

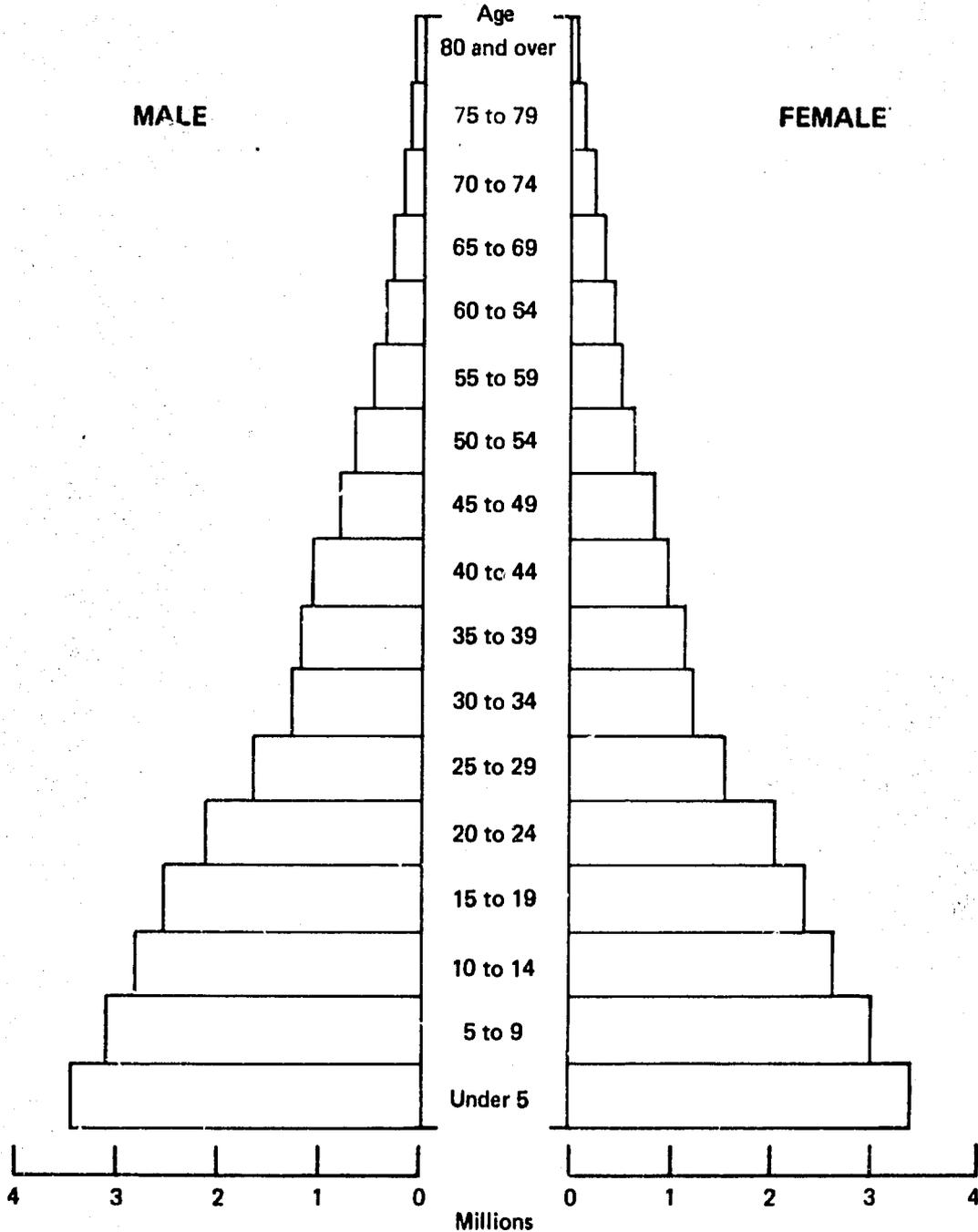


THAILAND

ISP-DP-15
Issued April 1978

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Population of Thailand, by age and sex: July 1, 1976



Projection based on Thailand's 1970 census of population, as adjusted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, table 2, of this report.

U.S. Department of Commerce

Juanita M. Kreps, Secretary
Courtenay M. Slater, Chief Economist

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Manuel D. Plotkin, Director

Robert L. Hagan, Deputy Director

Daniel B. Levine, Associate Director
for Demographic Fields

POPULATION DIVISION

Meyer Zitter, Chief

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Country Demographic Profiles is a new series of reports which brings together a variety of demographic data for selected countries of the world, and usually includes data for both a recent census year and the current period. The reports are prepared in the Population Division, Bureau of the Census, under a Resources Support Services Agreement with the Development Support Bureau, Agency for International Development. General direction was provided by **Samuel Baum**, Assistant Chief (International Demographic Statistics), Population Division. This profile on Thailand was prepared by **James F. Spitzer**. Tables 1 to 13 were prepared under the supervision of **Sylvia D. Quick**, Acting Chief, International Data Evaluation Branch. Tables 14 to 25 were prepared under the supervision of **Ellen Jamison**, Chief, International Demographic Analysis Branch.

Users of this report are invited to send their comments to the Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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Thailand

INTRODUCTION

This profile of the population of Thailand contains tables of selected demographic information, including size of population, and estimates of fertility and mortality. Specifically, annual estimates of total population are shown beginning in 1950. An adjusted distribution of the population by age and sex is given for the latest census year, as well as for 1976. Projections of the number of women of childbearing age are shown for each year to 1985.

Fertility measures shown in the profile include crude birth rates, age-specific fertility rates, and gross and net reproduction rates. Mortality is shown in terms of crude death rates, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rates, and selected life table values by age and sex.

Also presented is summary information on family planning, urban population, marital status, and some data from which past migration can be inferred. Other related items are included that are not strictly demographic, such as number and size of households; educational attainment; school enrollment; labor force by industry, occupation, and status; and some other selected indicators.

SOURCES AND QUALITY OF DATA

Data for this profile were obtained primarily from the April 25, 1960, and April 1, 1970, population censuses, the 1964 to 1967 and 1974 to 1975 Surveys of Population Change, the Thai Longitudinal Study of Social, Economic and Demographic Change, and the Survey of Fertility in Thailand. The quality of the age-sex distributions from the 1960 and 1970 censuses would be described as reasonably reliable based on the United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index (scores of 19 and 18 for 1960 and 1970, respectively). The index does not take into consideration expected declines in the sex ratios with increasing age, normal fluctuations in the number of births and deaths, nor real fluctuations due to migration, war, and epidemic. The U.N. Age-Sex Accuracy Index is primarily a measure of net age misreporting and, for the most part, does not measure net coverage error. However, based on an evaluation of the 1960 and 1970 censuses (see table 2 for adjusted 1970 census population), the following net (percent) underenumeration was found for the total population and the population under age 10, by sex, in 1960 and 1970:

Sex and age	1960	1970
Both sexes		
All ages	4.0	6.6
Under age 10	9.5	5.1
Male		
All ages	5.4	8.5
Under age 10	11.0	6.0
Female		
All ages	2.6	4.6
Under age 10	7.9	4.1

Thailand has a vital registration system which tabulates vital events by year of registration rather than occurrence, but the system is considered to be incomplete. Findings from the 1964 to 1965 and 1974 to 1975 Surveys of Population Change (SPC's), both of which utilized a dual record system methodology, indicate that the completeness of birth registration declined from approximately 85 percent in the 1964 to 1965 period (Arnold and Retherford, 1977, p. 10) to approximately 70 percent for the 1974 to 1975 period (Thailand NSO, 1976d, table 15). Similar declines in the completeness of death registration were also observed, from 63 percent in the 1964 to 1965 period (Arnold and Retherford, 1977, p. 18) to 59 percent in the 1974 to 1975 period (Thailand NSO, 1976d, table 15). It should be noted that the area of Bangkok-Thonburi was excluded from the earlier survey; thus, the reported levels may not reflect actual levels of completeness for the whole kingdom. Based on the adjusted 1960 and 1970 census age-sex distributions moved to midyear, estimated age-specific fertility rates (see table 7), and age-sex-specific mortality rates (for 1970, see table 5), birth and death registration in 1960 was estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census to be 77 and 65 percent complete, respectively. In 1970 the completeness of birth and death registration was estimated to be 80 and 58 percent complete, respectively.

Since vital statistics for Thailand are inadequate, the sources used for estimating fertility and mortality included the 1960 and 1970 censuses, the 1964 to 1965 and 1974 to 1975 SPC's, the 1969 to 1972 Thai Longitudinal Study of

Social, Economic and Demographic Change, and results for the period 1965 to 1969 from the 1975 Survey of Fertility in Thailand (World Fertility Survey). The results from the 1975 Survey of Fertility in Thailand for the period 1970 to 1974 were taken into consideration in setting the lower bound for the 1976 projected estimate of fertility. For a more detailed discussion of these sources and the quality of data obtained, see tables 4 and 7, and appendix tables A-2, A-3, and A-6.

