	123436	123050	0	0	0	0	386
15-19	282273	276399	4959	0	21	186	708
20-24	216655	175235	39139	0	110	1171	1000
25-29	172532	77009	91803	0	287	2595	838
30-34	158304	33186	120455	0	587	3507	569
35-39	132730	14708	113385	0	869	3331	437
40-44	104966	7280	93399	0	1165	2828	294
45-49	77069	4413	68814	0	1424	2215	203
50-54	64427	3257	56848	0	2130	2031	161
55-59	50453	2704	43381	0	2477	1780	111
60-64	37410	2285	30552	0	3076	1359	138
65 AND OVER	55778	4007	39348	0	9764	2323	336
UNKNOWN	2910	896	466	0	33	37	1478
TOTAL FEMALES	1543392	636380	729653	0	120738	49359	7262
13-14	123775	122425	659	0	54	169	468
15-19	297001	264418	29380	0	422	1967	814
20-24	228454	135048	87502	0	888	4350	656
25-29	177499	54544	115138	0	1536	5790	491
30-34	159962	25996	125926	0	2925	6818	297
35-39	132646	13352	107333	0	4917	6871	273
40-44	102707	7320	81727	0	7340	6088	232
45-49	77140	4246	58213	0	9557	4921	203
50-54	66230	2753	45476	0	13597	4157	247
55-59	53734	1999	32524	0	15707	3210	294
60-64	42180	1450	20882	0	17221	2214	413
65 AND OVER	79328	2329	26441	0	46516	2630	1412
UNKNOWN	2736	500	452	0	158	164	1462

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1970 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, WHOLE KINGDOM, BANGKOK 1973, TABLE 5.

02 PRIESTS ARE ASSUMED TO BE SINGLE.

CONSENSUAL UNIONS ARE INCLUDED IN 'MARRIED'.

03 A DISCREPANCY OF 1,000 EXISTS BETWEEN THE PUBLISHED TOTAL OF URBAN MALES AGES 25-29 AND THE SUM OF THE PUBLISHED FIGURES FOR MARITAL STATUSES OF URBAN MALES AGES 25-29. CONSEQUENTLY, A SIMILAR DISCREPANCY AFFECTS RURAL MALES 25-29 (TABLE 10C). WE HAVE REPORTED THE PUBLISHED FIGURES.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 13 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, 1970. THAILAND.

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	17599541	5969633	10209936	0	1001253	339408	79311
TOTAL MALES	8670274	3321262	5035499	0	196546	81599	35368
13-14	752574	749251	0	0	0	0	3323
15-19	1549904	1483881	60575	0	553	1557	5550
20-24	1104986	682329	410421	0	1731	7433	3072
25-29	925551	195915	713334	0	3590	10398	2314
30-34	889019	77352	793958	0	5934	10438	1337
35-39	820229	40636	759355	0	8516	9989	1733
40-44	669362	22410	625635	0	11830	8551	936
45-49	522049	14682	484122	0	15096	7174	965
50-54	407758	11507	370654	0	18621	6325	651
55-59	337875	10489	299396	0	21962	5580	448
60-64	263391	9856	221234	0	26501	4975	825
65 AND OVER	407835	19915	294306	0	82044	9030	2540
UNKNOWN	18741	2035	2503	0	368	147	13688
TOTAL FEMALES	8929267	2648371	5174437	0	804707	257809	43943
13-14	724977	717659	7156	0	348	1468	3340
15-19	1548370	1259390	299955	0	4129	19693	5219
20-24	1133263	380757	699643	0	10187	38944	3732
25-29	905878	123664	789672	0	14634	35424	2484
30-34	917126	61029	800134	0	22530	32289	1138
35-39	824961	36850	722889	0	33811	30060	1351
40-44	663625	22392	565872	0	48994	25392	975
45-49	520314	13892	420110	0	64792	20408	1112
50-54	423564	9632	309385	0	86479	16881	1187
55-59	347997	6998	227482	0	98822	13365	1330
60-64	282043	5498	153159	0	111286	10034	2066
65 AND OVER	513059	9265	176285	0	307288	13241	6980
UNKNOWN	19090	1339	2717	0	1401	610	13023

- 01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1970 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, WHOLE KINGDOM, BANGKOK 1973, TABLE 5.
- 02 PRIESTS ARE ASSUMED TO BE SINGLE. CONSENSUAL UNIONS ARE INCLUDED IN 'MARRIED'.
- 03 A MINOR DISCREPANCY EXISTS IN THE 'MALES 25-29' ROW IN TABLE 10C. SEE FOOTNOTE 3, TABLE 10B, FOR AN EXPLANATION.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. THAILAND

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	15B	15B	15B	15B	15B	15B
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	21	18	23	20	21	18
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	24	21	27	24	24	20
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	27	25	31	29	27	24

01 SOURCES: POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY, IN POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO.4, NOVEMBER, 1979, TABLE 15 (FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE).  
THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1970 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, WHOLE KINGDOM, BANGKOK 1973, TABLE 5.

