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**REPORT**  
**ON**  
**THE SURVEY OF FERTILITY BEHAVIOR**  
**IN**  
**The Context of Demographic and Socio-Economic**  
**Development of Muslim Societies in Thailand**

1978-85/87  
1978-85/87  
7/82

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**Population Planning Report**  
**Population and Management Planning Division**  
**National Economic and Social Development Board**  
**Bangkok Thailand**  
**March, 1978**

**FORWARD**

The Survey of Fertility Behavior in the Context of Demographic and Socio-Economic Development of Muslim Societies in Thailand was conducted in 1976 by the Population Planning Sector of the Population and Manpower Planning Division, National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) in close co-operation with the Southern Rural Research Center of Prince Songkla Nakorn University with financial support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The present report is a preliminary one presenting the basic results of the survey findings. This report is a first attempt to assess level of and factors associated with fertility, the most important determinant of demographic development, of Muslim societies in Thailand. The results are fascinating and useful not only for demographers but also planners and policy makers. Further development of the study would be valuable for policy formulation and plan implementation of population and development activities.

The assistance of the Australian National University in providing NESDB with the advisory services of Dr. Gavin W. Jones, especially in the field work operations is gratefully acknowledged.

Special thanks are due to Professor Sidney Galstain, of the Brown University and Professor Warren G. Robinson of the Pennsylvania State University for their valuable suggestions. Thanks are also due to Mr. Sultan Mahmud Jahn-Director of the Pakistan Institute of Economic Development, who during his assignment with the ESCAP assisted at the beginning of the survey.

Appreciation is expressed for the close co-operation provided by the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Public Health, the National Statistical Office and the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation.

Finally, the NESDB would like to acknowledge the USAID for its generous financial support. Indeed, it is hoped that through this preliminary report, the basic results of the survey will have a wider readership. Further critical comments or suggestions would be appreciated.

**KH IT BOMBATSIRI**  
**Secretary-General**  
**National Economic and Social Development Board**  
**March, 1978.**

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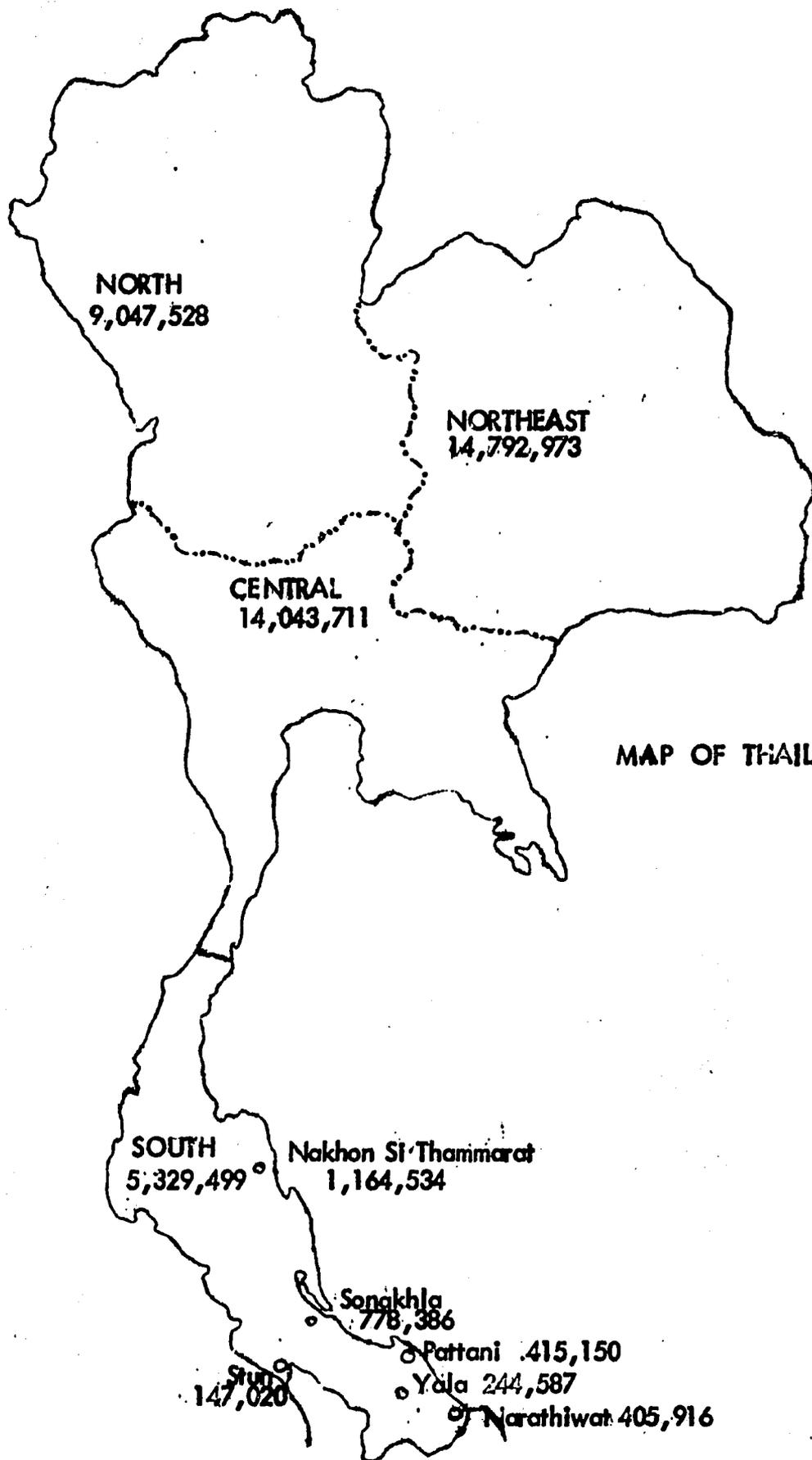
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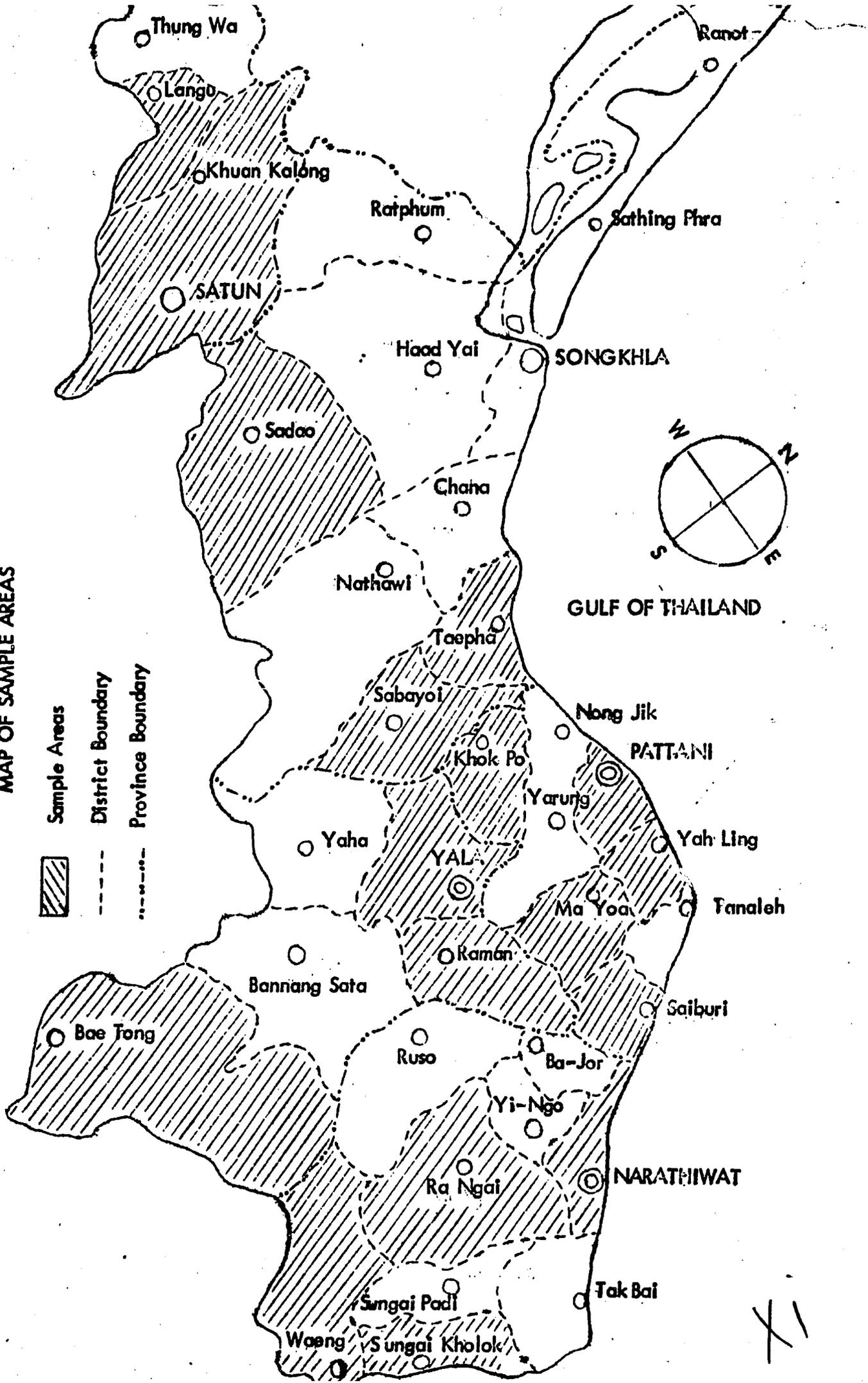
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MAP OF THAILAND

X

MAP OF SAMPLE AREAS



- Sample Areas
- District Boundary
- Province Boundary

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1. Background

Thailand is faced with developmental problems arising from the rapid increase in population, urbanization and poverty. These problems directly affect the quality of life of the nation. All attempts are being made by the government to solve these problems, the increasing enormity of the task involved is minimizing the net gains.

It is known that among many factors, religion plays an important role in demographic, economic and social development of the society. Policy makers and planners are equally concerned to know the precise relationship of factors associated with these developments. The object of this project is to assess levels of and factors associated with fertility, the most important determinant of demographic development, in Muslim societies in Thailand.

The Thai population is predominantly Buddhist. Islam is the second major religion of the nation. Thai Muslims are concentrated in the south, particularly in four provinces - Yala, Narathiwat, Pattani, Satun and five districts of Songkhla. These provinces contained more than half of all Muslims in Thailand. Although Thailand has made impressive progress in its development and family planning program for the people the services for minority groups are inadequate. This is partly due to the lack of information available about their knowledge, value system, attitude and socio-economic characteristics as related to fertility and practice of family planning. Precise information on these aspects is essential for launching more effective programs of demographic - socio - economic development.

One of the basic objectives of the Fourth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1977-1981) <sup>(1)</sup> is to reduce growth rate of population, improve quality of life and increase the level of employment. Thailand's population policy is not only emphasized on the quantity of population but also the quality of life and

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(1) Fiscal Year starts in October. The Fourth Plan has started in October 1976 and will be ended in September 1981.

distributions which includes inter-regional, urban-urban and also rural-rural migration. The government also gives more attention on the demographic and development of the minority groups. Lack of information is one of the main obstacles.

As mentioned, Islam is the second major religion of the nation. Some believe Muslim fertility is universally high and higher than that of neighbouring people of other major religions. Some studies including the one in Muslim areas of Thailand have shown results contrary to this belief. <sup>(1)</sup> The latter study suggests that fertility of Muslims in Thailand is lower than that of Buddhists and Confucianists. More investigations with larger size of sample should be undertaken in order to obtain clearer picture of fertility levels and differentials among Muslims.

The development of minority groups, particularly in rural areas is emphasized in the population policy. Considerations of reducing the inequality among urban-rural populations, majority and minority groups must receive greater attention of the policy makers and planners of demographic and socio-economic development.

While sufficient information is available with regard to the fertility level of Buddhists, present data for minority groups are inadequate and inaccurate. For effective action planners require up-to-date and reasonably comprehensive and accurate data.

## 2. Scope

It is intended to conduct a survey concerning fertility behavior as related to socio-economic characteristics of Muslims in the south. Since most Thai Muslims are concentrated in the South, it is expected that the study will provide clear picture about

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(1) Details are in Sidney Goldstein, "Religious Fertility Differentials", Population Studies (London), Vol. 24, No.3, November 1970; S.Suvipakit, "A Pilot Study of Family Health in Thai Muslim Communities in South Thailand" National Research Council, Bangkok, August, 1969; and Gavin Jones and other, Fertility and Contraception in the Rural South of Thailand, National Economic and Social Development Board, Bangkok, 1970.

this minority group as a whole. However, the utility of the study will be greatly enhanced if the survey is extended to include Muslims in Bangkok Metropolitan area.

### **3. Objectives**

The major objectives of the project are :-

1. To assess levels and differentials of fertility among Thai Muslim societies, through collecting information on such vital components as pregnancy history, family planning acceptance, number of children born alive, number of children living as related to socio - economic and demographic characteristics,
2. To obtain information on knowledge, attitude and practice of contraception; their opinions about population policy and family planning programs;
3. To ascertain desired family size as related to the use of contraceptives and means of communication about contraceptives;
4. To obtain information on the quality of life which will include education, employment status, family health, status of women, nutrition and quality of housing and physical environment, and
5. To compare fertility patterns of Muslims in urban and rural areas and assist in providing understanding of their fertility behavior necessary for formulating developmental policies.

### **4. Institutional Framework :**

The project involved an inter-agency coordination among the offices as follows:

- a) The Population Planning Sector of Population and Manpower Planning Division, NESDB carried out the survey and analysis processes. Questionnaire design, field work operations, supplies and manual processes were handled by this office. supervisory, editing, coding, programming and analyzing were also carried out at NESDB.
- b) The Southern Rural Research Center of Prince Songkhla Narakin University was responsible for consulting the suitability of the questionnaire design, selecting of enumerators, and cooperating in the pretest and field work operations. Seven staffs of this office assisted in the field supervision.

c) National Statistical Office: The Technical Division was responsible for technical assistance and designed the sample of the survey. The Data Processing Center provided assistance in key punching, transferring the punch cards into magnetic tapes and tabulations.

5) Some Selected Socio-Economic and Demographic Background of Muslim Societies

Next to Buddhism and Confucianism the largest religious group in Thailand consists of the followers of Islam. <sup>(1)</sup> The vast majority of those professing is found in the southern-most province. The chief concentration of Muslims is in Stun, Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat and some districts of Songkhla. These provinces, in which approximately 75 per cent of the population is Muslim, <sup>(2)</sup> contained more than half of all Muslims in Thailand in 1970.

An attempt is, therefore, made in this part to illustrate overall picture of socio-economic and demographic background of Muslims in provinces as mentioned.

A significant aspect of rapid population increase is the resultant problem of high density, heavy dependency burden, high proportion of young persons under 15 year of age and big size of household. According to the Census data in 1960 and 1970, Pattani had the most concentration of population with highest density but low proportion of urbanization. <sup>(3)</sup> Population density of Pattani has increased from 140 persons per square kilometre in 1960 to 164 in 1970. Table 1 shows that Stun has the lowest population density among five provinces in 1960 but Yala has taken this place in 1970.

(1) United Nations, ESCAP Country Monograph Series No. 3, Population of Thailand, Bangkok, 1976, p. 49.

(2) Gavin W. Jones, and Soonthornthum, Fertility and Contraceptive . . . . . in Rural South, I bid., p.1 .

(3) Municipal area is considered as urban.

Average household size of these provinces is in the range 4.7 to 8.8 during 1960 - 1970 period, while the dependency burden is approximately 66.8 to 90 %

As is known, these provinces are in bordering of Malaysia and are predominantly Malay speaking. Literacy rates<sup>(1)</sup> of 5 provinces were low compare to others, especially Narathiwat and Pattani. Table 1 also shows the inequality of educational opportunity of population in these areas. Songkhla and Stun seem to have better educational opportunity than Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat. In 1970, more than half of population in Songkhla and Stun had attained primary education while the others had only less than one - third. Between 1960 and 1970, the proportion of population who had attained in higher education has slightly increased. Pattani has most significant increased among 5 provinces, that is from .3 to 2.1 per cent. It is observed that proportions that have educational attainments at the secondary and higher levels are considerably lower in these five provinces compare to the region as a whole. The Government should aim at promoting "equality in education by improving and expanding education in both regional and provincial areas.

- (1) Literate persons were defined in 1970 as persons 10 years of age who were able to read and write simple statements in any language.

The participation rates of both men and women 18 years and over are relatively high, particularly for women. The high rates of women could partly be explained by liberal definition. Over 60 per cent of the employed persons are engaged in agriculture in 1970. It is not surprising that the percentage of women employed persons in agriculture is high, because it includes the unpaid family worker in this occupation category.

There was a sharp decline in the percentage of employed persons in agriculture among these provinces, except Nagaland, during 10 years period. The effect of depressing might be due to economic development system that has shifted employed persons from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations.

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**Table 1 General Characteristics of Population in 1960 and 1970**

Characteristics	1960					1970				
	Song.	Sat.	Pat.	Ya.	Nara.	Song.	Sat.	Pat.	Ya.	Nara.
<b>Density</b>	75.0	26.1	139.9	31.7	42.9	98.2	43.6	164.0	48.8	77.3
<b>Pop. in Municipal</b>	15.3	8.5	6.9	22.8	10.8	17.0	8.7	9.3	23.9	11.3
<b>Size of Household</b>	3.1	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.8	3.2	5.3	3.1	4.9	4.9
<b>Dependency Burden</b>	74.6	74.3	66.5	68.2	68.0	84.0	90.1	73.9	70.2	80.3
<b>Population Under 15</b>	40.4	40.8	36.9	39.3	30.1	42.9	43.2	39.7	41.4	41.8
<b>Literacy</b>										
<b>Total</b>	62.2	43.8	31.5	39.0	29.4	77.2	67.6	49.2	56.0	46.9
<b>Men</b>	73.2	53.4	40.3	46.8	37.7	87.0	76.9	58.0	64.4	53.1
<b>Women</b>	51.1	33.6	22.5	29.6	20.0	67.7	58.0	40.3	47.4	38.8
<b>Education Attainment</b>										
<b>None</b>	47.7	60.8	73.4	72.2	76.3	32.8	38.9	57.2	53.5	61.6
<b>Primary</b>	44.6	43.0	22.5	21.4	19.1	53.9	51.7	33.4	33.3	29.7
<b>Secondary</b>	6.0	4.2	3.2	4.4	3.0	8.9	6.4	5.7	8.3	5.0
<b>Higher than Secondary</b>	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.3	2.1	1.5	0.9
<b>Labor Force</b>										
<b>Total</b>	70.7	70.0	78.6	70.7	79.8	69.9	71.0	60.1	66.9	70.0
<b>Men</b>	81.5	85.4	81.8	84.2	84.4	76.8	82.0	74.6	74.0	78.0
<b>Women</b>	75.7	70.0	75.4	72.9	75.1	63.2	59.5	61.6	63.9	62.1
<b>Employed in Agriculture</b>	82.2	88.7	87.1	81.1	84.5	71.4	75.8	74.8	77.0	81.8

**Remark :** Song = Songkhla, Pat. = Pattani, Nara. = Narathiwat, Sat. = Satun  
Ya. = Yala

**Source :** Derived from the Census of Population 1960, 1970.  
National Statistical Office.

## CHAPTER II

### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The brief overview of the survey methodology will be described as follows :-

#### The Questionnaire :

The questionnaire was designed to provide information on social, economic and demographic development patterns. The content of the questionnaire included topics on type of family, migration history, marriage record, personal history, social status, opinion towards government's development programs, occupation and material possession, land ownership, preference for education of children, contact with the outside world, pregnancy history, desire for more children, knowledge and attitude and also practices in family planning, status of woman, sex preference of children, opinion concerning religion rules and contraception, and questions believed to be of special importance for development of the Thai Muslim societies and the nation as a whole. The questionnaire is reproduced in Appendix A.

