

ASEAN WOMEN

A Statistical Factbook



Funded by:
CIDA - ASEAN REGIONAL PROGRAM

THE ASEAN WOMEN'S PROGRAMME (AWP)

The ASEAN Women's Programme (AWP) is a subsidiary body of the ASEAN Committee on Social Development. It seeks to foster cooperation among ASEAN member countries on matters concerning women's advancement.

Beginnings

AWP held its first meeting in Jakarta on 18-21 November 1981, immediately after the Mid-Decade Conference on Women held in 1980 in Copenhagen, Denmark. Its initial areas of concern were based on the resolutions adopted during the Mid-Decade conference which focused on the subthemes education, health and employment.

Structure

The first AWP meeting decided to hold annual meetings and to rotate the chairmanship every three years, beginning with Indonesia (1981-1983)*, Malaysia (1984-1987), Philippines (1988-1990), Singapore (1991-1993) and Thailand (1994-1996). Brunei Darussalam, which joined ASEAN in 1984 will chair AWP after Thailand's term.

Each member country has a designated focal points for AWP, located either within an independent national machinery for the advancement of women in the country (Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand) or within a ministry responsible for women and other social development concerns (Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Singapore).

At present, the AWP focal points are as follows:

Brunei Darussalam:	Social Affairs Office Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
Indonesia:	State Ministry for the Role of Women
Malaysia:	Women's Affairs Division Ministry for National Unity and Social Development
Philippines:	National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women Office of the President
Singapore:	Family and Women's Welfare Ministry of Community Development
Thailand:	National Commission on Women's Affairs Office of the Prime Minister

The Declaration on the Advancement of Women in the ASEAN Region

Recognizing the importance of the "active participation and integration of women in the region in sharing the future development and progress of ASEAN and the necessity of meeting the needs and aspiration of women" in the member countries, the Foreign Ministers signed the Declaration in July 1988. Among others, the Declaration endeavors to promote and implement the equitable and effective participation of women in all fields and at all levels and to integrate their specific concerns in national plans, policies and programs.

Recent meetings of the AWP focused on measures to implement the Declaration as well as to monitor its implementation. The Guidelines to Operationalize the Declaration and the Recommendations for Mainstreaming were approved during the 13th Meeting. Member countries agreed to implement the Guidelines and report on its implementation.

Other Activities

Over the past several years, AWP has implemented various activities of long or short term duration. Member countries act as initiators and coordinators of one or more projects. Example of an on-going project is the Network of Clearinghouses on Women in Development initiated and coordinated by Indonesia. Many of its short-term activities involve the conduct of seminar-workshops, expert meetings, trainings or joint publications.

ASEAN WOMEN A STATISTICAL FACTBOOK

Prepared for the ASEAN WOMEN'S PROGRAMME by

The National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
and the
National Statistics Office (Philippines)

in cooperation with the AWP Focal Point and
National Statistics Office
of ASEAN member countries
(Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand)

Funded by

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
ASEAN REGIONAL PROGRAM

1995

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FOREWORD

This publication is one of the outcomes of the ASEAN Workshop on Indicators and Statistics on Women held in Jakarta on 29 June to 1 July 1993. Participants to the workshop, who came from the statistical agencies and the focal points for the ASEAN Women's Programme (AWP) of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, agreed on a minimum set of indicators to serve as parameters in regularly monitoring the ASEAN Declaration on the Advancement of Women. Member countries agreed that initially-available data on the indicators would be compiled by the Philippines and developed into a statistical brochure on ASEAN women.

To establish some trends for the brochure, we used data from two reference periods, around 1985 and 1990. In filling up the data forms, countries were requested to always indicate the reference period for each table, define the indicators as they are used in their locale and indicate data sources to enable users to compare data more objectively.

This publication is expected to raise awareness on gender issues within ASEAN, not only at the level of the different Committees comprising it but also up to its highest policy making body. Hopefully, it will partially address the pressing need for gender-disaggregated data which is one of the more urgent concerns of those working for the advancement of women.

Gender statistics are needed in informing people, formulating, monitoring and evaluating plans, policies and programs and projects. At all levels, they need to be timely, unbiased and reliable and presented in a way that is understandable to a very wide range of users. This project attests to AWP's recognition of the importance of data and its interest to address this need at the national and regional level.

This publication would not have been possible without the vision, tenacity and guidance of the following: CIDA-ASEAN for the financial assistance, particularly Ms. Nancy Spence for her unwavering support to ASEAN activities on women, the statistical agencies and AWP focal points of the six member countries of ASEAN. We also acknowledge the painstaking work, dedication and commitment of our Consultant, Deputy Administrator of the Philippines' National Statistics Office, Ms. Nelia Marquez, who did the data collation and analysis as well as the graphs and illustrations.

To all the women and men of ASEAN, and to all who have a stake in the advancement of the status of women worldwide, this publication is dedicated.



IMELDA M. NICOLAS

Chairperson, National Commission on the Role
of Filipino Women

OVERVIEW

The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is composed of the countries of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Its population grew by an average of 2.41 per cent from 213 million in 1980 to 270 million in 1990. In 1994 ASEAN's population was already 345.13 million, around 72.3 per cent of the entire population in the region.

ASEAN's urban population increased by 5.24 per cent, from 56.5 million, or about 26.5 per cent of total population, in 1980 to 94 million in 1990. Its rural population registered at 156 million in 1980, some 73.4 per cent of total population, to 176 million in 1990.

Females slightly outnumbered the males in the region. There were 107.3 million females in 1980, or 50.39 per cent of total population. This rose to some 136 million, or 50.3 per cent, in 1990. On the other hand, males numbered some 105.6 million in 1980, increasing to 134.4 million in 1990.

In general there were more literate males than literate females in ASEAN. Younger females aged 15-24 years had lower literacy rates than those aged 25 years and over. Rural women also had higher illiteracy rates than women residing in urban areas.

Women outlive the men in ASEAN. The average life expectancy for women was 63 years while men lived up to 62 years. The region's crude death rate was registered at 8 per 1,000 population while its infant mortality rate was 50 per 1,000 live births.

The participation of women in the labor force posted an average of 51.2 per cent in 1990. Rural women generally had a higher labor force participation rate.

In 1980/85 there were more men employed in the region than women. ASEAN women dominated the sales and services occupations since the early '80s. Almost half of professional, technical and related workers were women, while a third of agricultural workers and those doing clerical work were women. A little less than one-fourth of production workers were women. Men, meanwhile, dominated administrative, executive and managerial positions, clerical work, agricultural, fishery and forestry work and production, transport and other related work. In terms of occupational distribution almost 54 per cent of women were engaged in agricultural work during the period.

During the '80s, women dominated wholesale and retail trade in the region. They also comprised 45 per cent of the work force of the manufacturing sector. More women were also engaging in work in community, social and personal services and finance, insurance and real estate industries.

ASEAN women had also began participating in politics and decision making. All countries in the region, except for Brunei which does not hold elections, had granted their women the right to vote. There are also women legislators in law making bodies, although their number is far from satisfactory. An average of 14.83 per cent women were holding positions with management and decision making functions.

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DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

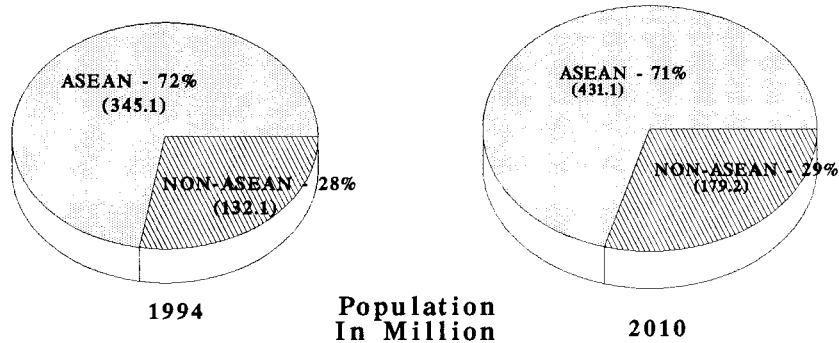
The Association of South East Asian Nations known as ASEAN is composed of the following 6-member countries:

1. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
2. INDONESIA
3. MALAYSIA
4. PHILIPPINES
5. SINGAPORE
6. THAILAND

POPULATION SIZE

The 1994 estimated population of ASEAN countries is 345.13 million, which is about 72.3 per cent of the total population of southeast Asia.

The ASEAN population has grown from 213 million in 1980 to 270 million in 1990, growing an annual rate of 2.41 per cent. By year 2010, the projected population of ASEAN will reach approximately 431.1 million with an annual growth rate of 1.39 per cent between 1994 and 2010. If the present growth trends will continue to decelerate the ASEAN population by year 2010 will slightly decrease to about 70.6 per cent of the total population of southeast Asia.



The other countries in South East Asia which are not ASEAN members are Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, and Viet Nam. Their combined population comprised about 27.7 per cent of total southeast Asia population and estimated to increase to 29.4 per cent by year 2010.

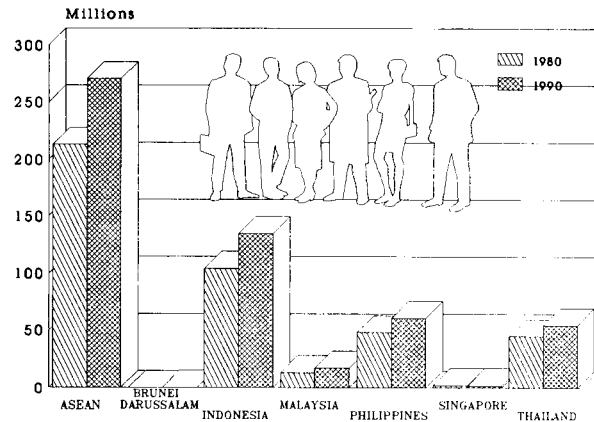
Indonesia contributed 49 per cent of the total ASEAN population in 1980 and increased its contribution to 50 per cent in 1990. In 1994 its proportion further increased to 56.5 per cent. By Year 2010, Indonesia's population will reach 241 million although its share to ASEAN population will decrease slightly to 55.9 per cent (Table A).

The Philippines ranked second in population size followed closely by Thailand. The 3 countries have a combined population of 322.2 million in 1994, which is 93.4 per cent of the total ASEAN population.

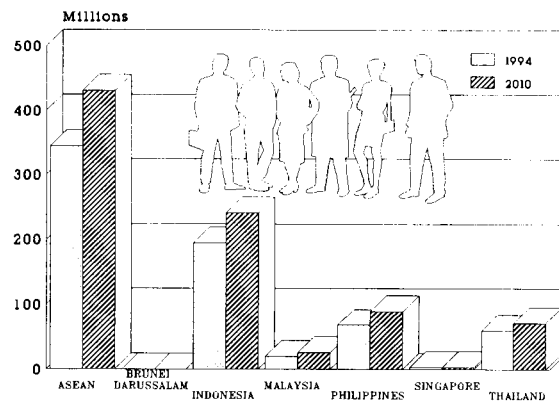
Malaysia ranked fourth, with a share of only 6.2 per cent in 1980, 6.3 per cent in 1990, and 5.7 per cent in 1994.

Singapore contributed 1.1 per cent in 1980 and 1990, while Brunei Darussalam less than 0.1 per cent to the total ASEAN population.

ASEAN Population



ASEAN Population



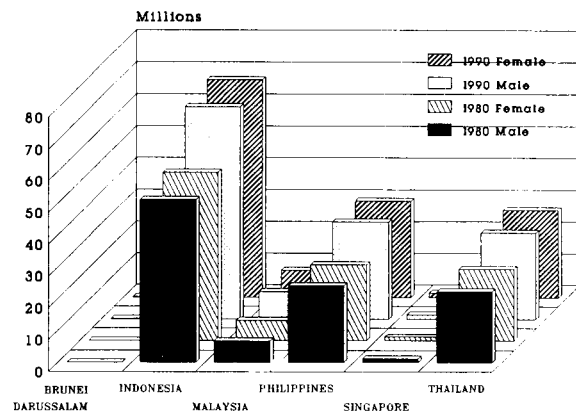
POPULATION BY SEX

ASEAN, in general, is dominated by females both in 1980 and 1990.

Four countries, however, reported the predominance of males. These are the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei.

Indonesia and Thailand are female-dominated, which by their sizes have influenced the overall predominance of females in the ASEAN region.

Population by Sex



POPULATION GROWTH

The highest population growth rate between 1980 and 1990 was reported by Brunei Darussalam at 3.06 per cent. Following second and third highest are Malaysia at 2.67 per cent and Indonesia at 2.61 per cent, respectively. These growth rates are much higher than the ASEAN average growth rate of 2.42 per cent.

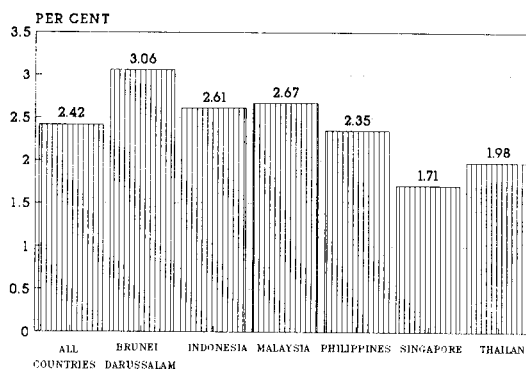
Brunei Darussalam still registered the highest population growth in 1994 among ASEAN as estimated by the Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) at 2.6 per cent, followed by Malaysia at 2.3 per cent.

Singapore had the second lowest growth rate at 1.71 per cent between 1980 and 1990 with Thailand trailing behind. However, by year 2010, Singapore will attain the lowest population growth rate at 0.46 per cent.

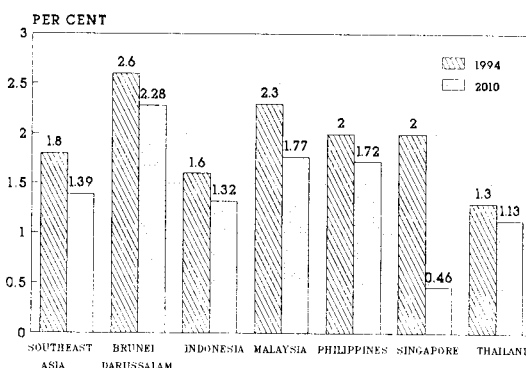
The Philippines' growth rate reported a marked improvement from 2.71 per cent between 1970 and 1980 to 2.35 per cent in the 90s. But what is notable is the dramatic decrease of the population growth of Indonesia from 2.61 per cent in 1990 to 1.6 per cent in 1994. Thailand yielded the lowest growth in 1994 at 1.3 per cent as against 1.98 per cent between 1980 and 1990.

On the average, the growth rate of the female population in ASEAN countries is slightly lower than that of the male population. However, the reverse is observed on the growth of the female population over the male population in Singapore and Thailand, where the rate is higher by 3 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively.

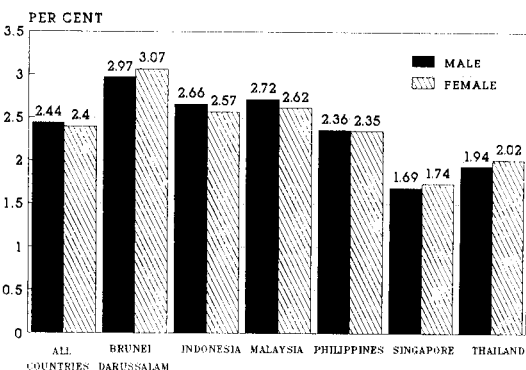
POPULATION GROWTH RATE BETWEEN 1980 AND 1990 IN ASEAN COUNTRIES



AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, 1994 & 2010



POPULATION GROWTH RATE BETWEEN 1980 AND 1990 BY SEX AND BY COUNTRY



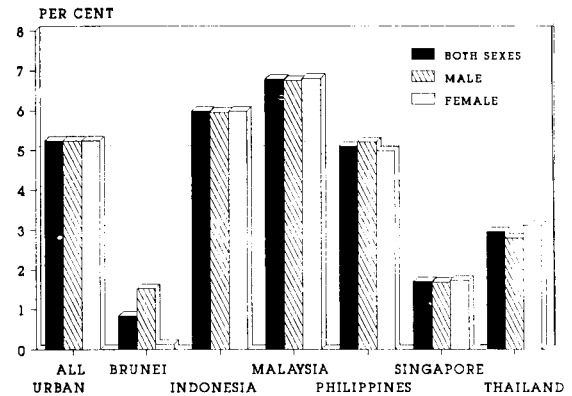
URBAN GROWTH

The growth of the urban population in ASEAN countries was 5.24 per cent between 1980 and 1990, with Malaysia registering the highest at 6.78 per cent.

Indonesia is second highest with a rate of 5.98 per cent, with the females having a slight edge of 0.03 percentage point.

The urban males grew faster by 0.22 percentage point over the females in the Philippines while Brunei males yielded a positive growth over females by 1.4 percentage points.

URBAN POPULATION GROWTH



URBAN POPULATION IN ASEAN COUNTRIES
1980

URBAN POPULATION

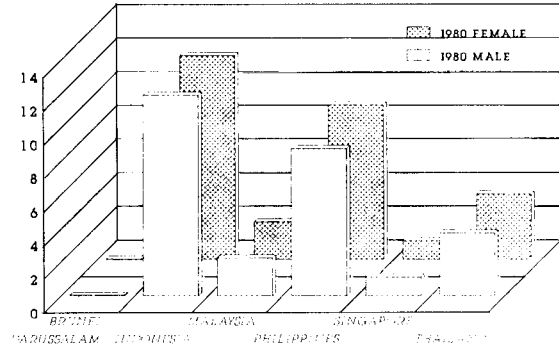
ASEAN had a total urban population of about 56.5 million in 1980 which was about 26.5 per cent of the total ASEAN population. By virtue of its population size, Indonesia's urban population comprised 43 per cent while the Philippines contributed about 32 per cent.

In 1990 the urban population had increased to 94 million, 46 per cent of which resided in Indonesia while 31 per cent lived in the Philippines.

Except for Singapore which has no rural population, Brunei Darussalam reported the highest proportion of urban population from 59.4 per cent in 1980 to 66.6 per cent in 1990.

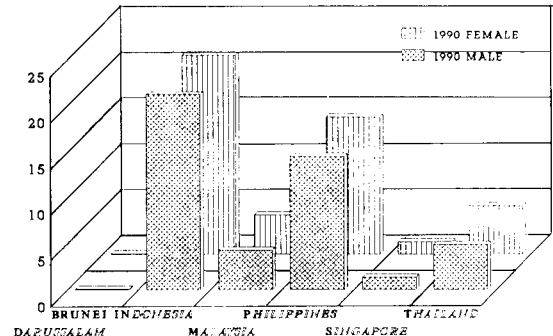
Males predominate in urban Malaysia and urban Brunei Darussalam. In contrast females dominate in urban areas of Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand.

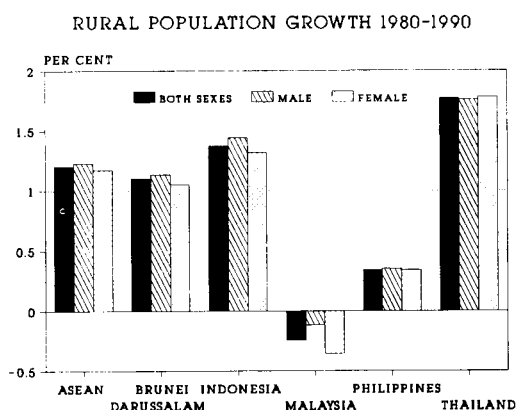
THOUSANDS



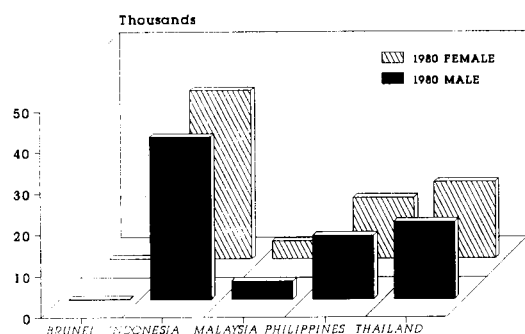
URBAN POPULATION IN ASEAN COUNTRIES
1990

Thousands



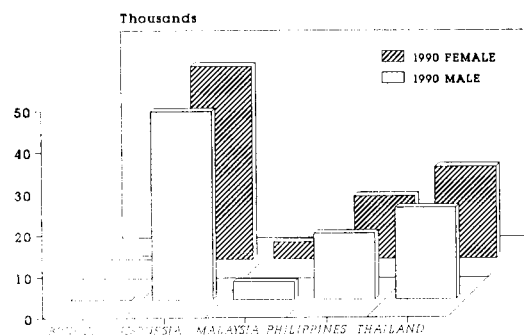


RURAL POPULATION IN ASEAN COUNTRIES* 1980



*Singapore has no rural population

RURAL POPULATION IN ASEAN COUNTRIES* 1990



*Singapore has no rural population

RURAL POPULATION GROWTH

Between 1980 and 1990, the rural population in 5 ASEAN countries grew at the rate of only 1.20 per cent with the male growing faster at 1.23 per cent than the female population at 1.17 per cent.

The level of growth in all 5 countries with rural population indicated outmigration since the urban population grew faster than the natural increase. Furthermore, Malaysia had registered a negative growth in its rural population. Another plausible explanation is the reclassification of rural areas in 1980 into urban areas in 1990.

RURAL POPULATION

The rural population of the ASEAN countries registered at 156 million in 1980, 73.4 per cent of the total ASEAN population. In 1990 the rural population increased to 176 million but its proportion to the total population had decreased to only about 65.1 per cent.

Except for Indonesia and Thailand whose rural areas were dominated by females, all other countries were predominantly populated by males.

FEMALE POPULATION

The females comprised 107.3 million or 50.39 per cent of the total ASEAN population in 1980 and increased to about 136 million or 50.3 per cent in 1990. In 1980 only 26.7 per cent among women lived in urban areas. This proportion, however, increased to 35.1 per cent in 1990 (TABLE A.3).

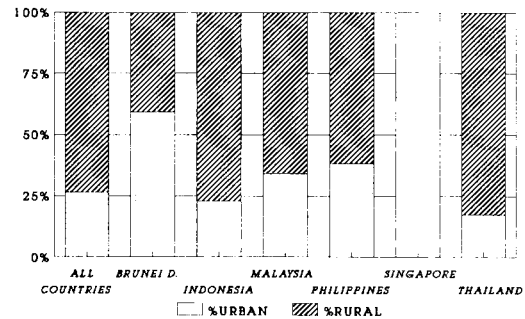
With the exception of Singapore, which is considered totally urban, Brunei Darussalam had reported the highest proportion among women living in urban areas at 59.5 per cent in 1980 and further increased to 67.4 per cent in 1990. Second highest in proportion among women urban dwellers was reported by the Philippines in 1980 at 38.3 per cent. In 1990 majority (51 per cent) among Malaysia's women were found in urban areas.

MALE POPULATION

On the other hand, the total males in ASEAN countries numbered 105.6 million in 1980. This number rose to 134.4 million in 1990, an increase of 28.8 million in a span of 10 years, or an annual increase of about 2.88 million.

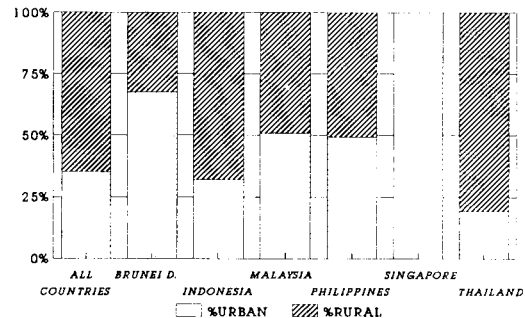
The increase in the male population was a little faster than that of the female population, which was, on the average, 2.44 per cent per annum compared with 2.40 per cent for the female population.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE BY COUNTRY*: 1980



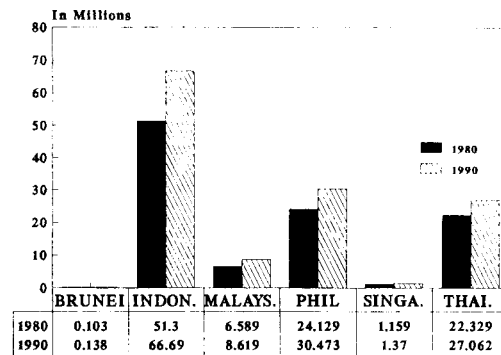
*Singapore has no rural population.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE BY COUNTRY*: 1990



*Singapore has no rural population.