Data on economic activity and the labor force by industry, occupation, and status are based on results from the first (January to March) and second (July to September) rounds of the 1975 Labor Force Survey. Since this survey indicated considerable shifts in the structure of the labor

force between 1970 and 1975, data on the labor force from the 1970 census are presented in appendix tables A-7 to A-10.

The user should recognize that in many instances, although the estimates are the best that can be prepared on the basis of available information, they are only tentative and new observations may well lead to different conclusions. The user is urged to consider all data in the context of the source notes which describe how the figures were derived. Complete documentation, including worksheets and other notes on all sources considered, is maintained in the Population Division. The user who has special interest in the data is invited to correspond with the Population Division for further details as well as to offer comments.

Glossary

(Following are definitions of terms as used in the tables and the notes of this profile)

Active users. Persons using methods of contraception at a given point in time.

Age pattern of fertility. The percent distribution of a set of age-specific fertility rates. It expresses the relative contribution of each age group to total fertility.

Age-specific fertility rate. The number of births during 1 year to women in a given 5-year age group per 1,000 women in the same age group (based on midyear population).

Age-specific marital fertility rate. The number of births to married women in a given age group per 1,000 married women in the same age group.

Birth rate. The number of births during 1 year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). Also called crude birth rate.

Children ever born. The number of live births an ever-married woman has had regardless of whether the children are now living or dead, or living with or away from the mother.

Cohort. A group of individuals who experience the same event in the same calendar period, such as the same year of birth or marriage.

Component method. A method of projecting the size of a population by age and sex, in which separate assumptions are made concerning the future fertility, mortality, and migration rates of the population.

Crude birth rate. See birth rate.

Crude death rate. See death rate.

Death rate. The number of deaths during 1 year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). Also called crude death rate.

Ever-married women. All women who are now, or who have been, married. The category includes the currently married, and the widowed, divorced, or separated.

Gross reproduction rate. The average number of daughters born per woman in a group of women passing through the childbearing years and experiencing a given set of age-specific fertility rates. This rate implicitly assumes that all the women live to the end of the childbearing years. (See also net reproduction rate.)

Growth rate. The annual increase (or decrease) to the population resulting from a surplus or deficit of births over deaths and a surplus or deficit of migrants into or out

of the country, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Infant mortality rate. The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in a calendar year.

Life expectancy at birth. The average number of years to be lived by persons born in a certain year if mortality rates for each age group remain constant in the future.

Median age of childbearing. The midpoint age that separates the younger half of all women giving birth in a given year from the older half.

Net reproduction rate. A refinement of the gross reproduction rate that allows for mortality of women from birth to the end of their reproductive years.

New acceptors. Persons accepting methods of contraception from family planning systems may include clients changing from one service organization to another; clients changing to a different contraceptive method; clients resuming acceptance of contraceptive services after a lapse of 1 year; as well as clients accepting contraceptive services for the first time.

Rate of natural increase. The annual increase (or decrease) to the population resulting from a surplus or deficit of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage of the mid-year population. The natural increase of the population does not include the migration of persons into or out of the country.

Sex ratio at birth. The number of male births for each female birth.

Total fertility rate (TFR). The average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given set of age-specific fertility rates. It is five times the sum of the age-specific fertility rates, divided by 1,000.

United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index. An index developed by the United Nations to measure irregularities in age distributions in 5-year age groups. Index values of less than 20 usually describe "reasonably reliable" age distributions, values between 20 and 40 "fairly unreliable" age distributions, and values over 40 "quite unreliable" age distributions. The United Nations states that although high test scores may reflect actual irregularities in the age data caused by past demographic fluctuations or international migrations, usually, to a larger extent, they reflect errors in the age data.

Table 1. ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF MIDYEAR POPULATION: 1950 TO 1976

(In thousands)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Year	Population
ESTIMATES		ESTIMATES--Con.		PROJECTIONS	
1950.....	20,042	1960.....	27,513	1971.....	38,146
1951.....	20,653	1961.....	28,376	1972.....	39,208
1952.....	21,289	1962.....	29,263		
1953.....	21,964	1963.....	30,174	1973.....	40,280
1954.....	22,685	1964.....	31,107	1974.....	41,363
		1965.....	32,062	1975.....	42,457
1955.....	23,451	1966.....	33,036	1976.....	43,567
1956.....	24,244	1967.....	34,024		
1957.....	25,042	1968.....	35,028		
1958.....	25,845	1969.....	36,050		
1959.....	26,667	1970.....	37,091		

Source: The 1950 to 1970 estimates are based on results of the 1960 and 1970 population censuses, adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for estimated net underenumeration of 4.0 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively, and estimated fertility, mortality, and migration trends during the two decades. The 1960 census population was adjusted as follows: 1) the age-sex distribution was smoothed for age misreporting; 2) the smoothed distributions were adjusted to an expected pattern of sex ratios by age; and 3) the population under 10 years of age was estimated based on assumed birth rates and survival ratios for the 10 years preceding the census. The 1970 census was adjusted as follows: 1) the adjusted 1960 age-sex distribution was survived to 1970 based on estimated levels and trends in mortality (see table 4 and appendix table A-5); and 2) the population under 10 years of age was based on estimated levels and trends in fertility (and appropriate survival ratios from estimated life tables) during the intercensal period (see table 7).

Estimates between 1950 and 1959 are based on the adjusted 1960 census moved to midyear, adjusted registered births and deaths, and estimated net immigration. Three-year moving averages of registered births and deaths were adjusted by linearly interpolating between estimated correction factors for 1947 and 1960. The 1947 correction factors are from an analysis by Bourgeois-Pichat (1959, table IX) using the 1937 and 1947 censuses, and registered births and deaths. The 1960 correction factors were based on the ratio of births and deaths implied by estimated age-specific fertility rates (see table 7) and life table central death rates, applied to the 1960 adjusted midyear age-sex distribution, to a three year average (1959 to 1961) of registered births and deaths. Estimates of migration were based on the total net immigration during the 1947 to 1960 intercensal period (Thailand Division of Vital Statistics, 1970, p. B), and the assumption that the average intercensal net immigration, applied to the midpoint of the period, declined to an insignificant level by 1960.

Estimates between 1960 and 1970 are based on the adjusted 1960 and 1970 censuses moved to midyear, estimated age-specific fertility rates (see table 7) and male and female life tables (see tables 4 and 5) for the intercensal period. Net international migration was assumed to be nil after 1960.

Other researchers have found levels of underenumeration for the 1960 and 1970 censuses which are lower than those reported in the present analysis. An official adjusted 1960 midyear population estimate (Chulalongkorn University and Thailand National Statistical Office, 1973, table 9) moved to the census date implies net underenumeration of 0.8 percent. The United Nations (1966, table 8) and Das Gupta, et al. (1965, table 20), conducting independent analyses, estimated a total net underenumeration of approximately 2.7 percent in the 1960 census. In 1970, the National Statistical Office conducted a Post Enumeration Survey in approximately 6.0 percent and 1.6 percent of municipal and nonmunicipal enumeration districts, respectively. The results indicated a total net underenumeration of 1.7 percent (Arnold and Phaniramai, 1975, table 13). An independent analysis of the 1970 census conducted by Arnold and Phaniramai (1975, p. 5) reports a 4.7 percent total net underenumeration. Boonpratuang and Robinson (as reported in Arnold and Phaniramai, 1975, table 13), report a 4.5 percent total net under-

**Table 1. ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF MIDYEAR POPULATION:
1950 TO 1976—Continued**

Source--Continued

enumeration based on an analysis of a 1 percent sample of 1970 census returns. Fulton (1975, tables 16 and 22) reports a net underenumeration of 5.3 percent for the 1970 reported census population under 80 years of age based on adjusted 1960 census data, survival ratios from model data, and age-specific fertility rates from the 1964 to 1967 Survey of Population Change (SPC). The substitution of survival ratios from the SPC resulted in a 5.9 percent net underenumeration for the reported population under 70 years of age. Combining the adjusted and unadjusted portions of the population implies estimates of total net underenumeration for the 1970 census of 5.0 percent based on the first procedure and 5.5 percent based on the second procedure.

The 1971 to 1976 population figures were projected by the component method. The base of the projections was the 1970 adjusted census population, by age and sex. Assumptions were as follows:

Fertility: The total fertility rate of 5.87 in 1970 (see table 7) decreased to 4.92 in 1976, a reduction of 16 percent. This assumes an acceleration of the estimated decline in the total fertility rates between the 1964 to 1965 period and 1970. See table 7 and appendix table A-2 for age-specific fertility rates since 1960.