Two sets of questionnaire were designed, men questionnaire and women questionnaire. Only one set of questionnaire was interviewed in each household. The scope of questionnaire was 61 questions with 3 additional questions on other women in child-bearing age who lived in the household. Women questionnaires were prepared to ask ever married Thai Muslim women who were in child-bearing age (15-49). Men questionnaires intended to ask to men who had current wives in child-bearing age. In situations where men respondents had more than one wife, next consideration was that at least one of his wives should be in the child-bearing age at the time of interviewing. All questions related to wife information particularly fertility and family planning must be recorded for all of his wives in this age group. Person definitions are presented in Appendix B.

The topics and wordings of the draft questionnaire were discussed twice with the Southern Rural Research Center staffs at the Songkhla Nakhon University in Pattani in order to have good and suitability questions for Muslim societies. The pretest was undertaken in order to examine the validity and efficiency of the questionnaires. It was conducted at two villages - one in municipal area and another in non-municipal area of Pattani by staffs of both offices.

It should be emphasized here that those two villages were not in the sample areas. There were some difficulties in memory and family planning questions. The revision of questionnaire was done. The questionnaire took approximately 30-45 minutes per household.

Because of the language problems, the questionnaire was translated from Thai to English and Local Malay. Persons who were not involved in the original translation translated back into Thai in order to check the accuracy against the original. It should be mentioned here that the translation must convey the same meaning in each of the three languages. It was very necessary to translate and provide wordings and questions that could be understood by even illiterate persons.

There were some problems related to the questionnaire design, particularly the questions on the list and detail characteristics of household members, the date and month of marriage, birth, death and pregnancy of respondents, and other memory questions. The questionnaire design was developed with special attention.

#### The Sample Design :

The sample of the survey consisted of 2,082 Muslim households in Pattani, Narathiwat, Stun, Yala and some adjacent districts of Songkhla. The Stratified Multi-Stage Sampling was designed for the survey. In municipal areas, a sample of 10 percent of total blocks was selected systematically with probability proportional to number of households and the household sample was random selected. The maps were used directly for the survey operations. For non-municipal areas, a number of 82 villages with probability proportional to total villages was systematically sampling. One-third of the eligible persons requirement was men. The ratio of man respondent to woman respondent was 1:2. The household selection was concentrated to household with married woman 15-49 years of age and married man who had current wife in the same age as mentioned. It should be emphasized again that in situation where man respondent had more than one wife in child-bearing age, questions on fertility were asked to all the wives in such age he had at that time. Only one interview schedule was asked for each household.

Several contingencies were built into the sampling plan. Some villages in the sample were sensitive areas and difficult to enter for the field work operation, other villages would be reserved in order to replace those villages. The table below presents the distribution of the sample of the survey.

**Table 2 : Distribution of the Sampling**

Province	Sample Household			Respondents		
	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal	Women	Men	Total
Songkhla	365	20	345	243	122	365
Stun	186	22	164	124	62	186
Pattani	676	90	578	450	226	676
Yala	386	120	266	260	126	386
Narathiwat	469	125	344	314	155	469
All Areas	2,082	315	1,697	1,391	691	2,082

To arrive at a sufficient sample intensive interviews with both married women and men whose wives in 15-49 years of age, it was very necessary to visit more houses than the number of interviews needed. More details of the sample design are shown in Appendix C.

**The Training Processes :**

This survey was conducted between end of April to first week of May 1976 by 82 enumerators - 43 men and 39 women, and 14 field supervisors - 7 from the Southern Rural Research Center and 7 from the Population Planning Sector of Population and Manpower Planning Division, National Economic and Social Development Board with 1 demographic advisor from the Australian National University.

About 95 percent of enumerators were Thai Muslims and the remainder were Thai Buddhists. The specific requirements for enumerator selection were :

a) The enumerator had to be able to read and speak both Local Thai and Local Malay. It was expected that this selection could solve language problem.

b) The enumerator should be local people who had residence in the same sample district or near-by the sample areas. This strategy was consider in order to solve problem from rumors that Thai Muslim do not trust and give information to strangers.

The enumerators were teachers in elementary and secondary schools, Ponoh teachers secondary school and vocational school graduates, educational guidance officers and under-graduate students of Songkhla Nakarin University. More than 50 per cent of enumerators had been involved with some surveys of the Southern Rural Research Center and the 1970 Population Census of the National Statistical Office.

Three days training session was carried out at the Songkhla Nakarin University in Pattani. Training course was held for two days before field work started. The trainers were the Population Planning Sector staffs. The course included a summary of population policy, national and regional development planning and also concentration of the government to develop social and economic conditions of population in special target groups. The objective of the survey, the definitions and techniques of interviewing were explained. The establishment of cordial relationships with the respondents in order to get accurate answers was also advised. After the training course, the enumerators were tested in class to check their understanding and intelligent about questionnaires, sample household selection and strategy of getting accurate information. The results were satisfactory.

A pretest for enumerators was carried out at a village of Amphur Meang (provincial district) in Pattani. The enumerators were divided into 8 groups. There was one leader in each group. All of group leaders have had experince in survey and census. The field supervisors advised and discussed with enumerators about problems encountered during the pretest. The last session of training process was discussion in class in order to exchange idea, experience concerning problems from the pretest and the ways to solve the immediate problems before the field work began.

### The Field Work and Follow-Up

Before the survey began, news released about the survey were carried out by local newspapers and radio. Visits were paid by project Director and Co-Director to local leaders: the Governors, provincial health officers, head of communes (Kamnans), head of villages (Phu Yai Ban) and many others were approached in order to explain the nature and objectives of the survey. The National Economic and Social Development Board sent request letters for co-operation to the Ministry of Interior, Governors and provincial health officers of all five provinces in the sample areas. It should be emphasized here that co-operation was perfect through out the survey.

The field work was carried out immediately after the training course. Enumerators and supervisors received identity cards, questionnaires, instruction notes and local calendar years documents before starting the field operations. Municipal enumerators were divided into 8 teams and 11 teams for non-municipal enumerators. They were accompanied by supervisors from both offices. The interviews were conducted approximately 2 weeks period. Data were collected by direct interview. The respondents were interviewed by enumerators of the same sex, except some villages in Narathiwat where were serious sensitive areas and not safe for women enumerators, men enumerators were assigned to interview respondents for both sexes.

While the field work was underway, there was a spot check of the work of each enumerator. An attempt was made to rectify errors in the field by re-visiting sample households, if necessary. The advisor, project director and co-director in turn checked the progress of each team of respondents through unannounced spot visit. The main objectives of field work checks were : to test whether the enumerator in fact made all the interviews claimed; whether his or her response rate was satisfactory; whether he or she asked the questions, and interpreted and recorded the answers, in accordance with instructions. It was discovered from the field operations that additional questions related to other eligible women in each household were used only less than 10 percent of the total respondents. The field work in municipal areas presented fewer problems than in non-municipal areas.

All enumerators were instructed to repeat the questions particularly the open-ended questions in order to avoid the "not applicable or not stated" answers. The close co-ordination of the staffs from both offices made the efficiency of the organization in the field, in the office and in the communication between two.

In situation where men respondents were in the field when the enumerators visited, re-visiting was attempted. After two calls, enumerators changed the schedule time to contact household from the day time to evening or at night. Although time schedule had changed, the respondents did not refuse to be interviewed. It is worth to mentioned that the public was very co-operative through out the survey.

#### Editing and Coding Operations :

It was necessary to have trained persons to carry out the editing and coding operations, Six well trained staffs of the Population Planning Sector were assigned to edit the complete questionnaires. It was agreed in principal at the beginning that the questionnaires should be checked approximately 10 percent of all questionnaires. Results of editing presented that there were some errors on fertility behavior, memory and age of respondents. There remains the question whether all, or only a sample of the questionnaires, should be edited. No general rule could be laid down, since the decision was depend on balancing of the various error-risks. But experience of research surveys, in which some inexperienced field-workers have been used, suggested that a thorough and complete edit paid handsomely. It was agreed that all questionnaires should be checked in order to have good quality of data.

Editing of the survey schedules is certainly the least exciting part of a survey. Although the work tended to be slow and lack of interest, editors attempted to check and develop the questionnaires.

The first point was to check the completeness. If enumerators had forgotten to ask a question or to record the answer, it might be possible to deduce from other data on the questionnaire what the answer should have been and thus to fill the gap at the editing stage. Checking the completeness of the answers recorded for open-ended questions was virtually impossible. If there were many problems in some questionnaires, re-interviewed had to be done.

Second point was to check the accuracy of the answers. It was not enough to check that all questions were answered. The accuracy of the answers should be very important job to work. The inconsistencies should be looked for.

The third point was to check the uniformity. The editors kept a keen look-out for any lack of uniformity in the way data have been collected on the replies recorded.

When questionnaires were edited and field follow-up was done, they were ready for coding. Eight experienced coders carried out coding operations with close supervisors of the Population Planning staffs. Before the coding started, the coding instructions were reviewed. All of the information for each respondent was coded. To minimize coding errors, spot-checking for inaccurate coders was managed by supervisors. The errors were discussed. Information of each respondent was coded on 7-11 punch cards. The number of punch cards used depended upon size of the household.

The last step of coding operations was the consistency checks which were done by hand and by computer. The punch cards were transferred onto magnetic tapes by computer at the Data Processing Office of the National Statistical Office.

### Notes on Problems of Survey Methodology.

#### 1. Problems of questionnaires designed

a) Scope of the draft questionnaires was 100 questions. The topic and wording were discussed twice in order to have good and suitability questions. After the pretest of the questionnaires was done, the questions were reduced to 81 questions.

b) Although questions on the list and characteristics of household members were very useful, it was difficult to get complete information. They were omitted.

#### 2. Problems on field work operations.

a) Time frame has to be extended due to problem of inefficiency transportation, heavy rains, and also election campaign and political situation. The field work operations were postponed to carry out after the election campaign in April 1976.

b) Some sample villages were changed according to security. The field operation time was the beginning of rainy season in the south that caused transportation problems.

c) Enumerators could not carry out the field work in some sample villages and some E.D. block in municipal area because there were fewer Muslim households than the sample size. Reserved villages and E.D. block were used. This delayed the field work time.

d) Problems as mentioned increased costs of the survey budget.

### 3. Problems related to enumerators

a) Enumerators selection was quite difficult because this survey required enumerators who could speak both local Thai and local Malay. It took time to get qualified enumerators as mentioned.

b) Three days training course might be not enough for inexperience enumerators. Supervisors had to pay more attentions with them.

c) It was agreed in principal that enumerators would interview respondents of the same sex. This agreement had to be changed for some sensitive villages because it was difficult for women enumerators to enter. Men enumerators were assigned to interview respondents for both sexes.

### 4. Problems related to respondents:

a) Respondent's memory was the major problem particularly memory of age, number of children ever born and children who died, etc.

b) Respondents felt reluctant and embarrassed to answer the questions. Enumerators had to make cordial relationship with them and repeated the questions. This delayed the interview time.

c) It was difficult to interpret the opinions of the respondents' spouses because the answers were not their own opinions, the respondents answered for them. The results were in doubted.

5. Data processing problems :

- a) All questionnaires were edited, checking the completeness of the open-ended answers was difficult, some questionnaires had to be reinterviewed.
- b) Errors related to respondent's memory were main problems, editors tried to correct by comparing with other sections, for example, fertility and pregnancy history in order to get more accurate and more consistency data.
- c) Coding instructions were designed separately between men and women respondents. It was observed that men respondents' answers were more complicated.
- d) Data processing was delayed because the computer time was not available. Programmer had to be concentrated on tabulations particularly in fertility, migration, spouse's occupation and education.

## CHAPTER III

### SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS.

This chapter presents summary of the findings from the survey. The full analysis of the data received will be in a lengthy process. Summary tables are also illustrated to present some of the main Survey findings. The detail tabulations of the survey data are presented in Appendix D.

#### Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

##### 1. Age and Sex Composition :

Women respondents at the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups constituted the highest percentage among all groups. But men respondents are concentrated in the 45-49 and 35-49 age groups. Table 3 and Figure 1 present the age distribution of respondents in the survey by residence.

##### 2. Type and Size of the Thai Muslim Household :<sup>(1)</sup>

There are three basic types of households - nuclear,<sup>(2)</sup> extended<sup>(3)</sup> and other types<sup>(4)</sup> of family. Table 4 shows type and size of Thai Muslim's household. It is observed from the table that the majority of Thai Muslim's household is nuclear. This is similar to the regional structure and the country as a whole. It might be true to say that type of family has

- (1) Household is defined as the composite of individuals residing in the same house and taking their meals together regardless of which family each individual belonged.
- (2) Nuclear : Consists of father, mother and their children, or only one household head with his children.
- (3) Extended : Consists of nuclear family's members plus his or her relatives (husband and/or wife) for example, grand fathers, grand mothers, brothers, sisters and other relatives.
- (4) Other types : Consists of members of nuclear and/or extended family living with other who are not relatives, for example, employee, servants, etc.

**Table 3 Age Structure of Respondents by Sex and Residence**

Age Group	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal
<b>Women Respondents</b>			
15 - 19	8.0	6.2	8.4
20 - 24	19.7	18.3	20.2
25 - 29	17.5	17.5	17.5
30 - 34	14.9	16.0	14.6
35 - 39	16.1	16.0	16.1
40 - 44	13.4	13.6	13.3
45 - 49	10.4	12.5	9.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>1,134</b>
<b>Men Respondents</b>			
15 - 19	1.0	0.0	1.2
20 - 24	5.2	2.3	5.9
25 - 29	13.5	9.4	14.4
30 - 34	15.9	18.7	15.3
35 - 39	18.8	21.9	18.1
40 - 44	16.7	14.8	17.1
45 - 49	19.4	21.9	18.7
50 - 54	6.5	10.2	5.7
55 - 59	2.0	0.0	2.5
60 - 64	0.3	0.8	0.2
65+	0.6	0.0	0.7
Not Stated	0.1	0.0	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>563</b>

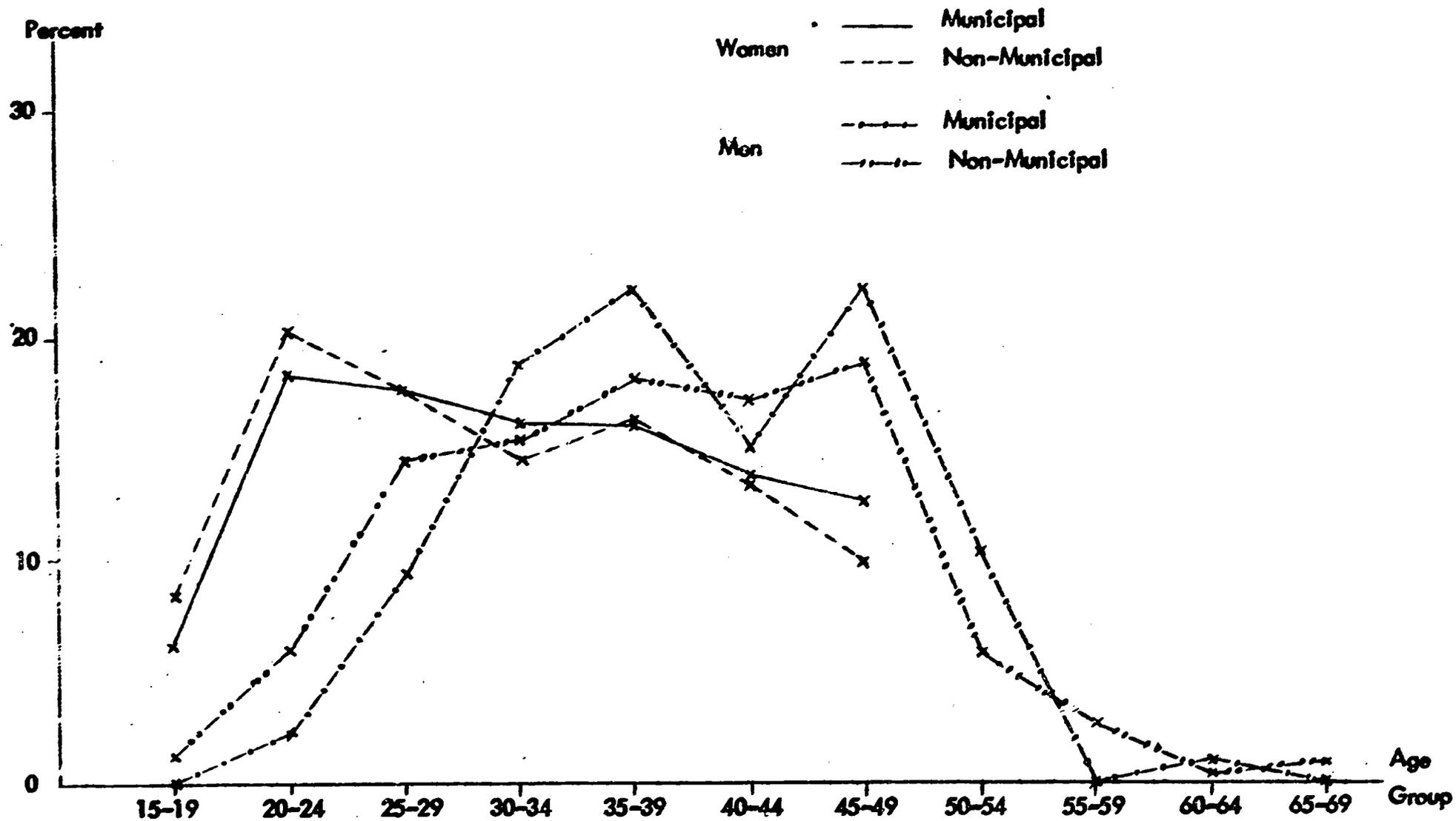


Figure 1 Age Structure of Respondents by Sex and Residence.