B CHANGED TO 17 IN 1976.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE, AND MEDIAN SIZE,  
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. THAILAND

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	188600	44063	144596
2	408895	66202	342693
3	648869	84248	564621
4	814572	94132	720440
5	876704	96560	780184
6	848734	96198	752536
7	725795	83862	641933
8	547217	64555	482662
9	366161	44524	321637
10 AND OVER	482827	87737	395090
TOTAL	5908473	762081	5146392
MEAN SIZE	5.7	5.8	5.7
MEDIAN SIZE	5.5	5.5	5.5

- 01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1970 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, WHOLE KINGDOM, BANGKOK 1973, TABLE 2.
- 02 HOUSEHOLD INCLUDES ALL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE PERSONS. A GROUP OF TWO OR MORE INDIVIDUALS, RELATED OR UNRELATED, LIVING TOGETHER WHO MAKE COMMON PROVISION FOR FOOD OR OTHER ESSENTIALS FOR LIVING CONSTITUTES A HOUSEHOLD.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. THAILAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1000 WOMEN), BY  
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974-75. THAILAND

AGE	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
15-19	84	53	90
20-24	247	168	265
25-29	255	287	258
30-34	204	191	195
35-39	154	123	159
40-44	76	69	80
45-49	15	24	17

- 01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORT, THE SURVEY  
OF POPULATION CHANGE 1974-1975, BANGKOK, 1977, TABLE 3, P. 19.
- 02 THE DATA ARE FOR JULY 1974 TO JULY 1975.
- 03 THE 1974-75 SURVEY OF POPULATION CHANGE WAS BASED ON A  
STRATIFIED THREE-STAGE SAMPLE OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY. THE  
SELECTED SAMPLE INCLUDED 35 CHANGWATS AND COMPRISED 38,000  
HOUSEHOLDS AND 222,000 PERSONS. THE SURVEY CONSISTED OF 4  
ROUNDS AT 3 MONTH INTERVALS FROM JULY 1974 TO JULY 1975.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1974-75. THAILAND

MEASURES	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR	37.00	39.00	37.00
TFR (PER WOMAN)	5.17	4.58	5.31
GRR (PER WOMAN)	2.50	2.20	2.60
NRR (PER WOMAN)	2.20	1.90	2.20

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORT, THE SURVEY OF POPULATION CHANGE 1974-1975, BANGKOK, 1977, TABLE 3, P. 19.

02 THE DATA ARE FOR JULY 1974 TO JULY 1975.

03 THE 1974-75 SURVEY OF POPULATION CHANGE WAS BASED ON A STRATIFIED THREE-STAGE SAMPLE OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY. THE SELECTED SAMPLE INCLUDED 35 CHANGWATS AND COMPRISED 38,000 HOUSEHOLDS AND 222,000 PERSONS. THE SURVEY CONSISTED OF 4 ROUNDS AT 3 MONTH INTERVALS FROM JULY 1974 TO JULY 1975.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. THAILAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	19187889	10299876	8888013	3020736	1568040	1452696	16167153	8731836	7435317
10-14	4336243	2215130	2121113	588934	298583	290351	3747309	1916547	1830762
15-19	3507431	1755807	1751624	564418	278022	286396	2943013	1477785	1465228
20-24	2492612	1257427	1235185	431662	213061	218601	2060950	1044366	1016584
25-29	2009307	1023999	985305	332205	167228	164967	1677102	856761	820341
30-34	1809691	946594	863097	290820	151361	139459	1518871	795233	723638
35-39	1586171	843309	742862	237426	124867	112559	1348745	718442	630303
40-44	1203909	677661	526248	181411	97619	83792	1022498	580042	442456
45-49	788641	492188	296453	125172	70089	55083	663469	422099	241370
50-54	514981	354190	160791	92764	55545	37219	422217	298645	123572
55-59	383533	279499	103534	67646	41896	25750	315887	238103	77784
60-64	234614	191609	43005	44416	29033	15383	190198	162576	27622
65 AND OVER	309780	255850	53930	61348	59292	22056	240482	216558	21874
UNKNOWN	10976	6113	4863	2514	1434	1080	8462	4679	3783

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE. 1970 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, WHOLE KINGDOM, BANGKOK 1973, TABLE 12.  
02 DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C., 1970.  
THAILAND.

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. THAILAND.

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	81.8	88.9	74.8	89.3	94.5	84.4	80.5	88.0	73.2
10-14	95.0	95.9	94.1	97.3	98.1	96.6	94.7	95.6	93.8
15-19	94.3	95.8	92.9	97.4	98.4	96.4	93.6	95.3	92.2
20-24	92.8	95.1	90.7	96.9	98.3	95.6	92.1	94.5	89.7
25-29	89.0	93.2	86.1	95.1	97.1	92.9	88.6	92.5	84.9
30-34	85.1	90.3	80.1	91.3	95.6	87.1	84.1	89.5	78.9
35-39	83.0	88.4	77.5	89.4	94.0	84.8	82.0	87.6	76.4
40-44	78.1	87.5	68.6	87.3	93.0	81.5	76.7	86.7	66.7
45-49	65.9	82.1	49.6	81.1	90.9	71.4	63.7	80.9	46.4
50-54	53.5	75.0	32.8	70.9	86.2	56.1	50.8	73.2	29.2
55-59	48.5	72.1	25.7	64.9	83.0	47.9	46.1	70.5	22.4
60-64	37.5	65.0	15.2	55.8	77.0	36.1	34.9	61.7	9.8
65 AND OVER	29.3	55.2	9.1	45.4	70.4	27.0	27.0	55.1	6.2
UNKNOWN	25.2	28.2	22.2	44.5	49.2	39.4	22.4	25.0	19.8

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE. 1970 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, WHOLE KINGDOM, BANGKOK 1973, TABLE 12.  
 02 DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. THAILAND.