Mortality: Life expectancies at birth increased from 56 years in 1970 to 57 years in 1976 for males and from 60 years in 1970 to 61 years in 1976 for females based on past trends in mortality (see table 4 and appendix table A-5 for life expectancies at birth since 1960).

Migration: Net international migration was assumed to be nil during the projection period.

**Table 2. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX: APRIL 1970
AND MIDYEAR 1976**

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Adjusted census, April 1970 ¹			Projected population, midyear 1976		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages.....	36,825	18,723	18,102	43,567	22,126	21,441
0 to 4 years.....	6,155	3,146	3,009	6,758	3,442	3,316
5 to 9 years.....	5,390	2,760	2,629	6,122	3,123	2,999
10 to 14 years.....	4,797	2,461	2,337	5,501	2,815	2,686
15 to 19 years.....	3,970	2,037	1,933	4,890	2,506	2,383
20 to 24 years.....	3,043	1,560	1,483	4,115	2,109	2,006
25 to 29 years.....	2,441	1,249	1,192	3,168	1,623	1,546
30 to 34 years.....	2,360	1,205	1,154	2,472	1,264	1,208
35 to 39 years.....	2,014	1,027	987	2,333	1,190	1,142
40 to 44 years.....	1,691	858	833	2,033	1,034	999
45 to 49 years.....	1,282	646	636	1,699	859	840
50 to 54 years.....	1,039	518	520	1,287	644	643
55 to 59 years.....	863	425	438	1,000	494	506
60 to 64 years.....	677	328	348	802	389	413
65 to 69 years.....	496	235	261	603	286	317
70 to 74 years.....	329	151	178	410	189	221
75 to 79 years.....	172	75	97	242	107	135
80 years and over.....	107	42	66	134	53	80

¹For unadjusted census figures see appendix table A-1.

Source: See note to table 1.

Table 3. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED VITAL RATES: 1960, 1970, AND 1976

Year	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)	Growth rate (percent)
1960.....	43	12	3.1	3.1
1970.....	39	10	2.8	2.8
1976.....	35-36	10	2.5-2.6	2.5-2.6

Source: The 1960 and 1970 crude birth rates were estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on adjusted census populations moved to midyear and estimated age-specific fertility rates (see table 7). Crude death rates for 1960 and 1970 were estimated based on the respective adjusted censuses moved to midyear and age-sex-specific life table central death rates (m_x values as defined in table 5). The life tables were derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (see table 4).

The range in vital rates for 1976 is implied by alternate component population projections. These projections assume that the total fertility rate (TFR) of 5.87 in 1970 declined to 5.10 in 1976 for the upper bound, a reduction of 13 percent. This change is based on the acceptance of the 1974 to 1975 TFR reported in the Survey of Population Change (see appendix table A-3) and the assumption that the rate of decline between 1975 and 1976 would be 75 percent of the average annual rate of decline exhibited by the 1970 estimated TFR and the 1974 to 1975 TFR reported in the Survey of Population Change.

The lower-bound projection assumes that the 1970 estimated TFR will decline by 20 percent to a level of 4.70 in 1976. This change takes into consideration results from the Survey of Fertility in Thailand (see appendix table A-2), and official national projection series (Thailand NSO, 1976a). For mortality and migration assumptions, see table 1. A crude birth rate of 35 and a crude death rate of 10 for 1976 are consistent with the projection series in table 1.

Rates of natural increase were calculated from unrounded crude birth and death rates. They may not equal the difference between the crude birth and death rates shown due to rounding. Growth rates are the same as the rates of natural increase indicating that net international migration was not significant for these years.

**Table 4. ESTIMATED INFANT MORTALITY RATE
AND LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH:
1960 AND 1970**

Year	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Life expectancy at birth (years)
1960.....	106	55
1970.....	90	58

Source: Infant mortality rates were derived from life table q_0 values, weighted by an assumed sex ratio at birth of 1.05 (see below for details of 1960 and 1970 life tables). See appendix table A-6 for infant mortality rates reported in the 1964 to 1965 and 1974 to 1975 Surveys of Population Change.

Life expectancies at birth for males in 1960, and for males and females in 1970 were estimated by a graphic stable population technique which is based on a simultaneous comparison of the proportion of population and death distributions, by broad age groups, from stable populations with similar proportions from preliminary adjusted census population distributions and standardized distributions of deaths. The standardized distributions were derived from age-sex-specific death rates (based on three-year averages of registered deaths, by age and sex, and the unadjusted census age-sex distributions) applied to the preliminary adjusted census population distributions. The 1960 life expectancy at birth for females was estimated by a graphic stable population technique similar to that described above, based on the proportion of standardized deaths and an estimated growth rate. See appendix table A-6 for life expectancies at birth reported in the 1964 to 1965 and 1974 to 1975 Surveys of Population Change.

The pattern of mortality for 1960 was based on the pattern observed in the life tables from the 1964 to 1965 Survey of Population Change (Thailand NSO, no date, table 7), adjusted by the logit technique (Brass and Coale, 1968, pp. 127-135). The 1970 pattern of mortality was based on the change in the pattern between 1964 to 1965 and 1974 to 1975 as observed in the life tables from the Surveys of Population Change (see Thailand NSO, 1976d, table 6 for results from the 1974 to 1975 survey), adjusted by the logit technique.

Table 5. ESTIMATED LIFE TABLE VALUES, BY SEX: 1970

Age interval (x to x+n)	Annual number of deaths per 1,000 persons occurring between age x and age x + n $\left(\frac{1000 m}{n \cdot x}\right)$	In stationary population		Average number of years of life remaining for those alive at exact age x $\left(e_x\right)$
		Number of persons living at exact age x $\left(l_x\right)$	Number of persons living between age x and age x + n $\left(n L_x\right)$	
MALE				
Under 1 year.....	99.1	100,000	93,594	56.5
1 to 4 years.....	9.3	90,728	354,250	61.2
5 to 9 years.....	2.4	87,430	434,540	59.5
10 to 14 years.....	1.8	86,386	430,017	55.2
15 to 19 years.....	2.8	85,621	425,166	50.7
20 to 24 years.....	3.9	84,446	418,144	46.3
25 to 29 years.....	4.2	82,812	409,778	42.2
30 to 34 years.....	4.7	81,099	400,744	38.0
35 to 39 years.....	5.8	79,198	390,384	33.9
40 to 44 years.....	7.4	76,955	377,777	29.8
45 to 49 years.....	9.8	74,156	361,865	25.8
50 to 54 years.....	13.8	70,590	341,150	22.0
55 to 59 years.....	19.6	65,870	313,962	18.4
60 to 64 years.....	29.0	59,715	278,427	15.0
65 to 69 years.....	42.7	51,656	233,350	12.0
70 to 74 years.....	65.0	41,684	179,307	9.3
75 to 79 years.....	100.4	30,038	120,067	6.9
80 years and over.....	206.2	17,988	87,230	4.8
FEMALE				
Under 1 year.....	92.3	100,000	94,016	59.5
1 to 4 years.....	8.7	91,324	357,165	64.2
5 to 9 years.....	2.2	88,217	438,615	62.4
10 to 14 years.....	1.7	87,229	434,263	58.0
15 to 19 years.....	2.5	86,476	429,653	53.5
20 to 24 years.....	3.3	85,385	423,394	49.2
25 to 29 years.....	3.8	83,973	415,887	45.0
30 to 34 years.....	4.4	82,382	407,480	40.8
35 to 39 years.....	5.0	80,610	398,038	36.6
40 to 44 years.....	6.0	78,605	387,245	32.5
45 to 49 years.....	7.5	76,293	374,442	28.4
50 to 54 years.....	10.3	73,484	358,193	24.4
55 to 59 years.....	14.3	69,793	336,949	20.6
60 to 64 years.....	21.4	64,986	308,435	16.9
65 to 69 years.....	31.6	58,388	270,559	13.5
70 to 74 years.....	51.1	49,836	220,975	10.4
75 to 79 years.....	80.5	38,554	160,471	7.7
80 years and over.....	187.7	25,634	136,556	5.3

Source: See table 4 for detailed source note.

Table 6. PROJECTED NUMBER OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE: 1970, AND 1975 TO 1985

(Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year	All women, 15 to 49 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years
1970.....	8,282	1,948	1,494	1,201	1,163	995	839	641
1975.....	9,815	2,331	1,920	1,469	1,178	1,137	968	812
1976.....	10,124	2,383	2,006	1,546	1,208	1,142	999	840
1977.....	10,439	2,435	2,087	1,628	1,252	1,140	1,032	865
1978.....	10,760	2,487	2,163	1,715	1,307	1,135	1,065	888
1979.....	11,088	2,540	2,234	1,803	1,371	1,137	1,091	912
1980.....	11,424	2,596	2,300	1,889	1,441	1,152	1,108	938
1981.....	11,768	2,661	2,352	1,974	1,517	1,182	1,114	968
1982.....	12,117	2,723	2,404	2,054	1,599	1,225	1,111	1,000
1983.....	12,471	2,782	2,456	2,130	1,684	1,280	1,107	1,032
1984.....	12,829	2,838	2,509	2,200	1,771	1,343	1,110	1,058
1985.....	13,193	2,894	2,565	2,266	1,857	1,413	1,125	1,074

Source: Projection based on the 1970 adjusted census population (see table 2). Assumptions were as follows:

- Fertility: Assumptions regarding fertility have no effect on the number of women in these ages.
Mortality: Life expectancy at birth for women was assumed to increase from 60 years in 1970 to 63 years in 1985.
Migration: Net international migration was nil during the projection period.