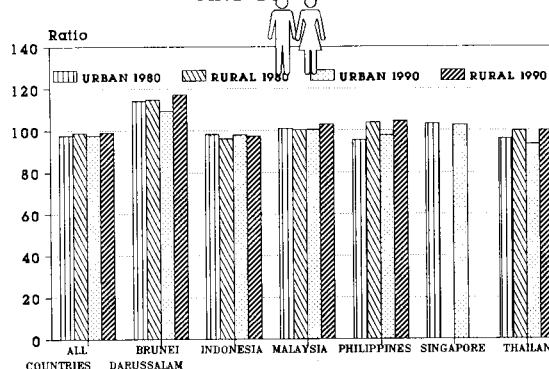
ASEAN MALE POPULATION



SEX RATIO

In general the sex ratio (males per 100 females) in ASEAN is less than 100 in both censal years. This means that the males were outnumbered by the females in 1980 and 1990. Brunei Darussalam had an exceptionally high sex ratio, 112 in 1980 and 113.8 in 1990. The sex ratios in the rural areas were even higher, 115.6 per cent in 1980 and 114.5 per cent in 1990. Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines also reported a high sex ratio.

SEX RATIO* BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND BY COUNTRY**

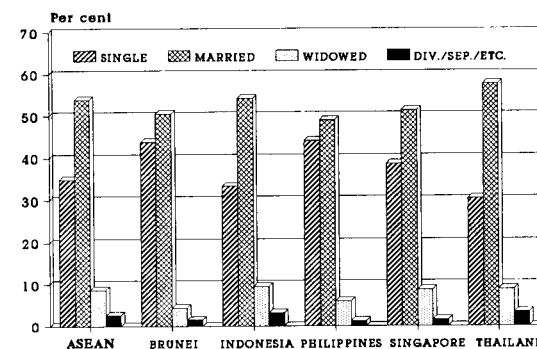


*Males per 100 females
**Singapore has no rural population

MARITAL STATUS

The marital status of the ASEAN female population 10 years old and over showed that 53.8 per cent were married and 34.9 per cent were single (never married) in 1990. The rest were widowed (8.6 per cent), divorced or separated (2.5 per cent) and others (0.2 per cent). However, the Philippines is the only country that reported the lowest proportion of married population at 48.9 per cent.

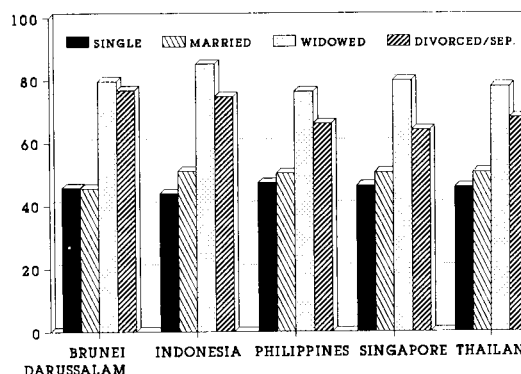
MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALE POPULATION 10 YRS. OLD & OVER BY COUNTRY: 1990



*Includes only 13 years old and over.

The high proportion of married women for Thailand (57.7%) may be due to the non-inclusion of those who were 10-12 years old in 1990. Except for Brunei Darussalam which reported the preponderance of married males, all other countries reported a higher number of married women than men.

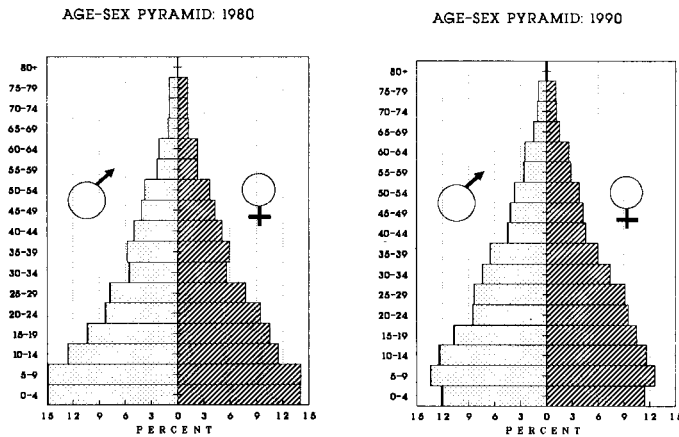
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES TO TOTAL POPULATION 10 YRS. OLD & OVER BY MARITAL STATUS: 1990



Among widowed persons in ASEAN, more than 83 per cent were women. The Philippines reported the lowest proportion of widowed women at 66.4 per cent. For divorced or separated, more than two thirds in ASEAN were women, with Brunei reporting about 77 per cent of the total.

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE

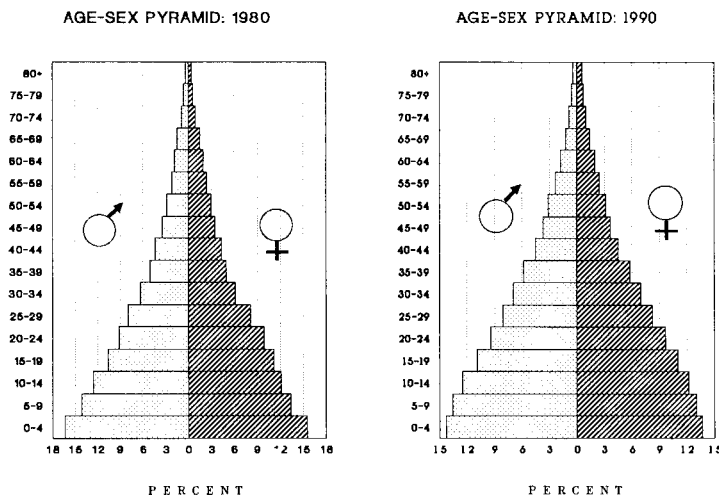
INDONESIA



The demographic processes that took place in the past are depicted by the shape of the age and sex structure of the male and female population.

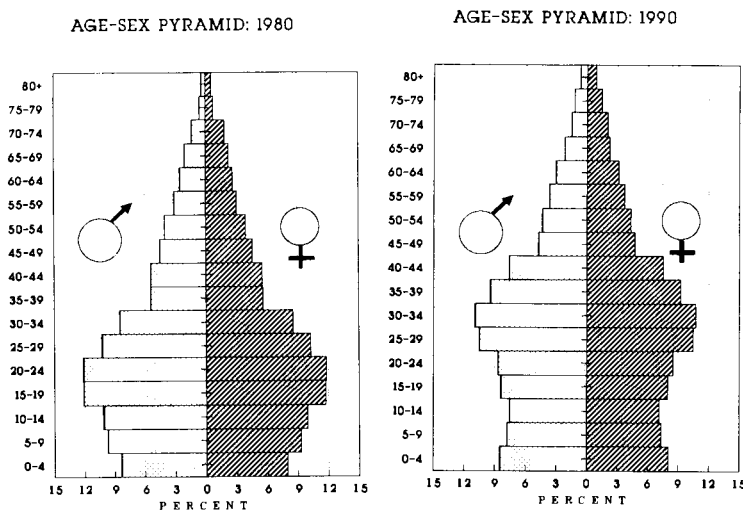
The age and sex structure of the most populous ASEAN country, which is Indonesia, apparently showed a sharp decline in the 0-4 age group in 1990 for both the male and female population as compared with the 1980 base. This tapering off of the base in 1990 reflected a drastic decline in the birth rate in this country.

PHILIPPINES



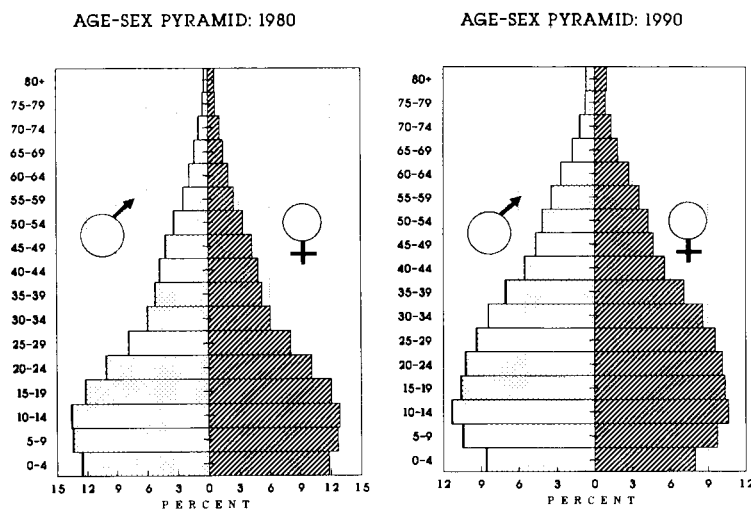
The age-sex structure of the population of the Philippines, on the other hand, did not show a drastic decline. There is a sign of decrease, however, as the base of the pyramid has shortened, almost similar to the shape of the pyramid of Indonesia in 1980.

SINGAPORE



The age-sex pyramid of Singapore depicted a population which has a narrow base, indicating a very low population growth. Some 10 years ago, the birth rate had decreased sharply in the age group 10-14, showing a trough in the pyramid. However, the latest 1990 census showed that the number of births was picking up as shown by the broadening of the base of the pyramid for both males and females.

THAILAND



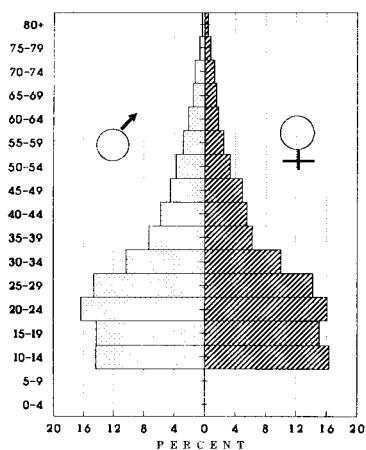
The shape of the age-sex pyramid for Thailand in 1990 is similar to the demographic experience of Singapore in the '80s. The base of the pyramid began to constrict in the '80s and continued to do so in the '90s, manifesting a slower growth.

Singapore reported the lowest population growth rate in 1990 and Thailand the lowest in 1994.

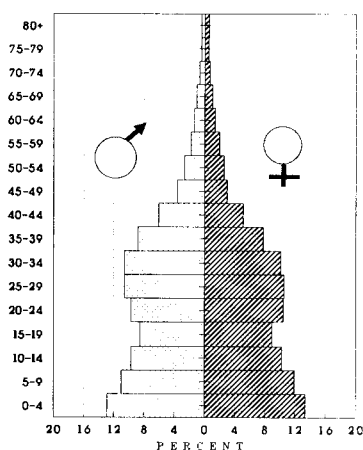
As estimated by ESCAP, Singapore's growth rate will be less than 1 per cent while that of Thailand will be a little more than 1 per cent.

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

AGE-SEX PYRAMID: 1980



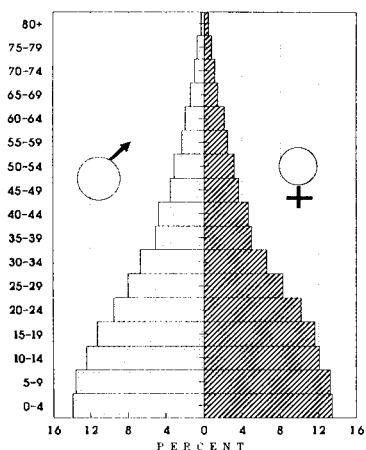
AGE-SEX PYRAMID: 1990



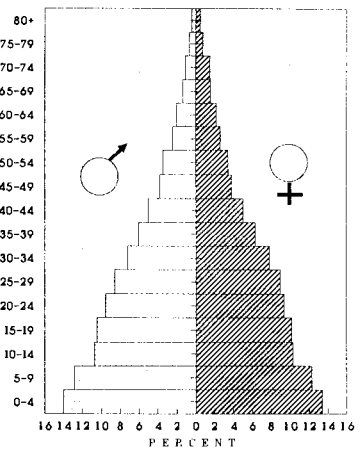
The 1990 age-sex structure of Brunei Darussalam is similar to that of Singapore's 15 to 20 years ago. A widening of the base of the pyramid, however, during the past 10 years showed an increase. Data for the population aged 0 to 9 were not available in 1980 for Brunei but the shape in 1990 indicated a decreasing fertility rate.

MALAYSIA

AGE-SEX PYRAMID: 1980



AGE-SEX PYRAMID: 1990

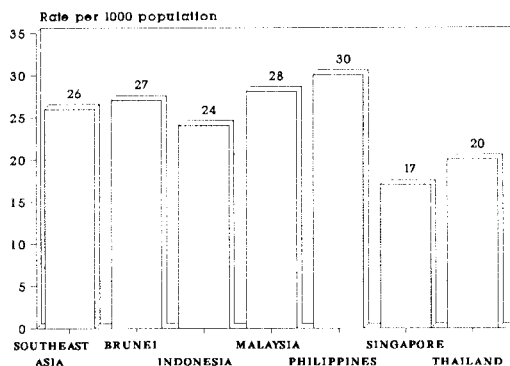


The 1980 structure of Malaysia is similar to the shape of the Philippines' pyramid in 1990. However, during the '90s, the Malaysian population base started to widen. This widening indicated increasing fertility.

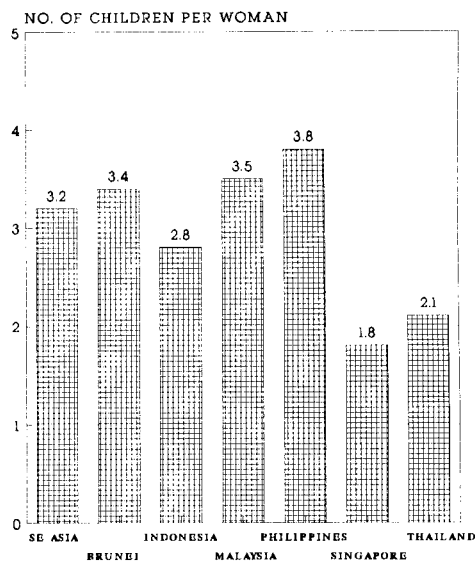
Malaysia reported the highest population growth rate between 1980 and 1990 among ASEAN countries.

OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

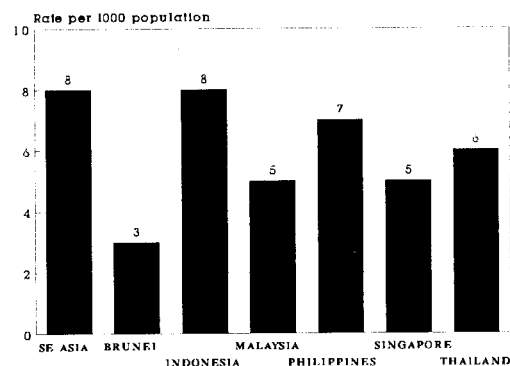
CRUDE BIRTH RATE: 1994



TOTAL FERTILITY RATE: 1994



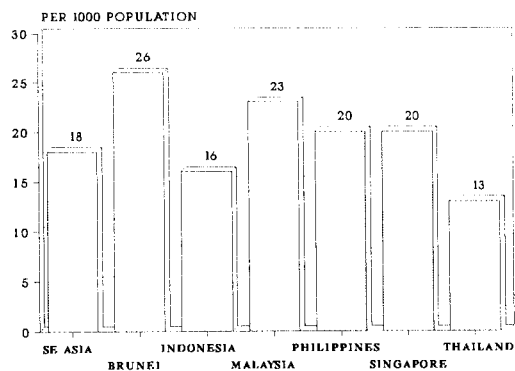
CRUDE DEATH RATE: 1994



Singapore reported the lowest Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in 1994 at 17 per 1000 population, followed by Thailand with 20 per 1000 population. The Philippines reported the highest CBR at 30 per 1000 population.

Brunei Darussalam reported the lowest Crude Death Rate (CDR) at 3 per 1000 population while Indonesia reported the highest at 8 per 1000 population, which is the average CDR for southeast Asia.

RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE: 1994



The Philippines reported the highest fertility rate with an average of 3.8 children per woman in 1994.

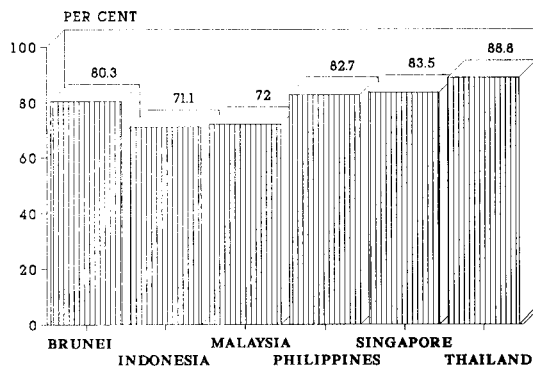
In terms of natural increase, Brunei Darussalam registered the highest at 26 per 1000 population in 1994 followed by Malaysia at 23 per 1000 population. The Philippines and Singapore have the same rate at 20 while Indonesia and Thailand reported the lowest, at 16 and 13 per 1000 population, respectively.

EDUCATION

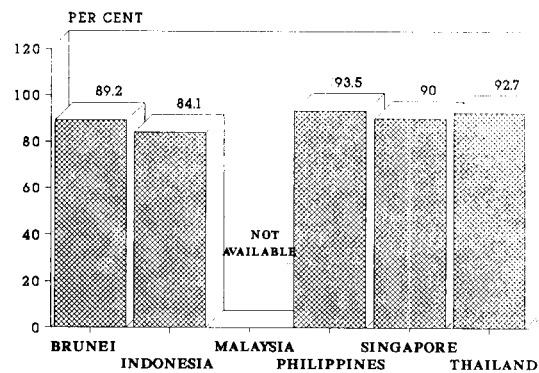
EDUCATION

LITERACY

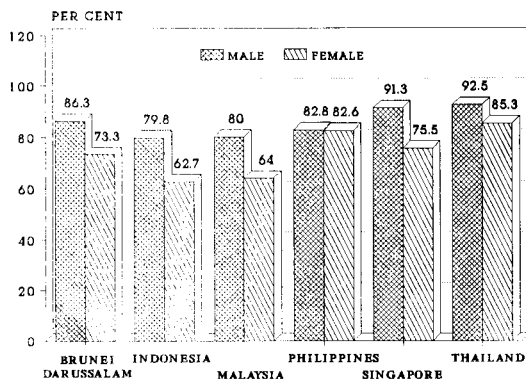
LITERACY RATE OF THE POPULATION
BY COUNTRY: 1980



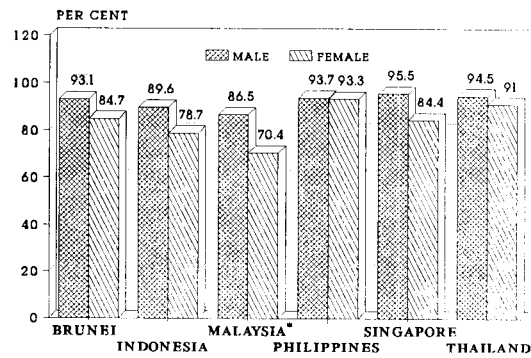
LITERACY RATE OF THE POPULATION
BY COUNTRY: 1990



LITERACY RATE BY SEX AND COUNTRY: 1980



LITERACY RATE BY SEX AND BY
COUNTRY: 1990



*Derived from illiteracy rate reported.

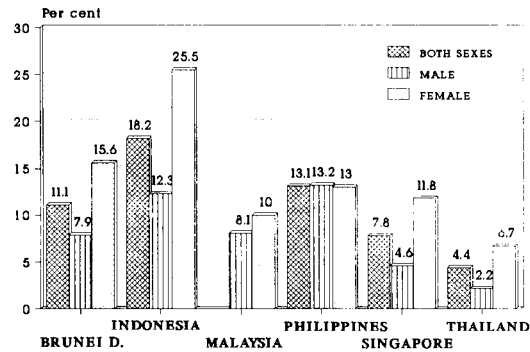
Thailand reported the highest literacy rate of the population in 1980. However, in 1990 the Philippines surpassed the literacy rate of Thailand by 0.5 percentage point. Singapore reported the third highest in 1990 although it was second in literacy rate in 1980. A dramatic leap in the literacy rate was posted by Indonesia from a low of 71.1 per cent in 1980 to 84.1 per cent in 1990. The big jump was attributed to the spurt increase in the literacy of women from 62.7 per cent in 1980 to 78.7 per cent in 1990.

The Philippines also registered a remarkable improvement for both sexes but the males' literacy rate was slightly higher. The literacy rates for Indonesia, the Philippines, and Singapore refer to population 10 years old and over, while for Brunei Darussalam, 9 years old and over. For Thailand, the literacy rate in 1980 refers to 10 years old and over but in 1990 the rate refers to 6 years old and over, see TABLE B.1. In the case of Malaysia, the rate in 1980 refers to 15 years old and over while that of 1990 refers to 10 years old and over.

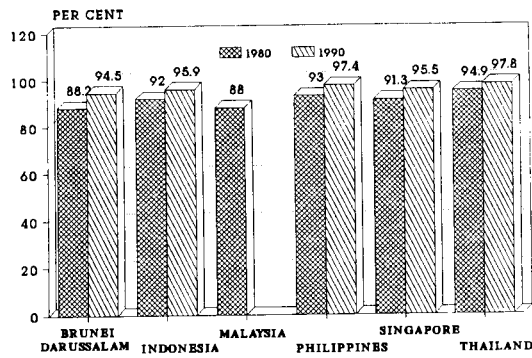
Generally, males are more literate than the females in the region. The difference is not much in the case of the females in the Philippines and Thailand. However, there was a spurt increase in the literacy of females in Indonesia by 25.5 per cent between 1980 and 1990.

Literacy rates for both males and females are higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

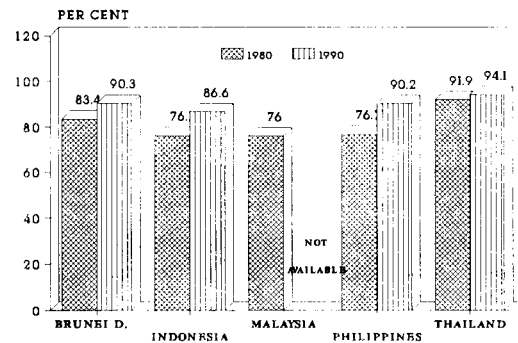
PER CENT INCREASE IN LITERACY RATE BY SEX AND COUNTRY: 1980-1990



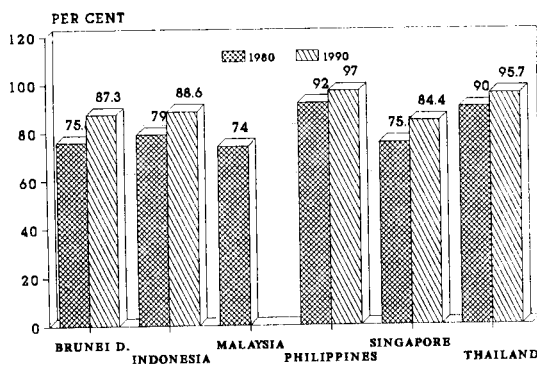
MALE LITERACY RATE IN URBAN AREAS BY COUNTRY: 1980-1990



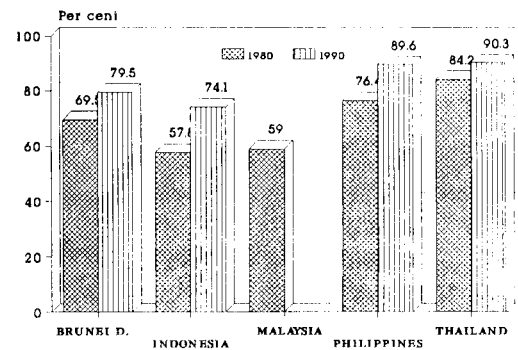
MALE LITERACY RATE IN RURAL AREAS BY COUNTRY: 1980-1990



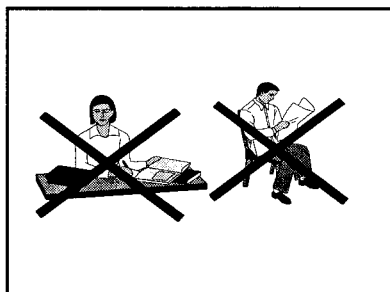
FEMALE LITERACY RATE IN URBAN AREAS BY COUNTRY: 1980-1990



FEMALE LITERACY RATE IN RURAL AREAS BY COUNTRY: 1980-1990

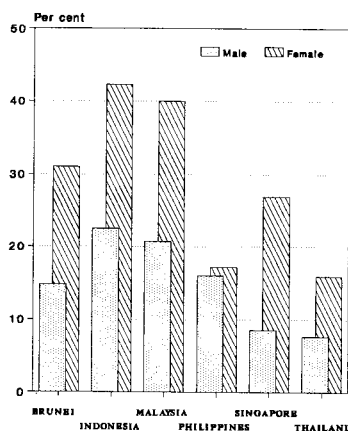


ILLITERACY

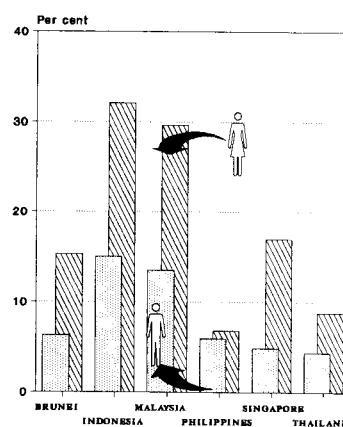


One indicator on the advancement of the status of women is the illiteracy rate of the adult women population over time. Table B.2. shows the illiteracy rate of the population 15 years old and over by place of residence, age group and by sex in ASEAN countries. The charts show that in 1980, the adult female population apparently showed much higher illiteracy rates in all ASEAN countries than the adult males. In the Philippines, though, the difference was less than 2 percentage points.