**Table 4** Type of Muslim's Family and Household Size by Residence

Type and Size	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal
<b><u>Type of Family</u></b>			
Nuclear	55.1	55.3	55.1
Extended	29.0	29.9	28.8
Others	15.5	14.3	15.8
Not stated	0.4	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,082	385	1,697
<b><u>Household Size</u></b>			
1-4	27.6	24.1	28.4
5-8	56.0	48.6	57.8
9+	16.4	27.3	13.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,082	385	1,697
Average	6.0	6.8	5.9

changed because extended family with kinships has greatly diminished due to the social value and economic changes from time to time.

It is interesting to know the household size of population in the Thai Muslim's societies by place of residence. The average size of household may also imply some pictures of fertility level in that society. This study found that the average household size of the Thai Muslim is 6.0 persons. Municipal household has larger household size than non-municipal, approximately 1.1 persons larger. It may be assumed that young persons prefer to travel and stay with their relatives in municipal areas in order to have more educational and economic opportunities. Joint family households are more common in municipal areas.

(1)

The comparison of the Survey data and the 1970 Census shows that the Thai Muslims have larger household size than the country and also of both municipal and non-municipal areas, but the differences are not significant.

### 3. Marital Status :

Marital status distribution of women respondents <sup>(2)</sup> is presented in Table 5. Proportions of current married women in non-municipal areas is not the same as municipal areas but the difference is not large. More women in non-municipal were divorced, with 1.5 per cent. None of municipal women was widowed and only 0.4 per cent was separated. Number of marriage data in Table 6 gives some ideas that men have more frequencies of marriage

(1) Average size for Thailand = 5.7 persons; for municipal areas = 5.8; non-municipal = 5.7

(2) According to the Survey definition, men respondents were currently married with at least one of his current wife was in child bearing age.

**Table 5** Marital Status of Women Respondents

Status	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal
Current married	96.9	99.2	96.4
Separated	0.8	0.4	0.9
Divorced	1.3	0.4	1.5
Widowed	1.0	0.0	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,368	256	1,132

Remarks: All men respondents are current married.

**Table 6****Percentage Number of Marriage by Age Group and Sex of Respondents**

Number of Marriage Age Group	Women Respondents					Men Respondents				
	Once	2	3	4 +	Total	Once	2	3	4 +	Total
15 - 19	91.8	8.2	-	-	100.0	85.7	14.3	-	-	100.0
20 - 24	90.2	8.3	0.7	0.7	100.0	91.7	5.6	-	2.8	100.0
25 - 29	86.8	9.9	2.5	0.8	100.0	86.0	8.6	4.3	1.1	100.0
30 - 34	81.6	12.6	2.4	3.4	100.0	86.4	9.1	3.6	0.9	100.0
35 - 39	77.7	16.1	4.9	1.3	100.0	77.7	13.1	6.2	3.0	100.0
40 - 44	78.0	15.1	3.2	3.8	100.0	77.4	12.2	7.8	2.6	100.0
45 - 49	72.2	19.4	4.2	4.2	100.0	74.6	11.9	6.7	6.7	100.0
50 - 59	-	-	-	-	-	81.4	8.5	3.4	6.7	100.0
60 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	20.0	40.0	100.0

that women. It is known that Muslim women tend to get married earlier, most of their marriages are arranged by their parents. They can remarry if they are not satisfied with their couples. Older women have high proportion of remarriage. Men also have the same experience as women, particularly at the old age. None of men age 60 and over get married only once. The maximum frequencies of marriage for men and women are 15 and 8 times, respectively.

#### 4. Migration <sup>(1)</sup>Experiences :

Migration also plays important role in fertility behavior. Information on the place of birth, recent migration <sup>(2)</sup> and reasons were collected. Only 20 per cent of both men and women respondents have life time migration experiences. Municipal respondents have moved more than non-municipal. (See Appendix D) It is worth to interpret that Muslims are less likely to change their residence for long time. The reasons of recent migration is shown in Table 7. Somewhat surprisingly, the reasons of migration of the Thai Muslims are significant difference from the other societies. Many migration surveys found that economic motives seem to be more preponderant, particularly for men migrants. Table 7 shows that social reasons are the most important migration factor of the Thai Muslims. Women migrated for their personal reasons. More than half of women migrated in order to get married.

(1) Migration is defined as move in (to) or out (from) village of residence.

(2) Migration during the least 5 years.

**Table 7** Reasons of Migration Within Last Five Years by  
Sex and Pattern of Migration

Reasons of Migration	Move - in			Move - out			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b><u>Economic reasons :</u></b>	10.5	7.0	8.7	32.2	19.7	25.2	17.3	11.5	14.2
- to find job	9.7	4.6	7.1	16.1	12.7	14.2	11.7	7.5	9.5
- not enough land, to buy land	-	0.8	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.2
- to have new household	0.8	1.6	1.2	16.1	7.0	11.0	5.6	3.5	4.5
<b><u>Social reasons :</u></b>	89.5	93.0	91.3	60.7	80.3	71.7	80.5	88.5	84.7
- to get married	59.7	72.9	66.4	25.0	62.0	45.7	48.9	69.0	59.5
- to move with parents	8.0	8.5	8.3	5.4	2.3	3.9	7.2	6.5	6.8
- to live with parents or relatives	10.5	4.6	7.5	7.1	9.9	8.7	9.4	6.5	7.9
- to study	11.3	7.0	9.1	19.6	5.6	11.8	13.9	6.5	10.0
- military services	-	-	-	3.6	-	1.6	1.1	-	0.5
<b><u>Other reasons :</u></b>	-	-	-	7.1	-	3.1	2.2	-	1.1
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## Socio - Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

### 1. Literacy<sup>(1)</sup> and Educational Attainment :

The Survey results revealed that literacy rates of the Thai Muslim population are significant difference from the country as a whole. Literacy rates vary according to the province and to the sex. Table 8 presents literacy rates of respondents by province of residence, municipal and non-municipal of all areas. The table shows that Pattani and Narathiwat have very low literacy rates, 37.2 and 39.0, respectively. Stun, the smallest province has the highest literacy. It is also noticed that men have more capacity to read and write more than women.

Education is not only correlated with occupation but it also reflects and influences the social and cultural characteristics of the society.<sup>(2)</sup> It will be seen from Table 9 that the educational attainment of wives is lack behind of husbands. More than half of wives have no education. There is a sharp education difference between the municipal and the non-municipal areas. The proportions that have education attainment at the higher than primary level are considerably high in municipal couples. The educational attainment of wives is generally considered one of the most important variable in analyzing fertility behavior. Education of the husbands may also play a significant role in shaping attitudes and fertility behavior.<sup>(3)</sup>

(1) Literate person is defined as person who were able to read and write.

(2) J. Rachapaetayakom, "Demographic and Labour Force Growth in Thailand," unpublished M.A. thesis, Brown University, 1972.

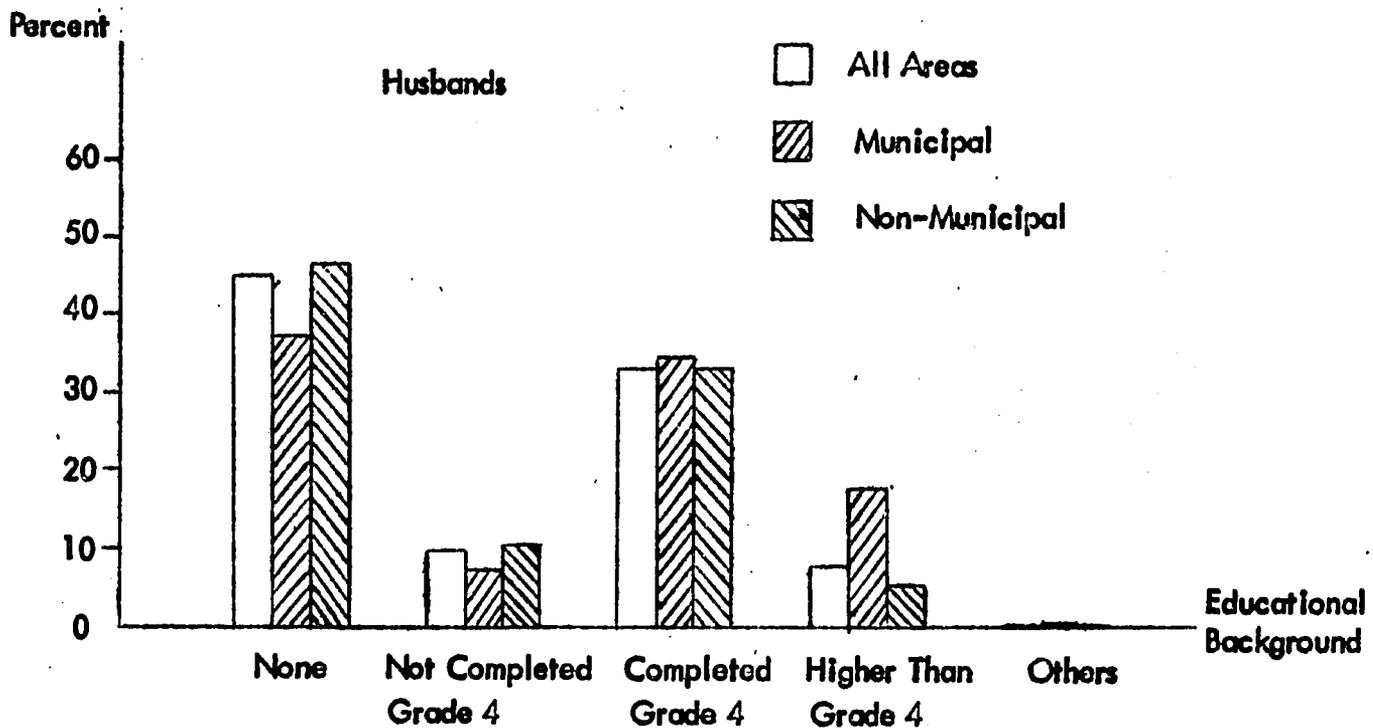
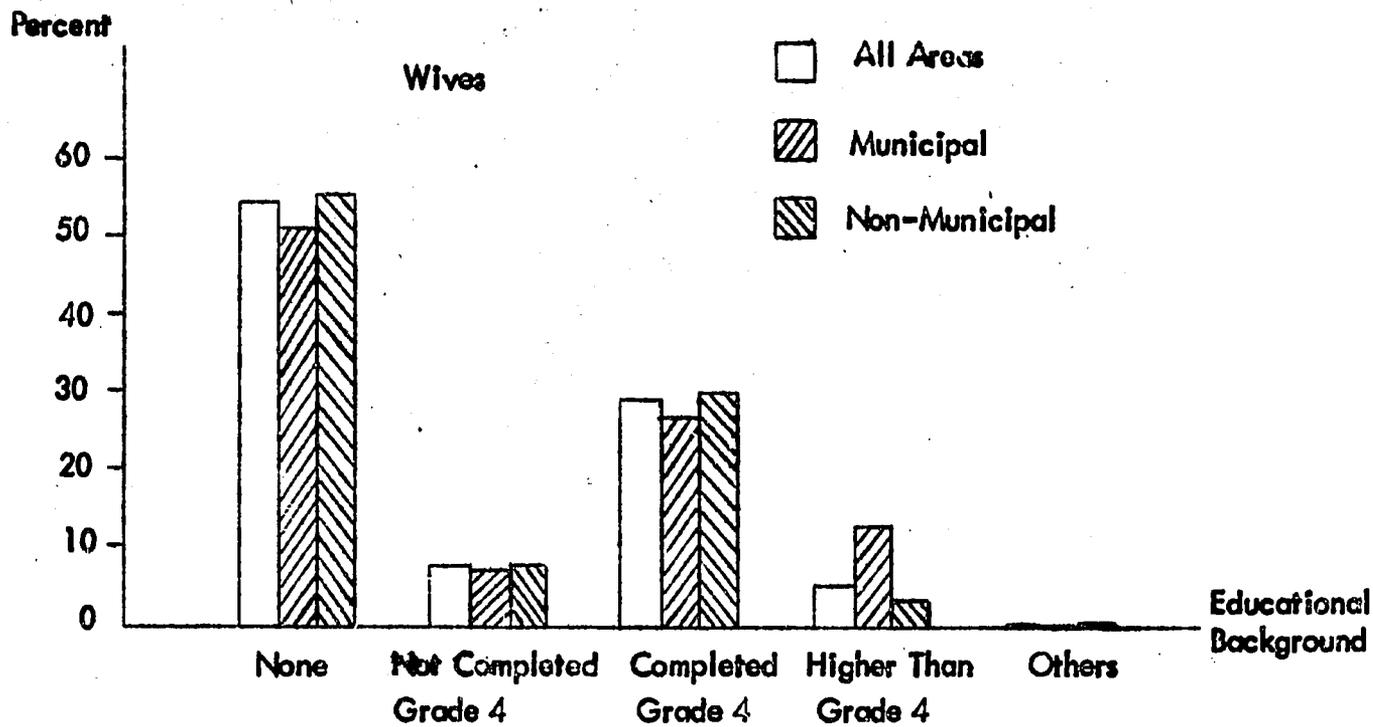
(3) Population Survey Division (NSO) and the Institute of Population Studies (Chula), The Survey of Fertility in Thailand: Country Report, Vol. 1, A Joint Project, Report No. 1, 1977, p.37.

**Table 8** Literacy Rate of Respondents by Sex and Place of Residence.

Residence	Literacy		
	Total	Men	Women
<u>Residence</u>	52.4	60.3	48.5
Municipal	62.5	74.2	56.8
Non-Municipal	50.0	57.2	46.6
<u>Province of Residence</u>	52.4	60.3	48.5
Songkhla	72.0	74.6	70.8
Stun	76.3	80.6	74.2
Pattani	37.2	41.6	35.1
Yala	65.0	80.2	57.7
Narathiwat	39.0	52.2	32.5

**Table 9** Educational Background of Husbands and Wives by Residence.

Educational Background	All Areas		Municipal		Non-Municipal	
	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands
None	54.6	45.0	51.2	37.4	55.4	46.6
Not Completed Grade 4	7.7	10.0	7.3	7.3	7.8	10.7
Completed Grade 4	28.9	33.7	26.8	34.3	29.4	33.5
Higher than Grade 4	5.0	7.8	12.7	17.7	3.3	5.6
Others	0.1	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.2
Not Stated	3.7	3.3	2.0	3.1	4.0	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,082	2,082	385	385	1,697	1,697



**Figure 2 Educational Background of Husbands and Wives by Residence.**

## 2. Language Speaking:

As stated earlier, the survey was undertaken in the areas adjoining Malaysia, most of the respondents are Malay - speaking Muslims. Table 10 indicates that more than three - fifth of respondents speak local Malay in their household. They also speak local southern Thai and Malay. About 17.4 per cent of municipal respondents speak three languages in their household, these languages are Central Thai, Local Southern Thai and Local Malay.

## 3. Exposure to Mass Media :

One of the most important forces in the spread of modern, attitudes and tastes in developing countries have been the mass media. <sup>(1)</sup> The data in Table 11 shows that the radio is the most effective mass media tool. It is certainly that Muslims prefer to listen to the Local Malay which is forecasting from Malaysia. Respondents seldom read newspaper. Women respondents prefer to contact with the outside world by getting news from neighbors.

## 4. Role of Women :

The place of women in traditional Moslem society was unusually sub-ordinate one. <sup>(2)</sup> In Moslem practice women were and still commonly not permitted to participate the religious ceremonies and socio-economic activities. While the position of women has changed rapidly in the more progressive Moslem states, earlier attitudes are reflected. <sup>(3)</sup>

Table 12 gives pictures about status of Muslim women in the survey. Non-municipal still be reluctant to support status of Muslim women, particularly in the "Approved that boys and girls should have same opportunity for education," and the "Preference of voting women as leader" categories.

(1) Visid Prachuabmoh, and others, The Rural and Urban Populations of Thailand: Comparative Profiles, Institute of Population Studies, Research Report, No. 8, 1972, p. 46.

(2) The Population Council, Muslim Attitudes Toward Family Planning, New York, 1967, p. 80.

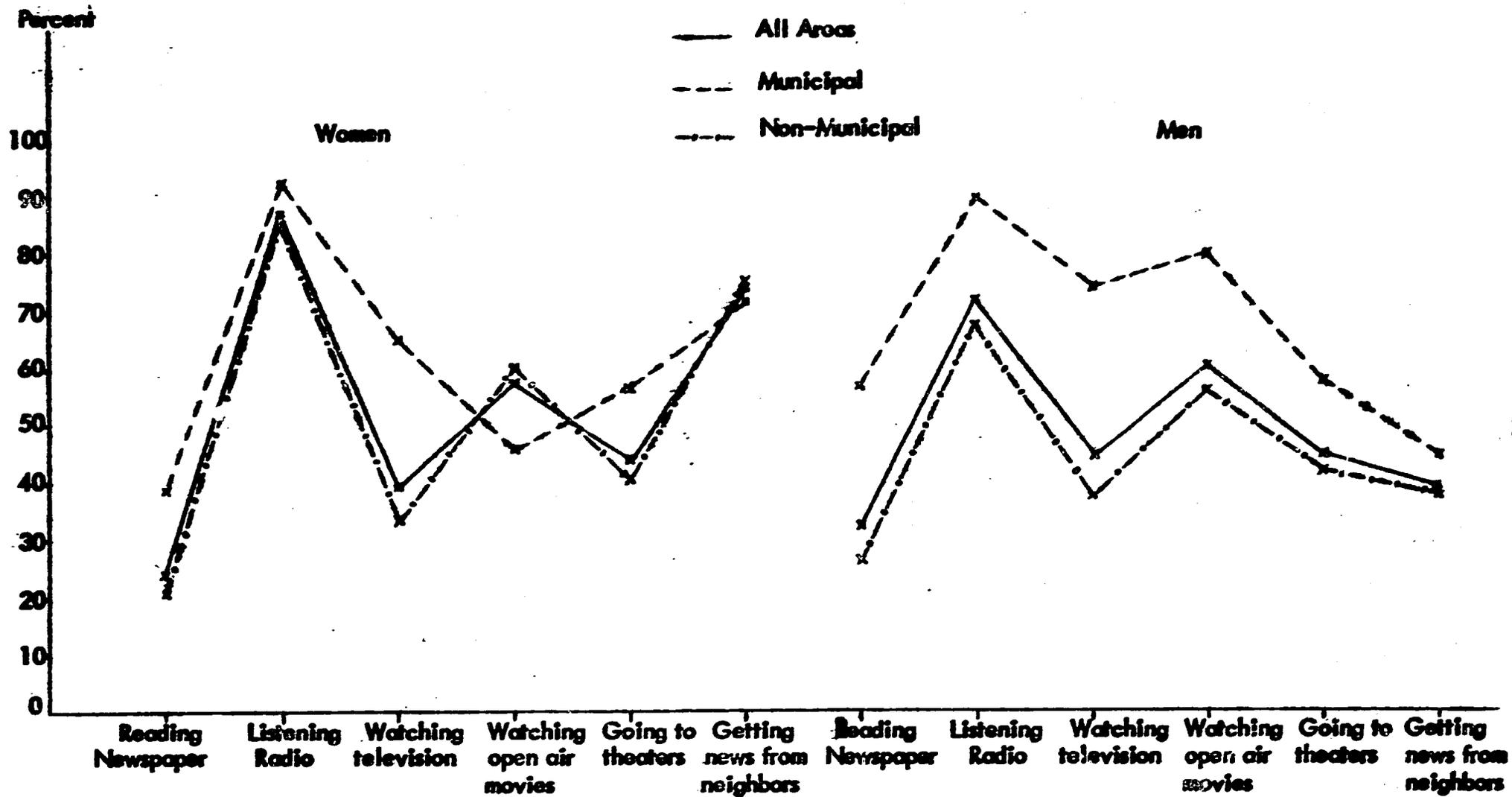
(3) Op. cit., p. 80.