Table 7. ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES AND SELECTED DERIVED MEASURES: 1960, 1964 TO 1965, AND 1970

Age	Births per 1,000 women			Derived measures	1960	1964 to 1965	1970
	1960	1964 to 1965	1970				
15 to 19 years.....	68	66	73	Total fertility			
20 to 24 years.....	218	259	248	rate per woman.....	6.53	6.30	5.87
25 to 29 years.....	309	303	293	Gross reproduction			
30 to 34 years.....	299	273	246	rate per woman.....	3.19	3.07	2.86
35 to 39 years.....	239	222	188	Net reproduction			
40 to 44 years.....	129	112	105	rate per woman.....	2.48	(NA)	2.35
45 to 49 years.....	46	24	22	Sex ratio at birth....	1.05	1.05	1.05

NA Data not available.

Source: The 1960 total and age-specific fertility rates were derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census from an average of Brass adjustments to current fertility (Brass and Coale, 1968, pp. 89-104) based on registered births in 1959 and children-ever-born data from the 1960 census. The 1964 to 1965 total and age-specific fertility rates are from the Survey of Population Change (Thailand NSO, no date, table c). Age-specific marital fertility rates for 1970 were derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census from an average of the 1968 to 1969 and 1971 to 1972 period age-specific marital fertility rates, by urban and rural areas reported in the Thai Longitudinal Study, weighted to a national level by the proportion of females in each age group who were married and living in urban and rural areas as exhibited by the 1970 census (Thailand NSO, 1973, table 5). Total and age-specific fertility rates were obtained by applying the proportion of females in each age group who were reported as married in 1970 (Thailand NSO, 1973, table 5) to the weighted age-specific marital fertility rates. The resulting pattern of fertility for 1970 was adjusted slightly for irregularities. See appendix tables A-3 and A-4 for national level age-specific fertility rates and marital fertility rates reported in the two rounds of the Thai Longitudinal Study. Appendix table A-3 also shows age-specific fertility rates from various other sources which were considered in estimating Thai fertility.

The gross reproduction rates are based on the estimated total fertility rates and sex ratios at birth. The net reproduction rates are based on estimated age-specific fertility rates, the sex ratio at birth, and L_x values from estimated female life tables (see table 4 and appendix table A-5). Sex ratios at birth were assumed to be 1.05. Slightly higher sex ratios at birth of 1.055 and 1.061 are reported in the 1964 to 1965 and 1974 to 1975 Survey of Population Change, respectively (Thailand NSO, no date, table H; and 1976d, table 9). Life table L_x values were not available for calculating a net reproduction rate for the 1964 to 1965 period.

Table 8. EVER-MARRIED WOMEN, AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN: 1970

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Total	Number of children ever born							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
All women, 15 years and over..	16,754	318	844	844	799	771	707	623	1,847
15 to 19 years.....	334	149	138	38	7	2	1	(Z)	-
20 to 24 years.....	744	59	273	239	118	39	10	3	3
25 to 29 years.....	907	26	135	198	219	174	96	39	21
30 to 34 years.....	953	16	71	108	146	176	171	128	137
35 to 39 years.....	878	12	45	62	82	108	125	129	316
40 to 44 years.....	713	10	35	42	51	66	78	85	346
45 to 49 years.....	558	9	31	34	39	48	55	60	282
50 years and over.....	1,662	37	117	124	137	157	171	178	742

- Represents zero.

Z Less than 500.

¹Excludes 392,486 women not reporting number of children ever born, a large proportion of whom probably had no children. The total shown includes 3,947 women of unknown age.

Note: For average numbers of children ever born based on the 1970 census, see table 9.

Source: Thailand NSO, 1973 table 7.

Table 9. AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN PER EVER-MARRIED WOMEN BY AGE, FROM SELECTED SOURCES: 1970, 1974 TO 1975, AND 1975

Age	1970	1974 to 1975	1975
All women, 15 years and over.....	4.7	4.2	13.9
15 to 19 years.....	0.7	0.6	0.7
20 to 24 years.....	1.8	1.4	1.5
25 to 29 years.....	3.0	2.6	2.6
30 to 34 years.....	4.3	3.9	3.9
35 to 39 years.....	5.5	5.1	5.0
40 to 44 years.....	6.4	6.0	6.1
45 to 49 years.....	6.5	6.4	6.8
50 years and over.....	² 6.1	² 5.9	(NA)

NA Data not available.

¹Refers to ever-married women 15 to 49 years of age.

²The relatively lower number of children per ever-married woman for the age group 50 and over may reflect a poorer quality of data rather than an actual lower level of fertility.

Source: The 1970 average numbers of children ever born are based on data from the 1970 census (Thailand NSO, 1973, table 6). Data for the period 1974 to 1975 are from the Survey of Population Change (Thailand NSO, 1976d, table 5). The 1975 data are reported by the Survey of Fertility in Thailand (Chulalongkorn University and Thailand NSO, 1977a, table 16).

**Table 10. DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS,
BY ORDER OF BIRTH: 1973**

(Figures do not add to total due to rounding)

Birth order	Percent ¹
All orders.....	100.0
1st birth.....	27.1
2nd birth.....	19.6
3rd birth.....	14.8
4th birth.....	11.5
5th birth.....	8.6
6th birth.....	6.4
7th birth.....	4.6
8th birth.....	3.1
9th birth.....	1.9
10th birth and over.....	2.3
Median birth order.....	2.7

¹The base of the percentages is the number of births of known order.

Note: Based on incomplete registration of births, tabulated by year of registration rather than occurrence.

Source: United Nations, 1976a, table 25.

**Table 11. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGES 15 TO 49 YEARS,
BY MARITAL STATUS: 1975**

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
All women, 15 to 49 years.....	100.0	34.6	60.3	2.1	1.1	1.9
15 to 19 years.....	100.0	84.6	14.4	0.1	0.2	0.6
20 to 24 years.....	100.0	41.5	54.9	0.6	0.8	2.2
25 to 29 years.....	100.0	19.2	76.7	0.9	1.2	2.0
30 to 34 years.....	100.0	10.1	83.9	2.9	1.5	1.5
35 to 39 years.....	100.0	6.4	86.6	2.2	2.2	2.6
40 to 44 years.....	100.0	3.9	85.2	6.7	2.0	2.2
45 to 49 years.....	100.0	3.3	84.0	7.1	1.7	4.0

Source: Derived from data reported by the Survey of Fertility in Thailand (Chulalongkorn University and Thailand NSO, 1977b, table 0.1.3).

**Table 12. MEASURES OF AGE AT MARRIAGE
FOR WOMEN: 1975 AND 1976**

Minimum legal age at marriage:	
1975.....	15 years
1976.....	17 years
Age by which 25 percent have ever married, 1975.....	19 years
Age by which 50 percent have ever married, 1975.....	22 years
Age by which 75 percent have ever married, 1975.....	26 years

Source: Legal age at marriage for 1975 as established in 1955 is from Lee, 1971, p. 82. The minimum legal age at marriage was revised in 1976 according to the Revised Civil and Commercial Code of 1976 (Wanglee, 1977).

Percent of women ever married derived from data reported by the Survey of Fertility in Thailand (Chulalongkorn University and Thailand NSO, 1977b, table 0.1.3).

Table 13. NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS AND ACTIVE USERS OF CONTRACEPTION, AND USERS AS A PERCENT OF MARRIED WOMEN, AGES 15 TO 49 YEARS, BY METHOD, FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1965 TO 1976

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Method	New acceptors (In thousands)									Active users				
	1965 to 1968 ¹	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Number (In thousands)			Percent of married women	
										1974	1975	1976	1975	1976
All methods.....	186.9	130.2	225.4	407.5	456.7	420.6	544.1	527.6	611.5	1,059.7	1,278.0	1,454.6	21.6	23.8
Oral contraceptives.....	17.9	60.5	132.4	294.6	327.6	267.5	293.4	323.0	364.6	422.0	476.4	552.6	8.0	9.1
IUD's.....	121.5	54.5	74.4	86.0	90.1	94.1	87.3	73.7	71.0	305.8	349.8	315.7	5.9	5.2
Condoms.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	277.2	215.4	(NA)	19.6	41.6	(NA)	0.7	(NA)
Sterilization:														
Male.....	47.6	15.3	18.6	0.6	1.3	2.5	6.7	7.4	10.0	17.9	25.3	35.3	0.4	0.6
Female.....														
Other.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.6	6.3	9.6	12.7	26.4	72.3	29.7	38.7	111.1	0.7	1.8

NA Data not available.