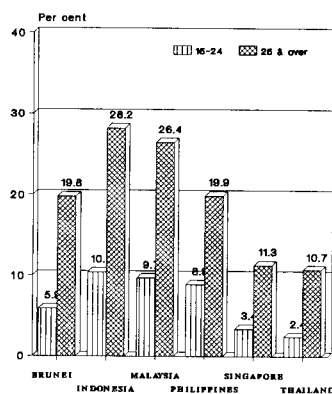
ILLITERACY RATE 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1980



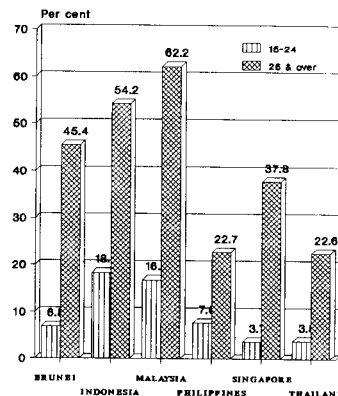
ILLITERACY RATE 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1990



MALE ILLITERACY RATE BY AGE GROUP: 1980



FEMALE ILLITERACY RATE BY AGE GROUP: 1980



Indonesian females reported the highest illiteracy rate at 42.3 per cent in 1980 compared with only 22.5 per cent for the adult males. However, in 1990, the female illiteracy rate was down to 32 per cent, an improvement of 88 per cent in a span of 10 years or an average of 8.8 per cent per year. The adult males decreased its illiteracy rate by only 5 per cent a year.

Malaysia reported the next highest illiteracy rate among its adult female population at 40.3 per cent compared with almost half of that of the males at 20.4 per cent in 1980. However, for the population 25 years old and over, Malaysia's female population registered the highest illiteracy rate at 62.2 per cent. Indonesian women ranked second at 54.2 per cent.

Thailand, on the other hand, reported the lowest illiteracy rate at 16 per cent in 1980. It was reduced by half at 8.7 per cent, in 1990 or a total reduction of 84 per cent in a span of 10 years, an average of 8.4 per cent per year. Adult Thai males registered also the lowest illiteracy rate at 7.7 per cent but the reduction was only 48 per cent within the same 10-year period.

The Philippines reported the second lowest adult female illiteracy rate at 17.2 per cent in 1980. This improved to 6.6 per cent in 1990 or a decrease of 60.6 per cent in 10 years.

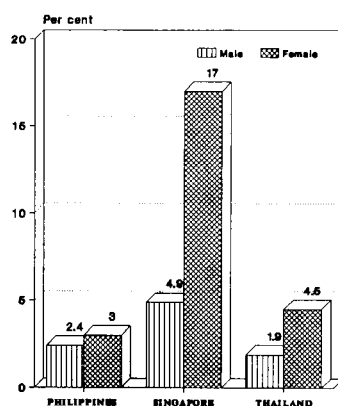
Singaporean females had an illiteracy rate of 26 per cent in 1980, lower than the 31 per cent reported for Brunei Darussalam in 1981. However, the improvement in the rate was higher among Brunei women, a decrease of one half the level in 1981 at 102.6 per cent compared with 66.7 per cent for Singaporean women in a span of 10 years. This decrease in illiteracy rate among Singaporean women was much higher than that of Filipino women for the same period.

Like the Malaysian adult men, Singaporean men had reduced its illiteracy rate much faster than the women, from 8.4 per cent in 1980 to 4.5 per cent in 1990.

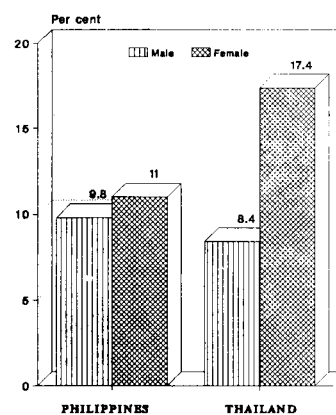
In general the adult female illiteracy rates in all ASEAN countries are higher than their adult male counterparts. Younger females, aged 15 to 24 years old have lower rates than those with ages 25 years old and over. Rural women have higher illiteracy rates than urban women in all the countries. This trend is also observed among men although at a lower rate.

Indonesian rural women had the highest illiteracy rate followed by Malaysian and Brunei rural women.

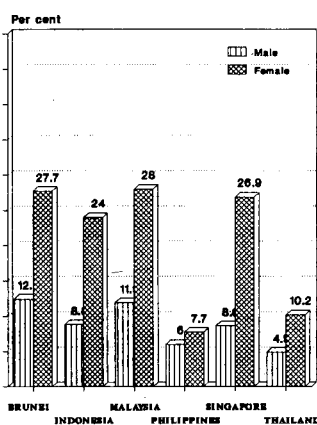
URBAN ILLITERACY RATE BY SEX:1990



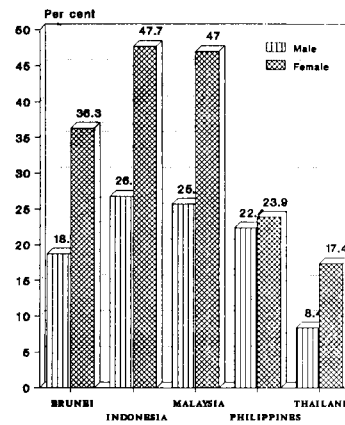
RURAL ILLITERACY RATE BY SEX:1990



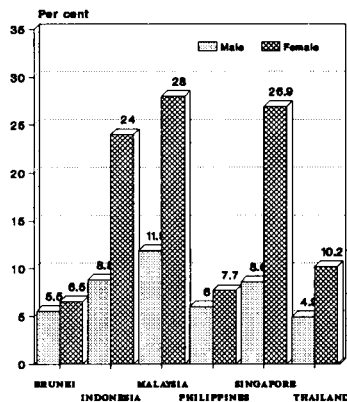
URBAN ILLITERACY BY SEX:1980



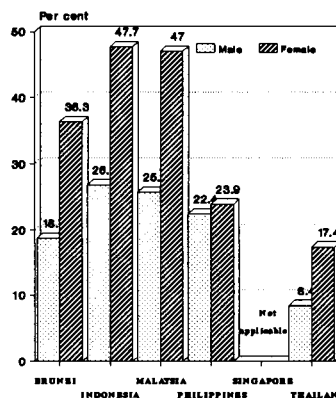
RURAL ILLITERACY BY SEX:1980



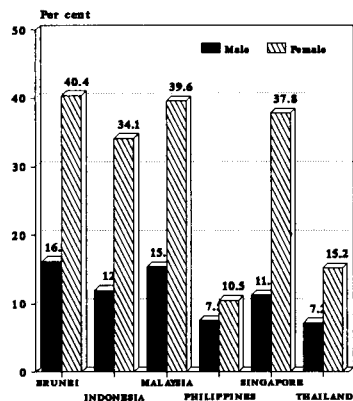
URBAN MALE/FEMALE ILLITERACY RATE OF POPULATION AGED 16-24 YEARS: 1980



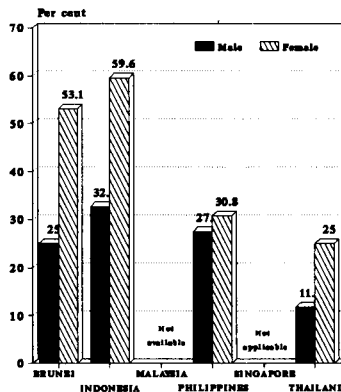
RURAL MALE/FEMALE ILLITERACY RATE OF POPULATION AGED 16-24 YEARS: 1980



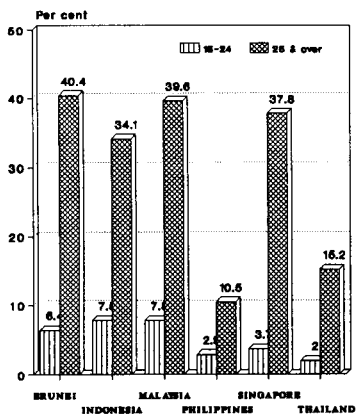
URBAN ILLITERACY RATE OF POPULATION AGED 25 YEARS & OVER BY SEX: 1980



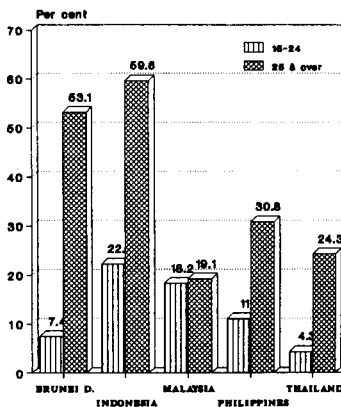
RURAL ILLITERACY RATE OF POPULATION AGED 25 YEARS & OVER BY SEX: 1980



URBAN FEMALE ILLITERACY RATE BY AGE GROUP: 1980

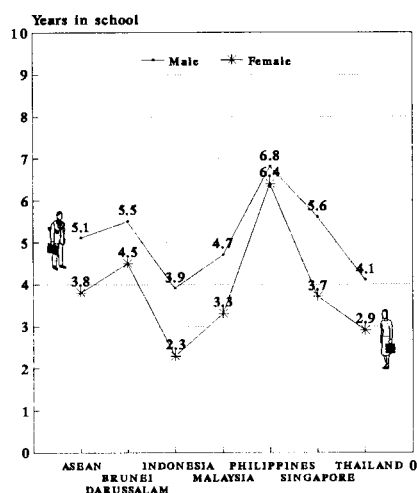


RURAL FEMALE ILLITERACY RATE BY AGE GROUP: 1980



YEARS IN SCHOOL

AVERAGE YEARS IN SCHOOL OF ADULT POPULATION BY SEX: 1980



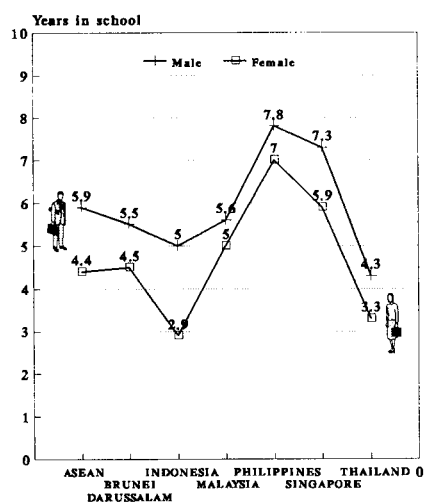
On the average, ASEAN adult males, 25 years old and over, stayed 1.2 years longer in school than adult males. Men had 5.5 years in school versus 4.3 years for the women in 1990.

Filipino adult males spent the longest number of years in school in 1990, 7.8 years, followed by Malaysia at 5.6 years and Brunei Darussalam at 5.5 years.

The same trend is observed among Filipino adult females which registered an average of 7 years in school followed by Malaysia at 5 years and Brunei, 4.5 years.

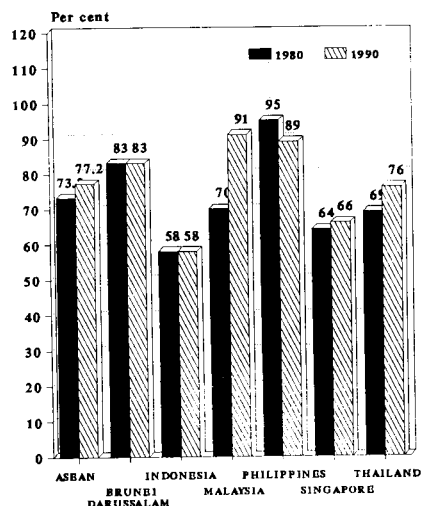
A remarkable increase in the number of average years in school among adult Malaysian women occurred between 1980 and 1990, from 3.3 years to 5 years.

AVERAGE YEARS IN SCHOOL OF ADULT POPULATION BY SEX: 1990



In terms of the percentage of the females' mean or average years in school to that of the males, the Philippines reported the highest in 1980 at 95 per cent. This had deteriorated, however, in 1990 to only 89 per cent. On the other hand, Malaysian women registered the biggest increase from 70 per cent in 1980 to 91 per cent in 1990, thus registering the biggest improvement of school enrollment among ASEAN women.

FEMALES' MEAN YEARS IN SCHOOL AS PERCENT OF MALES' MEAN YEARS IN SCHOOL



ENROLLMENT

The school attendance of females as a percentage of 100 males in the first level of education improved during the '80s. Five countries reported more than 90 ratio with the Philippines at 95 followed by Malaysia, Thailand, Brunei and Singapore.

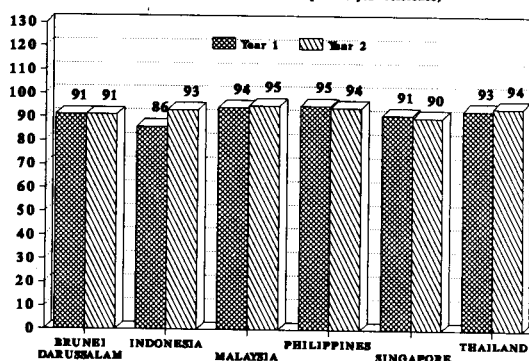
In 1990 Malaysia's female school enrollment registered at 95 per 100 males. The Philippines had 94 females per 100 males. Indonesia reported a school enrollment ratio of 86 per 100 males in 1980, improving to 93 in 1990.

For the secondary level of education, the Philippines' female enrollment surpassed that of the males by 14 per cent in 1980. Brunei and Singapore reported an equal number of males and females enrolled in secondary level of education. Indonesia again reported the lowest ratio at 57 females per 100 males, in high school. However, this ratio increased to 81 in 1989, an improvement of 42 per cent. The school ratio of female students in the Philippines dropped to only 99 per 100 males. There was also an improvement in school attendance of female high school students in Thailand, from 84 per 100 males to 93 in 1990. Malaysia and Brunei reported 2 per cent more than the male enrollees.

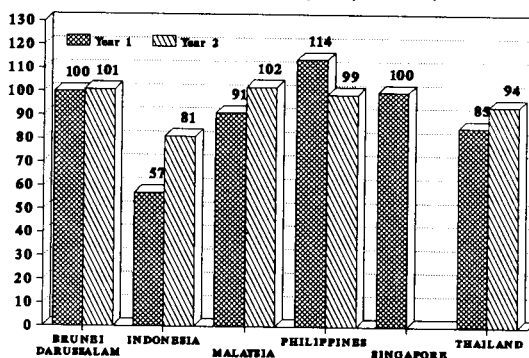
In the tertiary or collegiate level, female enrollment in Brunei Darussalam and in the Philippines exceeded that of the males. In 1980 there were 15 per cent more female collegiate students in the Philippines, increasing to 19 per cent in 1990. Brunei female students swelled by 21 per cent over males in 1987.

Malaysian college female ratio registered at 63 per 100 males in 1980 and increased to 82 in 1990. Indonesia did not increase much, from 45 to 47. Singapore's ratio of female college students per 100 males was 95 in 1986.

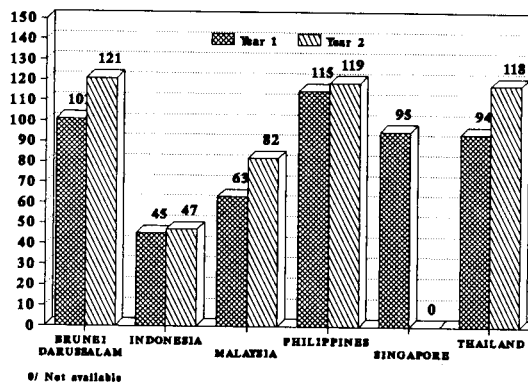
FEMALES ENROLLED PER 100 MALES FOR FIRST LEVEL OF EDUCATION
(Refer to TABLE B.4. for specific year reference)



FEMALES ENROLLED PER 100 MALES FOR SECOND LEVEL OF EDUCATION
(Refer to TABLE B.4. for specific year reference)



FEMALES ENROLLED PER 100 MALES FOR THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION
(Refer to TABLE B.4. for specific year reference)

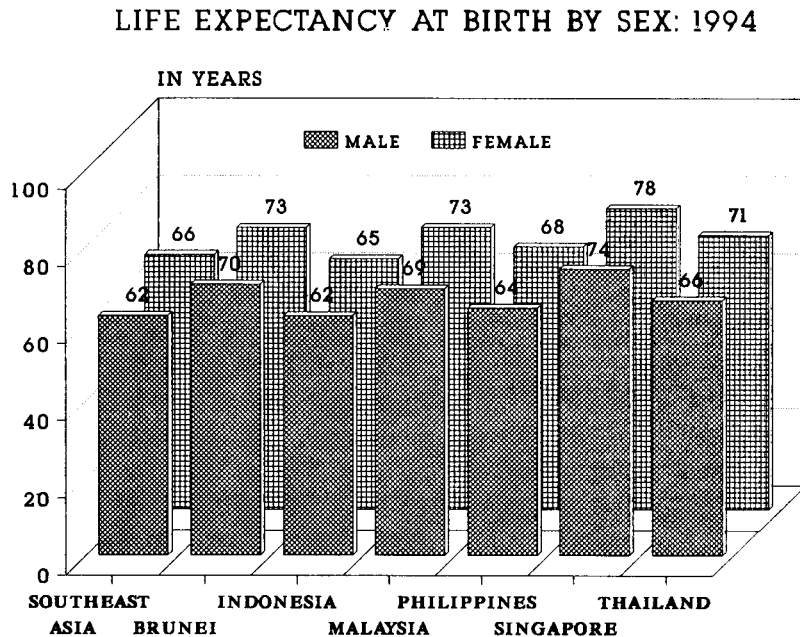


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HEALTH

HEALTH

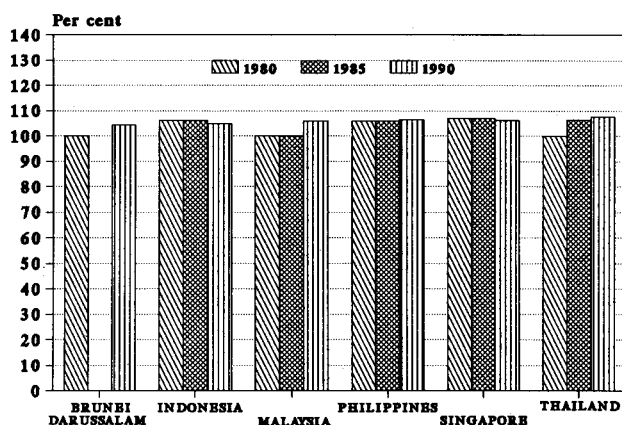
LIFE EXPECTANCY



Generally, the females will outlive the males by about 4 to 5 years in 1994. Among the males, Indonesians have the shortest life span of 62 years, the average for Southeast Asian male. Singaporeans have the longest life span at 73 years. The same holds true for the life expectancy at birth of females in Indonesia, which is even one year less than the average for Southeast Asian females.

On the other hand, Singaporean females have the longest life span of 78 years in 1994. Five years less is the life span of females in Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia. Thai females live for 71 years on the average. Lagging behind are Filipino females with a life expectancy at birth of 68 years.

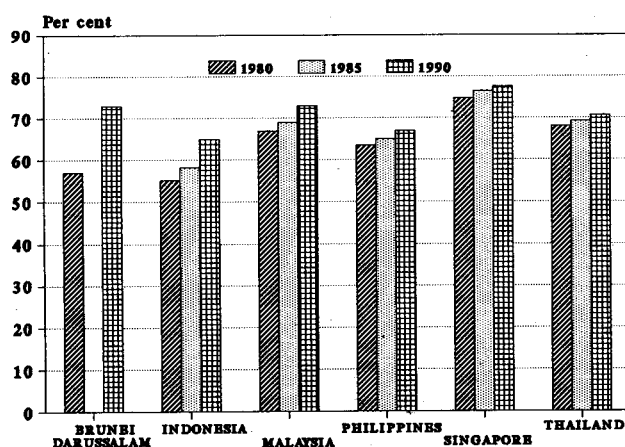
FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY AS PERCENTAGE OF MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY: 1980-1990



The life expectancy of females as a percentage of life expectancy of males, expressed in per cent, showed a very minimal increase in some countries. In fact in Indonesia, the percentage even decreased in a span of 5 years, from 106.2 per cent in 1985 to 104.8 per cent in 1990. However, in Brunei Darussalam, the life expectancy of females in relation to that of the males increased by 4.3 percentage points, from the same level as that of the male to 104.3 per cent in 1990. Malaysian female life expectancy also improved over that of the males by 5.8 percentage points over the same period.

Female life expectancy in Thailand had increased over that of the males between 1980 and 1985 by 6.5 percentage points. There was a minimal increase, however, of 1.1 percentage points in 1990.

FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS



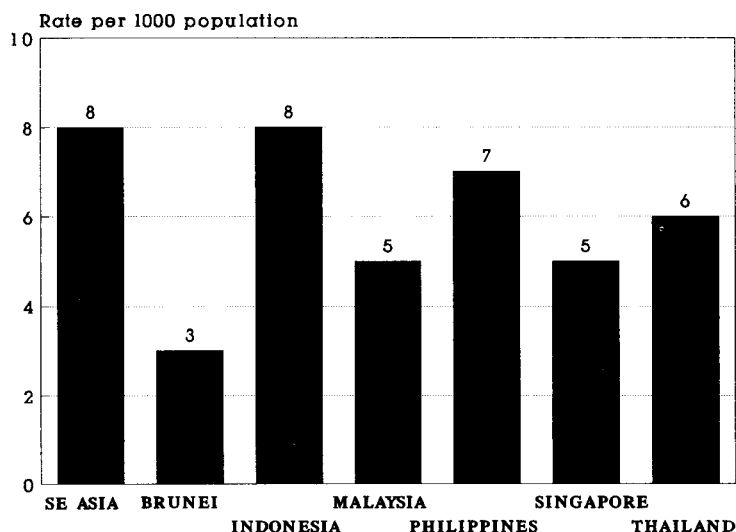
The Philippines' and Singapore's female life expectancies started at a higher rate over males in 1980 but declined in 1985. They increased minimally in 1990 although the level in 1980 for Singaporean women was a little bit higher than that in 1990.

However, Singapore females reported the highest life expectancy of 78 years in 1990 from 74.7 years in 1980. Malaysia and Brunei female life expectancy at birth was the same at 73 years followed closely by Thailand with 71 years.

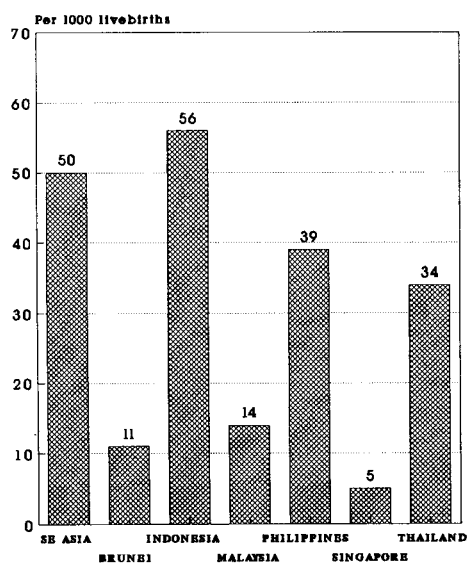
Female life expectancies at birth were the lowest for Indonesia and the Philippines at 65 and 67 years, respectively.