**Table 10** Language Speaking in Household by Place of Residence

Language	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal
Local Southern Thai	13.5	8.0	14.7
Local Malay	66.3	62.6	67.2
Local Southern +Malay	10.4	3.9	11.9
Central Thai +Local Southern Thai+Local Malay	5.0	17.4	2.2
Central Malay+Local Malay	0.8	0.5	0.8
Other+More than 2 Languages	3.4	7.3	3.4
Not Stated	0.6	0.3	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>2,082</b>

**Table 11**      **Percentage of Respondents' Exposure to Mass Media by Sex and Residence**

Exposure to Mass Media	Women Respondents			Men Respondents		
	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal
Reading Newspaper	23.9	38.9	20.4	32.3	57.8	26.5
Listening Radio	87.4	93.4	86.1	72.4	89.8	68.4
Watching Television	39.4	65.0	33.6	44.3	74.2	37.5
Watching Open Air Movies	57.4	45.9	60.0	60.8	80.5	56.3
Going to theaters	43.4	56.8	40.3	45.0	57.8	42.1
Getting News from Neighbors	74.6	72.0	75.2	39.1	44.5	37.8



**Figure 3**      **Percentage of Respondents' Exposure to Mass Media by Sex and Residence.**

**Table 12** Approval for Supporting Status of Women by Residence

<b>Categories of Approval</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Municipal</b>	<b>Non -Municipal</b>
- Approved that married women should work for economic reason	92.0	94.0	91.5
- Approved that married women can work outside their houses	58.9	68.0	56.8
- Approved that boys and girls can learn in the same school till they grown up	51.3	61.3	49.1
- Approved that women should have high education as same as men	83.4	89.9	82.0
- Approved that boys and girls should have same opportunity for education	3.3	6.0	2.7
- Preference of voting women as leader	11.5	17.7	10.1
- Believe in female doctor than male doctor	62.9	61.3	63.2

### 5. Occupational Composition :

The survey investigated that 4.4 per cent of husbands and 9.3 per cent of wives are unemployed. Men respondents are concentrated in agricultural occupation, with 99.6 per cent. Wives are employed in non-agricultural more than husbands. Table 13 shows that 39.9 per cent of husbands and 41.4 of wives do not have second occupation. One - fifth of husbands and wives participate in other categories of the second occupation.

### 6. Land Ownership and Material Possession :

The respondents who were concentrated in agricultural occupations were asked the question with respect to whether they owned all their land, or rent or had no land for their agricultural jobs. The responses of this question are shown in Table 14. More than half of agriculture employed persons have full ownership. More than 10 per cent of agricultural workers do not have land but work as unskilled labor. The Table also shows that Narathiwat has smallest proportion of agricultural workers who owned land, with 55.8 per cent.

The respondents were also asked about the household possession. It should be noted here that material possessions is only a rough measure of household wealth. Some households might be wealth and could buy expensive and luxury materials, for example, refrigerator, television, and car but they do not have those in their households because of the lack of public utilities and bad conditions of road or no road to their villages. Some households might be afraid of having wealth materials because of the security problems. It is also worth to mention that the rural needs may be different from the urban needs. The interpretation of urban and rural household possession differentials must be with caution.

Table 15 shows the overall picture of material possessions of the respondents in the survey. The figures illustrate that the most common possession of the Thai Muslims is transistor radios. The second most common is bicycles. Kerosene stoves are also common used among the respondents. Only 6 respondents have telephone, of course, they are in municipal areas. It should be emphasized here that radios would be the best mass-media for the Thai Muslims. If we consider material possession rank according to the cost, the expensive things which includes saw mills or rice mills come first. The material possessions is also an indicator of modern behavior of the societies, but it is quite difficult to interpret in the case of the Thai Muslims societies.

**Table 13** Main and Second Occupation of Respondents and Their Spouses

Occupation	All Respondents		Women Respondents		Men Respondents	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
<b>Main Occupation</b>						
None	4.4	9.3	6.5	8.9	0.1	10.3
Agriculture	76.3	67.4	64.8	67.1	99.6	68.2
Non-Agriculture	7.0	15.1	10.5	13.7	0.3	17.8
Others	10.5	7.8	15.5	10.0	-	3.3
Not Stated	1.8	0.4	2.7	0.3	-	0.4
<b>Second Occupation</b>						
None	39.9	41.1	44.8	41.9	29.7	40.4
Agriculture	32.2	31.5	29.5	31.5	37.7	31.6
Non-Agriculture	4.7	5.9	4.4	6.0	5.5	5.9
Others	20.9	20.3	17.9	19.4	26.8	21.7
Not Stated	2.3	0.9	3.4	1.2	0.2	0.4

Remarks: Agriculture = Farming, orcharding, fishery and rubber slash

Non-Agriculture = Government official, trade & sales

Others = Unskilled labor, home cultivating or industry, others.

**Table 14 Land Ownership of Respondents (Agricultural Occupation Only) by Residence**

Residence	Total		Own All	Rent	Own & Rent	No Land but Work as Labor	Others	Not Stated
	%	No.						
All Areas	100.0	1634	70.8	7.5	3.1	12.5	1.4	4.7
Municipal	100.0	127	52.7	4.7	1.6	33.1	1.6	6.3
Non-Municipal	100.0	1507	72.3	7.7	3.2	10.8	1.4	4.6
Songkhla	100.0	355	82.3	5.9	0.0	4.5	1.7	5.6
Stun	100.0	115	91.3	2.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.2
Pattani	100.0	510	70.4	13.7	2.0	10.8	0.4	2.7
Yala	100.0	274	69.0	5.1	2.6	18.6	0.7	4.0
Narathiwat	100.0	380	55.8	3.7	8.7	21.6	3.4	6.8

**Table 15 Material Possesses of Respondents**

Items are available in households	Number of each items in Total Areas	Ranking According to Number of Possessions	Ranking According to the Cost of items
Radio wireless set	1,532	1	10
Bicycle	951	2	7
Scooter or motorcycle	621	3	3
Sawing machine	394	4	4
Kerosene stove	178	5	9
TV.	132	6	5
Electric ironing	131	7	9
Electric fan	99	8	9
Car	92	9	2
Fishing boat	90	10	2
Cheap thing	75	11	11
Newspaper subscription	66	12	10
Refrigerator	46	13	3
Gas stove	36	14	9
Electric stove	29	15	10
Expensive thing	27	16	1
Pump	23	17	8
Electric generator	14	18	6
Other pet	13	19	10
Telephone	6	20	8

Remarks: Total Areas (consists of Municipal and Non-Municipal Areas in Songkhla, Stun, Pattani

Yala, Narathiwat)

### Fertility of The Thai Moslems

In the predominantly Muslim societies religion as such does not bar family limitation. Moslem institutions, more than those of other world religions, favor a generally high fertility. Early marriage appears to have a significant effect on the fertility of Muslim women. An attempt to collect fertility and family planning information of the Thai Moslems has been made for this survey.

#### 1. Age at marriage :

It is evident from Table 16 that the median age at first marriage of the Thai Muslim women is approximately 14.8 years for all areas. The difference between the median and mean age at first marriage is approximately 1.8 years. Non-municipal girls get married younger than the municipal girls. This might be due to the fact that the non-municipal girls have to continue their studying and get married after they complete studying from school. Another factor is that the customary marriages are more prevalent in the non-municipal, this may lead the non-municipal girls to get married early. It is observed that the median age at first marriage of Moslem men is 22.6 in municipal and 20.0 in non-municipal areas. The median difference in ages of husband and wife in Muslim societies is 5.8 years.

#### 2. Pregnancy History :

Number of pregnancies of ever married women in child bearing age were recorded for fertility analysis. It is interesting to know the pregnancy history of respondents by age group. It is evident from Table 17 that women respondents have average 3.9 pregnancies. The difference between municipal and non-municipal pregnancy is not significant.

All Moslem mothers who were not pregnant at the time of the survey were asked about their open birth interval. The results of tabulations indicated that the mean of open birth interval of all mothers, excluded mother who were currently pregnant, was 27.8 months or 2.3 years. Municipal mothers had shorter open birth interval than non-municipal mothers. It is also surprisingly to know that the difference of the average open birth interval, between municipal (42.7 months) and non-municipal (49.8 months)

**Table 16** Age At First Marriage of Married Couples by Residence.

Age at first marriage	All Areas		Municipal Areas		Non-Municipal Areas	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
Under 12	-	1.5	-	-	-	1.8
12 - 14	0.7	19.5	0.5	12.8	0.8	21.0
15 - 17	7.0	47.9	4.2	39.2	7.6	50.0
18 - 20	30.7	22.3	21.2	33.2	33.0	19.8
21 - 23	26.4	5.2	23.3	8.9	27.7	4.4
24 - 26	19.1	2.4	26.2	3.6	17.4	2.1
27 - 29	6.8	0.6	11.0	1.3	5.8	0.4
30 +	9.3	0.6	13.6	1.0	7.7	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>

- 69 -

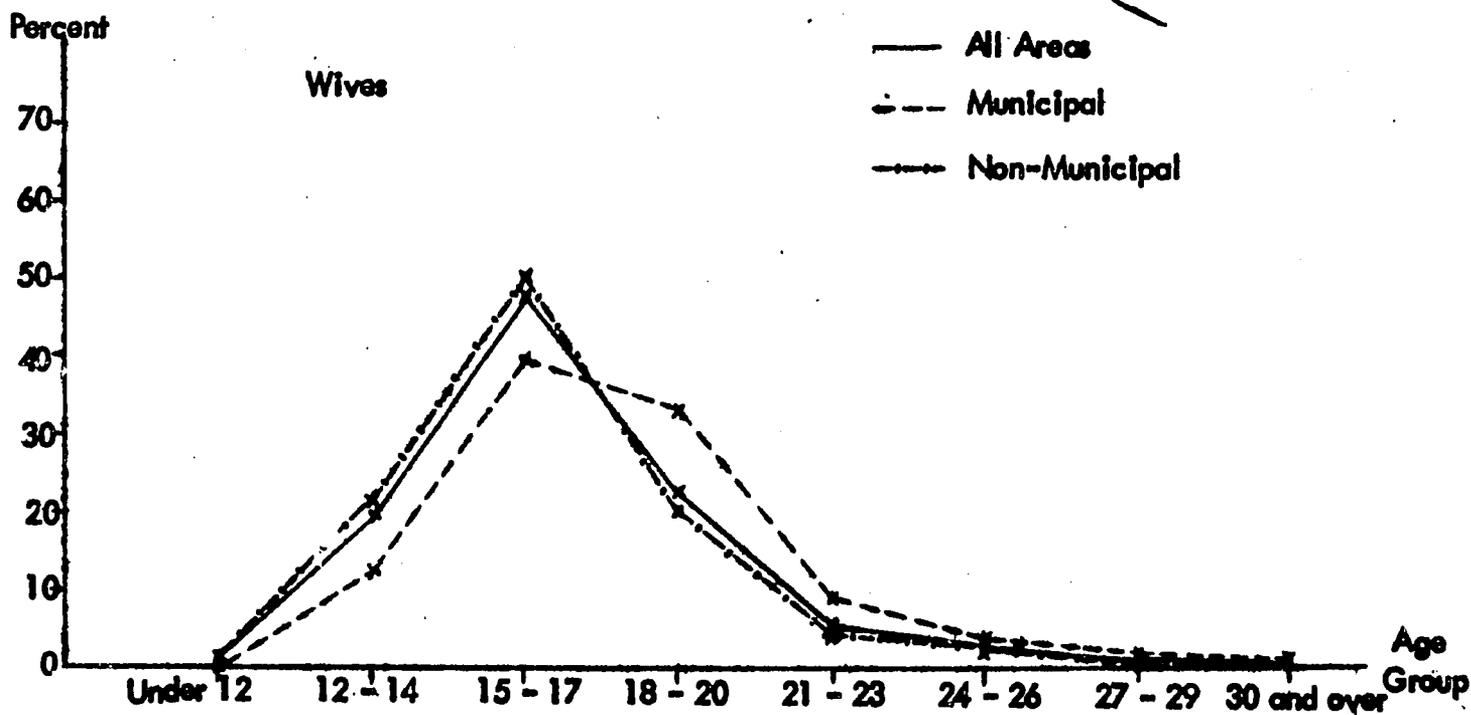
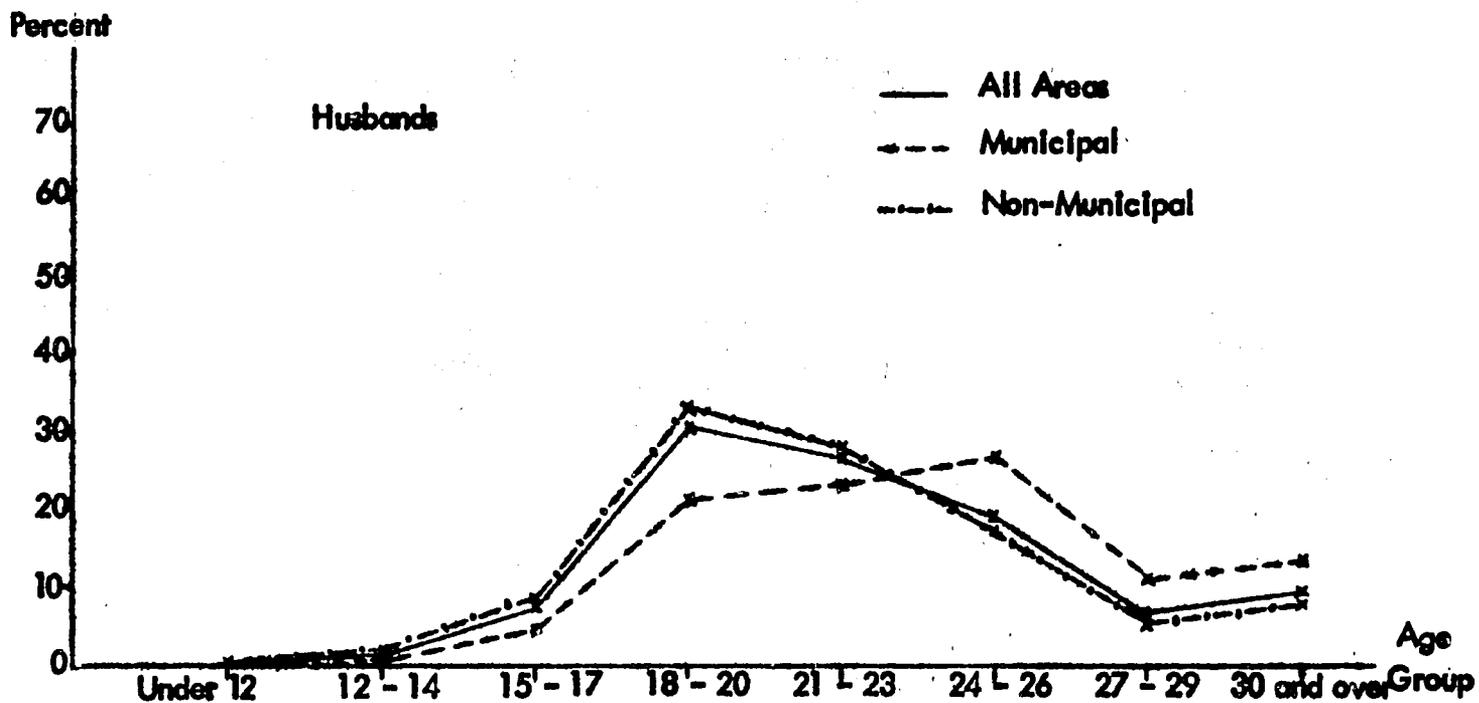


Figure 4 Age at First Marriage of Married Couples by Residence.

mother, particularly older mothers is very significant. Figure 5 presents the average open birth by residence. It is assumed that there are some errors due to memory and misreporting of months at the time of interview. The interpretation concerning to the open birth interval from this survey must be with caution. The average of open birth interval by province is shown in Appendix D.

### 3. Children Ever Born and Living Children.

Fertility may also measure by average number of children ever born to all ever married women, regardless of their stage of the reproductive or life cycle.<sup>(1)</sup> The average number of children ever born and living children to women at different ages are computed and shown in Table 17. This average varies considerably by age group. The Moslem women in the 15-49 age range have 3.6 children. It is found that Moslem women in the survey have last 0.3 pregnancy. As is known, the reproductive span of a woman is usually the 30 years beginning at age 15. Since for all practical purposes it could be assumed that women will not bear children after the age of 44 years, the total number of children born per woman in any age group higher than 44 years represents their completed fertility achievement, subject of course to any influence mortality may have had on their records.<sup>(2)</sup> The average completed family size is 5.0 for all married fertile women aged 45-49 years. The completed family size of municipal and non-municipal are in the same level. It is assumed that it might be due to a definite memory problem, particularly on the part of older women.

Number of children ever born were collected only in respect to women aged 15-49 years. Table 17 presents the average number of children ever born of the Thai Moslem women is 3.6 children. The average is however higher (4.0) in municipal areas than in the non-municipal areas (3.5). In other words, a mother aged 15-49 in municipal has on the average 0.5 child more than her non-municipal counterpart. It is also evident that among 4 broad age groups, the difference average number of children ever born of municipal mothers aged 35-44 (5.7) and non-municipal mothers (4.6) is significant.

(1) Sidney Goldstein, "Religious Fertility.....," op.cit. p. \*

(2) Henry S. Shryock, Jacob S. Siegel and associates, The Methods and Materials of Demography, Vol. 2, (Washington, D.C., Department of Commerce, 1971, pp. 488-489.