¹Data for 1965 to 1968 are approximate, since official reporting was not formally established until mid-1968.

²Data were reported for only two quarters during the year.

Source: New acceptor data for 1965 to 1972 are from Thailand MPHFD, no date, tables 2 and 3, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1975, p. 44; and for 1973 from U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1975, p. 44, and Nortman and Hofstatter, 1976, p. 65. New acceptor and active user data for 1974 to 1975 are from U.S. Agency for International Development, no date a, p. 40, and no date b, p. 43; and for 1976 unpublished data from the Family Planning Services Division, Office of Population, Development Support Bureau, U.S. Agency for International Development. Married women for 1975 and 1976 were estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by applying the percent of women ages 15 to 49 years, who were married in 1975 (table 11) to the projected number of total women in the same ages for 1975 and 1976 (table 6).

Table 14. PERCENT LITERATE, AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER, BY SEX: 1970

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, 15 years and over.	78.7	87.3	70.5
15 to 24 years.....	93.7	95.5	92.0
25 to 34 years.....	87.5	91.9	83.2
35 years and over.....	62.1	78.3	46.7

Note: Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write simple statements in any language. Percentages are based on total population figures excluding 21,651 males and 21,826 females of unknown age of which 6,113 males and 4,863 females were literate.

Source: Thailand NSO, 1973, table 12.

Table 15. PERCENT OF POPULATION, AGES 6 TO 19 YEARS, ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY SEX: 1970

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, 6 to 19 years.....	44.5	47.2	41.7
6 to 9 years.....	65.3	65.8	64.8
10 to 14 years.....	51.6	55.8	47.3
15 to 19 years.....	12.5	15.2	9.9

Note: Enrollment is defined as attendance, as of January 1, 1970 or during the 1969 to 1970 academic year, at regular academic schools, at vocational schools teaching regular academic courses, and at colleges and universities.

Source: Thailand NSO, 1973, table 13.

Table 16. PERCENT OF POPULATION, AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER, WHO HAVE COMPLETED SCHOOL, BY LEVEL AND SEX: 1970

Age	Percent who have completed at least											
	Primary school						Secondary school			Higher level		
	Grade 4			Grade 7 and vocational			Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female						
Total, 15 years and over.....	67.7	74.3	61.4	9.9	12.9	7.1	2.7	3.4	2.0	1.0	1.3	0.7
15 to 24 years.....	88.6	90.4	86.8	15.9	18.8	13.2	3.2	3.4	2.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
25 to 34 years.....	77.8	82.5	73.2	10.2	13.9	6.7	3.8	4.8	2.9	1.5	1.9	1.1
35 years and over.....	45.2	56.5	34.6	4.9	7.5	2.4	1.6	2.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.4

Note: Primary education is defined as grades (Pratom) 1 through 7 and primary vocational training; secondary education as levels (Maw Saw) 1 through 5 and secondary vocational and teacher training; and higher education as general, vocational, and teacher training at the university level. Thailand began to extend compulsory education from 4 to 7 years of schooling in 1963. The expansion of compulsory education was to be brought about gradually depending on the resources and readiness of each locality; by the period 1972 to 1975, 41 percent of all communes had implemented 7 years of compulsory education (Wanglee, 1977). Therefore, primary schooling is presented in the categories of completed grade 4 and completed grade 7 and vocational primary. Percentages are based on populations of known age group and known grade within level excluding persons classified as having completed "other education" and persons of unknown educational level: 38,902 males and 28,112 females ages 15 to 24; 48,600 males and 33,474 females ages 25 to 34; and 180,936 males and 97,573 females ages 35 and over.

Source: Thailand NSO, 1973, table 15.

**Table 17. PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN
NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE, BY AGE
AND SEX: 1975**

Age	Male	Female
Total, 11 years and over.....	70.7	51.8
11 to 14 years.....	15.8	17.1
15 to 19 years.....	54.8	55.0
20 to 24 years.....	79.3	64.9
25 to 29 years.....	91.9	63.6
30 to 34 years.....	95.2	63.9
35 to 39 years.....	96.7	64.4
40 to 49 years.....	96.5	65.5
50 to 59 years.....	93.1	58.9
60 years and over.....	55.9	23.6

Note: Data are based on an average of results from the January to March and July to September rounds of the 1975 Labor Force Survey. The economically active population is defined as all persons 11 years of age and over who, during a one-week period preceding the survey: worked for some form of payment; did not work but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent; did not work but were looking for work; did not work and were not looking for work because they were awaiting reassignment or recall, they were ill, or because they believed no work was available; and unpaid family workers who worked at least 20 hours during the survey week or who worked less than 20 hours but wanted to work more. (See appendix table A-7 for the percent of the population economically active based on results from the 1970 census.)

Source: Thailand NSO, 1976b, tables 2, 4, 15-A, and 15-B; and 1976c, tables 2, 4, 15-A, and 15-B.

Table 18. DISTRIBUTION OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND INDUSTRY: 1975

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Industry	Both sexes	Male	Female
PERCENT ¹			
All industries.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing..	66.6	65.7	67.8
Mining and quarrying.....	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing.....	10.2	9.9	10.7
Construction, repair and demolition.....	1.4	2.4	0.2
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services.....	0.3	0.4	0.1
Commerce.....	9.1	7.8	10.9
Transport, storage and communication.....	2.5	4.1	0.3
Services.....	9.7	9.5	9.9
NUMBER (in thousands)			
Total classified workers.....	16,176	9,205	6,971
Workers not classified by industry ²	67	47	20
Total civilian labor force.....	16,243	9,252	6,991

¹The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.²Includes 46,895 male and 19,755 female unemployed workers.

Note: Data are based on an average of results from the January to March and July to September rounds of the 1975 Labor Force Survey. See appendix table A-8 for the distribution of the labor force based on results from the 1970 census.

Source: Thailand NSO, 1976b, tables 7-A, 7-B, 15-A, and 15-B; and 1976c, tables 7-A, 7-B, 15-A, and 15-B.

Table 19. DISTRIBUTION OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND OCCUPATION: 1975

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Occupation	Both sexes	Male	Female
PERCENT¹			
All occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical and related workers.	2.5	2.3	2.8
Administrative, executive and managerial workers.....	0.8	1.3	0.2
Clerical workers.....	1.5	1.7	1.3
Sales workers.....	9.8	7.7	12.7
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers, miners, quarrymen and related workers.....	66.6	65.7	67.9
Workers in transport and communication.....	2.6	4.5	0.2
Craftsmen, production-process workers and laborers not classified elsewhere.....	13.1	14.2	11.5
Service, sport and recreation workers.....	3.0	2.6	3.4
NUMBER (in thousands)			
Total classified workers.....	16,188	9,216	6,973
Workers not classified by occupation ²	55	36	19
Total civilian labor force.....	16,243	9,252	6,991

¹The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.

²Includes 36,060 male and 18,505 female new workers.

Note: Data are based on an average of results from the January to March and the July to September rounds of the 1975 Labor Force Survey. See appendix table A-9 for the distribution of the labor force based on results from the 1970 census.

Source: Thailand NSO, 1976b, tables 6-A, 6-B, 18-A, and 18-B; and 1976c, tables 6-A, 6-B, 18-A, and 18-B.

**Table 20. DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL WORKERS,
BY SEX AND STATUS: 1975**

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Agricul- tural	Nonagri- cultural	Agricul- tural	Nonagri- cultural	Agricul- tural	Nonagri- cultural
PERCENT ¹						
Total civilian labor force.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers.....	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.4
Workers on own account.....	41.0	32.2	61.3	31.5	15.2	33.2
Salaried employees and wage earners.....	5.3	52.8	5.3	60.2	5.3	42.6
Unpaid family workers.....	53.5	13.8	33.2	6.7	79.5	23.9
NUMBER (in thousands)						
Total classified workers.....	10,776	5,400	6,051	3,154	4,725	2,246
Workers not classified by status ²	-	67	-	47	-	20
Total civilian labor force.....	10,776	5,467	6,051	3,201	4,725	2,266

- Represents zero.

¹The base of percentages is the total classified workers.

²Includes 46,895 male and 19,755 female unemployed workers.

Note: Data are based on an average of results from the January to March and July to September rounds of the 1975 Labor Force Survey. See appendix table A-10 for the distribution of the labor force based on results from the 1970 census.