	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5606493	2997038	2609455
6-9	2704313	1382031	1322282
10-14	2354576	1288684	1065892
15-19	465156	277897	187259
20-24	82448	48426	34022

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE. 1970 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS. WHOLE KINGDOM, BANGKOK 1973 TABLE 13

TABLE 168. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C., 1970.  
THAILAND.

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	15105755	7564877	7540878
6-9	4142650	2101510	2041140
10-14	4562199	2309549	2252650
15-19	3717548	1832177	1885371
20-24	2683358	1321441	1361717

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE. 1970 POPULATION  
AND HOUSING CENSUS. WHOLE KINGDOM, BANGKOK 1973 TABLE 13

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD,  
BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. THAILAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	37.1	39.6	34.6
6-9	65.3	65.8	64.8
10-14	51.6	55.8	47.3
15-19	12.5	15.2	9.9
20-24	3.1	3.7	2.5

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1970 POPULATION  
AND HOUSING CENSUS. WHOLE KINGDOM, BANGKOK 1973 TABLE 13

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 11 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976.  
THAILAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	16255696	9388126	6867570	2156590	1308365	848225	14099106	8079761	6019345
11-14	757842	376644	381198	31909	12662	19247	725933	363982	361951
15-19	2395824	1200702	1195122	230411	113560	116851	2165413	1087142	1078271
20-24	2232988	1223052	1009936	350140	194052	156088	1882848	1029000	853848
25-29	2013925	1189954	823971	341769	211228	130541	1672156	978726	693430
30-34	2015750	1200673	815077	318021	202132	115889	1697729	998541	699188
35-39	1841283	1115136	726147	264455	169493	94962	1576828	945643	631185
40-49	2639419	1598128	1041291	353913	227967	125946	2285506	1370161	915345
50-59	1571928	962159	609769	193727	129787	63940	1378201	832372	545829
60 AND OVER	786737	521678	265059	72245	47484	24761	714492	474194	240298

- 01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, REPORT OF THE LABOR FORCE SURVEY, WHOLE KINGDOM (ROUND 1), JANUARY-MARCH 1976, TABLE 2, P. 2.; TABLE 3, P. 30.  
THAILAND REPORT OF THE LABOR FORCE SURVEY, WHOLE KINGDOM (ROUND 2), JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1976, TABLE 2, P. 2; TABLE 3, P. 30.
- 02 THE LABOR FORCE SURVEY OF THAILAND IS AN ON-GOING BI-ANNUAL SURVEY OF A TOTAL SAMPLE OF 24,800 HOUSEHOLDS REPRESENTING THE ENTIRE POPULATION. ENUMERATION IS CARRIED OUT IN THE FIRST AND THIRD QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.
- 03 DATA FROM ROUNDS 1 AND 2 HAVE BEEN AVERAGED TO REDUCE SEASONALITY.
- 04 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO ILO STANDARD. REFERENCE PERIOD WAS THE WEEK PRECEDING SURVEY.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C., 1976.  
THAILAND.

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	27352950	13464250	13888700	4219610	2084815	2134795	23133340	11379435	11753905
11-14	4341540	2192905	2148635	626615	316185	310430	3714925	1876720	1838205
15-19	4534940	2229845	2305095	748715	367545	381170	3786225	1862300	1923925
20-24	3280120	1611440	1668680	575450	282660	292790	2704670	1328780	1375890
25-29	2739680	1340915	1398765	451970	224350	227620	2287710	1116565	1171145
30-34	2587945	1273925	1314020	412720	207420	205300	2175225	1066505	1108720
35-39	2323570	1157260	1166310	344550	173920	170630	1979020	963340	995680
40-49	3325280	1665400	1659880	469270	237590	231680	2856010	1427810	1428200
50-59	2127285	1042510	1084775	303945	149515	154430	1823340	892995	930345
60 AND OVER	2092590	950050	1142540	286375	125630	160745	1806215	824420	981795

01 SOURCES: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, REPORT OF THE  
LABOR FORCE SURVEY, WHOLE KINGDOM (ROUND 1),  
JANUARY-MARCH 1976, TABLE 2, P. 2; TABLE 3, P. 30.  
THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, REPORT OF THE  
LABOR FORCE SURVEY, WHOLE KINGDOM (ROUND 2),  
JULY-SEPTEMBER 1976, TABLE 2, P. 2.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 11 YEARS OLD AND OVER,  
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. THAILAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	59.6	69.7	49.4	51.2	62.8	39.7	61.0	71.0	51.2
11-14	17.4	17.1	17.7	5.1	4.0	6.2	19.5	19.4	19.6
15-19	52.8	53.6	51.8	30.8	30.9	30.6	57.1	58.3	56.0
20-24	68.2	75.8	60.4	61.0	68.6	53.3	69.6	77.4	62.0
25-29	73.7	88.6	58.8	75.8	94.2	57.4	73.4	87.6	59.1
30-34	78.1	94.2	62.0	77.0	97.4	56.4	78.3	93.6	63.0
35-39	79.3	96.4	62.2	76.6	97.4	55.6	79.7	96.2	63.3
40-49	79.3	96.0	62.6	75.2	96.0	54.4	80.0	96.0	64.0
50-59	74.2	92.2	56.2	64.1	86.8	41.4	75.9	93.2	58.6
60 AND OVER	38.0	54.8	21.2	26.6	37.8	15.4	41.0	57.5	24.4

01 SOURCES: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, REPORT OF THE  
LABOR FORCE SURVEY, WHOLE KINGDOM (ROUND 1),  
JANUARY-MARCH 1976, TABLE 3, P. 30.

THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, REPORT OF THE  
LABOR FORCE SURVEY, WHOLE KINGDOM (ROUND 2),  
JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1976, TABLE 2, P. 2; TABLE 3, P. 30.

02 THE LABOR FORCE SURVEY OF THAILAND IS AN ON-GOING BI-ANNUAL  
SURVEY OF A TOTAL SAMPLE OF 24,800 HOUSEHOLDS REPRESENTING THE  
ENTIRE POPULATION. ENUMERATION IS CARRIED OUT IN THE FIRST AND  
THIRD QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.

03 DATA FROM ROUNDS 1 AND 2 HAVE BEEN AVERAGED TO REDUCE  
SEASONALITY.

04 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO ILO STANDARD.  
REFERENCE PERIOD WAS THE WEEK PRECEDING SURVEY.

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS,  
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. THAILAND

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	16113180	9300235	6812945	2113620	1280005	833815	13999360	8020230	5979130
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	6417020	4942675	3474345	647270	406210	241060	5769750	4536465	1233285
EMPLOYERS	86880	71595	15285	37930	32120	5810	48950	39475	9475
SELF-EMPLOYED	6330140	4871080	1459060	609340	374090	235250	5720800	4496990	1223810
EMPLOYEES	3242030	2138590	1103440	1181075	780385	400690	2060955	1358205	702750
UNP. FAM. WORKERS	6454130	2218970	4235160	285475	93410	192065	6168655	2125560	4043095
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, REPORT OF THE  
LABOR FORCE SURVEY WHOLE KINGDOM (ROUND 1), JANUARY-MARCH 1976,  
TABLES 6A AND 6B, PP. 7-8.

THAILAND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, REPORT OF THE LABOR FORCE  
SURVEY, WHOLE KINGDOM (ROUND2), JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1976,  
TABLES 6A AND 6B, PP. 7-8.

02 DATA INCLUDE ONLY CIVILIAN EMPLOYED PERSONS.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN BHATS), BY SEX,  
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. THAILAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Benin  
Botswana  
Burundi  
Cameroon  
Cape Verde  
Chad  
Djibouti  
Ethiopia  
The Gambia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea Bissau  
Ivory Coast  
Kenya  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Mozambique  
Niger  
Rwanda  
Sao Tome and Principe  
Senegal  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Somalia  
Sudan  
Swaziland  
Tanzania  
Togo  
Upper Volta  
Zaire  
Zambia

ASIA

Bangladesh  
India  
Indonesia  
Korea  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Sri Lanka  
Thailand

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia  
Costa Rica  
Dominican Republic  
Ecuador  
El Salvador  
Guatemala  
Guyana  
Haiti  
Honduras  
Jamaica  
Nicaragua  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Peru

NEAR EAST

Afghanistan  
Cyprus  
Egypt  
Israel  
Jordan  
Lebanon  
Morocco  
Syria  
Tunisia  
Yemen Arab Republic

APPENDIX B

A List of Variables Used in the "Women in Development" Tables

"Women in Development" Tables

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
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- 6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
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- 10a. Total Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10b. Urban Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10c. Rural Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
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- 15a. Number of Literate Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 15c. Percentage Literate, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
18. Economically Active Population by Occupational Status, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
19. Income Distribution and Median Income, by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX C

### Summary of Search Results\*

\*Column numbers refer to individual data tables, as presented in Appendix B. (Multi-part data tables appear as single units with the exception of Table 6.) Countries have been grouped by geographic location. For each country, the matrix cells indicate the presence or absence of data table information. Lack of information is represented by an asterisk. Other symbols, explained in the matrix key (located at the bottom of the last page of Appendix C), describe the nature of data obtained, insofar as they conform, or do not conform, to particular standard data-table formats. The final cell in each country row contains the number of data tables (n=19) for some information was recorded. Similarly, the final row represents marginal sums for all 69 countries, indicating the number of countries for which some information for a given data table was located.