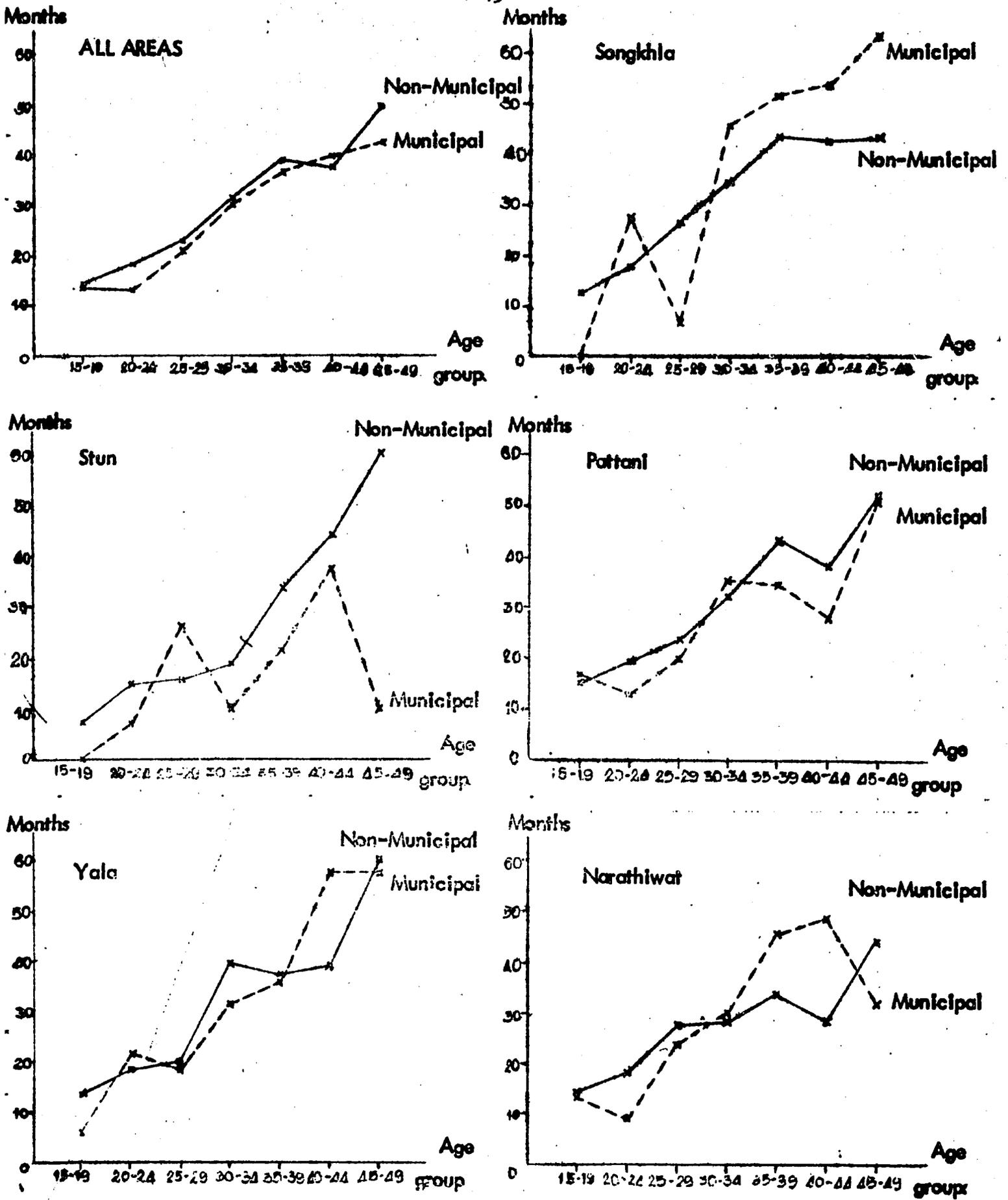


Figure 5 Mean Number of Open Birth interval (Months) by Age and Residence.

**Table 17 Mean Number of Children Ever Born Living Children and Pregnancy of Ever Married Women in Broad Age group by Residence.**

Age Group	All Area	Municipal	Non-Municipal
<u>Pregnancy</u>			
15 - 24	2.0	1.9	2.0
25 - 34	3.9	4.1	3.3
35 - 44	5.1	5.7	4.3
45 - 49	5.3	5.9	5.2
<u>15 - 49</u>	3.9	4.4	3.8
<u>Children Ever Born</u>			
15 - 24	1.6	1.7	1.6
25 - 34	3.6	3.7	3.6
35 - 44	4.8	5.7	4.6
45 - 49	5.0	5.0	5.0
<u>15 - 49</u>	3.6	4.0	3.5
<u>Living Children</u>			
15 - 24	1.5	1.6	1.5
25 - 34	3.4	3.5	3.4
35 - 44	4.2	4.9	4.1
45 - 49	4.2	4.4	4.1
<u>15 - 49</u>	3.2	3.6	3.1

Number of living children was also obtained by a series of questions asking specially about children living at home and those not living at home. The results are presented in Table 17. The average number of living children of ever married women aged 15-49 in all areas is 3.2 children. More municipal children (3.6) could survive than non-municipal children (3.1).

Comparison the average number of children ever born of the Muslim's survey with earlier studies and the 1970 Census would be worth. Although the methods used in collecting data were different the results of comparison would be useful for fertility analysis.

Table 18 compares the average number of children ever born of ever married women of the survey with some fertility studies and the 1970 Census. It is evident that the complete family size of the present study ends up below that in all the other studies and the Census results except Yala. The average number of children ever born to married women aged 20-44 of the present study is similar to Bangkok Study and slight difference from the Survey of Fertility in Thailand in 1970. It is observed from the Table that the mean number of children ever born of earlier aged from this study is higher than other studies except older aged. Goldstein <sup>(1)</sup> and Jones <sup>(2)</sup> mentioned in their studies that uncritical use of the average number of children ever born at older ages is risky, because of a widespread tendency for the number of children ever born to be under-enumeration according to definite memory problem at these ages.

Fertility of the Thai Moslem seems to be lower than the Thai Buddhist. A further information in this respect should be investigated.

The cross-tabulations of children ever born and living children by occupation of respondents are illustrated in Table 19. Occupation of respondents is associated to fertility. In general agricultural occupation has higher fertility than non-agricultural occupation. The results of this survey are supporting the mentioned above. Employed persons

(1) Sidney Goldstein, "Religious Fertility.....", op. cit.

(2) Gavin W. Jones, and other, Fertility.....South of Thailand, op.cit., p. 6

**Table 18 Mean Number of Children Ever Born by Age from Various Sources.**

Age Group	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	SED 1976
	Potharam 1965	Bangkhen 1967-68	Yala 1969	Rural North 1969	Rural South 1970	Census 1970 Thailand South		SOFT 1975	
15 - 19	n.a	0.9	0.7	*	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0
20 - 24	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8
25 - 29	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.2
30 - 34	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.2
35 - 39	5.6	4.8	4.3	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.6
40 - 44	6.5	5.9	4.1	6.5	5.7	6.2	5.7	6.1	5.1
45 - 49	n.a	n.a	n.a	7.5	6.0	6.3	5.8	6.8	5.0
20 - 44	4.7	3.6	3.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6
15 - 49	n.a	n.a	-	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6

\* Fewer than 20 respondents in this cell

- (1) Amos H. Hawley and Visid Prachuabmoh, "Family Growth and Family Planning : Responses to a Family Planning Action Program In a Rural District of Thailand," in The Potharam Study, Research Report No. 1, The Population Research and Training Center, Chulalongkorn University, 1970.
- (2) Donald O. Cowgill and Others
- (3) Soontaree Suvipakit, A Pilot Study of Family Health in Thai Muslim Communities in South Thailand, National Research Council, Bangkok, August 1969.
- (4) Gavin Jones and Jawalaksana Rachapaetayakom, Fertility and Contraception in the Rural North of Thailand, Manpower Planning Division, National Economic Development Board, Bangkok 1970.
- (5) Gavin Jones and Yanee Soonthornthum, Fertility and Contraception in the Rural South of Thailand, National Economic Development Board, 1970.
- (6) National Statistical Office, Population Census for Thailand, 1970
- (7) National Statistical Office and Institute of Population Studies, Report on Survey of Fertility of Thailand, 1977.

**Table 19 Mean Number of Children Ever Born and Living Children By Occupation and Residence**

Occupation	Children Ever Born			Living Children		
	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal
None	3.1	3.5	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.3
Agriculture	3.7	4.4	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.2
Non-Agriculture	3.7	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.1
Others	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.1
All Occupations	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.1

Remarks : Agriculture = Farming, orcharding, fishery and rubber slash.

Non-Agriculture = Government official, trade & sales.

Others = Unskilled labor, home cultivating or industry, other.

In others category (3.8) have slightly higher than agricultural category (3.7). It should be noted that fertility of all occupations in municipal areas is higher than non-municipal areas. The average number of living children of employed respondents in agriculture is 3.3 children which is lower than employed respondents in non-agriculture (3.4).

The respondents who want more children were asked about sex of children they want and ideal family size. Table 20 and Table 21 indicate sex preference and desired fertility of the respondents by number of living children. It has been generally found that most respondents prefer to have son, particularly non-municipal respondents. Moslems have the same sex preference of children as Buddhists and other. Very small proportion of respondents who want more children responded no sex preference. Ideal family size of all respondents is 3.9 children. Table 21 suggests that respondents who have 6 or more living children want to have smaller family than they have.

#### Knowledge and Practice of Contraception

According to the annual report of the Family Health Division, Ministry of Public Health in 1976, family planning accepters data in the survey provinces were very low except Yala which is the location of the Southern Maternal and Child Health Center. It is worth to investigate the family planning performance knowledge and attitude of the Thai Moslems in order to formulate appropriate policy and search for the effective remedial measures to tackle the implementation problems.

##### 1. Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods:

Table 22 indicates summary results of the knowledge, attitude and practice in contraception or actual fertility behavior of all respondents by sex and residence. The proportions of men and women knowing a method of contraception in municipal areas are higher than non-municipal counterpart. Family planning is much more common in the cities than in the rural areas. Cities women know contraception more than men. In contrast, rural men have more knowledge of family planning than rural women. The most common method known is the pill (49.1 per cent for women and 42.4 for men).

**Table 20 Sex Preference of Additional Children by Number of Living Children.**

Number of Living Children	Number of Additional Children							
	Sons		Daughters		Any Sex		Total	
	1 - 2	3+	1 - 2	3+	1 - 2	3+	Percent	Number
<b><u>Sons</u></b>								
1 - 2	37.0	2.3	55.6	1.7	2.7	0.7	100.0	693
3 +	21.7	8.3	46.7	15.0	5.0	3.3	100.0	60
Total	35.7	2.8	54.9	2.8	2.9	0.9	100.0	753
<b><u>Daughters</u></b>								
1 - 2	48.8	4.6	41.0	2.2	2.7	0.7	100.0	586
3 +	50.0	12.1	17.2	8.6	6.9	5.2	100.0	58
Total	48.9	5.3	38.8	2.8	3.1	1.1	100.0	644



The second most widely known method is sterilization. The comparison proportion of knowledge in family planning methods between Yala Study<sup>(1)</sup> (20 for men and 7 for women) and the present study (47.4 and 47.9 for men and women, respectively) shows a significant difference. This might be due to the development processes during the 7 years period. Table in Appendix D shows percentage distribution of respondents who know method of contraception. It is evident that the "others" method shows high percentage of knowledge, particularly in the city. Table 23 and Figure 6 present distribution to respondents who know contraceptive methods by age and sex. It is observed that family planning knowledge is consistently much higher in municipal areas. A further study would be worth for fertility and family planning behavior.

### 2. Attitude Towards Contraception:

It is necessary to investigate attitude of population in the society towards contraception before starting the family planning programs. The survey results in Table 22 indicate high proportion of respondents who approve contraceptions. Women are more conservative than men. Social support for family planning attitude is less evident among women. About two-fifth of respondents for both sexes approve that contraceptions are not objected to the Islam religion. More respondents in non-municipal agree with induce abortion method to keep mother's life. Women respondents prefer to get knowledge of contraception from women. The proportion of respondents who prefer Moslem doctors and midwives is not markedly high.

### 3. Practice of Contraception :

The actual fertility behavior in Table 22 illustrates that Moslem men (14.3 per cent) practice family planning more than women. More detail tables are presented in Appendix D. It is evident that the most common method used among Moslem men is condom. The responses of respondents who ever practiced family planning from this table indicate much lower percentage that of currently practicing. Respondents in municipal areas have discussed with their couples about family size more than non-municipal respondents. Smaller proportion of respondents have discussed about contraception methods. Contraceptive discussion is much

(1) Soontaree Suvipakit, op.cit., p. 21

**Table 22 Knowledge, Attitude Toward Contraceptive Methods and Actual Fertility Behavior of Respondents by Sex and Residence.**

KAP	Residence					
	All Areas		Municipal		Non-Municipal	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b><u>Knowledge</u></b>						
Know Contraceptive	47.4	47.9	66.9	63.3	43.0	44.4
Know about Pill	49.1	42.4	40.7	26.0	52.2	47.7
Know about IUD	3.5	6.6	5.4	10.4	2.8	5.4
Know about Sterilization	6.8	6.3	11.4	6.5	5.2	6.3
<b><u>Attitude</u></b>						
Approve Contraceptive	60.4	67.0	66.1	60.9	59.1	68.4
Approve that Contraceptives are not Objected Religious	39.2	44.9	34.6	32.8	40.2	47.6
Approve Induce Abortion to Save Mother's Life	24.4	24.0	13.2	18.0	26.9	25.4
Preferred to Get Knowledge from Women	63.2	44.3	62.3	35.2	63.4	46.4
Preferred to Get Services from Muslim Medical Doctors or Midwives	15.4	17.8	9.3	11.7	16.8	19.2
<b><u>Actual Fertility Behavior</u></b>						
Currently Practicing *	12.8	14.3	16.7	11.7	9.0	14.9
Ever Practiced	4.0	5.5	4.3	3.9	4.0	5.9
Discussed with Couples about Family Size	39.6	43.3	44.7	46.9	38.4	42.5
Discussed about Contraceptive	22.2	32.0	34.6	35.9	19.4	31.1

\* By Respondent or Spouse.

**Table 23** Respondents Who Know Contraceptive Methods by Age, Sex and Residence

Age Group	All Areas	Municipal Areas	Non-Municipal Areas
<b><u>Women Respondents</u></b>			
15 - 19	45.9	81.2	40.0
20 - 24	41.1	76.6	45.9
25 - 29	53.5	73.3	49.0
30 - 34	53.6	63.4	51.2
35 - 39	43.7	65.9	38.8
40 - 44	41.4	54.3	38.4
45 - 49	36.1	56.2	30.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>43.0</b>
<b><u>Men Respondents</u></b>			
15 - 19	28.6	-	28.6
20 - 24	38.9	*	33.3
25 - 29	55.9	66.7	54.3
30 - 34	54.6	79.2	47.7
35 - 39	52.3	75.0	46.0
40 - 44	49.6	63.2	46.9
45 - 49	44.0	46.4	43.4
50 - 54	35.6	38.5	34.4
55 - 59	21.4	-	21.4
60 - 64	-	-	-
65 +	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>44.4</b>

\* Less than 5 cases

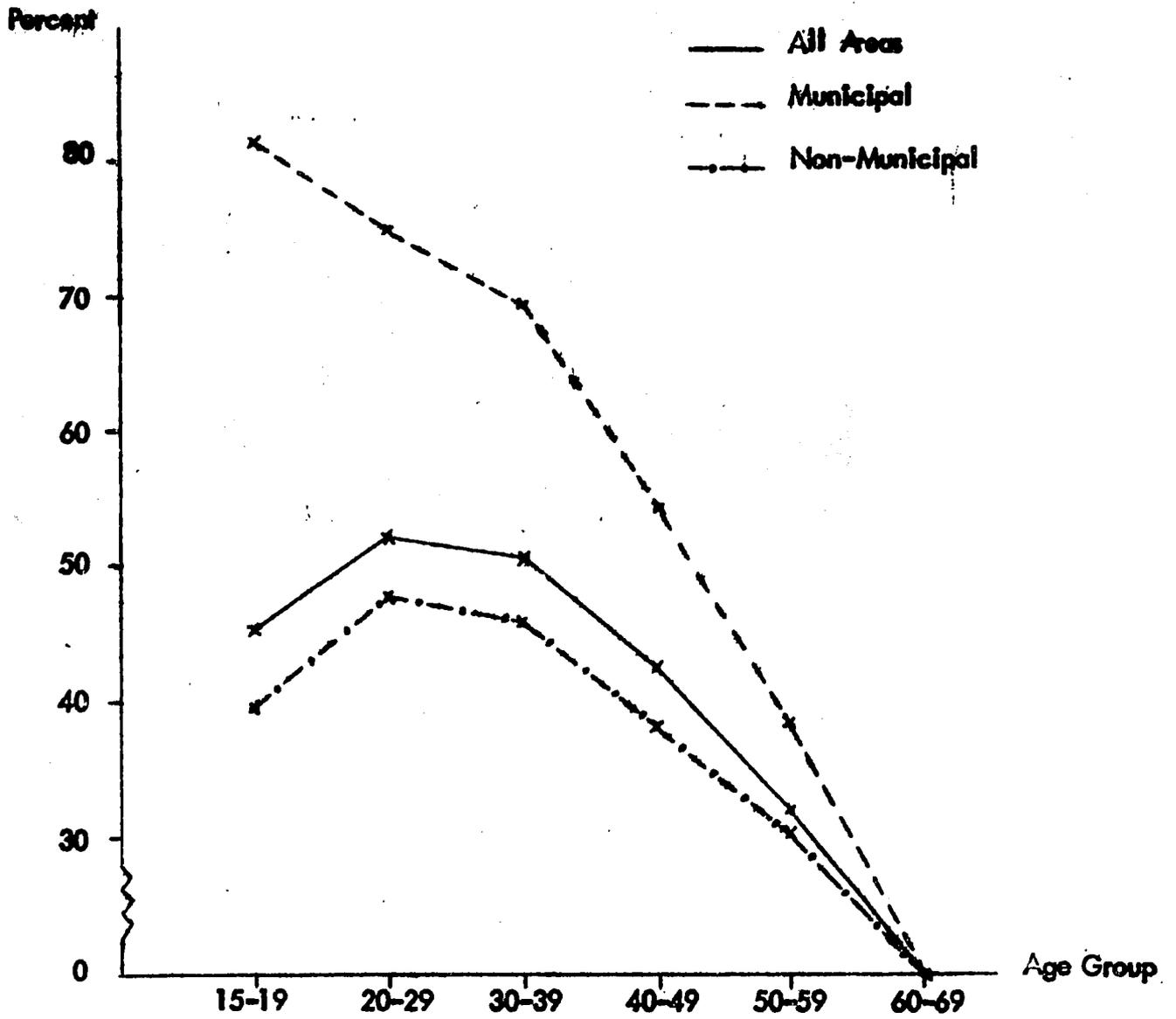


Figure 6 Respondents Who Know Contraception Method by Age and Residence

more common among municipal men and women. This might be due to the fact that city men and women are more educated and brave to discuss about their modern fertility behavior.