Source: Thailand NSO, 1976b, tables 7-A, 7-B, 15-A, and 15-B; and 1976c, tables 7-A, 7-B, 15-A, and 15-B.

**Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS,
BY NUMBER OF PERSONS: 1970**

(Figures do not add to total due to rounding)

Persons per household	Percent
All households.....	100.0
1 person.....	3.2
2 persons.....	6.9
3 persons.....	11.0
4 persons.....	13.8
5 persons.....	14.8
6 persons.....	14.4
7 persons.....	12.3
8 persons.....	9.3
9 persons.....	6.2
10 persons and over.....	8.2
OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEASURES	
Number of households.....	5,908,473
Mean number of persons per household.....	5.7
Median number of persons per household.....	5.5

Note: Data refer to private households defined as one-person households ("a person who makes provisions for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household") and multi-person households (comprised of two or more persons "related or unrelated, living together in a whole or part of a house who make common provisions for food or other essentials for living"). Percentages are based on figures excluding 524,797 persons living in non-private households.

Source: Thailand NSO, 1973, p.XV and table 2.

**Table 22. SELECTED URBAN
MEASURES: 1970**

Urban areas ¹ :	
Population.....	4,533,100
Percent of country's total population.....	13.2
Cities with 100,000 inhabitants or more:	
Number of cities.....	² 2
Population.....	2,495,312
Percent of country's total population.....	7.3
Cities with 20,000 inhabitants or more:	
Number of cities.....	37
Population.....	3,685,087
Percent of country's total population.....	10.7

¹The data for urban areas relate to the Thai concept of "municipal areas." These are comprised of Nakhon (cities) of at least 50,000 persons with a density of at least 3,000 persons per square kilometer and sufficient tax revenues to execute municipal affairs, Muang (towns) of at least 10,000 persons with a density of at least 3,000 persons per square kilometer or where an administrative seat is located and revenues supply sufficient tax to execute municipal affairs, and Tambon (communes) established as deemed appropriate without regard to size.

²The two cities with 100,000 inhabitants or more (Bangkok and Thonburi) were combined shortly after the 1970 census into one metropolitan area.

Source: Thailand NSO, 1973, tables 1A and 1B.

Table 23. CHANGWAT POPULATION, GROWTH RATES, AND MIGRATION DATA

Region and changwat	1960 population (in thousands)	1970 population (in thousands)	1970 population born outside changwat (percent)	Annual growth rate 1960 to 1970 (percent)
CENTRAL REGION				
Ang Thong.....	198	217	7.8	0.9
Chachoengsao.....	323	355	8.1	1.0
Chai Nat.....	245	262	9.5	0.6
Chanthaburi.....	158	216	16.0	3.2
Chon Buri.....	392	542	26.1	3.3
Kanchanaburi.....	233	329	21.0	3.5
Lop Buri.....	336	464	25.2	3.3
Nakhon Nayok.....	154	163	6.9	0.6
Nakhon Pathom.....	370	419	9.8	1.2
Nonthaburi.....	196	269	27.0	3.2
Pathum Thani.....	190	234	15.2	2.1
Phetchaburi.....	238	290	7.9	2.0
Phra Nakhon.....	1,577	2,157	35.2	3.2
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya.....	479	502	7.2	0.5
Prachin Buri.....	335	424	12.1	2.4
Prachuap Khiri Khan.....	152	249	34.1	5.0
Ratchaburi.....	411	483	11.2	1.6
Rayong.....	148	251	30.6	5.3
Samut Prakan.....	235	329	24.8	3.4
Samut Sakhon.....	166	200	10.3	1.9
Samut Songkhram.....	162	163	7.5	(2)
Saraburi.....	304	353	18.2	1.5
Sing Buri.....	154	165	8.2	0.7
Suphan Buri.....	491	562	5.3	1.4
Thon Buri.....	559	920	46.3	5.0
Trat.....	66	94	19.4	3.5
NORTHEASTERN REGION				
Buri Ram.....	584	800	16.0	3.2
Chaiyaphum.....	486	632	11.3	2.6
Kalasin.....	427	571	5.7	2.9
Khon Kaen.....	844	1,049	9.3	2.2
Loei.....	211	325	14.9	4.4
Maha Sarakham.....	499	613	3.5	2.1
Nakhon Phanom.....	436	565	6.4	2.6
Nakhon Ratchasima.....	1,095	1,494	11.3	3.1
Nong Khai.....	257	444	30.9	5.5
Roi Et.....	668	785	3.0	1.6
Sakon Nakhon.....	427	598	12.2	3.4
Si Sa Ket.....	601	796	4.9	2.8
Surin.....	582	755	4.7	2.6
Ubon Ratchathani.....	1,131	1,485	4.0	2.7
Udon Thani.....	744	1,113	23.6	4.1
NORTHERN REGION				
Chiang Mai.....	798	1,026	6.8	2.5
Chiang Rai.....	812	1,112	11.5	3.2
Kamphaeng Phet.....	173	340	44.6	6.8
Lampang.....	472	583	4.5	2.1
Lamphun.....	250	311	3.8	2.2

Table 23. CHANGWAT POPULATION, GROWTH RATES, AND MIGRATION DATA--Continued

Region and changwat	1960 population (in thousands)	1970 population (in thousands)	1970 population born outside changwat (percent)	Annual growth rate 1960 to 1970 (percent)
NORTHERN REGION--Con.				
Mae Hong Son.....	81	104	7.6	2.6
Nakhon Sawan.....	648	759	18.1	1.6
Nan.....	240	311	3.2	2.6
Phetchabun.....	320	525	32.3	5.0
Phichit.....	389	440	13.4	1.2
Phitsanulok.....	352	492	17.4	3.4
Phrae.....	299	366	3.7	2.0
Sukhothai.....	316	402	10.5	2.4
Tak.....	168	217	9.0	2.6
Uthai Thani.....	146	178	10.8	2.0
Uttaradit.....	260	323	9.2	2.2
SOUTHERN REGION				
Chumphon.....	175	235	15.0	3.0
Krabi.....	94	149	15.9	4.7
Nakhon Si Thammarat.....	730	929	4.5	2.4
Narathiwat.....	266	327	9.3	2.1
Pattani.....	282	330	5.9	1.6
Phangnga.....	93	135	16.7	3.8
Phatthalung.....	234	305	8.6	2.7
Phuket.....	76	100	16.2	2.8
Ranong.....	38	59	28.0	4.6
Satun.....	70	117	23.2	5.2
Songkhla.....	500	622	9.8	2.2
Surat Thani.....	325	437	13.4	3.0
Trang.....	240	327	8.9	3.1
Yala.....	149	199	27.3	2.9

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Thailand NSO, 1962, table 1; and 1973, table 8A.

**Table 24. PERSONS OF FOREIGN CITIZENSHIP, BY
COUNTRY: 1970**

Country of citizenship	Numbers of persons
All countries.....	375,372
China.....	311,093
Vietnam, Laos, and Khmer Republic.....	29,388
Burma, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.....	14,002
European countries, Australia, and New Zealand.	6,147
United States and Canada.....	4,158
Malaysia and Singapore.....	3,894
All other.....	6,690
Population of foreign citizenship as percent of total population.....	1.1

Note: Citizenship refers to the legal nationality of each person as of the census date.

Source: Thailand NSO, 1973, table 10.

Table 25. SELECTED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ITEMS

Item	Year	Number or rate
Total area.....	1974	51,400,000 hectares
Agricultural area ¹	1974	14,408,000 hectares
Daily newspaper circulation.....	1973	33 per 1,000 population
Number of radio receivers.....	1973	76 per 1,000 population
Number of television receivers.....	1972	7 per 1,000 population

¹Includes arable land, land under permanent crops, and permanent meadows and pastures.

Source: Total area and agricultural area from Food and Agriculture Organization, 1976, table 1. Other items from United Nations, 1976b, tables 216 and 218.

Appendix

Table A-1. CENSUS POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX: APRIL 1970

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages.....	34,397	17,124	17,274
0 to 4 years.....	5,659	2,863	2,796
5 to 9 years.....	5,285	2,679	2,606
10 to 14 years.....	4,562	2,310	2,253
15 to 19 years.....	3,718	1,832	1,885
20 to 24 years.....	2,683	1,322	1,362
25 to 29 years.....	2,241	1,098	1,143
30 to 34 years.....	2,124	1,047	1,077
35 to 39 years.....	1,911	953	958
40 to 44 years.....	1,541	774	766
45 to 49 years.....	1,197	599	597
50 to 54 years.....	962	472	490
55 to 59 years.....	790	388	402
60 to 64 years.....	625	301	324
65 to 69 years.....	452	213	239
70 to 74 years.....	297	129	168
75 to 79 years.....	169	70	98
80 years and over.....	139	51	88
Unknown.....	43	22	22

Source: Thailand NSO, 1973, tables 3 and 4.