MORTALITY MEASURES

CRUDE DEATH RATE: 1994



INFANT MORTALITY RATE: 1994



Two important indicators which reflect the overall health condition of the population are the crude death rate and the infant mortality rate.

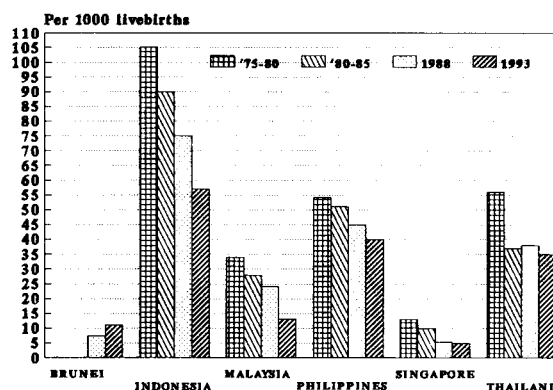
In 1994 Indonesia reported the highest crude death rate of 8 per 1000 population, the same level as the death rate of the entire population of Southeast Asia. The second highest was the Philippines at 7 per 1000 population. Brunei reported the lowest at 3 deaths per 1000 population.

For infant mortality, Indonesia also had the highest rate at 56 infant deaths per 1000 live births, which was about 5.6 per cent. This rate was 6 deaths more than the average for the entire Southeast Asia. Singapore reported the least at 5 infant deaths per 1000 live births.

As early as 1975, Indonesia reported the highest infant mortality rate which was 105 per 1000 live births. This had gradually decreased to 90 between 1980 and 1985 and decreased further 75 in 1988 then to 68 in 1991. In 1993 the IMR was reduced further to 57.

In the '70s, Thailand had the second highest IMR at 56 per 1000 live births followed by the Philippines with 54. However, in 1988 Thailand's IMR had declined by half its level. This placed the Philippines with the second highest IMR at 42 in 1988 going down further to 40 in 1993.

ESTIMATED INFANT MORTALITY RATES
(Per 1000 Livebirths)

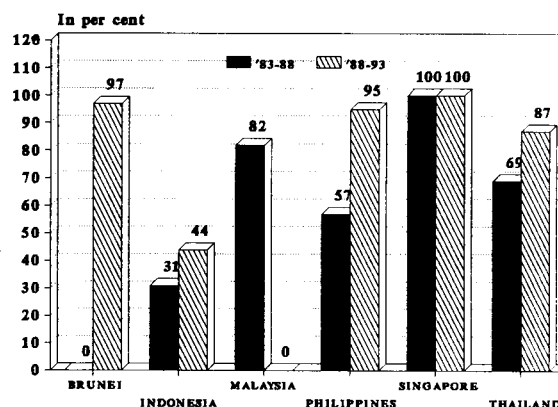


BIRTH ATTENDANCE

Singapore and Brunei Darussalam births had the highest attendance of health personnel. During the period 1983 to 1988, all births were attended to by health personnel in Singapore while 97 per cent were attended to by health personnel in Brunei. The low IMR may be attributed to the high incidence of births being attended to by health personnel.

The Philippines reported a big improvement in the attendance of births by health personnel.

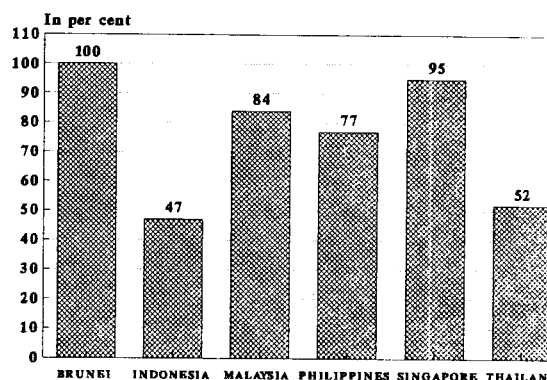
BIRTHS ATTENDED BY HEALTH PERSONNEL



PRENATAL CARE

The health of the newly born child usually depends upon the health of the mother during pregnancy. Available data between 1988 and 1990 showed that all pregnant women in Brunei had prenatal care followed by Singapore with 95 per cent coverage. This explains the low IMR for these 2 countries. Prenatal care among pregnant women in Malaysia covered 84 per cent while the Philippines reported 77 per cent. Indonesia had the lowest coverage at 47 per cent.

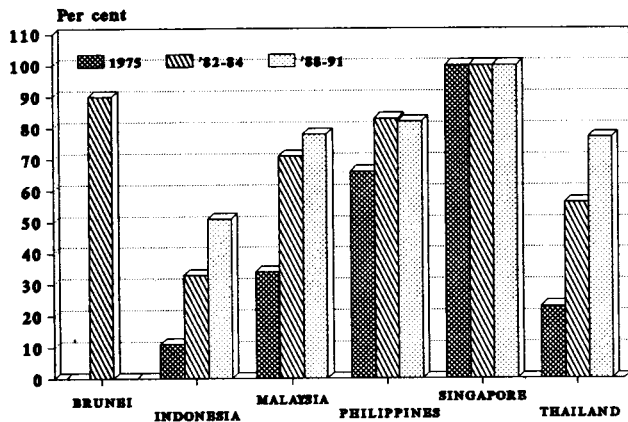
PREGNANT WOMEN WITH PRENATAL CARE
1988-1990



ACCESS TO SAFE WATER

Singapore's population is assured of safe water since 1975, while 90 per cent of Brunei's population has access to safe water.

POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER



The Philippines reported 82 per cent of its population with access to safe water in 1989. In the mid-'70s only about two-thirds of the population had access to safe water.

More than three-fourths of the population of Malaysia and Thailand have access to safe water.

Indonesia's situation has improved a lot with respect to the population's access to safe water. It increased almost five-folds from only 11 per cent in 1975.

In general urban residents have better access to safe water than rural residents.

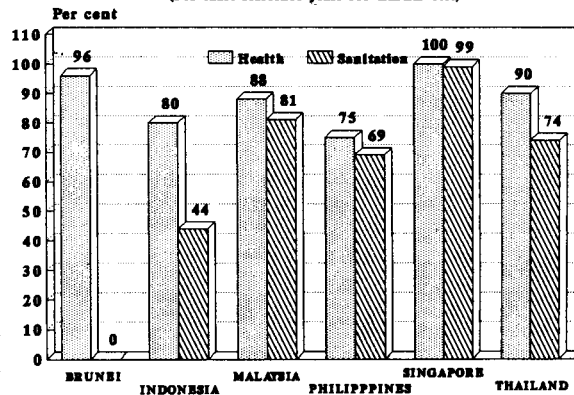
ACCESS TO HEALTH AND SANITATION SERVICES

Singapore's population also enjoys health and sanitation services together with Brunei where 96 per cent were provided with health care.

Thailand reported 90 per cent of its population with health services although only about three-fourths of it were provided with sanitation facilities and services.

The Philippines had the lowest percentage of its population provided with health and sanitation services.

POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO HEALTH AND SANITATION SERVICES: 1985-1992
(For exact reference years see TABLE C.5.)

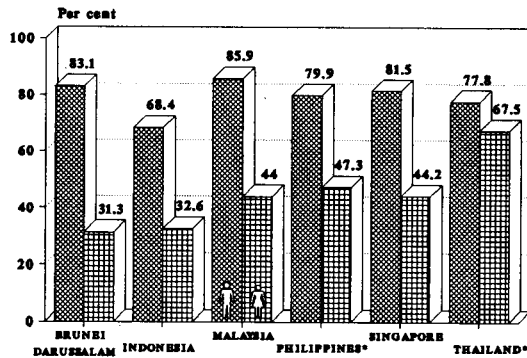


EMPLOYMENT

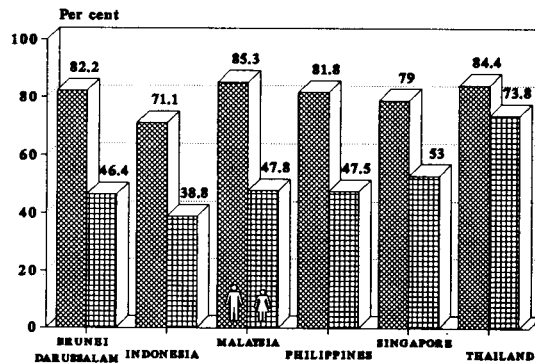
EMPLOYMENT

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

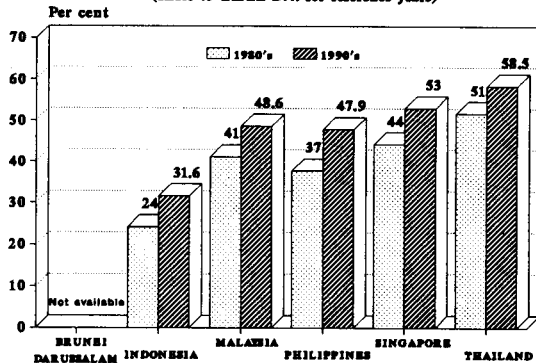
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
BY SEX: 1980/1985*



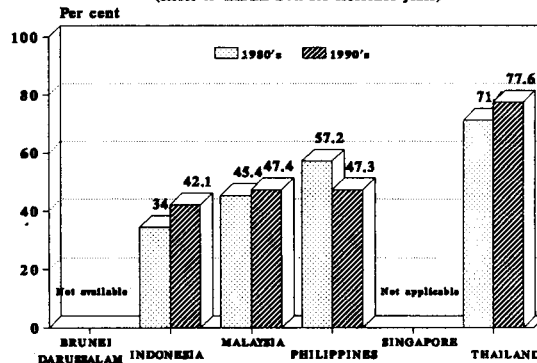
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
BY SEX: 1990



FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
IN URBAN AREAS: 1980/1985-1990
(Refer to TABLE D.4. for reference years)



FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
IN RURAL AREAS: 1980/1985-1990
(Refer to TABLE D.4. for reference years)



The participation rate of female labor force in Thailand was the highest among ASEAN countries at 67.5 per cent in 1985, increasing to 73.8 per cent in 1990.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) of women in all the other countries is less than half of all working age females. The Philippines registered 47.3 per cent in 1985, rising slightly to 47.5 per cent in 1990. Singaporean and Malaysian women had almost the same LFPR in 1980 and 1985, which registered at 44 per cent. However in 1990, the LFPR of Singaporean women reached 53 per cent, leaving behind the LFPR of Malaysian women.

Rural women, in general, have higher participation rate. In fact Thai women reported the highest participation at 77.6 per cent in 1990 as compared with Indonesia's 42.1 per cent for rural women. Indonesia's urban women also reported the lowest participation rate in 1990.

EMPLOYMENT RATE

Employment rate is the proportion of those who are employed to the total economically active population. Employment rate plus unemployment rate equals 100 per cent.

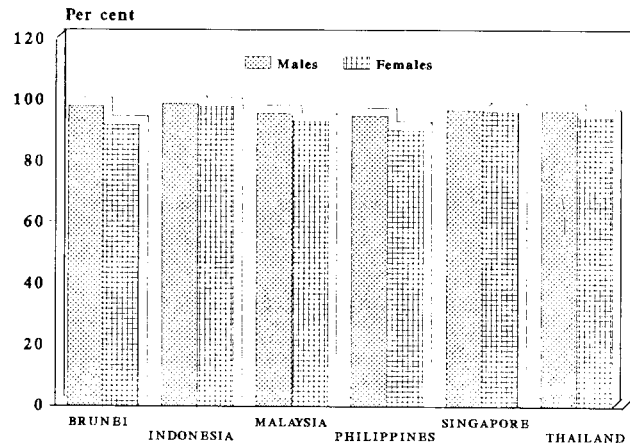
Among the economically active population, Indonesia reported the highest employment rate in 1980. Indonesian males had a slightly higher rate at 98.6 per cent compared with 97.8 per cent for women.

In 1980/1985, the males had generally higher employment rate, which means that the females had higher unemployment rate. However, in 1990, Singaporean females had higher employment rate than that of the males.

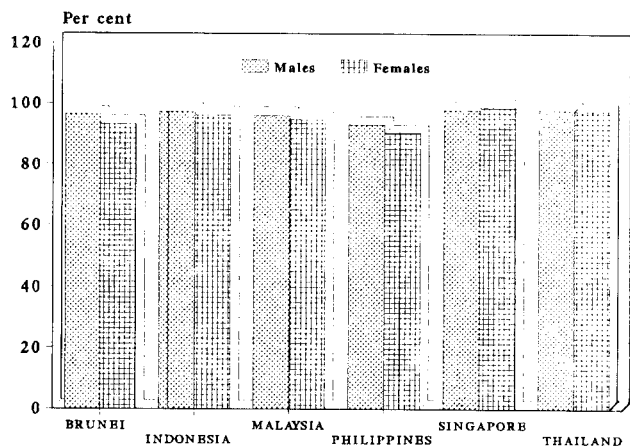
The Philippines reported the lowest employment rate for both sexes in 1985 and 1990. The female employment rate in 1985 was 90.1 per cent and 90.2 per cent in 1990. All the rest of the countries reported more than 95 per cent employment rate.

The charts show that ASEAN males and females had more or less the same level of employment rate. An exception is the Philippines where there was 3.5 percentage points difference in 1985 and 1.7 percentage difference in 1990.

EMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX: 1980/1981/1985



EMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX: 1990/1991

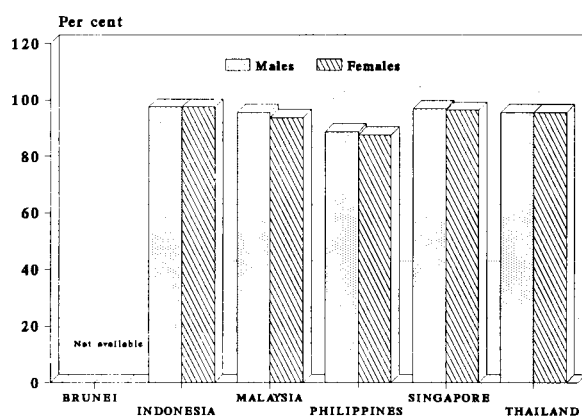


URBAN/RURAL DIFFERENTIAL

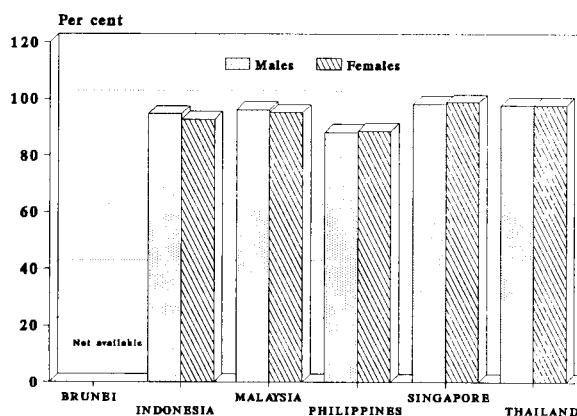
The employment rate of women in urban areas is generally lower in Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore in 1980. However, Indonesia and Thailand reported the same rate for both women and men. In 1990 the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand women have higher employment rate in urban areas.

In rural areas, the women in the four countries with rural areas have much lower employment rate than men. The Philippines reported the biggest difference of 5.8 percentage points in 1985 but reduced to 4.3 percentage points in 1990. Furthermore, the Philippines reported the lowest employment rates of both males and females in urban and rural areas, especially in urban areas which are below the 90-percent mark. All the other ASEAN countries reported an employment rate of at least 92.7 per cent (urban Indonesia).

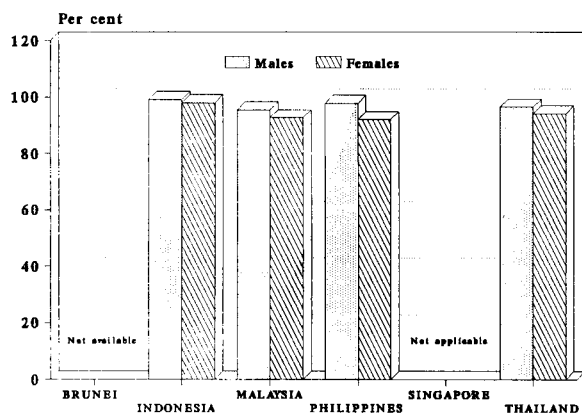
URBAN EMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX: 1980/1985



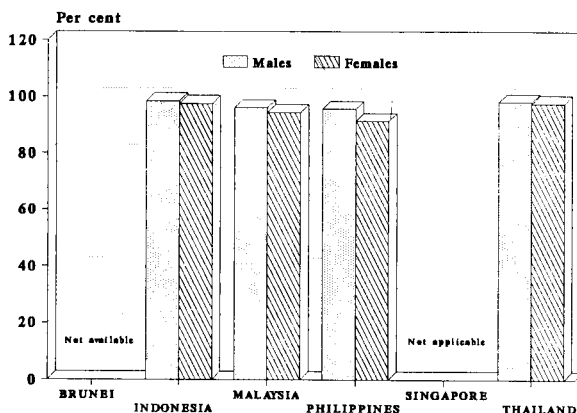
URBAN EMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX: 1990



RURAL EMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX: 1980/85



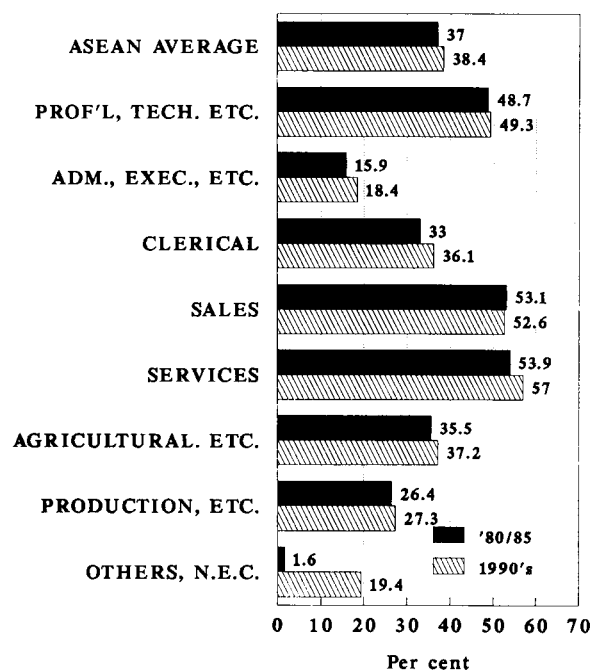
RURAL EMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX: 1990



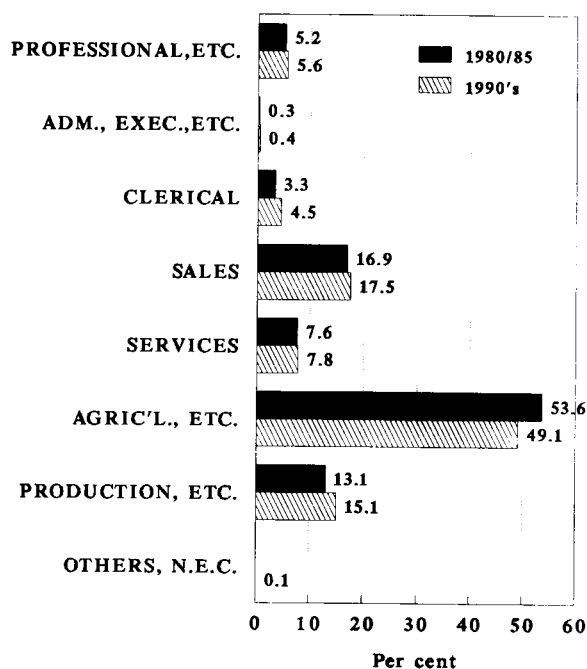
OCCUPATION

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES
TO TOTAL EMPLOYED IN ASEAN

(Excludes Brunei, for reference see TABLE D.5.)

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES
BY OCCUPATION IN ASEAN

(Excludes Brunei, for reference see TABLE D.6.)

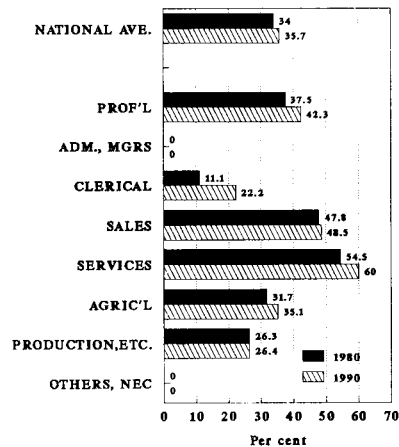


ASEAN women have been dominating the sales and services occupations since the early '80s. It is also heartening to note that even among the professional, technical and related workers, almost one half of them are women. Furthermore, more than one-third among those in agricultural occupations are women. The same proportion is shared by women in clerical work while a little more than one-fourth of production workers are also women. In other words, the males dominate administrative, executive and managerial positions, clerical work, agricultural, fisheries and forestry work and production, transport and other related work.

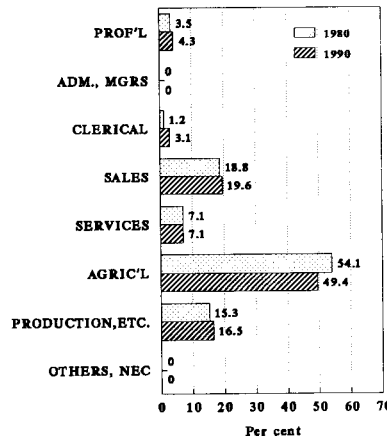
In terms of occupational distribution in 1980/85, almost 54 per cent of workers were engaged in agricultural, forestry and fisheries occupations. This trend is still the same in 1990 although there was a reduction in the distribution of employed women by 4.5 percentage points. There was also some slight shift in the distribution of employed women where those engaged in sales, services, professional and technical and production work increased.

DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES TO TOTAL EMPLOYED IN INDONESIA



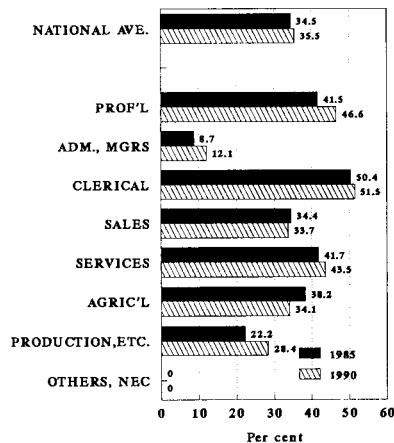
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES BY OCCUPATION IN INDONESIA



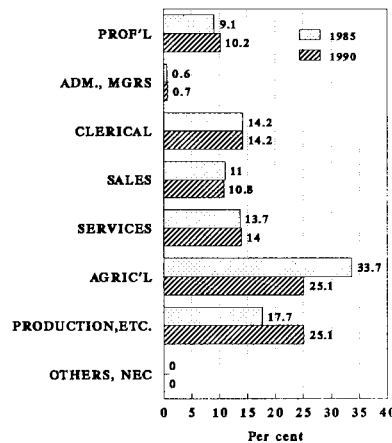
Indonesia's working force in 1980 of 51.7 million grew to 71.5 million in 1990, an average annual increase of 3.8 per cent. The women working force comprised 34 per cent of the total employed persons in 1980 and slightly increased to 35.7 per cent in 1990.

Employed women in Indonesia dominated the services occupational group. However, of the total working women, 54 per cent were in agricultural occupations in 1980 but this was reduced to less than half in 1990. There were no administrative, executive and managers reported among the employed Indonesian women.