## AFRICA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Benin	STD	TOT/UR	TOT/SX	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	.	.	.	TOT	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	15
Botswana	UR	UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	UR	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	UR	UR	RC	.	UR	TOT/SX/UR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	.	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	.	.	SX/UR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	UR	.	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	RC/PC1	UR	UR	.	13
Cameroon	UR	STD	.	STD	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG	STD	STD	.	RC/UR	AG	AG	AG	UR	.	15
Cape Verde	UR	UR	.	.	TOT	UR	UR	UR	UR	.	SX/UR	.	UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	UR	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	UR	.	12
Chad	AG	.	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	14
Djibouti	.	TOT/SX/UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ethiopia	RC	AG	.	.	SX	.	.	.	.	TOT/UR	SX/UR	.	RC	RC	RC	.	UR	RC	.	RC	RC	.	12
Gambia	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	STD	.	STD	.	UR	UR	TOT	.	.	RC	.	UR	TOT/UR	AG	.	.	.	12
Ghana	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	UR	TOT	SX/UR	SX/UR	STD	STD	UR	AG/UR	AG	AG/UR	UR	.	17
Guinea	STD	.	.	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	STD	.	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	.	AG	AG	STD	.	12
Guinea Bissau	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	.	.	UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	.	AG	UR	STD	.	STD	.	.	UR	AG	.	.	STD	.	RC	AG	.	TOT	.	.	12
Kenya	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	UR	.	UR	.	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	RC	.	UR	.	.	AG/UR	.	SX/UR	14
Lesotho	UR	STD	.	.	UR	UR	UR	.	.	TOT/UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	12
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	.	STD	.	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	17
Madagascar	AG/UR	AG	AG	.	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	.	.	.	RC	.	.	UR	.	TOT	.	.	.	8
Malawi	AG/UR	TOT	.	.	UR	UR	.	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	AG/UR/ABS	SX/UR	AG/UR	.	.	14
Mali	STD	TOT	.	.	SX	STD	STD	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	.	AG	RC	.	14
Mauritania	RC	AG	.	.	SX	RC	RC	.	.	RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOT/RC	TOT/RC	TOT/RC	RC	.	15
Mauritius	UR	STD	.	.	STD	UR	.	.	UR	RC/UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	16
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	.	.	SX	UR	UR	UR	.	TOT/UR	.	.	UR	UR	RC/UR	.	UR	UR	.	UR	UR	.	12
Niger	RC/SX/UR	TOT	.	.	STD	RC	RC	.	.	TOT/RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOT/RC	.	TOT/RC	RC	.	14
Rwanda	AG	TOT/UR	.	.	STD	UR	STD	.	.	RC	RC	TOT	AG	STD	STD	.	RC	.	.	AG	STD	.	13
Sao Tome and Principe	AG/UR	TOT	.	.	STD	.	.	.	.	.	SX/UR	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	TOT/UR/ABS	.	.	.	6
Senegal	STD	AG/UR	.	.	UR	UR	.	.	.	TOT/UR	SX/UR	TOT/SX	AG	STD	.	.	UR	.	.	AG	SX	.	12
Seychelles	STD	AG/UR	.	.	STD	.	.	UR	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	UR	AG/UR	AG/SX/UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	14
Sierra Leone	AG/UR	AG/UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	SX/UR	SX/UR	.	UR	.	UR	.	TOT	.	.	.	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	13
Somalia	.	.	.	.	TOT/UR/SX	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	RC/SX/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Swaziland	AG/UR	STD	.	TOT/SX	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG	STD	STD	TOT	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	16
Swaziland	UR	TOT/SX/UR	.	.	SX	UR	.	.	.	TOT/UR	SX/UR	STD	.	RC	.	.	UR	.	TOT/UR/ABS	TOT/UR	.	.	11
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	.	.	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	TOT/SX/UR	SX/UR	TOT	STD	STD	RC	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	15
Togo	AG	STD	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	TOT	STD	AG	STD	.	.	UR	AG	STD	AG	UR	.	14
Upper Volta	TOT/RC	AG	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	RC	RC	TOT	AG	STD	RC	AG	RC/UR	AG	.	AG	.	.	14
Zaire	AG/UR	AG/UR	.	.	SX	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	RC	.	.	UR	TOT/UR	.	AG/UR	.	.	10
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	.	TOT/SX	UR	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	14

ASIA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Bangladesh	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	*	*	STD	AG	STD	STD	UR	*	16	
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STb	STD	STD	STD	STD	TOT	STD	STD	RC	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOT/UR	*	17	
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	STD	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	19
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	UR	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	16	
Nepal	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	*	STD	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	17	
Pakistan	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	16	
Philippines	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	UR	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15	
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	TOT/SX	AG	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	TOT	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	17	

L A T I N A M E R I C A

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Bolivia	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	STD	UR	SX	TOT	AG/RC	STD	RC	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	17
Costa Rica	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	AG	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	STD	19
Dominican Republic	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX	*	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	UR	UR	UR	*	15
Ecuador	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	15
El Salvador	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	UR	*	17
Guatemala	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	STD	*	*	*	UR	UR	SX/AG	AG	STD	RC	TOT	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	17
Guyana	UR	UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	UR	UR	UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/UR	RC	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Haiti	AG/UR	STD	*	*	UR	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC	*	STD	*	UR	TOT	*	STD	STD	*	11
Honduras	STD	STD	*	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX	*	AG	STD	RC	TOT	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15
Jamaica	AG/UR	UR	TOT	AG	STD	UR	UR	*	*	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	STD	UR	AG/UR	UP	UR	AG/UR	AG/UR	UR	UR	19
Nicaragua	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15
Panama	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	AG	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	*	18
Paraguay	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	TOT/SX	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	17
Peru	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	*	*	STD	UR	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	SG/UR	UR	AG	STD	STD	STD	*	16

## NEAR EAST

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Afghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	SID	IOI	SID	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	RC	*	13
Cyprus	SID	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	IOI	IOI/SX/UR/ABS	AG	SID	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	*	*	UR	SID	*	UR	UR	RC	*	SID	UR	IOI/SX/UR/ABS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG/UR	UR	IOI/SX/UR/PC	IOI/SX/UR/ABS	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	IOI/UR	SID	IOI/SX	AG	SID	*	IOI/SX/UR	UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	AG	SID	SID	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Lebanon	*	SID	*	AG	SX	*	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	*	*	UR	AG	AG	SID	SX	*	13
Morocco	SID	SID	AG	AG	SX	SX	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	RC	AG	SID	SID	AG	SID	SID	*	17
Syria	SID	SID	*	*	SID	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	SID	SID	IOI	SID	SID	IOI/SX/UR	SID	SID	*	15
Tunisia	SID	AG	AG	*	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG	UR	SID	SID	UR	UR	*	16
Yemen Arab Republic	*	UR	*	IOI	RC	*	*	*	*	IOI/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	IOI/UR/ABS	IOI/UR/ABS	*	*	12
Total of all countries with some data-table information	64	66	25	34	67	29	25	27	10	62	62	32	60	62	54	27	69	56	55	63	56	5	

## KEY

SID - Data conform to table framework.