**Table A-2. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED TOTAL AND AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES:
1970 AND 1976**

Age	Estimated 1970	Projected 1976		
		High series	Intermediate series	Low series
Age-specific fertility rates (per 1,000 women)				
15 to 19 years.....	73	84	86	87
20 to 24 years.....	248	249	254	259
25 to 29 years.....	293	252	246	238
30 to 34 years.....	246	199	186	171
35 to 39 years.....	188	148	135	119
40 to 44 years.....	105	73	66	56
45 to 49 years.....	22	14	12	10
Total fertility rate (per woman).....	5.87	5.10	4.92	4.70

Source: For a detailed discussion of the estimated level and pattern of fertility in 1970, see table 7. The projected estimates assume that the total fertility rate (TFR) in 1970 declined by 13 percent in the high series. This change is based on the acceptance of the 1974 to 1975 TFR reported in the Survey of Population Change (see appendix table A-3) and the assumption that the rate of decline between 1975 and 1976 would be 75 percent of the average annual rate of decline exhibited by the 1970 estimated TFR and the 1974 to 1975 TFR reported in the Survey of Population Change. The medium projection series assumes that the 1970 TFR declined by 16 percent. This assumes an acceleration of the estimated decline in the TFR's between the 1964 to 1965 period and 1970 (see table 7). The low projection series assumes that the 1970 TFR declined by 20 percent. This change takes into consideration results from the Survey of Fertility in Thailand (see appendix table A-3), and official national projection series (Thailand NSO, 1976a).

Age-specific fertility rates for 1976, regardless of series, were linearly interpolated between the 1974 to 1975 Survey of Population Change age-specific fertility rates (see appendix table A-3) and age-specific fertility rates derived by applying the United Nations low fertility, early peak pattern (United Nations, 1965, table 7.6) to a TFR of 3.90. It was assumed that the change in the age-specific fertility rates was linearly related to the change in TFR's for the specified period. The TFR of 3.90 represents an assumed level of fertility in the year 2000 for the high projection series based on a 25 percent reduction of the TFR reported in the 1974 to 1975 Survey of Population Change (see appendix table A-3). The United Nations pattern was selected after considering the change in the estimated patterns of fertility for 1960, 1964 to 1965, 1970, and 1974 to 1975 (see table 3 and appendix table A-3).

**Table A-3. ALTERNATE ESTIMATES OF TOTAL AND AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES FROM SELECTED SOURCES:
SELECTED PERIODS, 1960 TO 1975**

Age	1960 census (estimated from children ever born)	1970 census (own- children method)		Survey of Fertility in Thailand ¹		Thai Longitudinal Study		Survey of Population Change
		1960 to 1964	1965 to 1969	1965 to 1969	1970 to 1974	1968 to 1969	1971 to 1972	1974 to 1975
Age-specific fertility rates (per 1,000 women).....								
15 to 19 years.....	69	86	89	70	70	72	71	84
20 to 24 years.....	221	274	267	250	220	256	229	247
25 to 29 years.....	314	313	299	290	220	286	287	254
30 to 34 years.....	304	281	260	260	180	229	178	204
35 to 39 years.....	242	215	206	210	170	198	166	154
40 to 44 years.....	131	106	100	150	80	152	123	76
45 to 49 years.....	47	20	19	20	30	29	14	14
Total fertility rate (per woman).....	6.63	6.48	6.19	6.25	4.85	6.11	5.34	5.17

¹Preliminary results.

Note: Benchmark estimates of total and age-specific fertility rates are given in table 7.

Source: Rates for 1960 are based on an analysis of data on children ever born from the 1960 census as reported by Das Gupta, et al. (1965, table 8). The 1960 to 1964 and 1965 to 1969 rates are based on an application of the own-children method to 1970 census data (Arnold, 1978). Preliminary rates for the periods 1965 to 1969 and 1970 to 1974 are from the Survey of Fertility in Thailand (Chulalongkorn University and Thailand NSO, 1977a, table 22). The period rates for 1968 to 1969 and 1971 to 1972 were derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census from age-specific marital fertility rates for the whole Kingdom as reported by the Thai Longitudinal Study (see appendix table A-4), and the proportion of females currently married, by age, from the 1970 census. Rates for the period 1974 to 1975 are from the Survey of Population Change (Thailand NSO, 1976d, table 4).

A comparison of the rates estimated by Das Gupta, et al. (see above) and rates estimated by the Brass technique (see table 7), indicated a close agreement as to the level and pattern of fertility in 1960. A comparison of the level and pattern of fertility estimated by the own-children method with those estimated by Das Gupta, et al., the Brass technique, the 1964 to 1965 Survey of Population Change (see table 7), the 1965 to 1969 estimates from the Survey of Fertility in Thailand (see above), and the 1968 to 1969 rounds of the Thai Longitudinal Study (see above) showed a high degree of consistency between the 1960 to 1964 and 1965 to 1969 period rates from the own-children method and those from the various other sources.

The March to June 1975 Survey of Fertility in Thailand (World Fertility Survey) was conducted jointly by the Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University and the National Statistical Office. The preliminary results shown above from the Survey of Fertility in Thailand (SOFT) for the period 1965 to 1969 were consistent with the fertility estimates from the 1964 to 1965 Survey of Population Change (SPC) and the 1968 to 1969 rounds of the Thai Longitudinal Study (TLS). However, the SOFT estimates of fertility for the period 1970 to 1974 were inconsistent with estimates from the 1971 to 1972 rounds of the TLS and the 1974 to 1975 SPC (see above). Because of these inconsistencies and the unavailability of detailed tabulations from the SOFT at the time this profile was prepared, the results from the SOFT for the period 1970 to 1974 were not accepted as benchmark estimates, although they were taken into consideration in setting the lower bound for the 1976 projected estimate of fertility (see table 3 and appendix table A-2).

The TLS, conducted during the periods April 1969 to May 1970 and April 1972 to May 1973 by the Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, reported age-specific marital fertility rates for the rural, provincial urban, and Bangkok-Thonburi sectors of the population for the periods 1968 to 1969 and 1971 to 1972 (see appendix table A-4 for national level rates). Although approximately 40 percent of the women interviewed in the first rounds of the TLS were lost to follow-up in the second rounds (being replaced by "new respondents"), and differences were found between the characteristics of the reinterviewed women and those lost to follow-up (second rounds), the results from the weighting procedure used to derive age-specific fertility rates for 1970 (see table 7) were consistent with the trend in fertility exhibited by the two SPC's and were accepted. The general pattern of fertility from the TLS, with minor adjustments, was also accepted for 1970 (see table 7).

During the period November 1964 to June 1967 the National Statistical Office of Thailand, in conjunction with the Ministries of Interior and Public Health, conducted a multi-round Survey of Population Change (SPC) to assess the quality of vital registration. A second SPC was begun in July 1974 and data are currently available for the first four rounds to June 1975. Both of the SPC's utilized a dual record system procedure to estimate the number of births by age of mother. It should be noted that the area of Bangkok-Thonburi was excluded from the earlier survey; thus, the reported rates may overstate actual levels of fertility for the whole kingdom. A comparison of results obtained from an analysis of various data sources shown above and in table 7 and the results obtained from the November 1964 to December 1965 rounds of the SPC, indicated that the latter were accepted as accurately portraying the level and pattern of fertility for the 1964 to 1965 period (see table 7). Furthermore, the results from the 1974 to 1975 SPC accurately portrayed the pattern of fertility for this time period and the level was accepted as the upper bound for the 1975 projected estimate of fertility.

**Table A-4. WEIGHTED AGE-SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY
RATES REPORTED BY THE THAI LONGITUDINAL STUDY:
1968 TO 1969 AND 1971 TO 1972**

(Rates per 1,000 married women)

Age	1968 to 1969	1971 to 1972
15 to 19 years.....	412	408
20 to 24 years.....	442	395
25 to 29 years.....	361	362
30 to 34 years.....	267	207
35 to 39 years.....	228	191
40 to 44 years.....	180	145
45 to 49 years.....	36	18

Note: The weighting of the rural sample of women was 7 times that of the urban sample of women. For a discussion of the weighting scheme used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to derive age-specific fertility rates, see notes to table 7.

Source: Knodel and Pitaktepsombati, 1975, table 10.

**Table A-5. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED LIFE EXPECTANCY
AT BIRTH, BY SEX: 1960, 1970, AND 1976**

Year	Both sexes	Male	Female
Estimated			
1960.....	55	54	56
1970.....	58	56	60
Projected			
1976.....	59	57	61

Source: See notes to tables 1 and 4.