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES TO TOTAL EMPLOYED IN MALAYSIA



DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES BY OCCUPATION IN MALAYSIA

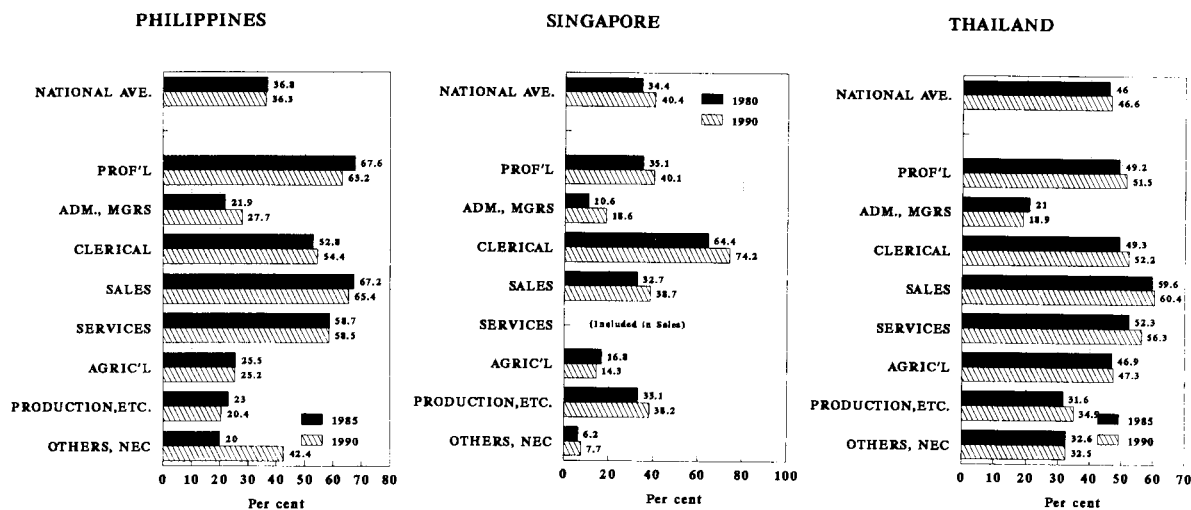


The proportion of working women in Malaysia is almost the same as that in Indonesia. Of the 5.65 million employed persons in 1985, only 34.5 per cent were women. This proportion increased to 35.5 per cent in 1990. In 1985 most of the employed women were doing clerical work. The rest were distributed in the

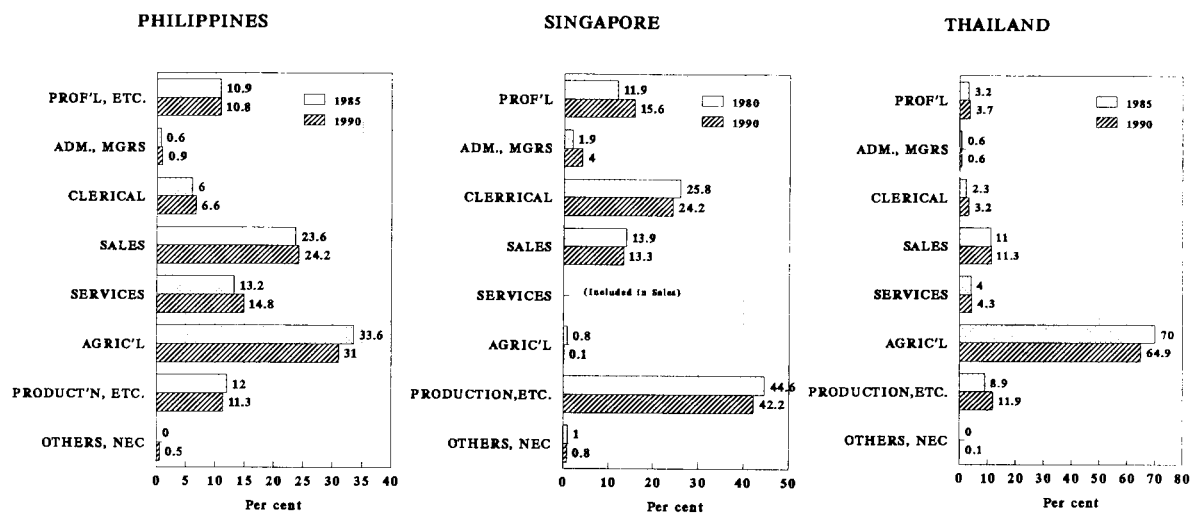
different occupational group ranging from professionals at 9.1 per cent to agricultural workers at 33.7 per cent. Among the administrative, executive and managerial workers in 1985, 8.7 per cent were women. This increased to 12.1 per cent in 1990, an improvement by about 39 per cent within a period of 5 years. However, among employed women, less than 1 per cent were found in this occupational group.

More than one-third of working women were found in agricultural occupations in 1985 but decreased to 25.1 per cent in 1990. On the other hand women production workers increased in proportion from 17.7 per cent in 1985 to 25.1 per cent in 1990.

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES TO TOTAL EMPLOYED



DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES BY OCCUPATION



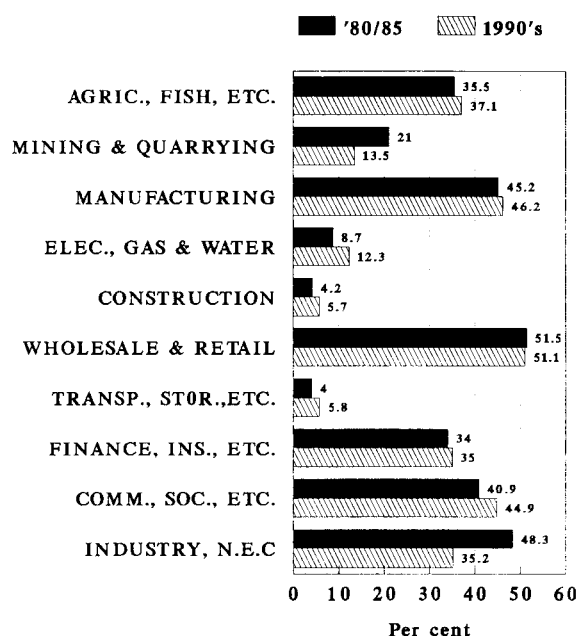
Employed women in the Philippines and Thailand were in sales and services occupations while Singaporean women were mostly in clerical work. In 1985 most women in Singapore were production workers while 70 per cent among Thai women were engaged in agricultural work. In 1990 Thai women working in agriculture lessened to 65 per cent.

It is significant to note that about two-thirds among the professional and technical workers in the Philippines in 1985 were females although they comprised only about 11 per cent of the total employed women.

DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY

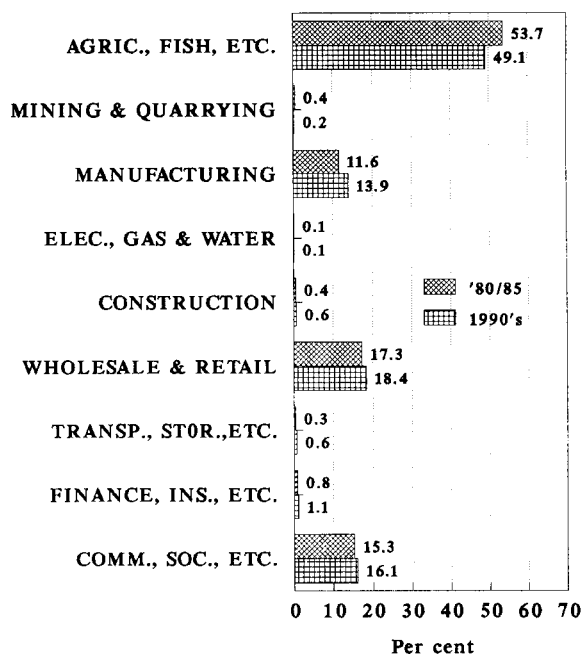
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES TO TOTAL BY INDUSTRY IN ASEAN

(Excludes Brunei, for reference see TABLE D.8)



DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES BY INDUSTRY IN ASEAN

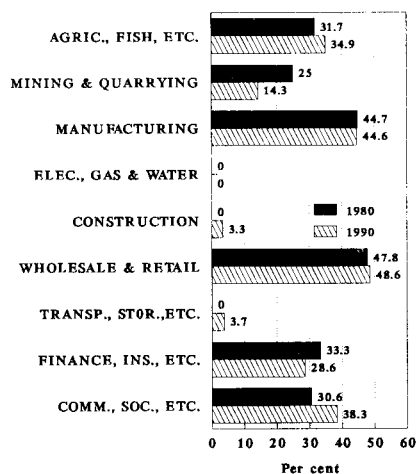
(Excludes Brunei, for reference see TABLE D.8)



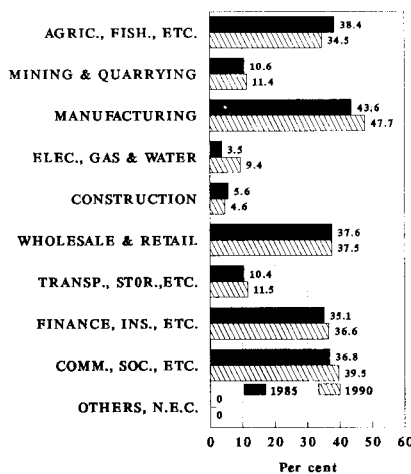
Wholesale and retail trade in ASEAN is dominated by women. The work force of the manufacturing sector is comprised of about 45 per cent women work force and the trend seems to be increasing in trend in the '90s. Another industry group where women are increasing in number in relation to the working men are community, social and personal services and finance, insurance and real estate industries. Furthermore, an expanding participation is also noted in industries traditionally tagged as men's turf such as in utilities, construction and transportation, storage and communication.

In the '80s, majority of women workers were still in agriculture, fishery and forestry. This was reduced to 49 per cent in the '90s. While working women dominated the wholesale and retail trade industry, only 17 to 18 per cent of the total working women were found in this industry. There was also an increasing number of women in all the other sectors, a positive sign that ASEAN women have been actively participating in the economic development of the region.

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES TO TOTAL BY INDUSTRY IN INDONESIA



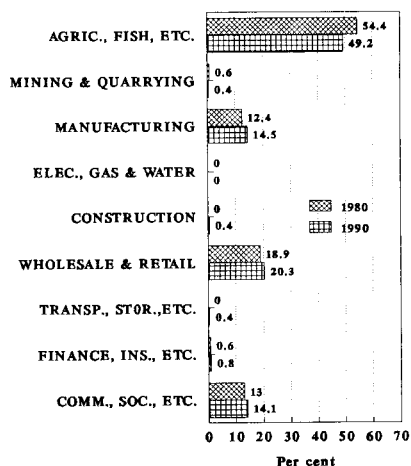
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES TO TOTAL BY INDUSTRY IN MALAYSIA



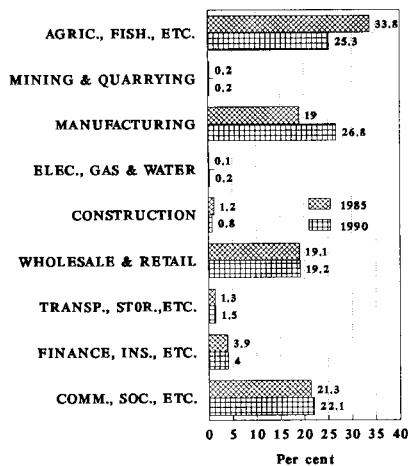
The work force of both Indonesia and Malaysia does not show any dominance of women in any of industry. However, it is significant to note that in Malaysia working women are increasing in proportion in the manufacturing sector and in wholesale and retail trade.

Furthermore, Indonesian women are almost keeping abreast with the men in the wholesale and retail trade and catching up in the manufacturing industry. Despite the majority presence of working women in agriculture, their number is only about one-third of those engaged in this industry.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES BY INDUSTRY IN INDONESIA



DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES BY INDUSTRY IN MALAYSIA

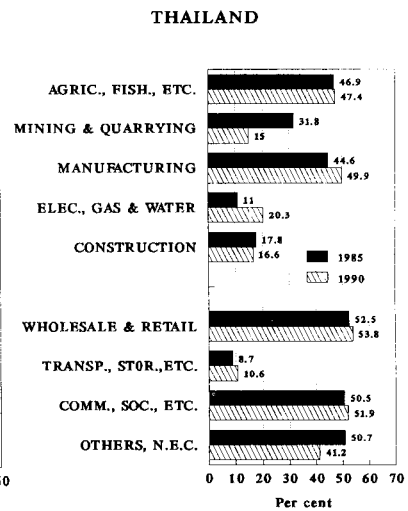
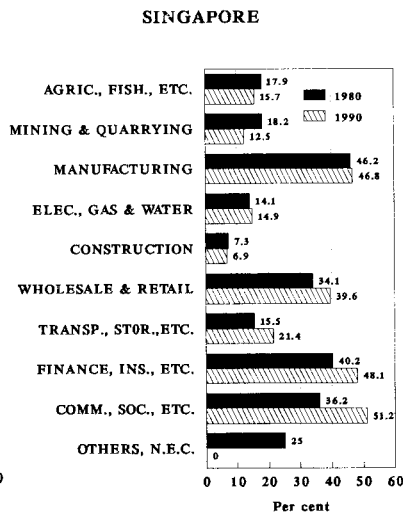
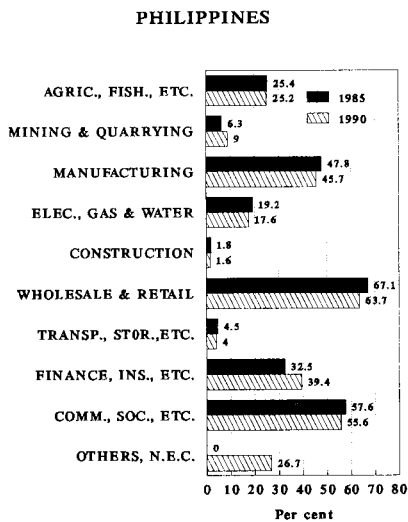


The employment structure in Singapore is quite similar to Malaysia except that women engaged in agriculture are less than 20 per cent. Women are seen more in finance, insurance and real estate and in community, social and personal services.

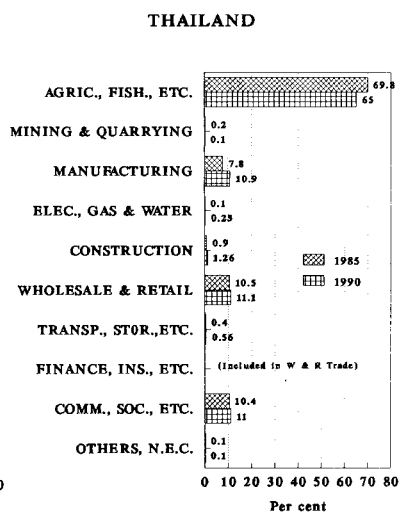
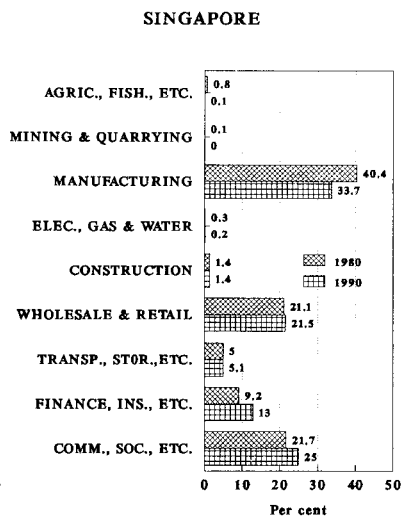
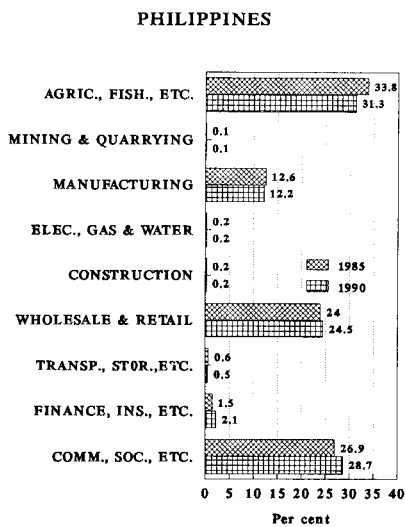
Majority of the working women in the Philippines and Thailand are in the wholesale and retail trade and in community, social and personal services industries. Women are also making their presence felt in the manufacturing sector since more than 45 per cent are already engaged in this industry.

Among the 5 countries, Thailand is the only country where more than two-thirds of the employed females are engaged in agriculture, fishing and forestry although the males still dominate the entire industry.

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES BY INDUSTRY



DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES BY INDUSTRY



PUBLIC LIFE

PUBLIC LIFE

POLITICS

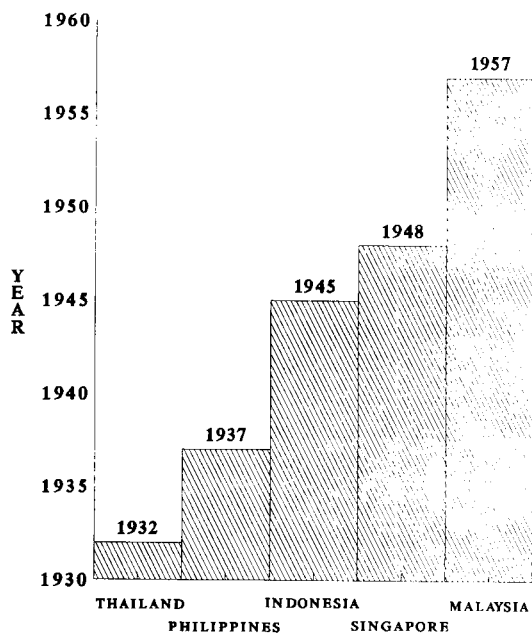
Within ASEAN, the first nation that gave women the right to vote and run for elective office is Thailand in 1932, followed by the Philippines in 1935. However, it was only in the 1937 election that Filipino women were able to exercise their right to vote.

Indonesian women obtained their right to vote in 1945 while Singaporean women got it 3 years later.

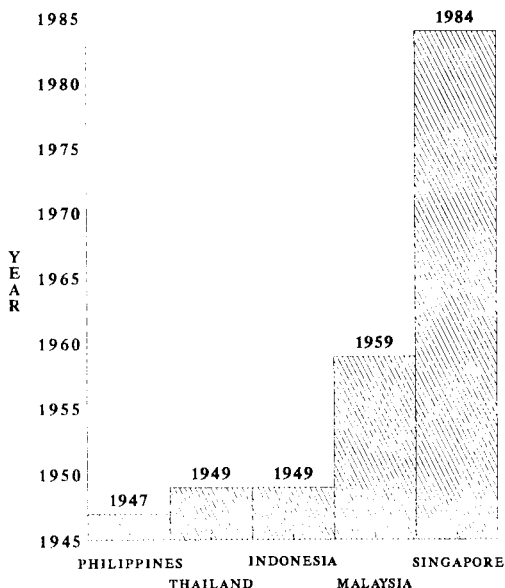
Malaysian women were the last group to obtain their right to vote in national elections.

Being a monarchy, Brunei women do not need this right since elections are not held in their country.

YEAR WHEN WOMEN WERE GIVEN RIGHT TO VOTE AND TO STAND FOR ELECTION



YEAR OF FIRST WOMAN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT



While the right to vote was earlier exercised by ASEAN women, election to office was only realized after World War II.

Filipino women were the first to blaze the trail in the field of politics in ASEAN, followed by Thai and Indonesian women in 1949.

The first woman member of parliament in Singapore came 36 years after their voting rights were given while Malaysia got its first woman politician 25 years later in 1984.

LAW MAKING

One effective way of advancing women's concerns is through participation in law-making.

Statistics show, however, that the number of women elected to legislate laws is still far from satisfactory level.

From 1984 to 1987 only about 12 per cent of the total number of seats in the parliament were occupied by women in Indonesia while only about 5 per cent were occupied by women in Singapore.

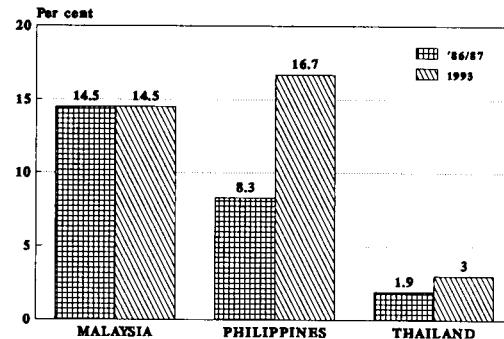
Malaysian women had shown a more active participation with 14.5 per cent occupying the upper chamber of the bicameral assembly but with less representation in the lower house. The Philippines is catching up with almost doubled representation in the Senate but still very few in the lower house. Thailand has still to agitate its womenfolk to be more active in politics.

MANAGEMENT

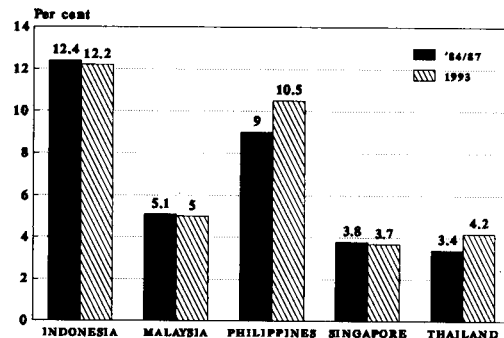
In terms of participation in management and decision-making, women in the Philippines share one-fourth of the positions at the top followed by Singaporean women with 22 per cent and Thai women with 21 per cent.

Malaysian women occupy 8 per cent of executive positions while Indonesian women share 7 per cent of total executive positions. It is heartening to note that Brunei women are making headway in management and decision-making.

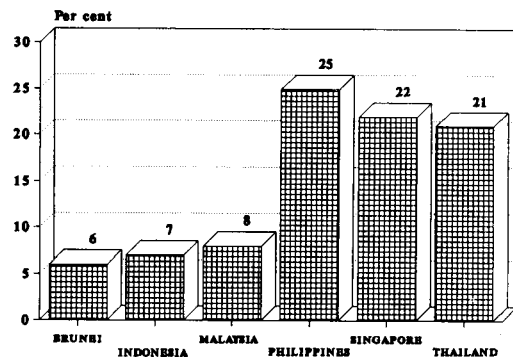
PROPORTION OF SEATS OCCUPIED BY WOMEN IN UPPER CHAMBER OF BICAMERAL ASSEMBLY



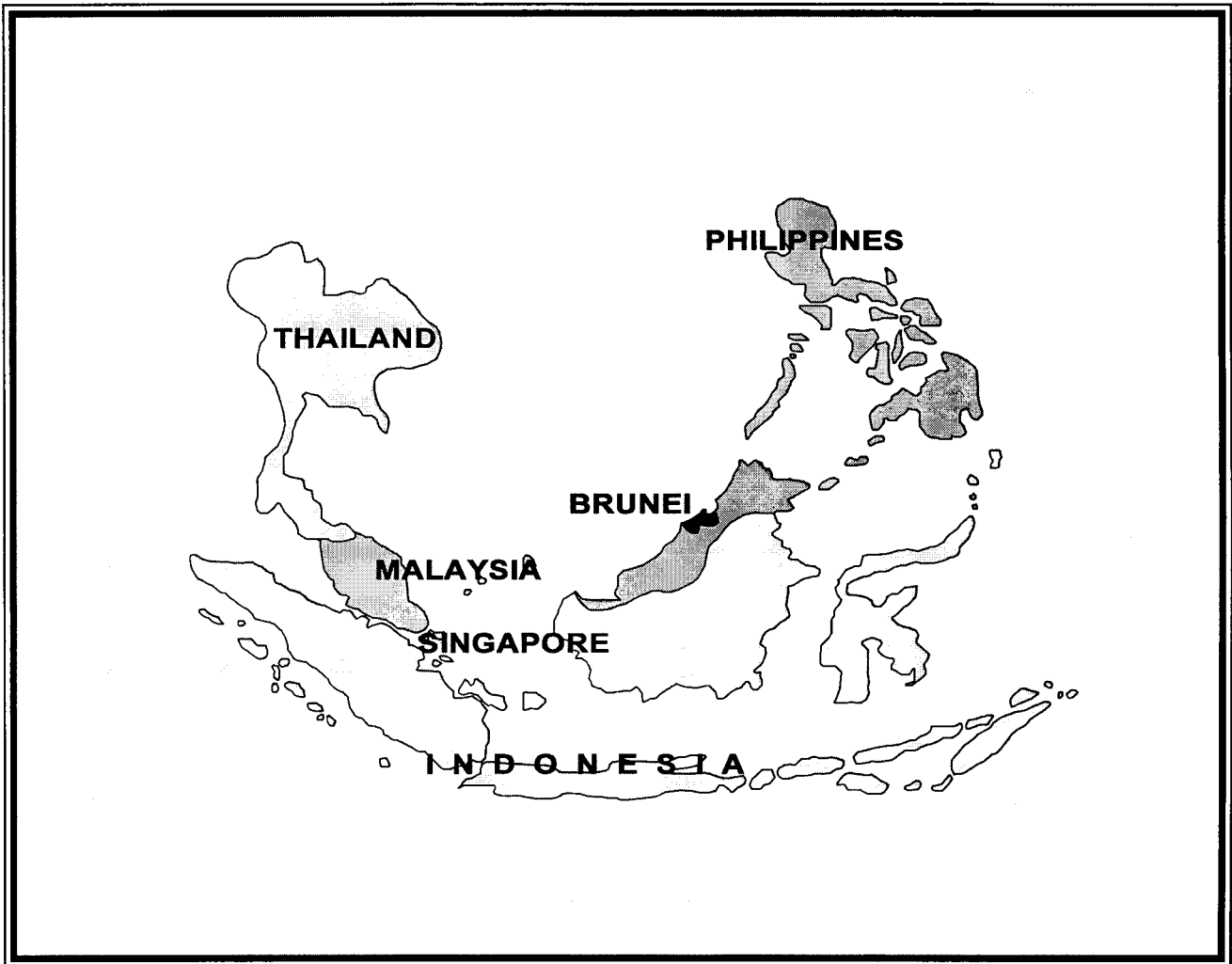
PROPORTION OF SEATS OCCUPIED BY WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT OR BICAMERAL ASSEMBLY



PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN OCCUPYING EXECUTIVE POSITIONS: 1980-1989



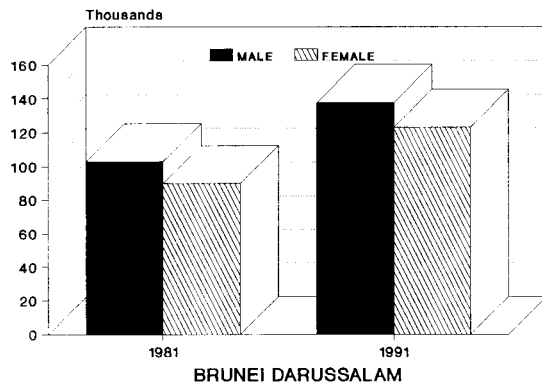
COUNTRY BRIEF



Association of Southeast Asian Nations
(ASEAN)

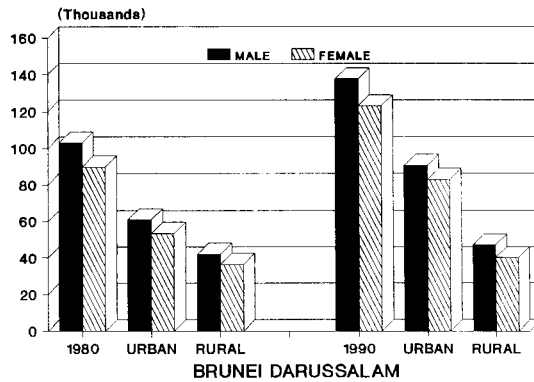
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

POPULATION BY SEX*

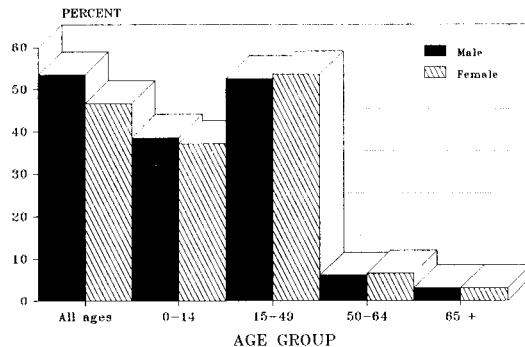


*1981 and 1991 Censuses of Population

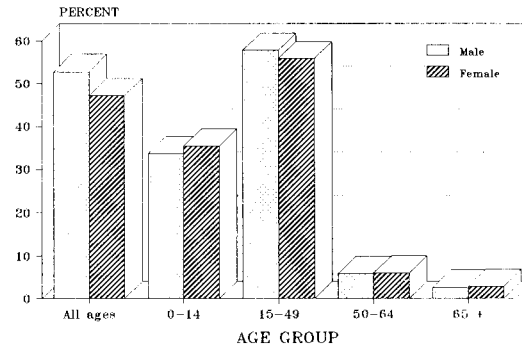
POPULATION BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE



POPULATION BY AGE GROUP: 1980
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM



POPULATION BY AGE GROUP: 1990
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM



Brunei Darussalam is one of the oldest kingdoms in the region. The first sultan was Sultan Muhammad Shah who became a Muslim during the middle of the 14th century. With Islam, Brunei rose to be one of the greatest empires of the archipelago. During the 15th and the first half of the 16th century, the Sultanate was dominant power and empire with sovereignty over the whole island of Borneo and the present Philippines. Spanish and British intervention, beginning 1571 and reaching a climax during the third quarter of the 19th century, saw the erosion of Brunei's territories in the islands of the Philippines and Borneo.

In 1888 Brunei became a British protectorate. In 1906, the Residential System was established in Brunei. A British Resident was nominated as a representative of the British government to advise the sultan in all matters except Malay customs, traditions, and Islam.

The 1959 Agreement established a written constitution which gave Brunei internal self-government. In 1971 the agreement was amended and revised to assert full internal independence except defence and external affairs. On the first of January 1984, Brunei Darussalam resumed its international responsibility as a fully independent and sovereign nation and adopted the Ministerial System of Government.

Brunei Darussalam is situated on the northwest of the island of Borneo, between east longitude 114° 04' and 11° 23' and north latitudes of 4° 00" and 5° 05'. It has a total area of 5,765 square kilometers with a coast line of about 161 kilometers along the South China Sea. It is bounded on the north by the South China Sea, and on all the other sides by Malaysian state of Sarawak which divides Brunei Darussalam into two parts, i.e. the eastern part which is Temburong district and the western part which consists of Brunei Muara, Tutong and Belait districts.

Bandar Seri Begawan is the capital of Brunei Darussalam with an area of about 16 square kilometers and a population of about 50,000 including Kampong Ayer (water village). It is located on the Brunei Muara district, and is the center of government and business activities. Other towns are Muara, about 41 kilometers to the northeast of Bandar Seri Begawan where the chief port is located; Seria which is the seat of oil and gas industry; Kuala Belait, Pekan Tutong and Bangar which are the administrative centers of Belait, Tutong and Temburong districts, respectively.

Brunei Darussalam's population in 1992 is estimated to be 267,800 persons comprising of 141,300 males and 126,500 females. The largest racial group is the Malays with 67 per cent, followed by Chinese 15 per cent, other indigenous 6 per cent, and others 11 per cent. About 43 per cent of the population is below the age of 20 years and only 6 per cent are aged 55 years and over. The average annual growth rate of the population is 3 per cent.

Brunei Darussalam's economy is heavily dependent on oil and gas. Under the Five-Year National Development Plan, the government outlines measures to diversify the economy through the establishment of future industries and the development of other natural resources in the face of unavoidable decline of production of oil and gas.

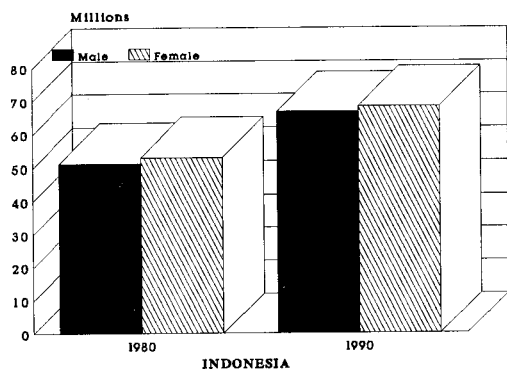
The government provides free education to all Brunei citizens who attend government schools or institutions. The University Brunei Darussalam, established in October 1985, is the country's only university and it offers several degree courses. For courses which are not available at the university, scholarships are awarded to qualified Brunei citizens to study abroad.

Health care services are provided free to Brunei citizens and those in the government services and their dependents. For others a nominal fee is charged. Community-based outpatient services are provided in health clinics, health centers, and by the mobile dispensary services. Primary health care for mothers and children is provided through a large network health clinics and centers distributed throughout the country. The flying medical team which makes regular visits by helicopter, provided by the Royal Brunei Armed Forces, provides primary health care in the remote villages of the country.

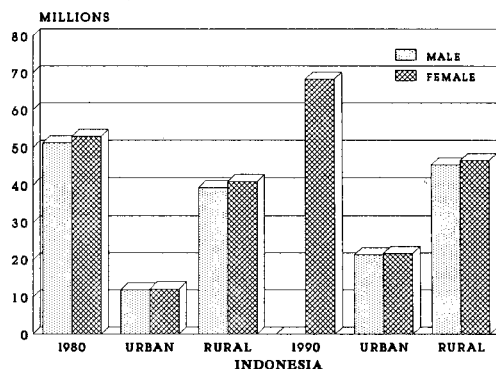
Source: Brunei Darussalam Statistical Yearbook 1992
Statistics Division, Economic Planning Unit,
Ministry of Finance

INDONESIA

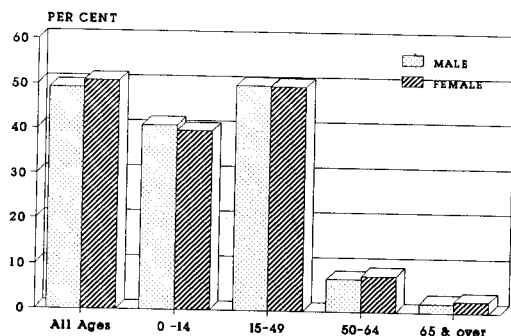
Population by Sex



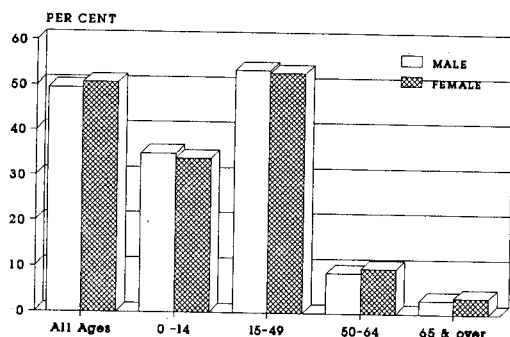
POPULATION BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE



POPULATION BY AGE GROUP: 1980
INDONESIA



POPULATION BY AGE GROUP: 1990
INDONESIA



Indonesia is the most populous country in ASEAN comprising 56.5 per cent of the total population in 1994. Its population growth rate was among the highest in 1980 but in 1994 it decreased to only 1.6 per cent. It is estimated that approximately 32 per cent of the population resides in urban areas. The population density stands at 100 persons per square kilometer. It will take about 44 years for the population to double.

Indonesia became independent in 1945 from what had been the Netherlands East Indies. It is made up of many islands located near the equator in the southeastern part of Asia. Included are the large islands of Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, about two-thirds the island of Kalimantan, the western part of the island of New Guinea, and thousands of smaller islands. Some of the smaller islands are Bangka and Billiton, Bali, Sumbawa, Sumba, Flores, Timor, the Moluccas, and a multitude of smaller islands of the Malay Archipelago. The total land area of Indonesia is 1,919,317 square kilometers or 736,512 square miles.

To the north of Indonesia are the islands of the Philippines and Malaysia; to the east, New Guinea; and to the southeast, Australia. Its main city and capital is Jakarta in the island of Java. Other large cities in Java include Jogjakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Surakarta, and Bandung. On other islands, the large cities are Palembang and Medan in Sumatra; Ujungpandang in Sulawesi; and Bandjarmasin in Kalimantan.

Most Indonesians are Malays and about 90 per cent of the population are Moslems. The largest non-Malay group is the Chinese who are mostly merchants living in towns and cities. The people of Bali are Hindus while most Christians live in the eastern islands.

Within Indonesia, there are 17 language groups which are recognized and some 250 dialects spoken at home. Almost all belong to the Malayo-Polynesian languages.

In Java, 3 distinct languages are spoken: Sudanese in the western uplands, Javanese in the middle and east, except for areas opposite the island of Madura, where Madurese prevails. In Kalimantan, Malay-speaking people live along the coast of Dayaks, speaking a variety of Kalimantan languages.

The official language is Bahasa Indonesia, which nearly all groups understand. This national standard language has incorporated many words from other Indonesian languages as well as from Dutch, Arabic, English and Sanskrit.

Indonesia has had 3 successive constitutions, all provisional, until a democratically elected constituent assembly could draft a permanent one. The first one was proclaimed with independence on August 17, 1945; the second, on November 2, 1949 which provided for the federated Republic of Indonesia; and the third, enacted on August 17, 1950 replaced the federation by the unitary Republic of Indonesia.

The 1950 constitution, like the 1949, was patterned after the West European parliamentary systems, with a president of limited formal power, and a cabinet responsible to the House of Representative. Extra constitutional powers were conferred on President Sukarno by virtue of his leadership in the revolution. By late 1950s President Sukarno became convinced that a Western form of government was not suited to Indonesia. Faced in 1957 with increasing unrest, President Sukarno declared martial law and proposed a "Guided Democracy" form of government, which he implemented by a decree in 1959. The 1945 constitution, which gave virtually unrestricted powers, was reinstated and the establishment of a nonparty presidential cabinet was formed. The constituent Assembly was dissolved; the previously elected House of Representatives was replaced by a body composed of political parties and various functional and regional groups appointed by the President. In 1961 Sukarno signed a decree allowing only 8 political parties, whose existence depended on their subscription to the state's philosophy.

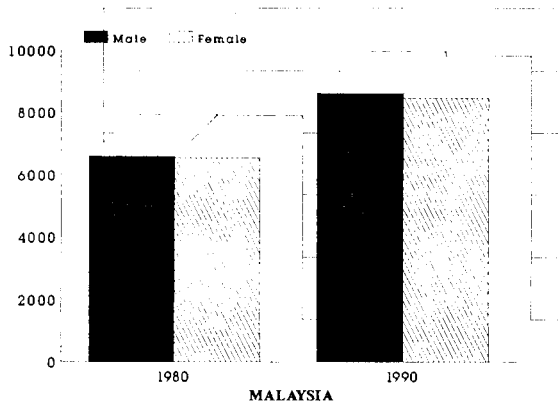
Indonesia is basically an agricultural country with rice as its most important crop. Some of the cash crops are rubber, cinchona bark for quinine, tea, coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, agave from which rope is made, spices, coconuts, and kapok used for mattress stuffing.

Indonesia has large deposits of valuable minerals, the most important is petroleum, which is mainly found in Sumatra, Java, and Kalimantan. It is the only large source of fuel oil in nearly all of East Asia and Australia. Tin is the second most valuable mineral. Other minerals are small deposits of coal, iron ore, bauxite, manganese, nickel, copper, tungsten, sulphur, platinum, gold, silver and diamonds.

While basically agricultural in the past, its economy today is moving toward industrialization. More than 20 per cent of its gross domestic product now come from manufacturing. In 1992 Indonesia realized a per capital Gross National Product (GNP) of US\$670.

MALAYSIA

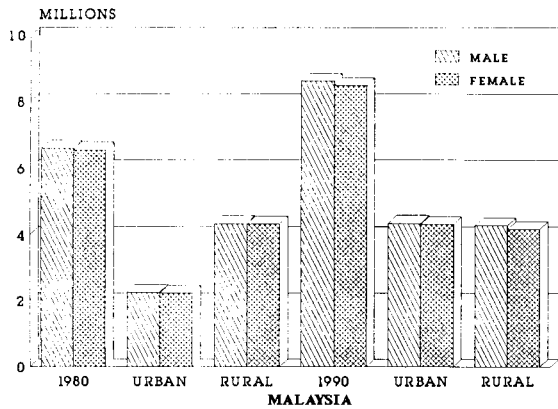
Proportion of Sex



Malaysia has an estimated population of 19.7 million in 1994, increasing at 2.3 per cent per annum. Its population is only 5.7 per cent of the total population of ASEAN countries. The population density per square kilometer is only 60 persons and its population will double in 31 years.

Women constituted 49.6 per cent of the total population in 1991, resulting in a sex ratio (male for every 100 females) of 102. The labor force is dominated by males. Women comprised only 35.9 per cent of the total labor force in 1990.

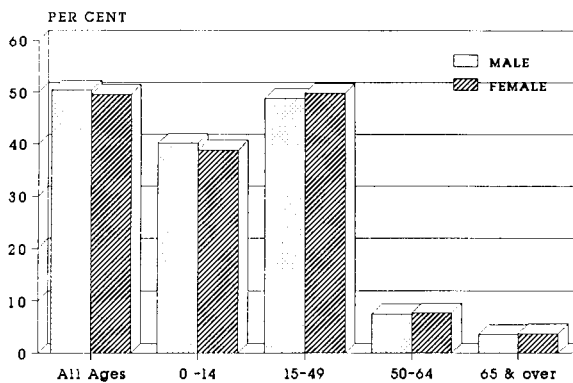
POPULATION BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE



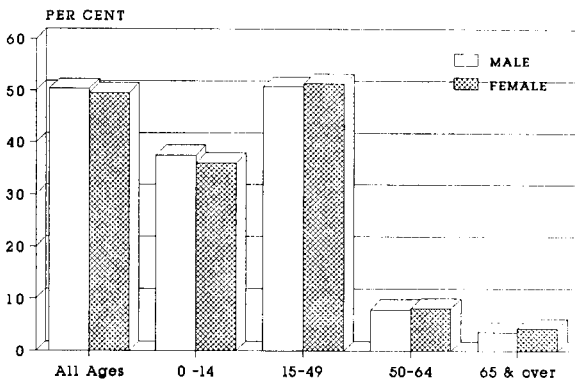
Its GNP per capita income averaged at US\$2,790 in 1992, second to the highest within the ASEAN, the first being Singapore.

Malaysia is composed of 12 states of the former Federation of Malaya and Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak, all of which were once controlled by Great Britain. The total land area of Malaysia measures about 329,758 square kilometers.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP 1980 MALAYSIA



POPULATION BY AGE GROUP 1990 MALAYSIA



Kuala Lumpur is Malaysia's capital. It is located in Malaya which occupies the southern third of the Malay Peninsula. The Peninsula is bounded on the north by Thailand; on the east by the south China Sea; and on the west, by the Strait of Malacca and the Indian Ocean. Singapore is off its southern tip. Malaya makes up about 40 per cent of the total land area of Malaysia and about 80 per cent of the population.

On the other hand, Sabah and Sarawak are in Borneo. Sarawak is as large as Malaya in area but it has only about 10 per cent of the population of Malaysia. Sabah is smaller and less populous than either Malaya or Sarawak. Each of these states shares boundaries with Indonesian Borneo and Brunei Darussalam.

Malaysian population is composed mostly of Malays, Chinese and Indians. The main religion is Islam for the Malays and Buddhism for the Chinese. Many Indians practice Hinduism.

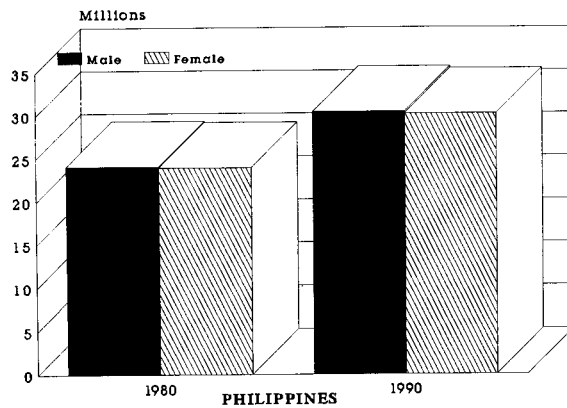
Malaysia is a federal constitutional monarchy. The supreme head of the federation is called "Yang di-Pertuan Agong" (king or supreme sovereign). He must be a ruler of a Malaysian state and be elected by the Council of Rulers, which includes the rulers and governors of the 12 peninsular Malaysian states. The head of the federation appoints the prime minister, who is the head of government. The prime minister is assisted by a Cabinet, which is also appointed. The Federal Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Basically, Malaysia is agricultural and most of its people are concentrated on the cultivated coastal plain. Its economy is based largely on the production of rubber and tin. Aside from the two, iron ore, bauxite, coal, gold and cement are also mined.

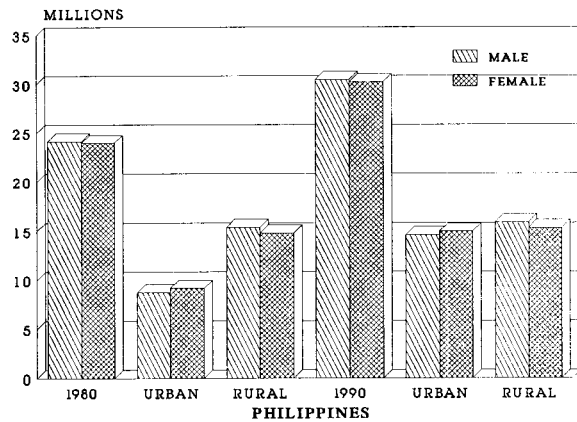
Schools in Malaysia may be grouped according to their language of instruction. There are English, Malay, Chinese and Indian schools.

PHILIPPINES

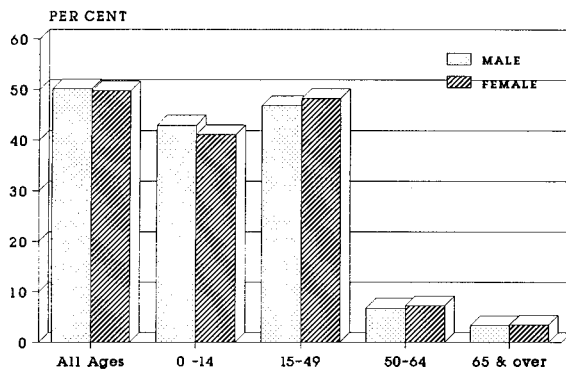
Population by Sex



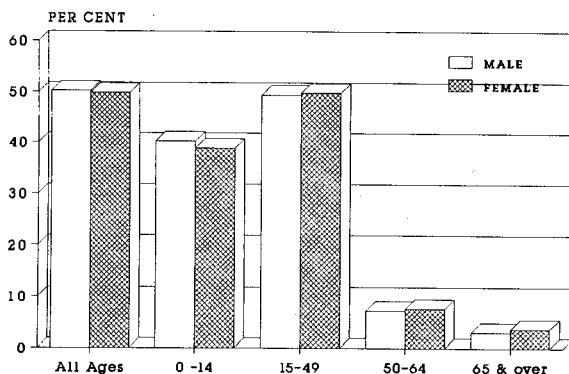
POPULATION BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE



POPULATION BY AGE GROUP: 1980
PHILIPPINES



POPULATION BY AGE GROUP: 1990
PHILIPPINES



The Republic of the Philippines is composed of some 7,100 islands and considered as one of the largest island groups in the world. It is bounded in the west by the South China Sea; Pacific Ocean in the east; Sulu and Celebes Seas in the south; and Bashi Channel in the north. Its northernmost islands are approximately 240 kilometers south of Taiwan, and the southernmost islands lie about 24 kilometers from the coast of Borneo. It is situated on the eastern rim of the Asiatic Mediterranean: the waters between the Pacific and Indian Oceans and between Australia and the Asian mainland.

The Philippine archipelago first became known to Europeans on March 16, 1521 through its discovery by Ferdinand Magellan. However, there are authentic accounts of Chinese trading voyages as early as the 10th century or even further back. A Hindu influence undoubtedly came by way of the Malay Peninsula, Java and other islands nearby in the south corridor.

The Filipinos started a revolt against Spain on August 26, 1896 which led to the declaration of independence on June 12, 1898. A provisional republic was set up with Emilio Aguinaldo as the President.

Despite this, the Philippines was ceded by Spain to the Americans during the Treaty of Paris on December 10, 1898. Another conflict ensued, this time between Filipinos and the Americans. Eventually the Americans gained control over the archipelago. They aimed to establish a government "for the happiness, peace and prosperity of the Philippine Islands."

Finally, the Philippines got its independence from the United States on July 4, 1946. However, during the administration of President Diosdado Macapagal, the celebration of independence day was changed from July 4 to June 12.

The form of government that was established was a democratic and republican state where sovereignty resides in the people. However, it was changed when then President Ferdinand E. Marcos declared martial law on September 21, 1972. Congress was abolished and legislation was taken over by the issuances of presidential decrees and letters of instructions. A National Assembly (Batasang Pambansa) was set up through an election of representatives together with the election of the President in accordance with the provision of the newly ratified 1973 constitution.

The democratic form of government was restored after the EDSA revolution in February 1986. President Corazon C. Aquino was installed as the first woman President of a revolutionary government. The National Assembly (Batasang Pambansa) was abolished. The new government appointed representatives to formulate a new constitution. This constitution was ratified in 1987 which put back the form of government to the presidential system. The executive power is vested in the President who is elected directly by the people by a popularity vote for a six-year term without reelection. The judicial power lies with the Supreme Court while the legislative power is vested in the Congress of the Philippines consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The republic is divided into 3 major island groups Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. Manila is the capital city and the seat of the national government. It is located in Luzon.