IOI - Table contains column or row totals only.

SX - Sex distinction (total or partial) not available.

UR - Urban/rural breakdown (total or partial) not available.

AG - Age categories differ from standard table framework.

RC - Row and/or column deviation from standard table framework (other than SX, UR, or AG).

\* - Search conducted but no data found.

ABS - Table contains absolute numbers only (re: Tables 15, 16, 17).

PCT - Table contains percentages only (re: Tables 15, 16, 17).

NOTE: "SID" tables may be missing certain cells.

\*\* tables may contain figures and/or other information in footnotes.

## APPENDIX D

### "A. OBJECTIVE

"The objective of this contract is two-fold: (1) to develop and make accessible a body of reliable and internationally comparable data which will facilitate better understanding of the statuses and roles of women worldwide, and their participation in national development, and (2) to promote institutionalization of WID issues and concerns in national and international census and survey activities. Our purpose is to update, expand and make more relevant and accessible, both now and in the future, the census and survey data available to the Agency and AID participating countries pertinent to Women in Development (WID) issues and concerns.

### "B. SCOPE OF WORK

"The contractor will pursue this goal through the accomplishment of a number of basic tasks: (1) expansion of the data base of social, economic and demographic information related to the status and roles of women worldwide; (2) preparation of a hard copy publication(s) providing a worldwide statistical portrait of women, accompanied by interpretative text and an analytical critique of the indicators and the data base as they relate to an understanding of the conditions of women; (3) encouraging through consultation and coordination ongoing and contemplated BuCen programs for statistical training and technical assistance to take into consideration the needs for the conceptualization, design, collection, tabulation and analysis of data pertinent to women in development issues; (4) function as a repository for international WID data and provide dissemination of assembled international WID data base in response to user requests (U. S. and international) utilizing specific transportable medium (tape, card, diskette, etc.) as appropriate, and to include documentation; (5) preparation of special tabulations from census samples and surveys to provide data concerning WID issues which have not previously been available, e.g., micro data from censuses and surveys may be exploited to prepare data on women migrants, women-headed households, male/female income differentials; and (6) compilation of data on subject areas less frequently included in population censuses and general purpose household surveys, e.g., access to credit, political participation.

"Under this new contract agreement BuCen will (1) assess the variables included in the previous stage of work to determine whether new variables should be added to the data base, (2) extend the data capture activities to include, in addition to the 69 AID-participating countries, all countries of 5 million or more population, (3) update the data presented under the previous contract to reflect most recent information available, and (4) drawing on the information presented in this expanded data base, prepare for hard copy publication a worldwide statistical portrait of women using the most recent data available, to include interpretive text and an analytical critique of the data base.

Dissemination and utilization of these data is a primary objective. As indicated above, the data will be made available in two forms: (1) in machine-readable form according to agreed-upon file specifications; and (2) a world handbook, or regional handbooks, which select and display data from the automated file in a maximally useful analytic mode and provide(s) a critique of the data base and indicators. The BuCen will function as repository for these data, and will create a reproductive capacity and disseminate the data in response to user requests, both U. S. and international, in a form consistent with user capabilities.

"An additional priority focus in the contract effort is the institutionalization of an integrated concern and capability for assessing the roles and status of women, in a manner which accurately reflects women's real social and economic contributions and conditions in society, in national and international census and survey data collection, reporting and analysis activities. To this end, BuCen will consult and coordinate with ongoing Census Bureau programs. Examples of these programs are the Census Bureau's regular training programs for population analysis, POPSTAN workshops, assistance to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) program of national surveys on internal migration and the Survey and Evaluation Unit (SEU) Resource Support Services Agreement (RSSA) agreement with AID to assist AID-participating countries in data collection, processing and compilation efforts and to provide on-the-job training for host country nationals in data collection and information management."

## APPENDIX E

### A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women<sup>1/</sup>

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Washington, D.C.

The Agency's commitment to promoting productive employment as an integral component of its programmatic emphasis has important bearing on development efforts on behalf of women. The relationship between increasing the use of women's economic resources and improving the economic picture of underdevelopment is only now beginning to surface. AID projects have recently begun to address women in their productive role. However, fuller planning efforts are thwarted by the absence in the Third World of a system of statistics showing the reality of women's economic contribution. National censuses, which are the primary source of data for development planning, have up to now consistently undervalued the productive contribution of women to the national economy. Unless corrective action is introduced women will continue to be excluded from social and economic development planning.<sup>2/</sup>

The perennial problem is that internationally adopted standards, the operational definitions of concepts, and measures of employment are grounded in a system of identification and evaluation of economic activity based on developed and industrialized economies. Methodologically, such an approach is inadequate for developing economies, because it focuses on stable wage-earners and thereby fails to capture the totality of men's and women's productive contributions. The census statistics for women, more than for men, are fraught with ambiguities and sex related biases. This tendency is due to the interaction between two factors: (a) the inappropriate conceptualization of female labor force activity and its underenumeration by means of censuses, and (b) the cultural bias against acknowledging the types and level of work that women perform that leads to distorted reporting and recording of women's contribution to total employment.

The following pages single out some of the limitations intrinsic to current operational definitions and measurement of work in standard census practices.