It is also observed from Tables in Appendix D that none of women respondents had induce abortion experience. This may not be true, especially in the non-municipal areas.

As noted earlier, Moslems are conservative and do not believe or accept contraception. The appropriate motivations and implementations are required.

#### Requirement and Opinion Concerning Government Development Programs

All respondents were asked about their opinion and requirement for development programs. The brief findings is shown in Table 24 and 25 (more details are in Appendix D.)

The large majority of respondents' opinion is that the government should develop social services (48.4 per cent) in the Moslem societies for better standard of living. Very small proportion of respondents realizes that the government should reduce growth rate of population (6.6 per cent). About 46.6 per cent think that both programs as mentioned should go together. There is evidence difference among respondent's opinions of five provinces. Stun has the highest proportion opinions that government should do both programs together. Yala and Pattani think that social development is more important. Men's opinions are similar to women. Only 0.9 per cent of men in Pattani think that the reduction of growth rate should be in consideration.

The responses of all respondents' requirements concerning development program from the government in Table 25 and Figure 7, shows that the majority of Moslems require educational development program, followed by electricity and water supplies. They also need occupational development, particularly training. Respondants in municipal and non-municipal are also indicated that educational development is their first priority of requirement. Non-municipal respondents need development of electricity and water supplies.

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**Table 24 Respondents' Opinion Concerning Development Programs of the Government for Better Standard of Living.**

Residence	Women Respondents						Men Respondents					
	Reduce growth rate	Develop education, occupation and health service together	Do both together	Others	Not Stated	Total	Reduce growth rate	Develop education, occupation and health service together	Do both together	Others	Not Stated	Total
All Areas	6.6	48.4	46.6	1.3	1.1	100.0	3.0	48.5	45.6	0.7	2.2	100.0
- Municipal	4.7	55.2	38.9	0.4	0.8	100.0	3.9	47.6	45.3	1.6	1.6	100.0
- Non-Municipal	7.1	46.9	43.4	1.5	1.1	100.0	2.8	48.7	45.7	0.5	2.3	100.0
Songkhla	10.3	41.2	46.9	-	1.6	100.0	7.4	59.0	31.1	-	2.5	100.0
Stun	15.3	15.3	67.8	-	1.6	100.0	6.5	22.6	69.9	-	-	100.0
Pattani	3.8	51.8	42.2	1.1	1.1	100.0	0.9	45.6	49.1	0.4	4.0	100.0
Yala	8.5	68.8	18.5	3.8	0.4	100.0	3.2	54.7	39.7	2.4	-	100.0
Narathiwat	2.9	45.5	49.6	1.0	1.0	100.0	1.3	49.7	46.5	0.6	1.9	100.0

**Table 25** Respondents' Requirement Concerning Development Program of the Government.

Requirement	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal
Education	50.4	64.9	47.1
Occupation Training	13.6	17.2	12.9
Health Services	6.3	2.3	7.2
Security	4.5	6.3	4.1
Transportation	6.9	2.6	7.8
Electricity and Water Supplies	15.6	4.4	18.2
Others	0.9	1.0	0.8
Not Stated	1.8	1.3	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

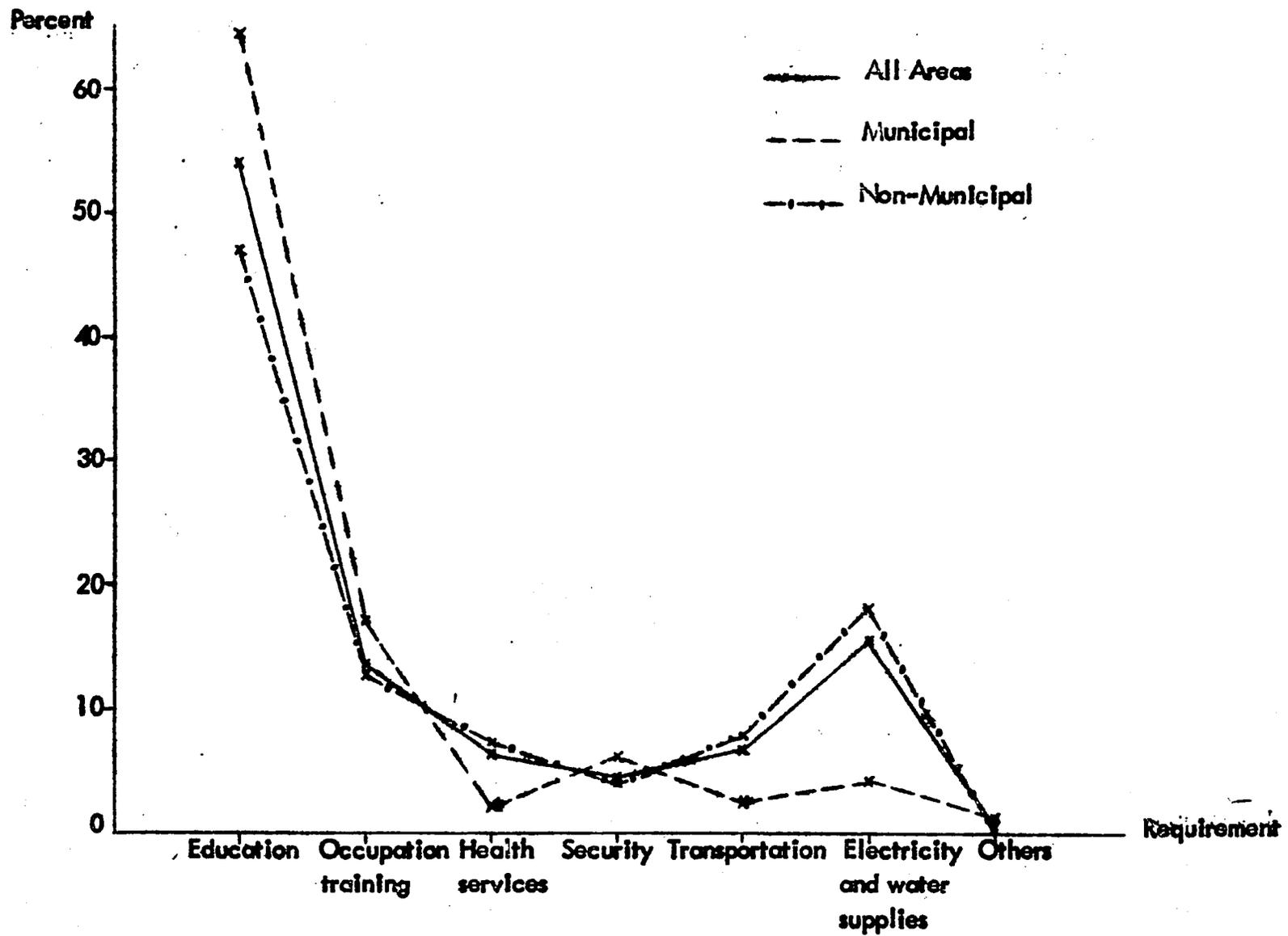


Figure 7 Respondents Requirement Concerning Development Program of The Government

## CHAPTER IV CONCLUSIONS

Religion plays an important role in demographic, economic and social development of the country. Islam is the second major religion of Thailand. More than half of all Thai Muslims are concentrated in Yala, Narathiwat, Pattani, Stun and five districts of Songkhla. Although the Royal Thai Government has made impressive progress in its development and population activities for the people the services for minority groups, particularly for the Thai Muslim societies are insufficient. This partly due to the lack of information about their socio-economic characteristics as related to fertility and population activities. For effective action, planners and policy makers require up-to-date and reasonably comprehensive and accurate data.

The main objective of this project is to assess levels of and factors associated with fertility, the most important determinant of demographic development, in Thai Muslim societies of the nation. Since most Thai Muslims are concentrated in the South, it is expected that this study will provide clear picture about this minority group as a whole.

The sample of the survey consisted of 2,082 Thai Muslim households in 5 provinces as mentioned. The Stratified Multi-Stage Sampling was designed for the survey. One third of the eligible persons requirement was men. Only one interview schedule was asked for each household. Some villages in the sample were seriously sensitive areas and difficult to enter for the field work operation, other villages were designed to replace. Men questionnaire was separated from women questionnaire. The scope of questionnaire was 81 questions with 3 additional questions. Because of the language problem, the questionnaire was translated to Local Malay. The pretest was undertaken to examine the validity and efficiency of the questionnaires.

The survey was conducted between April to May 1976 by 82 enumerators who could speak and read both local Thai and Local Malay. More than half of enumerators had been involved with surveys and the 1970 Population Census. A pretest for enumerators was carried out in Pattani. Before the survey started, news released about the survey were carried out by local newspapers and radio. Visits paid to local leaders to explain the nature and

objectives of the survey. Cooperation was complete perfect through out the survey. Time frame of the survey has to be extended due to insufficient transportation, heavy rains, political situations and methodology problems.

The survey found that the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups constituted largest proportions among all groups of women respondents but not for men respondents. Large majority of respondents had nuclear family type. Men remarriage more than women. Small proportion of respondents had migration experience. Social motives seem to be predominant factor for women migrants.

Literacy rates of respondents were low. Educational attainment of wives was lack behind of husbands. More than half of wives were uneducated. The difference of educational attainment between municipal and non-municipal areas was significant. More than 60 per cent of respondents had Local Malay as language speaking in the households. Radio was the most effective mass media tool for Moslems, of course, they enjoyed to listen to Local Malay language. Respondents seldom read newspaper. Thai Moslems were reluctant to approve women roles, particularly in social and economic activities. This survey found that approximately 4.4 per cent of husbands and 9.3 per cent of wives were employed. Approximately 99.6 per cent of husbands engaged in agricultural occupation. More than half of agriculture employed persons had full land ownership. The most common possession of the Thai Moslems is transistors, followed by bicycles. It is worth to emphasize here that material possession is the only rough measure of household wealth for this survey. Public utility and security problems might be one of the obstacles to possess expensive and luxury materials.

The median age at first marriage of the Thai Moslem was 20.6 years for men and 14.8 years for women. It was investigated that women in child bearing age had the average 3.9 pregnancies. The open birth interval was approximately 2.3 years. It should be noted here that some error might be due to memory and misreporting of the respondents. The interpretation must be with caution.

The average number of children ever born and living children were 3.6 and 3.2 children, respectively. Moslem women in the survey had lost approximately 0.3 pregnancy.

The average complete family size for all ever married women aged 45-49 was 5.0 children. Comparison of the religious fertility differentials illustrated that ever married women of the survey in 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 age groups had higher fertility than the Thai Buddhist women in the same age groups. But the older women had lower fertility. The findings pointed that Buddhists (3.9 children) had slightly higher fertility than Moslems (3.6 children).

The cross-tabulations of children ever born, living children by education, and frequencies of marriage are in Appendix D. Agriculture employed persons had 3.7 children but employed persons in unskilled work, home cultivation and home industry category had 3.8 children. Non-Municipal employed persons had lower fertility than municipal employed persons. According to sex preference of children, majority of respondents wanted to have son. Desire family size was 3.9 children.

Family planning was much more common in municipal areas. Women in the cities know contraception more than men. The most common method known was the pill, followed by sterilization. Approximately 47.4 per cent of men and 47.9 per cent of women in all areas know contraception methods. Only 20 per cent of all respondents approved that contraceptions were not objected to the Islam religion. More respondents in non-municipal areas approved that to keep mother's life, induce abortion should be practiced. About 14.3 per cent of men were practiced contraceptive. The most common method used was condom, particularly practiced in municipal areas. The active motivations and implementation of contraceptions should be expanded to this minority group.

It was investigated that majority of respondent required social development programs. They required educational development program, electricity and water supplies. It is worth to note here that a further investigation concerning the Thai Moslemsocieties from this survey would be greatly enhanced to planners and policy makers to formulate the appropriate plan and action programs for this minority group.

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# FEMALES QUESTIONNAIRE

## 1. Background Characteristics

1. Age of respondent.....years. Your husband.....years.
2. Year of birth..... Your husband.....
3. a) Respondent's place of birth (District).....(Province).....  
 b) Husband's place of birth (District).....(Province).....
4. Marital Status  
 Still Married     Separate     Divorce     Widow
5. How long have you been here? (in this village or place).....years, your husband.....years.
6. There are.....persons in this household. Males.....Females.....
7. The owner of this household is .....
8. Do you and your husband's parents live in this house?

Respondent

Husband

- Yes  
 No

- Yes  
 No

9. Are there any relatives living in this household?

Respondent

Husband

- Total.....persons     Yes  
 No

- Total.....persons     Yes  
 No

10. During last five years, are there any persons in this household move in or move out from this village for more than 6 months (include you and your husband)?

- Yes  
 No

Total.....persons

( If no, go to question no. 11)

	Relationship between you and migrant	Sex	In migration (place)	Out migration (place)	Reasons of migration
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					

11. What are your and your husband's occupation?

a) Main occupation

<u>Respondent</u>	<u>Husband</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Farming	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Orchardng	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishery	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Government officer	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber slash	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Trade	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Sales	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Wager labor work	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Home cultivating	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify).....	

b) Other occupation

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<u>Respondent</u>	<u>Husband</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Farming	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Orchardng	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fishery	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Government officer	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber slash	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sales	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Wager labor work	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Home cultivating	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other (specify).....	

c) The land which you farm is

- Own by respondent
- No land but work as labor

Rent

Other.....

12. a) Are you and your husband satisfied with the job?

Respondent

- Satisfied
- Unsatisfied

Husband

- Satisfied
- Unsatisfied

b) Why?.....

.....

13. Processing of household

- Own all house and land
- Rent both house and land
- Installment

- Own house but rent for land
- Living with other
- Room rent

(If rent) How much did you pay for renting? (per month).....

14. How do you think about jobs and salaries of people in this village?

- Not so good
- Fair enough
- Very good

15. a) What are the obstacles of your living and working here? (more than one answer)

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportations | <input type="checkbox"/> Middle man      | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of equipment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bandits         | <input type="checkbox"/> High investment | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural damages   |

Other (specify).....

b) How do you solve the problem?.....

16. a) Do you think that if you move to other villages, you would get better income?

- Yes
- No

b) (If yes) Where would you prefer to go?.....

17. What do you think if there are many people move in to this village?

- Good
- Bad
- Both (good and bad)

Reason:.....

18. Do you have any of the following items in your household?

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle          | <input type="checkbox"/> Radio wireless set    | <input type="checkbox"/> Sewing machine         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Television       | <input type="checkbox"/> Scooter or motorcycle | <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Car              | <input type="checkbox"/> Electric stove        | <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity Generator  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gas stove        | <input type="checkbox"/> Pump                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene stove   | <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator          | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper subscription |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric ironing | <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing boat          |   |
| Other (specify).....                      |  |   |

19. We would like to know about your and your husband's education.

Language of reading.

Language of writing.

Respondent

Husband

Respondent

Husband

- Thai
- English
- Malay
- Chinese

- Thai
- English
- Malay
- Chinese

Other .....

Other .....

Highest education level .....

Religious education level .....

20. What languages do you usually speak in the household? (more than one answer)

- Central Thai
- Local southern Thai
- Central Malay

- Local Malay
- English
- Chinese

Other (specify) .....

21. Do you plan to go to Mecca for Haj?

- Certainly
- No

- Yes (if money available)
- Never plan

22. What would you do, if someone in your household get serious sick?

.....

23. When you delivery a baby, who give the service?

- Doctor in hospital
- Midwife
- Granny midwife

- Respondent's mother
- Husband's mother
- Other (specify).....

24. How do you feed your baby?

- Breast feeding
- Powder milk

- Condensed milk
- Other (specify).....

## II Marriage History

25. We would like to know about your marriage history and your comments about marriage.

Please answer .....

64

Number of marriage	Year		Your age at marriage	Your husband's age at marriage	Reason for ending the marriage	Total number of Children you have with each husband
	Begin	End				
First marriage						
Second "						
Third "						
Fourth "						

26. In your opinion, what is the most proper age for man and woman to get married?

Man.....years      Woman.....years

27. Most villagers in this village get married (first time) at age.

Man.....years      Woman.....years

28. According to the religious rule, a man can have more than one wife - what would effect to his family?

Reason .....

29. a) Are there any one in this village has more than one wife?

Yes       No

b) (If yes) How many families?.....

30. If a couple gets married and finds that the wife could not have any children, do you think that husband should have a right to divorce or to have another wife? (answer only one).

a) to divorce       Yes       No

b) to have another wife       Yes       No

Reason .....

31. If the husband is sterile one, do you think that wife should have a right to divorce or to have another husband?

a) to divorce       Yes       No

b) to have another husband       Yes       No

### III Fertility and Pregnancy History

32. Have you ever been pregnant? How many times?

Ever      Total number of pregnancies.....  
 Never      (If never go to question No. 36)

33. a) (If ever) How many of your children are still living?

Ever with children. Males.....Females.....  
 Ever but none.

b) Are you sure that you told us about all of your children?

Yes, all of them       No not all

(If no) How many you did not tell?.....

34. How many of your children died?

Yes

No

Males.....Females.....

35. Pregnancy History

Number of pregnancy	Living Children						Ever Born				Pregnancy Loss		
	Age of children	Year of Birth	Sex		Live together		Age at death	Year of death	Sex		Still birth	Mis carriage	Induced Abortion
			Male	Female	Yes	No			Male	Female			
1.													
2.													
3.													
4.													
5.													
6.													
7.													
8.													

36. a) Are you pregnant now?

Yes

No

Uncertain, probably

b) If you are pregnant, give the approximate month you will deliver:.....

37. When was your last pregnancy occurred? .....

38. a) Sometimes pregnant women feel that they do not want any child or do not want to have more children or they are poor. They will have an induced abortion in order to avoid having baby. How do you think?

Agree

Not agree

b) In some cases, induced abortion has to be performed, in order to keep mother's life or for social reasons how do you think?

Agree

Not agree

39. Most induced abortion has been performed by.

The woman who gets pregnant

Husband

Granny midwives

Local doctors

Midwives

Doctors in hospital or health centre

Other (specify).....

66

**IV Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Family Planning**

These are questions about your knowledge attitude and practicing in family planning.