The country's total land area is approximately 300,000 square kilometers, 92.31 per cent of which is contained within the 11 largest islands. Of the 7,100 islands, only 3,144 are named. Luzon comprises an area of 141,395 square kilometers which is about 47.13 per cent of the total land area. The Visayas island group consists of 56,606 square kilometers, which is about 18.9 per cent of the total while Mindanao comprises the rest at 101,999 square kilometers.

There are 15 administrative regions. The Metropolitan Manila Area is the National Capital Region. The other regions are: Ilocos, the Cordillera Administrative Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Southern Tagalog, Bicol, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Southern Mindanao, Central Mindanao, the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, and the Cordillera Administrative Region.

Filipinos are mainly descendants of many groups of settlers, invaders and traders who have traveled to the islands during the past 8000 years. The customs, physical appearance, and languages of the people are a blend of many different backgrounds. The Malays are the largest racial group. There are 2 national languages, the first is Pilipino and the second language is English. There are 8 major languages and some 87 dialects spoken all over the archipelago. English is the medium of instruction although recently, the use of Pilipino in official communication has been encouraged.

The Philippines is the only country in eastern Asia where Christianity is the principal faith. The Roman Catholics made up the bulk of the Christian population at 83 per cent in 1990. This is a reflection of the long period of Spanish control. Protestants comprising various denominations such as Baptist, Evangelical, Lutheran, Methodist, etc., ranked second at 5.4 per cent while Islam ranked third with only 4.5 per cent of the total population.

The educational system is patterned after the United States' concept of education. English was established as the medium of instruction during the early part of the US domination and remained so up to the present. The new constitution guarantees free and compulsory education up to elementary level. The private sector is actively participating in the education of the people. All private schools are supervised and accredited by the government. The Department of Education, Culture and Sports centrally oversees the implementation of the educational programs up to the lowest administrative level.

The Philippine economy is basically agricultural although its exports are moving toward non-traditional crops. The top ten principal exports are garments; electronics; coconut oil; woodcraft and furnishings; shrimps and prawns; steel bars, rods and slabs; ignition wiring sets used in vehicles, aircraft and ships; petroleum products; copper concentrates; and fresh bananas.

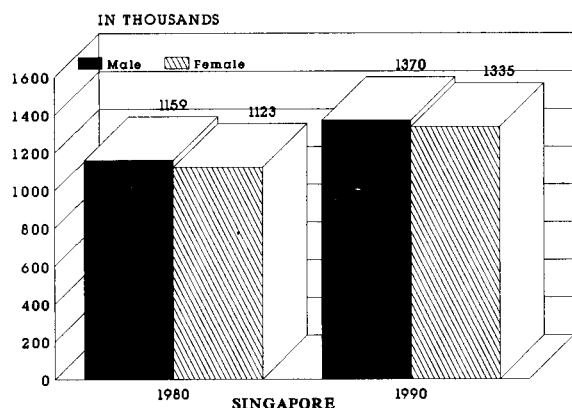
Its main staple crops are rice and corn. Commercial crops include coconut, sugarcane, bananas, pineapple, mango, coffee, cassava, peanut and citrus.

The country also produces minerals and mineral products which include precious metals such as gold and silver and other base metals such as cobalt, copper (metal and concentrate), zinc, chromite, iron, manganese, and nonmetallics such as cement, coal and salt.

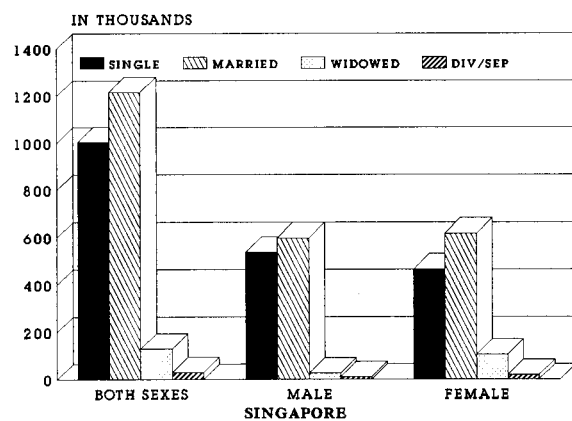
As estimated by ESCAP, the Philippines had a per capita GNP of \$770 in 1990, second to the lowest among the reporting ASEAN countries, (Table A.0).

SINGAPORE

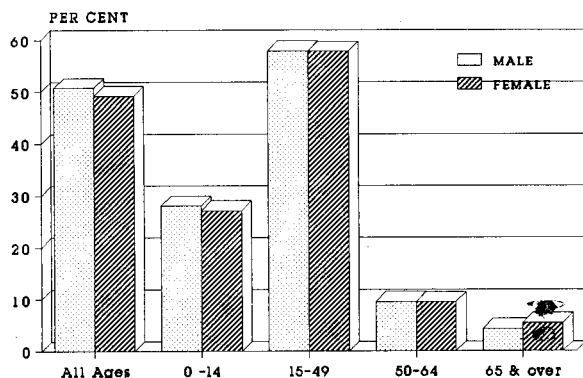
Resident Population by Sex



MARITAL STATUS BY SEX: 1990



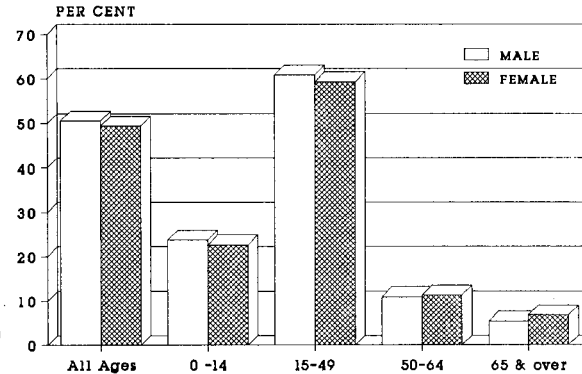
POPULATION BY AGE GROUP: 1980
SINGAPORE



POPULATION BY AGE GROUP: 1990
SINGAPORE

The island-republic of Singapore was founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819. It became part of the Straits Settlements in 1826 together with Malacca and Penang. In 1946 it became a separate Crown Colony. Singapore attained its self-government status in 1959. A merger, consisting of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo (now Sabah), formed Malaysia in 1963. However, Singapore separated from Malaysia on August 9, 1965 and became a sovereign, democratic, and independent nation. In the same year, it became a member of the Commonwealth of Nations and a republic, with Yusoh Bin Ishak as the republic's first President.

Singapore is a city state consisting of 1 main island and some 60 smaller ones within its territorial waters. The mainland of Singapore is about 42 kilometers from west to east and 23 kilometers from north to south with a coastline of 150.5 kilometers. The total land area, including the smaller islands, is 641.4 square kilometers.



The 3 main ethnic groups of the resident population are Chinese, Malays, and Indians. As of June 1994, the resident population was composed of 77.5 per cent Chinese, 14.2 per cent Malays, 7.1 per cent Indians, and 1.2 per cent, other ethnic groups. The major religions in Singapore are Buddhism, Taoism, Islam, Christianity and Hinduism. The official languages of Singapore are Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English. Malay is the national language and English, the language of administration.

The educational system emphasizes 5 areas: literacy, numeracy, bilingualism, physical and moral education. Under the bilingual policy, each child is required to learn English and his/her mother tongue, that is, Chinese, Malay or Tamil. All pupils are provided with at least 10 years of general education; 6 years of primary and 4 years secondary education. The general literacy rate, defined as the number of literate persons for every 100 residents aged 10 years and older is 91.6 per cent in 1993.

The development of Singapore's economy depends heavily on trade, investment and technology. In external trade it exports and re-exports mostly computer and electronic components and imports much of its consumption goods and fuel. The major activities in Singapore are manufacturing and financial and business services. The key industries in the manufacturing sector are electronics and petroleum, followed by fabricated metal products and transport equipment industries. Activities in the financial service include the Singapore International Monetary Exchange, Stock Exchange of Singapore, the Asian Dollar Market, and the Foreign Exchange Market. In the business sector, services like real estate and housing development, accounting, data processing and information technology services contributed to its high growth.

The total labor force registered at 1,619,600 in 1992 with a labor force participation rate of 65 per cent. Unemployment rate remained at a low level of less than 3 per cent in mid-year 1992. Harmony in labor relations is the key factor to Singapore's thriving economy. The National Wages Council (NWC), a tripartite body composed of the government, employers and union representatives, gives advices on wage policies and issues guidelines in line with long-term economic objectives. The NWC's recommendations, when accepted by the government, serve as a basis for wage negotiations between employers and unions.

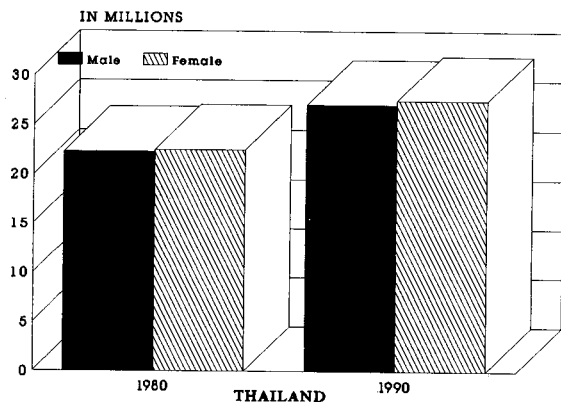
The Central Provident Fund (CPF) provides financial protection to workers in their old age or when they are no longer able to work. Since its inception in 1955, it has evolved into a comprehensive social security savings scheme which takes care of its members' retirement, home ownership, and health care needs.

Tourism is another booming industry since Singapore is a city of year-round festivals, conventions and sports events. In 1992 some 6 million visitors visited the city. These visitors came from ASEAN countries, Japan, Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Taiwan. Each visitor stayed an average of 3.7 days. Tourist attractions which were opened in 1991 include the Haw par Villa, Alkaff Mansion, the Sentosa Underwater World, Raffles Hotel, Bugis Street, Telok Ayer Market and Tang Dynasty City.

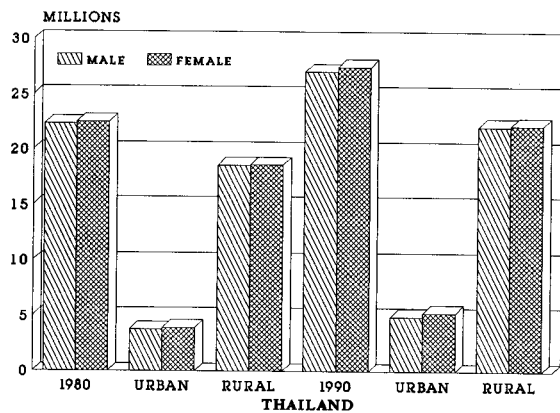
The per capita Gross National Product in 1992 was US\$15,541, the highest among ASEAN countries. The population density per square kilometer in 1993 was 4,481 persons.

THAILAND

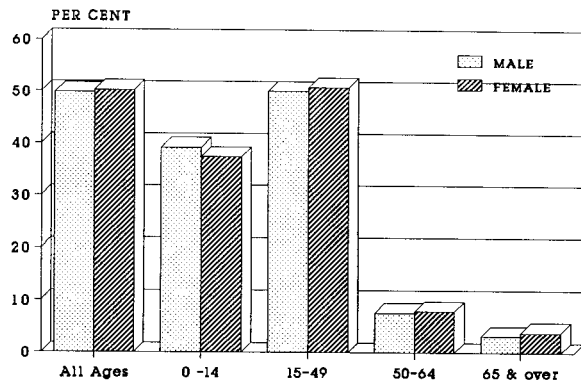
Population by Sex



POPULATION BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE



POPULATION BY AGE GROUP: 1980
THAILAND

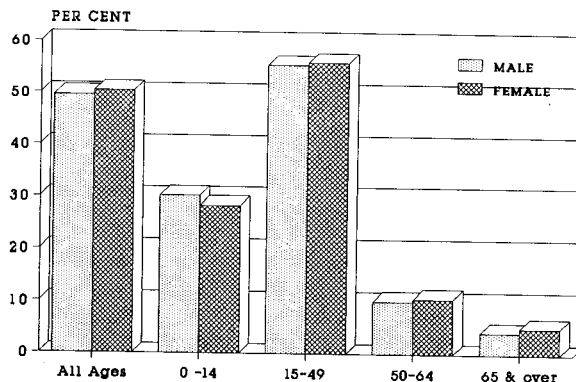


Thailand is situated in the heart of the Southeast Asian mainland. It borders the Democratic People's Republic of Laos and Union of Myanmar to the north. Democratic Kampuchea and the Gulf of Thailand to the east, the Union of Myanmar and the Indian Ocean to the west, and Malaysia to the south.

The country had officially changed its name in 1949, from Siam to its present name, Thailand which means "Land of the Free." It has a total land area of 513,115 square kilometers in the center of continental Southeast Asia. This area puts Thailand second to Indonesia in area within the ASEAN region.

The country has generally four natural regions the North, the Central Plain, the Northeast and the South. Bangkok, the capital, is located in the Central Plain region. Being the capital of the country, it is the center for many United Nations regional offices such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP: 1990
THAILAND



The origin of the Thai race is shrouded in mystery, thus many theories and hypotheses have been put forward. The most convincing one, however, is that the Thai migrated southward from the Southern Chinese provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan, where the Thai language is still spoken. Their culture has been influenced by Indian and Chinese ways. About 95 per cent are Buddhists, while the rest are Muslims, Christians, Brahmins, Hindus, Sikhs, Confucians and others. Despite the fact that Buddhism is the state religion and that the king must be of Buddhist faith, both the king and the government uphold and support all religions practiced by the people as guaranteed by the constitution.

The official national language, spoken by almost 100 per cent of the population is Thai. It is a tonal language, uninflected, and predominantly monosyllabic. Some words have been borrowed mainly from Khmer, Pali and Sanskrit. Slightly different dialects are spoken in rural areas.

Thailand's government is a constitutional monarchy with parliamentary form of government. Under the constitution, its king is not concerned with politics but is extremely respected by the people as a focal point that brings together people from all backgrounds and shades of political thought and gives them an intense awareness of being Thai. The political power rests with the Prime Minister, who, in theory is the head of the leading political party.

The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration is administered by an elected governor. The country is divided into 76 provinces, each administered by an appointed governor. Each province is sub-divided into districts, sub-districts, tambon (group of villages) and villages.

Schooling is required for children aged 7 to 14 years old. Vocational education and training have been given much promotion. Education for all kinds of disabled and handicapped children, including the deaf, the blind, and the mentally retarded as well as welfare education for the culturally and socially handicapped such as hill tribe or slum children are also promoted.

Agriculture (crop cultivation, livestock, fishery and forestry) has long been an important sector of the Thai economy despite the rapid growth of other sectors in recent years. Nearly half the country's total area is used for agricultural production. The 4 most important food crops in terms of planted area and the value of production are rice, maize, sugarcane and cassava. The first three are important domestic food commodities as well as foreign currency earners while the fourth is predominantly an export crop. Thailand is among the world's top ten fishing nations, in terms of total catch and exports and also among the world's largest producers of frozen shrimps.

It is only relatively recently that the manufacturing sector has begun to play a significant role in the economy. Textiles, gems and jewelry became Thailand's second and third largest foreign exchange earners, respectively, after rice. Agro-industries especially processed food is rapidly becoming an important foreign exchange earner while other rubber products para wood and cashew nuts also have bright prospects for investors.

Thailand has become a popular tourist destination because of its many attractions, the friendliness and hospitality of its people, an efficient network of communications and transportation and other tourism-related infrastructure, and a high standard of service.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE A. TOTAL POPULATION AND AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE BY COUNTRY
(Population In Thousands, Growth Rate in Percent)

COUNTRY	TOTAL POPULATION				ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
	1980	1985	1990	1994	1980-85	1985-90	1990-94
TOTAL ASEAN	212,884	270,355	345,129	431,092	2.42	1.8	1.39
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 1/	193	261	282	406	3.06	2.6	2.28
INDONESIA	104,350	135,040	194,937	240,935	2.61	1.6	1.32
MALAYSIA 2/	13,136	17,097	19,683	26,138	2.67	2.3	1.77
PHILIPPINES	48,099	60,703	67,898	89,337	2.35	2.0	1.72
SINGAPORE	2,282	2,705	2,933	3,158	1.71	2.0	0.46
THAILAND	44,825	54,549	59,396	71,118	1.98	1.3	1.13
POPULATION In Per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
INDONESIA	49.1	50.0	56.5	55.9			
MALAYSIA 2/	6.2	6.3	5.7	6.1			
PHILIPPINES	22.6	22.5	19.7	20.7			
SINGAPORE	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7			
THAILAND	21.1	20.2	17.2	16.5			

1/ Source: 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Population.

2/ Data for 1990 were estimated based on population growth rate between 1980 and 1991 CPH.

3/ Based on geometric growth rate between 1980 and 1990.

*/ Copied from data sheet published by the Population Division, ESCAP, Bangkok, Thailand.

**/Based on growth rate between 1994 to 2010.

SOURCE: 1980 AND 1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION FOR MOST ASEAN COUNTRIES.

TABLE A.0. OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ASEAN: 1994

COUNTRY	CRUDE BIRTH RATE (Per 1,000)	CRUDE DEATH RATE (Per 1,000)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Per 1,000)	TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (Per Woman)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (Years)		1994 % URBAN POPN	DENSITY Persons per sq. km.)	POPULATION DENSITY (Persons per sq. km.)	1992 GNP PER CAPITA (US\$ 1,000)
					MALE	FEMALE				
SOUTH EAST ASIA*	26	8	50	3.2	62	66	32	106	39	1,128
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**	27	3	11	3.4	70	73	90	49	27	-
INDONESIA	24	8	56	2.8	62	65	32	102	44	670
MALAYSIA	28	5	14	3.5	69	73	44	60	31	2,790
PHILIPPINES	30	7	39	3.8	64	68	44	226	34	770
SINGAPORE***	17	5	5	1.8	74	78	100	4,481	35	15,581
THAILAND	20	6	34	2.1	66	71	35	116	53	1,840

*/ Includes other South East Asian countries such as Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam.

**/ Data for crude birth rate, crude death rate and infant mortality refer to 1991.

***/ Data refer to 1993, unless otherwise stated.

SOURCE: Demographic Estimates for Asian and Pacific Countries and Areas, 1994
POPULATION DIVISION, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC,
Bangkok, Thailand.

TABLE A.1. TOTAL POPULATION BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND BY SEX AND AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 1980-1990
(Population In Thousands, Growth Rate in Percent)

COUNTRY AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE	1980			1990			1980 - 1990 ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE 3/		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL POPULATION	MALE POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION
TOTAL ASEAN	212884.1	105608	107276	270354.5	134351.6	136003	2.42	2.44	2.4
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 1/	193	103	90	261	138	122	3.06	2.97	3.07
INDONESIA	104350	51300	53050	135040	66690	68350	2.61	2.66	2.57
MALAYSIA 2/	13136	6589	6547	17097	8619	8478	2.67	2.72	2.62
PHILIPPINES	48098.5	24128.8	23969.7	60703	30473	30230	2.35	2.36	2.35
SINGAPORE	2282.1	1159	1123.1	2705.1	1370	1335.1	1.71	1.69	1.74
THAILAND	44824.5	22328.6	22495.9	54548.5	27061.7	27486.8	1.98	1.94	2.02
URBAN	56555.9	27937.7	28618.2	94293.7	46612.5	47681.2	5.24	5.25	5.24
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 1/	115	61	54	174	91	83	4.23	4.08	4.3
INDONESIA	24090	11950	12140	43040	21310	21730	5.98	5.96	5.99
MALAYSIA 2/	4492	2258	2234	8658	4342	4316	6.78	6.76	6.81
PHILIPPINES	17943.9	8765.3	9178.6	29501.6	14566.1	14935.5	5.1	5.21	4.99
SINGAPORE	2282.1	1159	1123.1	2705.1	1370	1335.1	1.71	1.69	1.74
THAILAND	7632.9	3744.4	3888.5	10215	4933.4	5281.6	2.96	2.8	3.11
RURAL	156328.2	77670.7	78657.5	176060.8	87739.1	88321.6	1.2	1.23	1.17
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 1/	78	42	36	87	47	40	1.1	1.13	1.05
INDONESIA	80260	39350	40910	92000	45380	46620	1.37	1.44	1.32
MALAYSIA 2/	8644	4331	4313	8439	4277	4162	-0.24	-0.12	-0.36
PHILIPPINES	30154.6	15363.5	14791.1	31201.4	15906.9	15294.4	0.34	0.35	0.34
SINGAPORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THAILAND	37191.6	18584.2	18607.4	44333.4	22128.2	22205.2	1.77	1.76	1.78

1/ Source of data: 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Population and Housing.

2/ Data for 1990 were estimated based on population growth rate between 1980 and 1991 CPH.

3/ Based on geometric growth rate between 1980 and 1990.

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: 1980 and 1990 Censuses of Population and Housing among ASEAN members.

TABLE A.2. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
BY SEX AND BY COUNTRY : 1980-1990
(Population in Thousands)

COUNTRY/ PLACE OF RESIDENCE	1980			1990		
	TOTAL POPULATION %	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL POPULATION %	MALE %	FEMALE %
ALL COUNTRIES	212,884	105,608	107,276	270,355	134,352	136,003
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
INDONESIA	49.0	48.6	49.4	50.0	49.6	50.3
MALAYSIA 2/	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2
PHILIPPINES	22.6	22.8	22.3	22.5	22.7	22.2
SINGAPORE	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
THAILAND	21.0	21.1	21.0	20.2	20.1	20.2
TOTAL URBAN POPULATION	56,556	27,938	28,618	92,294	46,613	47,681
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
INDONESIA	42.6	42.8	42.5	45.7	45.8	45.6
MALAYSIA 2/	8.0	8.1	7.8	9.2	9.3	9.1
PHILIPPINES	31.8	31.4	32.1	31.3	31.3	31.4
SINGAPORE	4.0	4.2	3.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
THAILAND	13.5	13.4	13.6	10.8	10.6	11.1
TOTAL RURAL POPULATION	156,328	77,671	78,658	176,061	87,739	88,322
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
INDONESIA	51.3	50.6	52.0	52.2	51.7	52.8
MALAYSIA 2/	5.5	5.6	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.7
PHILIPPINES	19.3	19.8	18.8	17.7	18.1	17.3
THAILAND	23.8	23.9	23.6	25.2	25.2	25.1

Note: Percentage distribution may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

1/ 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Population and Housing.

2/ 1990 data estimated based on growth rate between 1980 and 1991.

Source: 1980 and 1990 Censuses of Population and Housing of ASEAN members.

TABLE A.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AND SEX RATIO
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE: 1980-1990

COUNTRY/ PLACE OF RESIDENCE	1980				1990			
	SEX RATIO*	POP'N DIST. %	MALE DIST. %	FEMALE DIST. %	SEX RATIO*	POP'N DIST. %	MALE DIST. %	FEMALE DIST. %
TOTAL ASEAN	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
URBAN	97.6	26.5	26.4	26.7	97.7	34.8	34.6	35.1
RURAL	98.8	73.5	73.6	73.3	99.3	65.2	65.4	64.9
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**	114.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
URBAN	114.2	59.4	59.3	59.5	109.4	66.6	65.8	67.4
RURAL	115.0	40.6	40.7	40.5	117.3	33.4	34.2	32.6
INDONESIA	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
URBAN	98.4	23.1	23.3	22.9	98.1	31.9	32.0	31.8
RURAL	96.2	76.9	76.7	77.7	97.3	68.1	68.0	68.2
MALAYSIA	100.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
URBAN	101.1	34.2	34.3	34.1	100.6	50.6	50.4	50.9
RURAL	100.4	65.8	65.7	65.9	102.8	49.4	49.6	49.1
PHILIPPINES	100.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
URBAN	95.5	37.3	36.3	38.3	97.7	48.6	47.8	49.4
RURAL	103.9	62.7	63.7	61.7	104.4	51.4	52.2	50.6
SINGAPORE	103.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
URBAN	103.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
RURAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THAILAND***	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
URBAN	96.3	17.0	16.8	17.3	93.4	18.7	18.2	19.2
RURAL	99.9	83.0	83.2	82.7	99.7	81.3	81.8	80.8

*/ Males per 100 females

**/ Source: 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Population

***/ Urban refers to municipal area while rural refers to non-municipal area.

Source: 1980/1981 and 1990/1991 Censuses of Population and Housing in ASEAN countries.