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<sup>1/</sup> This is a condensed version of a larger paper entitled "Sex-Related Biases in Census Counts" in the report Priorities in the Design of Development Programs: Women's Issues, Bureau of Development Support, AID, Washington, D. C.

<sup>2/</sup> A basic critique of the situation can be found in the U.N. Secretariat "Sex Biases and National Data Systems," (ST/ESA/STAT/99), (June 1980).

## MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

Standard census practices use the labor force approach in collecting data on economic characteristics and in classifying populations as economically "active" or "inactive". According to this approach, the economically active population is identified as 1) at work for pay or profit during a specified brief period, either one week or one day; 2) with a job but not at work, or 3) actively seeking employment. This measure, originally developed in the United States during the Depression to assess the extent of unemployment, fails to capture the reality of working conditions in developing economies for the following reasons: a) much of production is family-based and for home consumption; b) the agricultural cycle generates sharp seasonal variation in activity; c) the length of working days is not uniform; d) most wage work is for daily wages; and e) individuals engage in not one, but a variety of economic activities in the course of a single year.

The flaws intrinsic to this conventional measure are more acute for women than for men because of a deeply entrenched bias against female employment. This bias takes the form of failure to report on the productive contribution of women to economic life, not only through the self-reporting process (because women do not consider their work to be economically important), but also in instructing the interviewer to accept a married woman's designation of herself as a "housewife" (hence to be counted "economically inactive") without further probing into a possible distinction between the economic and non-economic value of the activities she performs.

## THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

A rigorous interpretation of the concept "economic activity", as utilized in the labor force approach, is disadvantageous to women because of the following:

Domestic Production: The concept excludes activities connected with family production which do not result in the actual production of market goods, such as personal services and home consumption goods.

Reference Periods: Women are more likely to be misclassified as economically inactive because the reference period or time frame in which women perform work is often not according to "standard" reference periods used in the census. To facilitate accurate recall, censuses and labor surveys inquire about work performed in the last week or month. Since most men work almost every week or month of the year, the short reference period will accurately reflect men's long-term labor force status. Many women however, work irregularly, since they either constitute a seasonal labor force used to meet agricultural peak labor demands, or in urban areas, they may engage intermittently in informal sector activities.

Subsistence Activities: Women who work in traditional subsistence activities tend to be excluded from the labor force count. Many agricultural societies are characterized by heavy reliance upon traditional subsistence activities, which remain outside the sphere of formal markets although supporting a high proportion of the rural population. Work activities in those traditional societies are family labor, in-kind exchange labor, and labor provided to meet social obligations at the village level. Such work is typically regarded by enumerators as having no economic significance, often because no form of cash is exchanged. Given that the subsistence economy is mostly in female hands, excluding such forms of labor operates to decrease further the number of women reported in the statistics as part of the labor force.

Unpaid Family Workers: The category of "unpaid family labor" is meant to exclude household work such as food preparation, childcare, and care of livestock used for family consumption, but may include any farm activities which result in the cash sale of products and services.

Follow ILO specifications, most surveys and censuses require that a person work at least one-third time during the short reference period (typically the past week or month) to qualify as an "unpaid family worker". This specification has proved to be disadvantageous to women, in that the uncertainty surrounding what constitutes "one-third" of cash producing work by "unpaid" female workers in particular, are misclassified by census enumerators as "economically inactive".

Informal Sector: Women's work in informal sectors of the economy is unrecognized in census statistics. A widespread phenomenon in Third World countries, particularly in the urban areas, is the build-up of an extensive shadow economy, developing as a necessary complement to the expanding formal sector wage labor. Most activities in the informal sector are on the periphery of the job market, and these jobs are not integrated into any industry coding, or detailed occupational breakdown, as exists for the formal sector.

Since informal sector jobs often fall outside taxation structures, lack a set location to transact business, or may even be quasi-legal, the tendency is to exclude informal sector activities from the labor force count. This has led to a considerable underestimation of the number of urban women who are actually economically active.

Multiple Roles: Multiple economic roles of women are not captured in census counts. According to the standard definitions, individuals are classified as economically active or inactive on the basis of a series of questions clustered around the concept of principal economic activity. In developing economies, however, the formulation of such a question does not reflect the totality of work involvement, for both sexes are engaged in a multiplicity of economic activities at different levels of productivity.

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The rigidity of standard definitions leads to a distortion once more, and it is the women who go unreported, because their day--more so than that of men--is characterized by a constant and subtle alternation between numerous activities with both economic and non-economic significance. No statistical acknowledgement is made of women who intermittently engage in small-scale trade and in short duration income-earning activities, which are interspersed between housework.

The Underestimation of Unemployment: The standard labor force approach works to the disadvantage of including women in unemployment rates.

Many women who are unemployed are, in fact, not counted. First of all, there is a tendency among census takers to automatically attribute the status of "unemployed" housewife to a married woman who is not working at the time of the census, without probing whether or not she is currently in search of work. Further, the conventional practice of defining the actively unemployed as those who sought work in the previous week leaves out of the count the passively unemployed group of women: those wanting or needing work but who are discouraged, and the groups of women who wanted a job and would have accepted one had it been offered. Inclusion of the passively unemployed group (which may have more members among women than men) in the unemployment rate would reflect a more accurate measure of the proportion of women available for employment.

#### POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

Women will continue to be dropped from the labor force count unless more categories of activity status (full-time, part-time, seasonal worker, and the like) are introduced, unless occupational classifications are set up to fit the specific types of work women pursue, and unless interviewers themselves are trained and sensitized to probe into the economic value and functions of the activities women perform.