Please answer:

40. a) If you have already had children. Do you want to have more?  
 Yes                       No                       Depends upon Allah
- b) If you want to have more children, how many?  
Total.....  
Male..... Female..... Either one.....
41. If you never have any children. How many do you want to have?  
Total.....  
Male..... Female..... Either one.....
42. a) Does your husband want to have more children?  
 Yes                       No
- b) If yes, how many children does your husband want?  
Total.....  
Male..... Female..... Either one.....
43. a) Have you ever discussed with your husband about the number of children you and your husband would like to have?  
 Yes                       No
- b) If yes, how many children you and your husband would like to have?.....
44. Suppose you just married, how many children would be good for your family?  
Total..... Male..... Female.....
45. How many children most of family in this village have?.....
46. In your opinion what is a good number of children which villagers in this village should have?.....
47. In your opinion, what do you think about size of the Thai Muslim family now?  
 Big                       Too big                       Good size  
 Small                       Too small
48. If a spouse has too many children and they could not support them, do you think that it would object to your religion?  
 Object                       Not object
49. Have you ever heard that some married couples could do something to avoid pregnant?  
.....
50. Have you ever heard about how to prevent pregnant too often or having too many children?  
 Yes                      (If yes, from whom?).....  
What method?.....
- Do you want to know more about the family planning methods?  
 No                       Yes                       No  
(If no) Do you want to know about family planning?  
 Yes                       No

51. Have you ever discussed with your husband about how to prevent pregnant too often when you already have too many children?

Yes  No

52. Have you ever discussed about this subject with your neighbours?

Yes  No

53. a) Are there many couples in this village practicing family planning?

Yes  No  Don't know

b) Most of methods they use .....

c) Which method you prefer .....

54. Do you think it is appropriate for a spouse to practice family planning to prevent pregnant too often or having too many children?

Appropriate  Not appropriate  Uncertain

55. Do you think that family planning is objected by your religion?

Objected  Not objected

Reason .....

56. a) If Datoh says that family planning is good, how do you think?

Approved  Not approved  Uncertain

b) If other people said so, how do you think?

Approved  Not approved  Uncertain

57. Between man and woman, which one you prefer to get knowledge and information on family planning?

Man  Woman  Either one

58. Who would be the best person to give knowledge on family planning for you?

Local leaders  Teacher  
 Traditional doctor (Muslim doctor)  C.D. workers  
 Doctor or midwife from health center  Neighbours  
 Doctor or midwife from hospital  Granny midwives

Others.....

59. Who would be the best person to give the family planning services?

Traditional doctors (Muslim)  
 Medical doctors or midwives (Muslim)  
 Medical doctors or midwives from health center  
 Medical doctors or midwives from hospital  
 Granny midwives

Others.....

60. a) Do you believe that some rumors about family planning are true?

Believe  Not believe  Never heard  Uncertain

b) What were those rumors?

.....

51. If a couple wishes to avoid having too many children should it be the husband or wife who does something to avoid having them?

- husband                       wife                       Either one

52. Please answer about your family planning practicing:

	Practicing now (What method)	Recieve from	Not Practice	Ever used (What method)	Recieve from	What reason of changing the method
Respondent Husband						

53. Do you plan to practice family planning in the near future?

	Yes			No	Remarks
	What method	when	From whom		
Respondent Husband					<u>Birth control method</u> 1. Pill 2. IUD 3. Vasectomy 4. Sterilization 5. Abortion 6. Condom 7. Separation 8. Herb 9. Others

64. a) Do you think that family planning unit in this village are sufficient?

- Sufficient                       Not sufficient                       None                       Don't know

b) (If not sufficient or none) Do you want to have if the government could provide?

- Want                       Don't want

65. In your opinion, the government should do something in order to improve standard of living of people by

- Reduce births in order to develop country faster  
 Develop education still occupation and health  
 Do both together

Others.....

**V Status of Women**

66. a) What is your job before you got married?.....  
 b) If you did not work, why?.....
67. Do you think that it would be good for married woman to work in order to help her husband for economic reason?  
 Good  Not good
68. Do you think that a married woman should work outside her house?  
 Yes  No  
Reason .....
69. Do you approve or disapprove if boys and girls would be together in the same school Till they grown up?  
 Approve  Disapprove
70. At present, women should have right to get education as high as men, how do you think?  
 Should have  Should not have
71. Suppose you want to send your children ( a boy and a girl ) for higher education, but you do not have enough money to send both at the same time: Which one should be sent first?  
 Boy  Girl  Either one
72. Is it good for young persons to get education or to work in the big cities or in Bangkok?

	In big cities			In Bangkok		
	Good	Not good	Reason	Good	Not good	Reason
For girl to get education						
For boy to get education						
For girl to work						
For boy to work						

73. Suppose there are two candidates (a man and a woman) apply for election to be your leader, both of them are equally qualified in knowledge and experiences, which one would you prefer to vote for?  
 Man  Woman  
Reason .....
74. Do you believe that male doctors are better than female doctors?  
 Yes  No  
Reason .....

**VI Other**

75. a) If the government would develop the following items; which one should be done first?  
 (give only one answer)
- Education  Occupation training  
 Health services  Security  
 Transportation  Electric and water supply services  
 Others (specify) .....

b) The government should have accelerated economic development program in your province, what should be done?  
 .....

76. How often do you know from the following items?

	Every day	Almost every day	Once or twice A week	Seldom (every 2 weeks)	Never
Newspapers (Language.....)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Radio (Language.....)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Television	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Local movies or open air movies	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Film (in the theatre)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
News from neighbour	<input type="checkbox"/>				

77. In your opinion, is it good for Songkhla Nakarin University to be located in the south?

- Good  Not good

Reason .....

78. Do you plan to send your children or relatives to study at this university?

- Yes  No

79. a) Have you ever heard that the King's palace is located in one of the four provinces in this region: Yala, Pattani, Narathivas, Stun?

- Yes  No

b) (If yes) Where is it?

- Narathivas  Yala  
 Pattani  Stun

c) Do you know when was his last visit?

- Yes  No

( If yes ) When.....

d) Do you know about our King's family, how many boys and girls does he have?

Boys..... Girls.....

80. a) Have you ever been to Bangkok?

- Yes  No

b) (If no) Would you like to go to Bangkok?

- Yes  No

Reasons .....

81. Would you like to add more what I have said?

.....  
 .....

Thank you very much for your coordination. We are appreciated. All of your answers would be kept as confidential subject.

**MALES QUESTIONNAIRE**

**I Background Characteristics**

1. How many current wives are living together (aged 15-49) with you?

Total.....persons

2. Your age at first marriage.....years, and you lived with your first wife when you were.....years

3. Please tell us about your and your wife's age and also year of birth

	<u>Age</u>	<u>Year of birth</u>
Respondent.....		
First wife.....		
Second wife.....		
Third wife.....		
Fourth wife.....		

4. Your and your wife's place of birth

	<u>District</u>	<u>Province</u>
Respondent.....		
First wife.....		
Second wife.....		
Third wife.....		
Fourth wife.....		

5. How many years are you and your wife living here?

Respondent.....years  
 First wife.....years  
 Second wife.....years  
 Third wife.....years  
 Fourth wife.....years

6. There are.....persons in this household. Males.....Females.....

7. The owner of this household is.....

8. Do your and your wife's parents also live in this house?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Respondent.....		
First wife.....		
Second wife.....		
Third wife.....		
Fourth wife.....		

9. Are there any relatives living in this household?

<u>Respondent</u>		<u>Wife</u> (all current wives).
Total.....persons	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Total.....persons

10. During last five years, were there any persons in this household move in or move out from this village for more than 6 months (include you and your wife)?

- Yes  
 No

Total.....persons  
 ( if no, go to question no. 11 )

	Relationship between you and migrant	Sex	In migration (place)	Out migration (place)	Reasons of migration
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

11. What are your and your husband's occupation?

a) Main occupation

	<u>Respondent</u>	<u>First wife</u>	<u>Second wife</u>	<u>Third wife</u>	<u>Fourth wife</u>
Farming	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Orcharding	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Fishery	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Government officer	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Rubber slash	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Trade	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Sales	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Wager labor work	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Home cultivating	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other (specify) .....					

b) Other occupation

- Yes

	<u>Respondent</u>	<u>First wife</u>	<u>Second wife</u>	<u>Third wife</u>	<u>Fourth wife</u>
Farming	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Orcharding	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Fishery	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Land boarder	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Government officer	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Rubber slash	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Trade	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Sales	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Wager labor work	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Home cultivating	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other (specify) .....					

- No

c) The land which you farm is

- Own by respondent  
 No land but work labor

- Rent

Other.....

13

12. Are you and your husband satisfied with the job?

<u>Satisfied</u>		<u>Unsatisfied</u>	<u>Reason</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Respondent	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	First wife	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Second wife	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Third wife	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fourth wife	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....

13. Possessing of household

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Own all house and land   | <input type="checkbox"/> Own house but rent for land |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rent both house and land | <input type="checkbox"/> Living with other           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Installment              | <input type="checkbox"/> Room rent                   |

( If rent ) how much did you pay for renting? (per month).....

14. How do you think about jobs and salaries of people in this village?

- |                                      |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not so good | <input type="checkbox"/> Fair enough | <input type="checkbox"/> Very good |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

15. a) What are the obstacles of your living and working here? (more than one answer)

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportations | <input type="checkbox"/> Middle man      | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of equipment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bandits         | <input type="checkbox"/> High investment | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural damages   |

Other (specify).....

b) How do you solve the problem?.....

16. a) Do you think that if you move to other villages, you would get better income?

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

b) ( If yes ) where would you prefer to go?.....

17. What do you think if there are many people move in to this village?

- |                               |                              |  |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Bad | <input type="checkbox"/> Both (good and bad) |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|

Reason.....

18. Do you have any of the following items in your household?

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle               | <input type="checkbox"/> Pump                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sewing machine        | <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene stove         | <input type="checkbox"/> Electric stove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scooter or motorcycle | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper subscription | <input type="checkbox"/> Gas stove      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Car                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Radio wireless set     | <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity Generator | <input type="checkbox"/> Television             | <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric ironing      | <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing boat           |   |

Other (specify).....

19. Your and your wives' education.

	Language of reading					Language of writing					Highest education level	Religions education level
	Thai	English	Malay	Chinese	Other	Thai	English	Malay	Chinese	Other		
Respondent												
First wife												
Second wife												
Third wife												
Fourth wife												

20. What languages do you usually speak in the household? (more than one answer)

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Central Thai        | <input type="checkbox"/> Local Malay |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local southern Thai | <input type="checkbox"/> English     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Central Malay       | <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese     |
| Other (specify) .....                        |                                      |

21. Do you plan to go to Mecca for Haj?

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Certainly | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (if money available) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No        | <input type="checkbox"/> Never plan               |

22. What would you do, if someone in your household got serious sick?

.....

23. When you delivery a baby, who give the service?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor in hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent's mother  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Midwife            | <input type="checkbox"/> Husband's mother     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Granny midwife     | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)..... |

24. How do you feed your baby?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Breast feeding | <input type="checkbox"/> Condensed milk       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Powder milk    | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)..... |

**II Marriage History**

25. a) How many times did you get married?.....times.

You have current wives living together (aged 15-49).....persons

b) We would like to know about your marriage history and family. Please answer.

Number of marriage	Year		Your age at marriage	Your wife's age at marriage	Reason for ending the marriage	Total number of children your have with each wife
	Begin	End				
First marriage						
Second "						
Third "						
Fourth "						
Fifth "						

26. In your opinion, what is the most proper age for man and woman to get married?

Man.....years, Woman.....years.

27. Most villagers in this village get married (first time) at age.

Man.....years, Woman.....years.

28. According to the religious rule, a man can have more than one wife - what would effect to his family?

Reason.....

29. a) Are there any one in this village has more than one wife?

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

b) (if yes) how many families?.....

30. If a couple gets married and finds that the wife could not have any children, do you think that husband should have a right to divorce or to have another wife? (answer only one)

- a) to divorce  Yes  No  
 b) to have another wife  Yes  No

Reason.....

31. If the husband is a sterile one, do you think that wife should have a right to divorce or to have another husband?

- a) to divorce  Yes  No  
 b) to have another husband  Yes  No

III Fertility and Prenancy History

We would like to ask you about the prenancy history of your wives whose age are between 15-49 and total number of your children. Please answer.

32. The current wives living together (aged 15-49) have total number of children.....persons.

- First wife has.....persons  
 Second wife has.....persons  
 Third wife has.....persons  
 Fourth wife has.....persons

33. a) How many of your children are still living?

- Yes Males.....Females.....  
 No

b) Are you sure that you told us about all of your children?

- Yes, all of them  No, not all  
 ( If no ) how many children you did not toll?.....

34. How many of your children died?

- Yes Males.....Females.....  
 No

35. Pregnancy History of your wives (aged 15-49)

Pregnancy	Number of		Living Children				Ever Born				Pregnancy Loss		
	Age of children	Year of Birth	Sex		Live together		Age at death	Year of death	Sex		Still birth	Mils carriage	Induced Abortion
			Male	Female	Yes	No			Male	Female			
First wife													

	Number of Pregnancy	Living Children						Ever Born				Pregnancy Loss		
		Age of children	Year of Birth	Sex		Live together		Age at death	Year of death	Sex		Still birth	Mis carriage	Induced Abortion
				Male	Female	Yes	No			M	F			
Second wife														
Third wife														
Fourth wife														

36. a) Is either one of your wives pregnant now? (Number of your wife).....

- Yes                                       No                                       Uncertain, probably

b) If the is pregnant, give the approximate month she will deliver.....

37. When were the last pregnancies of each one of your wives occurred?

Wife no.....Last pregnancy.....

Wife no.....Last pregnancy.....

Question 38-81 are as same as female questionnaires.

11

**APPENDIX B**

## Person Definition

1. Respondents: Men (691) who have wives in child bearing age.  
Women (1,392) who are in child bearing age.
2. Married couples: Husband (men-respondent) and his wives or spouse.  
Wife (women-respondent) and her husband or spouse.
3. Married Women: Women Respondents + all wives of Men Respondents  
who are living together at present + other married women  
living in households.
4. Mothers: All married women who have at least 1 child.
5. Sex: Men and Women  
Sons and Daughters  
Boys and Girls  
Fathers and Mothers  
Husbands and Wives.

**APPENDIX C**

## The Sample Design

### Scope of the Survey

The scope of the survey was concentrated specially in the four predominantly Muslim provinces in the southern region of Thailand, namely Pattani, Narathivat, Stun, Yala and some adjacent districts of Songkhla-Sadao, Thapa, Sabayoi, Chana and Nathavee. Only one person in each Muslim household was interviewed.

a) Male respondents : Head of households or husbands whose wives are in childbearing age (15-49).

b) Female respondents : Ever married women who are in childbearing age (15-49)

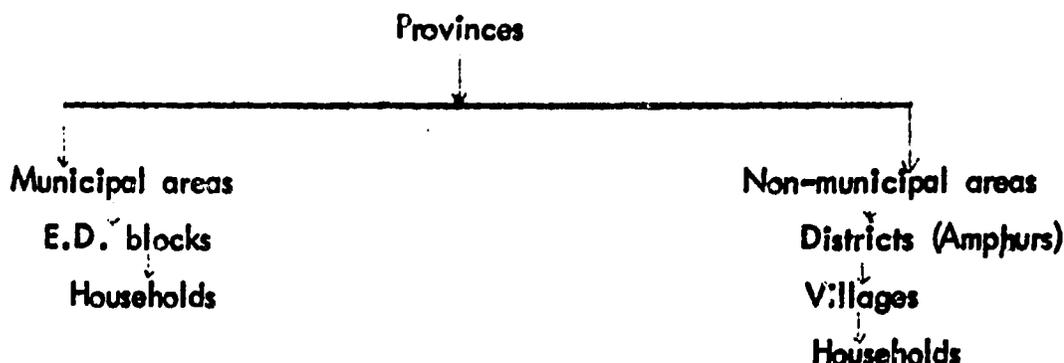
### Sample Design

The Stratified Multi-Stage Sampling was designed for the survey. Each of the five provinces was major stratum and each sample province was divided into 2 substrata : municipal and non-municipal areas. Selection of units was carried out within a substratum

First stage : Census Blocks -E.D. Blocks (municipal) and districts (non-municipal)

Second stage : Muslim households (municipal) and villages (non-municipal)

The sample was illustrated as follows :



### Selections of Municipal Areas

1) Approximately 120 households in municipal areas was represented as one block. A sample of 20 blocks or ten percent out of a total blocks was selected systematically with probability proportional to number of households (1 : 10).

2) Then listing the eligible households from each block, the sample households were random selected systematically with 5 percent of total blocks (1 : 20)

### Selection of Non-municipal Areas

1) All districts (Amphurs) from each of the four provinces and five districts from Songkhla were considered as a stratum

2) Sample districts were selected, approximately proportion of 1 : 3 (12 districts from total districts) was systematically selected.

3) The number of 82 villages with (5 percent) probability proportional to total villages were systematically sampling (1 : 20).

4) All of eligible households in each sample village were interviewed.

### Selection of Households

Since one-third of the eligible persons requirement are males. Thus the methodology given for enumerators in each sample household was present as follows :

1) The first household, respondent was husband.

2) The second household, respondent was wife or evermarried women (15 - 49)

3) The third household respondent was also wife or evermarried women (15 - 49).

Then continuing the same system through all sample households in the village.