Table A-6. REPORTED INFANT MORTALITY RATE AND LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, BY SEX, FROM THE SURVEY OF POPULATION CHANGE: 1964 TO 1965 AND 1974 TO 1975

Period	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Life expectancy at birth		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
1964 to 1965.....	84	59	56	62
1974 to 1975.....	56	61	58	64

Source: Infant mortality rates as reported in Thailand NSO, 1976d, table 11. The 1964 to 1965 male and female life expectancies at birth are from unpublished, revised Survey of Population Change life tables (Arnold, 1977). The 1974 to 1975 male and female life expectancies at birth are from revised Survey of Population Change life tables (Wanglee, 1977). Life expectancy at birth for both sexes was derived from male and female life tables and reported sex ratios at birth of 1.055 and 1.061 for 1964 to 1965 and 1974 to 1975, respectively.

During the period November 1964 to June 1967 the National Statistical Office of Thailand, in conjunction with the Ministries of Interior and Public Health, conducted a multi-round Survey of Population Change (SPC) to assess the quality of vital registration. A second SPC was begun in July 1974 and data are currently available for the first four rounds to June 1975. Both of the SPC's utilized a dual record system procedure to estimate the number of deaths by age and sex. It should be noted that the area of Bangkok-Thonburi was excluded from the earlier survey; thus, the reported rates may overstate actual levels of mortality for the whole kingdom.

Mortality levels from both SPC's were compared with levels for 1960 and 1970 obtained from a graphic stable population technique (see table 4 and appendix table A-5). This comparison indicated that the levels of mortality from both SPC's were higher, and that the sex differentials in life expectancy at birth were wider than expected. Consequently, the estimates derived from the graphic stable population technique were accepted for 1960 and 1970 (see table 4). The pattern of mortality observed in the 1964 to 1965 SPC (adjusted by the logit technique) was accepted as the 1960 pattern of mortality. The 1970 pattern was based on the change observed between the patterns from the 1964 to 1965 and 1974 to 1975 SPC's, adjusted by the logit technique.

Table A-7. PERCENT OF POPULATION ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE, BY AGE AND SEX: 1970

Age	Male ¹	Female ²
Total, 11 years and over.....	81.5	71.1
11 to 14 years.....	44.6	52.0
15 to 19 years.....	78.3	78.4
20 to 24 years.....	90.1	80.3
25 to 29 years.....	96.4	79.8
30 to 34 years.....	97.3	80.0
35 to 39 years.....	97.5	81.4
40 to 44 years.....	97.4	81.6
45 to 49 years.....	97.0	81.3
50 to 54 years.....	94.4	74.9
55 to 59 years.....	90.1	66.9
60 to 64 years.....	75.5	48.3
65 years and over.....	45.2	21.5

¹Percentages are based on total population figures excluding 145,952 males for whom economic activity status was not reported and 2,904 economically active and 1,566 noneconomically active males for whom age was not reported.

²Percentages are based on total population figures excluding 207,909 females for whom economic activity status was not reported and 2,367 economically active and 1,612 noneconomically active females for whom age was not reported.

Note: Data are based on results from the 1970 census of population. The economically active population is defined as all persons 11 years of age and over who were employed on the census date, or who had worked on any day during the week preceding the census date, as well as experienced and new workers looking for work and those waiting for the farm season.

Source: Thailand NSO, 1973, table 16.

Table A-8. DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND INDUSTRY: 1970

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Industry	Both sexes	Male	Female
PERCENT ¹			
All industries.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing..	80.0	76.5	83.9
Mining and quarrying.....	0.5	0.7	0.3
Manufacturing.....	4.1	4.5	3.7
Construction.....	1.1	1.8	0.3
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services.....	0.2	0.3	(Z)
Commerce.....	5.3	4.6	6.0
Transport, storage, and communication.....	1.6	2.9	0.2
Services.....	7.2	8.7	5.5
NUMBER (in thousands)			
Total classified workers.....	16,506	8,678	7,828
Workers not classified by industry ²	344	233	111
Total labor force.....	16,850	8,911	7,939

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

¹The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.²Includes 125,956 male and 71,913 female new workers.

Note: Data are based on results from the 1970 census of population.

Source: Thailand NSO, 1973, table 21.

Table A-9. DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND OCCUPATION: 1970

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Occupation	Both sexes	Male	Female
PERCENT ¹			
All occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and related workers.....	1.7	1.9	1.5
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers.....	1.5	2.6	0.2
Clerical workers.....	1.1	1.5	0.8
Sales workers.....	5.0	4.3	5.9
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers, and related workers.....	79.5	75.8	83.6
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers.....	0.3	0.4	0.1
Workers in transport and communication occupations.....	1.4	2.5	0.1
Craftsmen, production process workers and laborers not elsewhere classified.....	6.7	8.3	4.8
Service, sport, and recreation workers.....	2.8	2.8	2.9
NUMBER (in thousands)			
Total classified workers.....	16,622	8,764	7,858
Workers not classified by occupation ²	228	147	82
Total labor force.....	16,850	8,911	7,939

¹The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.²Includes 125,956 male and 71,913 female new workers.

Note: Data are based on results from the 1970 census of population

Source: Thailand NSO, 1973, table 19.

**Table A-10. DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL WORKERS,
BY SEX AND STATUS: 1970**

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural
PERCENT ¹						
Total labor force.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers.....	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.6
Workers on own account.....	31.1	25.6	52.8	24.4	9.1	27.7
Salaried employees and wage earners.....	4.1	60.2	4.8	68.3	3.4	47.0
Family workers.....	64.7	13.0	42.1	5.7	87.5	24.8
NUMBER (in thousands)						
Total classified workers.....	13,155	3,262	6,615	2,020	6,540	1,242
Others and status unknown.....	47	43	21	22	25	20
Total labor force ²	13,202	3,304	6,636	2,042	6,566	1,262

¹The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.

²Excludes 106,673 males and 39,239 females not classified by industry.

Note: Data are based on results from the 1970 census of population.

Source: Thailand NSO 1973, table 22.

Major Sources

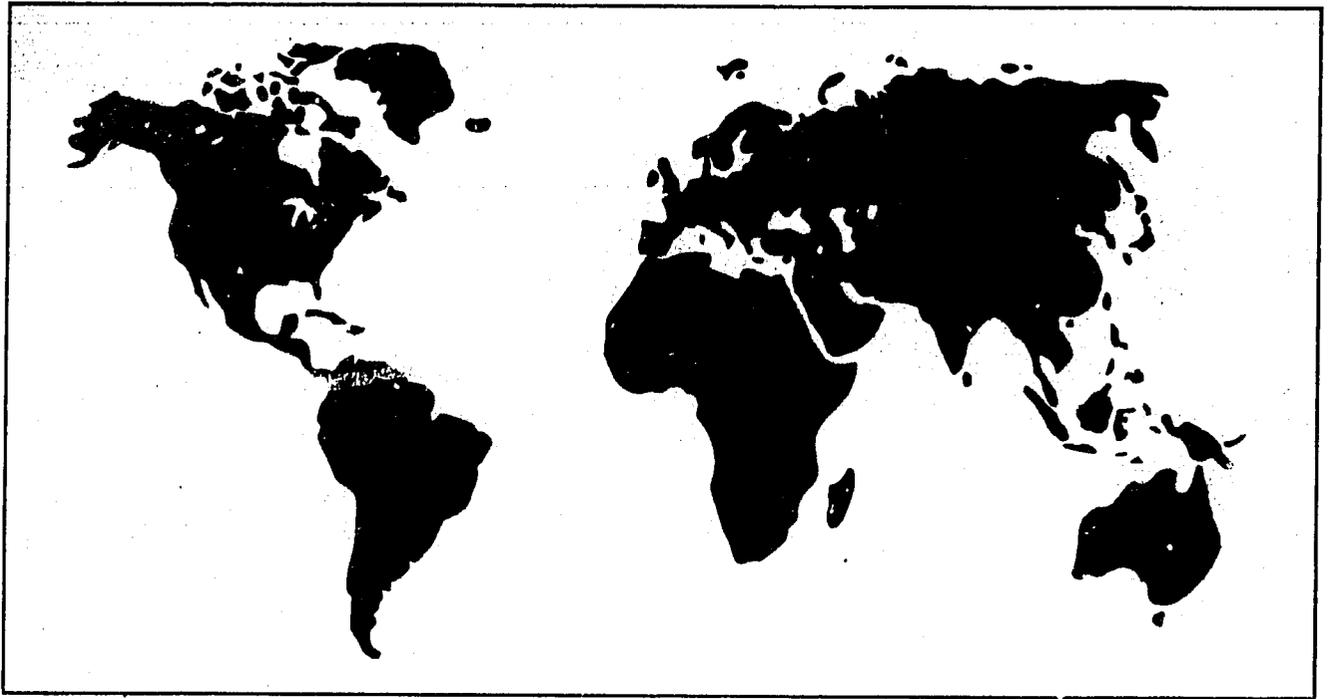
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