Assigning a social and economic value to women's labor force participation has implications beyond the improvement of statistics. The development of sensitive measures which address the critical questions "What types of work do women perform?" and "What are the occupational characteristics and skill levels of women who are active in the labor force?" directly bears upon formulation of employment policies for women.

USER COMMENTS

If subsequent efforts in this data capture/dissemination activity are to be improved in a manner maximally responsive to user needs, the major ideas for such improvement must come from the persons who actually use the data to meet policy program and project needs. This tear-out form is placed here in multiple copies to make it easy for successive users to submit constructive comments.

It would be helpful if the reader would clearly identify on this form the features of the Data by Sex booklet considered particularly effective in contributing to its usefulness. Such supportive "feedback" is necessary to ensure that the strong points of this report will be retained in the future.

It is suggested that the Introduction and Foreword be read once more before this form is completed, in order that the reader may have a clear idea of just what the data base is meant to be, as well as what it is not meant to be.

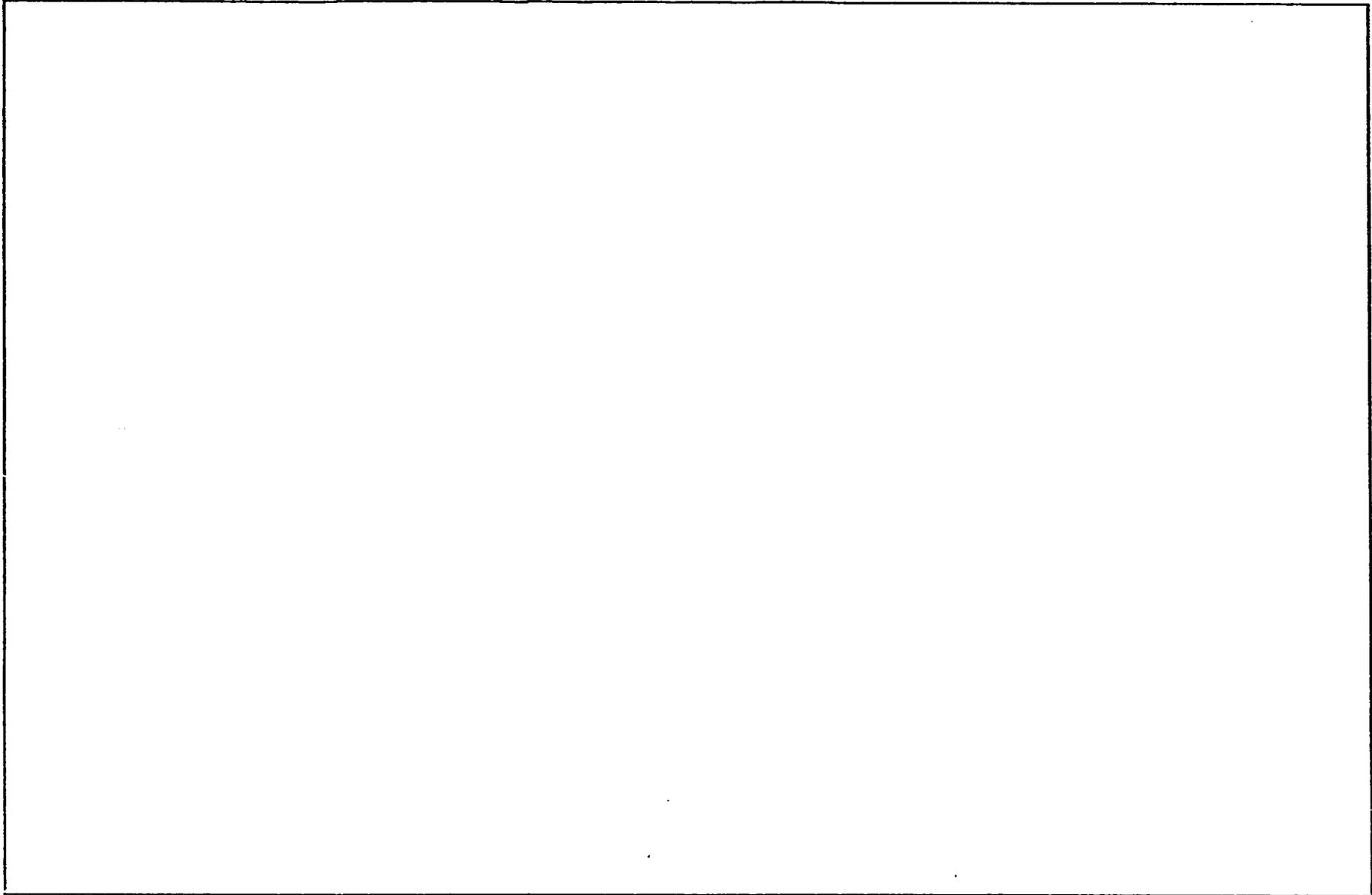
AID field officers should air pouch the completed form to the address on the left, and others mail it to the address on the right:

Statistical Data by Sex  
DS/DIU/ESDS  
AID/Washington

Statistical Data by Sex  
DS/DIU/ESDS  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D. C. 20523  
U. S. A.

Please record your comments below, on the reverse side, and if necessary, on additional sheet(s).

USER COMMENTS (continued)

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying most of the page. It is intended for user comments but contains no text.