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The distribution of the sample is illustrated as follows;

Province	District	Sample Households
Songkhla	Sadao *	20
	Taepha	178
	Sabayoi	167
	Stun	Muang *
Pattani	Langu	130
	Khuan Kalong	34
	Muang *	70
	Saiburi *	28
Yala	Khok Po	175
	Yah Ling	213
	Ma Yoa	190
	Muang *	101
Narathiwat	Bae Tong *	19
	Ra Man	136
	Bae Tong	128
	Muang *	93
Narathiwat	Suhngai-Kholok *	32
	Muang	123
	Ra Ngai	116
Narathiwat	Waeng	107
All Areas		2,082

\* Municipal Areas

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APPENDIX D

APPENDIX D

**Table 1**      **Distribution of Respondents by Province of Residence**

<b>Province of Residence</b>	<b>Women Respondents</b>	<b>Men Respondents</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>All Areas</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>2,082</b>
<b>Municipal</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>385</b>
<b>Non-Municipal</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1,697</b>
<b>Songkhla</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>365</b>
<b>Stun</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>Pattani</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>676</b>
<b>Yala</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>386</b>
<b>Narathiwat</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>469</b>

**Remark :**      **Each respondent is not in the same household**

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**Table 2** Distribution of Respondents in Municipal and Non-Municipal Areas by Age and Sex

Place of Residence Age Group	All Areas		Municipal Areas		Non-Municipal Areas	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
<b>Women Respondents</b>						
15 - 19	8.0	111	6.2	16	8.4	95
20 - 24	19.7	276	18.3	47	20.2	229
25 - 29	17.5	243	17.5	45	17.5	198
30 - 34	14.9	207	16.0	41	14.6	166
35 - 39	16.1	224	16.0	41	16.1	183
40 - 44	13.4	186	13.6	35	13.3	151
45 - 49	10.4	144	12.5	32	9.9	112
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1391</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1134</b>
<b>Men Respondents</b>						
15 - 19	1.0	7	0.0	-	1.2	7
20 - 24	5.2	36	2.3	3	5.9	33
25 - 29	13.5	93	9.4	12	14.4	81
30 - 34	15.9	110	18.7	24	15.3	86
35 - 39	18.8	130	21.9	28	18.1	102
40 - 44	16.7	115	14.8	19	17.1	96
45 - 49	19.4	134	21.9	28	18.7	106
50 - 54	6.5	45	10.2	13	5.7	32
55 - 59	2.0	14	0.0	-	2.5	14
60 - 64	0.3	2	0.8	1	0.2	1
65 +	0.6	4	0.0	-	0.7	4
Not stated	0.1	1	0.0	-	0.2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>563</b>

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**Table 3** Age Structure of Married Women in Child Bearing Age

Residence	Number	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	Unknown
<b>All Areas</b>									
Women respondents	1,391	8.0	19.7	17.5	14.9	16.1	13.4	10.4	-
Men 's wives	694	7.3	17.4	17.9	18.2	16.9	13.5	8.6	0.1
<b>Municipal</b>									
Women respondents	257	6.2	18.3	17.5	16.0	16.0	13.6	12.5	-
Men 's wives	128	5.5	14.1	18.8	20.3	15.6	13.3	12.5	-
<b>Non-Municipal</b>									
Women respondents	1,134	8.4	20.2	17.5	14.6	16.1	13.3	9.9	-
Men 's wives	566	7.8	18.2	17.7	17.7	17.1	13.6	7.8	0.2

Three men respondents in non-municipal have more than one wife (two wives)

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6  
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**Table 4 Causes of Pregnancy Loss by Mothers' Broad Age Group and Residence**

Age Group	All Areas					Municipal					Non-Municipal				
	Still Birth	Miscarriaged	Abortion	Total		Still Birth	Miscarriaged	Abortion	Total		Still Birth	Miscarriaged	Abortion	Total	
				%	No.				%	No.				%	No.
15 - 24	86.4	13.6	0.0	100.0	22	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5	82.4	17.6	0.0	100.0	17
25 - 34	60.7	39.3	0.0	100.0	56	58.8	41.2	0.0	100.0	17	61.5	38.5	0.0	100.0	39
35 - 44	74.7	24.0	1.3	100.0	75	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8	71.6	26.9	1.5	100.0	67
45 - 49	71.9	28.1	0.0	100.0	32	61.5	38.5	0.0	100.0	13	78.9	21.1	0.0	100.0	19
15 - 49	71.3	28.1	0.6	100.0	185	72.1	27.9	0.0	100.0	43	71.1	28.2	0.7	100.0	142

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**Table 5 Mean of Open Birth Interval (months) by Age and Residence**

Age Group	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal	Songkhla		Stun		Pattani		Yala		Narathiwat	
				M.A.	Non-M.A.								
15 - 19	13.9	13.7	13.9	-	12.9	-	7.1	17.0	15.3	5.5	13.5	13.5	14.1
20 - 24	17.4	13.3	18.2	27.5	17.4	6.5	14.9	13.2	19.6	21.5	18.5	8.9	18.2
25 - 29	22.6	20.6	23.0	6.5	26.2	26.3	15.9	20.0	23.9	18.2	19.8	23.9	27.5
30 - 34	30.9	30.1	31.1	45.5	34.5	9.5	18.8	35.7	32.4	31.1	39.3	29.3	28.5
35 - 39	38.6	36.8	39.0	51.5	43.9	21.5	33.5	34.8	43.6	35.6	37.1	45.5	33.8
40 - 44	38.3	39.7	37.9	53.5	42.9	7.5	44.7	28.1	38.3	57.5	39.0	48.5	28.1
45 - 49	48.3	42.7	49.8	63.5	43.2	.5	60.9	51.5	52.1	57.5	59.9	31.5	44.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>26.5</b>

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**Table 6** Mean Number of Children Ever Born, Living Children and Pregnancy of Ever Married Women in Broad Age Group by Residence.

Age Group and Residence	Mean Number of		
	Pregnancy	Children Ever Born	Living Children
<u>15 - 24</u>	2.0	1.6	1.5
Municipal	1.9	1.7	1.6
Non-Municipal	2.0	1.6	1.5
<u>25 - 34</u>	3.9	3.6	3.4
Municipal	4.1	3.7	3.5
Non-Municipal	3.8	3.6	3.4
<u>35 - 44</u>	5.1	4.8	4.2
Municipal	5.7	5.7	4.9
Non-Municipal	4.8	4.6	4.1
<u>45 - 49</u>	5.3	5.0	4.2
Municipal	5.9	5.0	4.4
Non-Municipal	5.2	5.0	4.1
<u>15 - 49</u>	3.9	3.6	3.2
Municipal	4.4	4.0	3.6
Non-Municipal	3.8	3.5	3.1

**Table 7** Number of Children Ever Born and Age at First Marriage

No. of children ever born \ Age at first marriage	Women Respondents						Men Respondents					
	below 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	Total	below 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	Total
<b>Total Areas</b>												
0-1	12.4	20.9	36.0	36.0	61.6	21.4	0.0	13.8	18.4	20.8	25.6	18.1
2-3	36.1	31.7	32.0	32.0	30.8	32.7	66.6	29.6	31.4	33.6	36.0	32.1
4-5	30.9	24.6	16.7	16.0	0.0	24.6	16.7	32.9	26.5	25.5	25.6	27.6
6-7	13.8	14.0	8.0	12.0	7.6	13.3	16.7	13.2	14.8	14.1	10.2	14.1
8+	6.8	8.8	7.3	4.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	10.5	8.9	6.0	2.6	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Municipal Areas</b>												
0-1	18.4	20.7	25.0	49.9	*	22.6	-	0.0	17.1	18.8	21.5	18.0
2-3	31.6	33.1	37.5	16.7	*	26.4	*	11.1	25.5	29.2	32.8	17.4
4-5	13.2	23.1	10.0	16.7	-	19.1	-	61.1	25.5	25.0	21.5	29.7
6-7	26.3	17.7	10.0	16.7	-	17.5	-	11.1	12.7	16.6	7.1	13.3
8+	10.5	15.4	17.5	0.0	-	14.4	-	16.7	19.2	10.4	7.1	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	*	<b>100</b>	*	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Non-Municipal Areas</b>												
0-1	11.5	20.9	40.0	31.6	55.5	21.1	0.0	15.7	18.6	21.8	28.0	18.7
2-3	36.8	33.7	30.0	36.9	33.3	34.1	60.0	32.0	32.5	35.7	32.0	33.1
4-5	33.5	24.9	19.1	15.8	0.0	25.9	20.0	29.1	26.7	25.7	28.0	27.1
6-7	11.8	13.2	7.3	10.5	11.2	12.3	20.0	13.6	15.2	12.8	12.0	14.3
8+	6.4	7.3	3.6	5.2	0.0	6.6	0.0	9.6	7.0	4.0	4.0	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Less than 0.1 %

**Table 8** Average Number of Children Ever Born, Children Who Died and Living Children of Mother Aged 15 - 49 by Residence.

Residence	Children Ever Born	Living Children	Children Who Died
All Areas	3.9	3.5	1.5
Municipal	4.4	4.0	1.5
Non-Municipal	3.8	3.4	1.5
Songkhla	3.7	3.5	1.3
Stun	4.1	3.9	1.2
Pattani	3.8	3.4	1.5
Yala	3.9	3.5	1.6
Narathiwat	4.1	3.6	1.6

\* Excludes ever - married women who had no children

**Table 9**      **Number of Living Children Classified by Occupation of Respondents.**

Number of living children	None			Agriculture			Non-Agriculture			Others			Total		
	All areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal	All areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal	All areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal	All areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal	All areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal
0 - 1	32.8	26.8	40.8	19.8	20.3	19.8	26.7	20.9	33.0	19.3	15.0	21.4	21.9	21.6	22.1
2 - 3	32.0	31.0	33.3	38.9	17.2	39.9	28.7	29.6	27.8	35.5	35.0	35.7	36.2	28.1	38.0
4 - 5	23.2	23.9	22.2	26.2	36.0	25.8	23.8	23.5	24.1	24.2	15.0	28.6	25.5	25.2	25.6
6 - 7	9.6	14.1	3.7	11.8	23.4	11.2	12.0	14.3	9.4	8.1	15.0	4.8	11.6	15.8	10.6
8 +	2.4	4.2	-	3.3	3.1	3.3	8.6	11.7	5.2	11.3	20.0	7.1	4.6	9.3	3.5
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.5	1.6	-	2.4	0.1	-	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.5	4.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.9	4.8	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.5

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**Table 10** Number of Children Ever Born by Level Education of Parents

Number of children ever born	Fathers' education							Mothers' education						
	None	<P.4	P.4	P.7	>P.7	Not Stated	Total	None	<P.4	P.4	P.7	>P.7	Not Stated	Total
<b>All areas :</b>														
0 - 1	16.8	12.0	22.4	32.9	51.6	14.3	20.3	15.1	13.7	25.6	54.5	66.6	13.2	20.3
2 - 3	31.1	33.0	34.9	32.9	23.4	25.6	32.4	30.3	33.6	37.7	21.8	29.4	30.3	32.4
4 - 5	25.9	23.7	26.2	19.2	12.6	31.4	25.6	27.4	27.3	24.3	12.7	2.0	30.3	25.6
6 - 7	17.5	14.5	9.4	8.2	2.1	17.1	13.5	17.7	12.4	6.3	5.5	2.0	19.7	13.5
8 +	8.7	11.5	7.1	6.8	5.3	8.6	8.2	9.5	13.0	5.6	5.5	0.0	6.5	8.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Municipal :</b>														
0 - 1	16.7	10.7	16.7	26.1	47.8	8.4	20.3	16.3	10.7	17.5	36.8	60.1	0.0	20.2
2 - 3	23.6	21.4	28.0	26.1	34.8	33.3	26.7	20.3	25.0	36.9	21.1	33.3	37.5	26.8
4 - 5	23.6	32.2	24.2	21.7	6.5	33.3	22.6	25.4	14.3	25.2	21.1	3.3	25.0	22.6
6 - 7	22.2	25.0	12.9	4.4	4.4	25.0	16.1	21.8	21.4	6.8	10.5	3.3	37.5	16.1
8 +	13.9	10.7	18.2	21.7	6.5	0.0	14.3	15.7	28.6	13.6	10.5	0.0	0.0	14.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Non-municipal :</b>														
0 - 1	16.8	12.2	23.7	36.0	55.1	15.8	20.3	14.9	14.3	27.3	63.9	76.2	14.7	20.3
2 - 3	32.5	34.8	36.4	36.0	22.4	23.0	33.7	32.2	35.3	37.9	22.2	23.8	29.4	33.7
4 - 5	26.3	23.2	26.5	18.0	18.4	31.6	26.3	27.9	30.1	24.0	8.3	0.0	30.9	26.3
6 - 7	16.7	13.2	8.6	10.0	0.0	15.8	12.9	16.8	10.5	6.8	2.8	0.0	17.6	12.9
8 +	7.7	11.6	4.8	0.0	4.1	8.8	6.8	8.2	9.8	4.0	2.8	0.0	7.4	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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**Table 11** Attitude About Having Many Wives Living Together  
Classified by Sex of Respondents

Attitude	Women Respondents	Men Respondents
Not effect at all	5.3	15.0
Unhappy and troubles	66.5	50.8
Economic problems	20.1	19.1
Not sure	2.4	4.8
Others	0.8	1.0
Not stated	4.9	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0

**Table 12** Source of Family Planning Informations Known by Respondents by Residence

Source	Women Respondents			Men Respondents			All Respondents		
	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal
Their spouses	0.3	-	0.4	-	-	0.0	0.2	-	0.3
Relatives	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.8
Mass media	13.0	18.6	11.1	14.5	28.4	10.0	13.5	21.7	10.7
Midwives	11.2	4.7	13.5	12.4	3.7	15.2	11.6	4.3	14.1
Nurses, Doctors	24.3	36.0	20.1	30.0	39.5	26.8	26.2	37.2	22.4
Local leaders	3.6	1.7	4.3	2.1	0.0	2.8	3.1	1.2	3.8
Friends	38.5	36.6	39.1	28.0	24.7	29.2	35.0	32.8	35.8
Others	2.4	0.6	3.1	3.0	0.0	4.0	2.6	0.4	3.4
Not stated	6.2	1.2	8.0	8.8	3.7	10.4	7.1	2.0	8.7

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**Table 13** Respondents' Preference to Get Knowledge on Family Planning  
By Source of Information and Residence

Persons preference to give knowledge on Family Planning	All Areas	Municipal	Non- Municipal	Province				
				Songkhla	Stun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat
1. Local leaders	4.1	1.5	4.7	0.8	1.6	7.7	1.0	5.1
2. Traditional doctors	20.2	12.2	22.0	21.1	37.1	10.4	31.6	17.5
3. Doctors or midwives from health center	33.9	39.5	32.6	29.9	25.3	42.0	30.8	31.3
4. Doctors or midwives from hospital	26.6	36.1	24.5	35.3	28.0	19.4	27.5	29.0
5. Teachers	1.5	-	1.8	0.8	0.5	-	1.0	4.9
6. Community Development Workers	0.9	-	1.1	4.4	-	0.3	-	0.2
7. Neighbors	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	2.7	0.6	0.3	0.2
8. Granry midwives	8.2	5.2	8.9	4.7	3.8	12.4	6.2	8.3
9. Not stated	3.8	4.7	3.6	1.6	1.1	7.2	1.6	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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**Table 14** Respondents Who Know Any Methods of Birth Control, Classified by Method, Age and Residence.

Methods of birth control	All Areas		Municipal		Non-Municipal	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1. Pill	49.1	42.4	40.7	26.0	52.2	47.7
2. IUD	3.5	6.6	5.4	10.4	2.8	5.4
3. Vasectomy	0.3	2.8	-	6.5	0.4	1.7
4. Sterilization	6.8	6.3	11.4	6.5	5.2	6.3
5. Abortion	0.5	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.4
6. Condom	0.5	2.8	-	2.6	0.6	2.9
7. Separation	1.1	0.4	-	-	1.5	0.4
8. Herb	6.3	6.3	4.8	-	6.9	8.4
9. Locally Magic	0.2	1.9	-	2.6	0.2	1.7
10. Injection	1.1	1.6	1.2	-	1.1	2.1
11. Others	30.6	28.5	36.5	45.4	28.5	23.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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**Table 15** Percentage of Respondents Who Want to Have More Children But Currently Practice Family Planning by Sex and Residence

Currently Practicing Family Planning	Women Respondents			Men Respondents			Total		
	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal
Want to have more children	5.2	12.7	3.6	2.7	4.7	2.3	4.3	9.6	3.1
Do not want	8.2	18.6	5.9	4.2	2.0	4.6	7.0	13.7	5.5
Depends on Allah	6.8	9.3	6.2	15.9	3.3	19.6	10.2	6.8	11.1
Not applicable (No children)	4.0	8.0	3.0	5.8	-	6.4	4.5	6.7	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>

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**Table 16** Percentage of Different Categories for Acceptance of Family Planning By Residence of Respondents.

Categories for acceptance of family planning	All areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal
• Currently practice family planning method	6.9	10.1	6.2
• Agree with using contraception methods	62.6	64.4	62.2
• Agree that contraceptions are not objected by religious rule	41.1	34.0	42.7
• Approve to have induced abortion in order to avoid having baby	9.3	6.2	10.0
• Approve to have induced abortion in order to save mother's life	24.3	14.8	26.4
• Couples who have discussed about ideal family size	40.8	45.4	39.8
• Couples who have discussed about family planning	25.5	35.1	23.3
• Have discussed about family planning method with neighbors	30.3	35.8	29.0
• Preference of female to give knowledge on family planning	56.9	53.2	57.7
• Agree that it is objected by religious rule if a spouse has too many children and could not take care all of them	51.0	41.8	53.2

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**Table 17 Methods of Family Planning Practice Currently By Respondents and Spouses and Residence**

Methods of Family Planning Practice at Present	All Areas		Municipal Areas		Non-Municipal Areas	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
- Pill	0.0	54.4	0.0	44.4	0.0	58.9
- IUD	0.0	12.2	0.0	15.6	0.0	10.8
- Vasectomy , Sterilization	8.2	17.7	38.5	35.6	1.7	9.8
- Condom	60.3	0.0	53.8	0.0	61.7	0.9
- Separation	13.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	16.7	4.9
- Herb	11.0	10.2	7.7	0.0	11.7	14.7
- Rhythm	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0
- Injection	0.0	1.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0
- Withdrawal	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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**Table 18** Respondents Preference to Get Services on Birth Control by Source and Residence

Source of Service	All Areas	Municipal	Non-Municipal	Province				
				Songkhla	Stun	Pattani	Yala	Narathiwat
-- Traditional doctors (Muslim)	7.5	1.6	8.9	2.2	30.1	5.5	7.0	6.2
-- Medical doctors or midwives (M)	16.2	10.1	17.6	21.9	10.2	10.4	25.9	14.6
-- Medical doctors or midwives from health center	32.7	36.6	31.8	36.7	20.4	38.6	20.7	36.0
-- Medical doctors or midwives from hospital	32.7	42.6	30.5	32.6	31.7	28.1	41.2	33.2
-- Granny midwives	7.4	4.4	8.1	5.2	7.0	10.4	4.4	7.7
-- Others	0.2	-	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	0.3	0.2
-- Not stated	3.3	4.7	2.9	1.1	0.6	6.9	0.5	2.1

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**Table 19 Attitude Towards Jobs and Salaries In Village  
by Residence and Sex**

Residence	Not so good	Fair Enough	Very Good	Not Stated
All Areas	19.9	76.8	2.2	0.9
Men	20.3	76.0	3.0	0.7
Women	19.8	77.3	1.9	1.0
Municipal	54.0	42.9	2.6	0.5
Men	19.5	78.2	2.3	-
Women	71.2	25.3	2.7	0.8
Non-Municipal	19.2	77.6	2.2	1.0
Men	20.4	75.5	3.2	0.9
Women	18.5	78.7	1.7	1.1

**Table 20 Respondents' Need to Have Family Planning Unit in the Village By Residence**

Need to have family planning unit Residence	Sufficient	Not sufficient			Not stated
		Total	Want to have more	Not want	
All areas:					
- Municipal	54.3	21.1	19.2	2.9	23.6
- Non-Municipal	12.2	69.9	54.6	15.2	17.9
Songkhla	9.9	63.4	55.3	7.9	36.7
Stun	32.8	58.6	55.4	3.2	8.6
Pattani	19.5	54.3	27.4	16.9	26.2
Yala	33.2	60.8	54.9	6.0	6.0
Narathiwat	12.8	69.9	49.0	20.9	17.3

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