TABLE A.4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: 1980-1990
(Population data in Thousands)

COUNTRY/ AGE GROUP	1980 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION			1990 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL ASEAN	212,884	105,608	107,276	270,355	134,352	136,335
0 - 14	40.2	40.8	39.3	34.5	35.2	33.9
15 - 49	49.5	49.4	49.7	52.8	52.8	52.8
50 - 64	7.5	7.2	7.8	9.0	8.7	9.4
65 and over	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.3	4.0
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	193	103	90	261	138	123
0 - 14	38.5	37.1	40.2	34.5	33.7	35.4
15 - 49	52.5	53.6	51.4	56.9	57.8	55.8
50 - 64	6.0	6.4	5.4	5.9	5.8	6.0
65 and over	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8
INDONESIA	104,350	51,300	53,050	135,040	66,690	68,350
0 - 14	40.3	40.9	39.7	34.3	34.9	33.8
15 - 49	49.8	49.9	49.8	53.2	53.5	52.9
50 - 64	7.6	7.2	8.0	9.3	8.8	9.8
65 and over	2.3	2.0	2.5	3.2	2.9	3.5
MALAYSIA	13,136	6,589	6,547	17,097	8,619	8,478
0 - 14	39.5	40.1	38.8	36.8	37.6	36.1
15 - 49	49.3	48.8	49.8	51.2	50.8	51.4
50 - 64	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.0	8.2
65 and over	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.6	4.3
PHILIPPINES	48,098	24,129	23,970	60,703	30,473	30,230
0 - 14	42.1	43.0	41.1	39.6	40.3	38.9
15 - 49	47.5	46.9	48.2	49.6	49.4	49.8
50 - 64	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.6
65 and over	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.7
SINGAPORE	2,282	1,159	1,123	2,705	1,370	1,335
0 - 14	39.1	28.1	27.2	23.2	23.7	22.6
15 - 49	46.4	57.9	57.8	59.6	60.0	59.3
50 - 64	9.6	9.6	9.5	11.1	10.9	11.3
65 and over	4.9	4.4	5.5	6.1	5.4	6.8
THAILAND	44,825	22,329	22,496	54,549	27,062	27,487
0 - 14	38.3	39.2	37.4	29.2	30.2	28.3
15 - 49	50.4	50.0	50.8	55.7	55.5	56.0
50 - 64	7.8	7.6	7.9	10.4	10.1	10.6
65 and over	3.5	3.2	3.9	4.7	4.2	5.1

Source: 1980/1981 and 1990/1991 Censuses of Population and Housing.

TABLE A.5. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND BY SEX: 1990

COUNTRY/ MARITAL STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION	% DIST'N	TOTAL MALE	% DIST'N	TOTAL FEMALE	% DIST'N	% FEMALE TO TOTAL
TOTAL 10 YRS. OLD & OVER (Population in Thousands)	222,655	100.0	110,049	100.0	112,605	100.0	50.6
SINGLE	87,479	39.3	48,132	43.7	39,347	34.9	45.0
MARRIED	119,190	53.5	58,618	53.3	60,572	53.8	50.8
WIDOWED	11,670	5.2	2,036	1.9	9,634	8.6	82.6
DIVORCED/SEPARATED	3,925	1.8	1,063	1.0	2,861	2.5	72.9
OTHERS	391	0.2	200	0.2	191	0.2	48.8
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	196,692	100.0	104,749	100.0	91,943	100.0	46.7
SINGLE	87,958	44.7	47,759	45.6	40,199	43.7	45.7
MARRIED	102,033	51.9	55,588	53.1	46,445	50.5	45.5
WIDOWED	5,000	2.5	1,010	1.0	3,990	4.3	79.8
DIVORCED/SEPARATED	1,701	0.9	392	0.4	1,309	1.4	77.0
INDONESIA (Pop'n in Million)	135.1	100.0	66.7	100.0	68.4	100.0	50.6
SINGLE	52.1	38.6	29.3	43.9	22.8	33.3	43.8
MARRIED	72.7	53.9	35.6	53.4	37.1	54.2	51.0
WIDOWED	7.5	5.6	1.1	1.6	6.4	9.4	85.3
DIVORCED/SEPARATED	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.0	2.1	3.1	75.0
PHILIPPINES (Pop'n in Thousands)	44,023	100.0	21,971	100.0	22,052	100.0	50.1
SINGLE	20,508	46.6	10,777	49.1	9,731	44.1	47.4
MARRIED	21,424	48.7	10,650	48.5	10,774	48.9	50.3
WIDOWED	1,688	3.8	396	1.8	1,292	5.9	76.5
DIVORCED/SEPARATED	280	0.6	94	0.4	186	0.8	66.4
OTHERS	122	0.3	54	0.2	68	0.3	55.7
SINGAPORE* (Pop'n in Thousands)	2,380	100.0	1,174	100.0	1,206	100.0	50.7
SINGLE	1,005	42.2	539	45.9	466	38.6	46.4
MARRIED	1,216	51.1	599	51.0	617	51.2	50.7
WIDOWED	130	5.5	26	2.2	104	8.6	80.0
DIVORCED/SEPARATED	28	1.2	10	0.9	18	1.5	64.3
THAILAND** (Pop'n in Thousands)	40,957	100.0	20,099	100.0	20,858	100.0	50.9
SINGLE	13,778	33.6	7,468	37.2	6,310	30.3	45.8
MARRIED	23,748	58.0	11,713	58.3	12,035	57.7	50.7
WIDOWED	2,347	5.7	513	2.6	1,834	8.8	78.1
DIVORCED/SEPARATED	815	2.0	259	1.3	556	2.7	68.2
OTHERS	269	0.7	146	0.7	123	0.6	45.7

*/ Population refers to persons in resident private households where at least one of the core members is a Singapore citizen or a permanent resident.

**/ Population refers to 13 years old and over.

Note: Data for Malaysia were not available.

Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1980 and 1990 Censuses of Population and Housing of ASEAN members.

TABLE B.1. LITERACY RATE OF THE POPULATION BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND BY SEX: 1980 AND 1990

COUNTRY	1980			1990			1990		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	80.3	86.3	73.3	89.2	93.1	84.7	11.1	7.9	15.6
INDONESIA	71.1	79.8	62.7	84.1	89.6	78.7	18.2	12.3	25.5
MALAYSIA*	72.0	80.0	64.0	a	86.5	70.4	a	8.1	10.0
PHILIPPINES	82.7	82.8	82.6	93.5	93.7	93.3	13.1	13.2	13.0
SINGAPORE	83.5	91.3	75.5	90.0	95.5	84.4	7.8	4.6	11.8
THAILAND**	88.8	92.5	85.3	92.7	94.5	91.0	4.4	2.2	6.7
URBAN									
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	82.5	88.2	75.8	91.1	94.5	87.3	10.4	7.1	15.2
INDONESIA	85.5	92.0	79.0	92.2	95.9	88.6	7.9	4.2	12.1
MALAYSIA	81.0	88.0	74.0	a	a	a	a	a	a
PHILIPPINES	92.5	93.0	92.0	97.2	97.4	97.0	5.1	4.7	5.5
SINGAPORE	83.5	91.3	75.5	90.0	95.5	84.4	7.8	4.6	11.8
THAILAND**	92.4	94.9	90.0	96.7	97.8	95.7	4.7	3.1	6.3
RURAL									
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	77.1	83.4	69.5	85.4	90.3	79.5	10.8	8.3	14.4
INDONESIA	66.8	76.1	57.8	80.3	86.6	74.1	20.2	13.9	28.0
MALAYSIA	67.0	76.0	59.0	a	a	a	a	a	a
PHILIPPINES	76.5	76.7	76.4	89.9	90.2	89.6	17.4	17.5	17.3
SINGAPORE	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
THAILAND**	88.0	91.9	84.2	92.2	94.1	90.3	4.7	2.4	7.2

* / Literacy rate of population 10 years and over was derived from the illiteracy rate reported in Table B.2

** / Data for 1990 provided by the National Commission on Women's Affairs (NCWA), Office of the Prime Minister.

Note:

Thailand literacy rate refers to population 10 years old and over from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing while literacy rate for 1990 refer to 6 years old and over from the 1990 CPH.

Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Singapore literacy rates refer to population 10 years old and over.

a / Data not available.

n.a. / Not applicable since Singapore is all urban.

Source: Reports from the different Censuses of Population of ASEAN countries.

TABLE B.2. ILLITERACY RATE BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, AGE GROUP AND SEX IN ASEAN COUNTRIES

AGE GROUP COUNTRY and PLACE OF RESIDENCE	TOTAL 15 YEARS OLD & OVER		15-24 YEARS OLD		25 YEARS OLD & OVER		
	YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**							
ALL AREAS	1981	14.8	31.0	5.9	6.8	19.8	45.4
URBAN		12.4	27.7	5.5	6.4	16.2	40.4
RURAL		18.7	36.3	6.6	7.4	25.0	53.1
ALL AREAS	1991*	6.3	15.3	a	a	a	a
INDONESIA							
ALL AREAS	1980	22.5	42.3	10.4	18.3	28.2	54.2
URBAN		8.8	24.0	3.4	7.8	12.0	34.1
RURAL		26.8	47.7	13.1	22.2	32.7	59.6
ALL AREAS	1990	15.0	32.0	3.0	5.0	16.0	34.0
MALAYSIA							
ALL AREAS	1980	20.7	40.0	9.7	15.9	26.4	54.0
URBAN		11.9	28.0	5.7	7.8	15.4	39.6
RURAL		25.7	47.0	12.1	18.2	32.5	19.1
ALL AREAS	1990***	13.5	29.6	a	a	a	a
PHILIPPINES							
ALL AREAS	1980	16.1	17.2	8.9	7.6	19.9	22.7
URBAN		6.0	7.7	3.1	2.9	7.5	10.5
RURAL		22.4	23.9	12.6	11.0	27.5	30.8
ALL AREAS	1990	6.0	6.8	3.7	3.1	7.2	8.7
URBAN		2.4	3.0	1.6	1.4	4.1	3.9
RURAL		9.6	11.0	5.8	5.1	11.7	13.9
SINGAPORE							
ALL AREAS (URBAN)	1980	8.6	26.9	3.4	3.7	11.3	37.8
ALL AREAS(URBAN)	1990	4.9	17.0	1.1	0.9	6.0	21.3
THAILAND							
ALL AREAS	1980	7.7	16.0	2.4	3.8	10.7	22.6
URBAN		4.9	10.2	1.1	2.0	7.2	15.2
RURAL		8.4	17.4	2.8	4.3	11.6	24.3
ALL AREAS***	1990	4.4	8.8	1.4	2.1	5.7	11.5
URBAN		1.9	4.5	0.6	0.8	2.5	6.1
RURAL		5.0	9.9	1.7	2.4	6.4	12.9

Note: Thailand urban refers to municipal area and rural area refers to non-municipal area.

Singapore is urban in its entirety.

*/Estimates made by ESCAP.

**/ Age 9 years old and over from Population Census.

***Age 10 years old and over.

a/ Data not available.

Source of basic data: Statistical Compendium on Women in Asia and the Pacific, United Nations, ESCAP.

TABLE B.3. AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS IN SCHOOL OF POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX

COUNTRY	1980		1990		FEMALES AS PERCENTAGE OF MALES			
TOTAL ASEAN*	4.5	5.1	3.9	5.3	5.9	4.8	73.7	79.4
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	5.0	5.5	4.5	5.0	5.5	4.5	81.8	81.8
INDONESIA	3.1	3.9	2.3	3.9	5.0	2.9	59.0	58.0
MALAYSIA	4.0	4.7	3.3	5.3	5.6	5.0	70.2	89.3
PHILIPPINES	6.6	6.8	6.4	7.4	7.8	7.0	94.1	89.7
SINGAPORE**	4.7	5.6	3.7	6.6	7.3	5.9	66.1	80.8
THAILAND	3.5	4.1	2.9	3.8	4.3	3.3	70.7	76.7

*/ Simple average for the 6 countries

**/Data for 1980 and 1990 furnished by the Department of Statistics, Singapore.

Note: All percentage figures in the last two columns are expressed in relation to the male average years in school, which is indexed to equal 100. The smaller the figure the bigger the gap, the closer the figure to 100 the smaller the gap. A figure above 100 indicates that the female average years in school is higher than the male.

Source of basic data: Table B7, Statistical Compendium on Women in Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific compiled from UNDP Human Development Report 1991 and UNDP Human Development Report 1993.

TABLE B.4. NUMBER OF FEMALE STUDENTS ENROLLED BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND FEMALES ENROLLED PER 100 MALES IN ASEAN COUNTRIES.

AGE GROUP/ COUNTRY and PLACE OF RESIDENCE	NO. OF FEMALE STUDENTS ENROLLED - FEMALES ENROLLED PER 100 MALES						
	YEAR	FIRST LEVEL	SECOND LEVEL	TERTIARY LEVEL	FIRST LEVEL	SECOND LEVEL	TERTIARY LEVEL
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	1981	15	b	b	91	b	b
	1989	19	b	b	91	b	b
	1980	b	9	0.072	b	100	101
	1987	b	9	0.409	b	102	121
INDONESIA	1980	11786	2086 a	b	86	57	b
	1989	14458	5044	b	93	81	b
	1981	b	b	176	b	b	45
	1984	b	b	271	b	b	47
MALAYSIA	1980	975	510	21	94	92	64
	1990	1180	690	57	95	102	85
PHILIPPINES*	1980	3905	1559	681	95	114	115
	1989	4989	1975	b	94	99	b
	1986	b	b	1074	b	b	119
SINGAPORE**	1980	139	90	9	91	100	b
	1989	122	b	b	90	b	b
	1986	b	b	7	b	b	95
THAILAND***	1980	3461	770	134	93	85	94
	1990	3192	1244	281	94	94	118

*/ Data refer to public education only.

**/ The duration of first level education was changed since 1979.

***/The duration of first level education was changed in 1978. Data were furnished by NCWA, Office of the Prime Minister, Bangkok, Thailand.

a/ Data for vocational education include part-time education.

b/ Data not available.

Source of basic data:

Statistical Compendium on Women in Asia and the Pacific, United Nations, ESCAP.
Data for Malaysia, Department of Education

TABLE C.1. FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH AND FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY AS A PERCENTAGE OF MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY: 1980, 1985, AND 1990.

COUNTRY						
	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	57.0	a	73.0	100.0	a	104.3
INDONESIA	55.2	58.2	65.0	106.2	106.2	104.8
MALAYSIA	66.9	68.9	73.0	100.0	100.0	105.8
PHILIPPINES	63.4	64.9	67.0	106.0	105.9	106.3
SINGAPORE*	74.7	76.4	77.6	107.0	106.9	106.2
THAILAND**	68.0	69.3	70.6	100.0	106.5	107.6

*/ Source: Profile of Singapore Resident Population, 1980-1991.

**/ Source: Population Projection for Thailand 1980-2015, Human Resource Planning Division, National Economic and Social Division, Ministry of Health, Thailand.

a/ Data not available.

Source of data: Statistical Compendium on Women in Asia and the Pacific, United Nations, ESCAP.

TABLE C.2. ESTIMATED INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN ASEAN COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 LIVING BIRTHS				
	1975-80 a/	1980-85 a/	1988 b/	1991 c/	1993 d/
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM*	...	...	7.4 f/	10.8	11.1
INDONESIA	105.0	90.0	75.0	68.0	57.0
MALAYSIA	34.0	28.0	24.0	85.0	13.0
PHILIPPINES	54.0	51.0	45.0	42.0 h/	40.0
SINGAPORE	13.0	10.0	5.5 g/	5.5 h/	5.0 i/
THAILAND	56.0	37.0	38.0 e/	34.5 e/	35.0

*/ Brunei Darussalam Key Indicators 1993, Statistics Division, Economic Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance, Brunei Darussalam.

a/ United Nations, Women's Indicators and Statistics Microcomputer Database (WISTAT), Version 2(1 May 1991).

b/ Demographic Yearbook (United Nations Publications, 1991).

c/ UNDP, Human Development Report 1993.

d/ ESCAP, 1992 Population Data Sheet.

e/ Data furnished by NCWA, Office of Prime Minister, Bangkok.

f/ Refers to 1986

g/ Refers to 1987.

h/ ESCAP, Asia-Pacific In Figures 1992 and 1993.

i/ Refers to 1992.

(...) No data available

Source of data: Statistical Compendium on Women in Asia and the Pacific, United Nations, ESCAP.

TABLE C.3 PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH PRENATAL CARE AND BIRTHS ATTENDED BY HEALTH PERSONNEL IN ASEAN COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	Births attended by health personnel		
	1988-1990	1983-1988	1988-1993
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	100	a	97
INDONESIA	47	31	44
MALAYSIA	84	82	a
PHILIPPINES	77	57	95
SINGAPORE	95	100	100*
THAILAND	52**	69**	87***

a/ Data not available.

*/ Source of Data: Department of Statistics, Singapore.

**/ Source of data: Important Health Statistics 1988-1991, Health Statistical Division, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand.

***/ Source of Data: Important Health Statistics 1990-1993, Ministry of Public Health.

Source of data: Statistical Compendium on Women in Asia and the Pacific, United Nations, ESCAP.

TABLE C.4. PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER BY URBAN AND RURAL LOCATION

COUNTRY	YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	1984	90	*/	*/
INDONESIA	1975	11	41	4
	1984	33	40	32
	1988-1990	51	68	43
MALAYSIA	1975	34	100	6
	1983	71	*/	*/
	1988-1991	78	96	66
PHILIPPINES	1975	66	95	38
	1983	83	*/	*/
	1988-1989	82	85	79
SINGAPORE	1975	100	100	...
	1982	100	100	...
	1988-1990	100	100	...
THAILAND	1975	23**	55**	14**
	1983	56**	62**	54**
	1988-1991	77	87	72

*/ No data available.

**/ Source of Data: National Commission on Women's Affairs (NCWA), Office of Prime Minister.

Source of data: Statistical Compendium on Women in Asia and the Pacific, United Nations, ESCAP.

TABLE C.5. PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES AND SANITATION BY URBAN AND RURAL LOCATION

COUNTRY	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS			
	YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM				
Health Services	1985-1992	96	...	...
Sanitation	...	...	...	...
INDONESIA				
Health Services	1985-1992	80	...	...
Sanitation	1988-1991	44	64	36
MALAYSIA				
Health Services	1985-1992	88	...	...
Sanitation	1988-1991	81	...	...
PHILIPPINES				
Health Services	1985-1992	75	77	74
Sanitation	1988-1991	69	78	62
SINGAPORE				
Health Services	1985-1992	100	100	a
Sanitation	1988-1991	99	99	a
THAILAND				
Health Services	1985-1992	90	90	90
Sanitation	1988-1991	74	80	72

... No data available

a/ Not applicable, Singapore has no rural area.

Source of data: Statistical Compendium on Women in Asia and the Pacific, United Nations, ESCAP.

**TABLE D.1. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE FEMALE POPULATION
ACTIVITY RATE IN ASEAN COUNTRIES: 1980, 1985 AND 1990**

COUNTRY						
	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990
TOTAL FOR ASEAN*	36,606	41,032	45,561	27.9	28.1	28.2
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 1/	16	...	37	18.9	...	20.1
INDONESIA	17,630	19,846	22,238	23.2	23.6	24.0
MALAYSIA 2/	1,725	2,093	2,510	25.3	26.9	28.5
PHILIPPINES	5,767	6,388	7,013	23.9	23.3	22.6
SINGAPORE**	383	438	628	44.3	44.9	52.9
THAILAND	11,101	12,237	13,172	47.7	47.6	47.5

* / Estimated based on activity rates for the ASEAN countries. 1985 estimates exclude Brunei Darussalam.

** / The 1980 and 1990 data came from the population censuses while the 1985 data came from the 1993 Yearbook of Statistics, Singapore.

1 / Only 1981 and 1991 data are available.

2 / Malaysian Labour Force Survey.

Note: Female activity rates were computed by dividing the total active population by the total female population, multiplied by 100.

Source: Statistical Compendium on Women in Asia and the Pacific, United Nations, ESCAP.

TABLE D.2. EMPLOYED PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND BY SEX
(In thousands)

COUNTRY						
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 1/	68.1	52.7	15.4	106.7	72.3	34.4
URBAN	a	a	a	a	a	a
RURAL	a	a	a	a	a	a
INDONESIA 2/	51,560	34,620	16,940	71,580	46,090	25,490
URBAN	9,730	6,880	2,850	19,260	12,900	6,360
RURAL	41,830	27,740	14,090	52,320	33,190	19,130
MALAYSIA 3/	4,787.4	3,185.8	1,601.6	6,685.0	4,310.7	2,374.3
URBAN	1,485.3	1,005.7	479.6	2,225.7	1,413.8	811.8
RURAL	3,302.1	2,180.1	1,122.0	4,459.3	2,896.9	1,562.4
PHILIPPINES 4/	19,801	12,519	7,282	22,532	14,347	8,185
URBAN	6,960	4,088	2,872	8,258	4,878	3,381
RURAL	12,841	8,431	4,410	14,273	9,470	4,804
SINGAPORE 5/	1,073.4	704.6	368.7	1,537.0	916.7	620.3
THAILAND 6/	25,852.5	13,971.5	11,881.0	30,843.5	16,456.4	14,387.1
URBAN	4,082.8	2,270.4	1,812.4	5,005.7	2,753.9	2,251.8
RURAL	21,769.7	11,701.1	10,068.6	25,837.8	13,702.5	12,135.3

1/ Data refer to 1981 and 1991. Age of working population not specified.

2/ Data refer to 10 years old and over.

3/ Data refer to 15-64 years old.

4/ Data refer to 1985 and 1990.

5/ Employed persons aged 15 years old and over expressed in thousands.

6/ Data refer to 11 years old and over in 1985 and 13 years old and over in 1990..

Urban refers to municipal area while rural refers to non-municipal area.

Source: Reports of various statistical offices of ASEAN countries.

TABLE D.3. EMPLOYMENT RATE BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND BY SEX

COUNTRY	1980			1990		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 1/ EMPLOYMENT RATE	96.4	97.8	91.7	95.3	96.3	93.2
URBAN	a	a	a	a	a	a
RURAL	a	a	a	a	a	a
INDONESIA 2/ EMPLOYMENT RATE	98.4	98.6	97.8	96.8	97.2	96.1
URBAN	97.3	97.3	97.3	94.0	94.6	92.7
RURAL	98.6	99.0	97.9	98.0	98.3	97.4
MALAYSIA 3/ EMPLOYMENT RATE	94.5	95.4	92.9	95.5	96.0	94.6
URBAN	94.8	95.4	93.6	95.7	96.1	95.1
RURAL	94.4	95.4	92.6	95.4	96.0	94.3
PHILIPPINES 4/ EMPLOYMENT RATE	92.9	94.6	90.1	91.9	92.9	90.2
URBAN	88.2	88.7	87.5	88.4	88.2	88.7
RURAL	95.6	97.7	91.9	94.0	95.5	91.2
SINGAPORE 5/ EMPLOYMENT RATE	96.5	96.7	96.2	98.3	98.1	98.7
THAILAND 6/ EMPLOYMENT RATE	95.3	96.3	94.3	97.7	97.9	97.5
URBAN	95.4	95.4	95.4	97.7	97.6	97.7
RURAL	95.3	96.4	94.1	97.8	98.0	97.5

a/ Data not available.

1/ Data refer to 1981 and 1991, Population Census. Age of working population not specified.

2/ Data refer to 10 years old and over.

3/ Malaysian Labour Force Survey.

4/ Data refer to 1985 and 1990.

5/ Employed persons aged 15 years old and over expressed in thousands.

6/ Data refer to 11 years old and over in 1985 and 13 years old and over in 1990.

Note: Employment rate is derived by dividing the total employed persons by the total labor force multiplied by 100.

Source of basic data: Reports of various statistical offices of ASEAN countries.

**TABLE D.4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
AND BY SEX: 1980 AND 1990**

COUNTRY	1980			1990		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 1/ PARTICIPATION RATE	59.6	83.1	31.3	65.6	82.2	46.4
URBAN	a	a	a	a	a	a
RURAL	a	a	a	a	a	a
INDONESIA 2/ PARTICIPATION RATE	50.2	68.4	32.6	54.7	71.1	38.8
URBAN	41.5	59.2	24.1	47.6	64.0	31.6
RURAL	52.5	71.2	34.4	58.1	74.4	42.1
MALAYSIA 3/ PARTICIPATION RATE	64.9	85.9	44.0	66.5	85.3	47.8
URBAN	63.2	85.5	41.2	66.1	83.6	48.6
RURAL	65.7	86.1	45.4	66.8	86.1	47.4
PHILIPPINES 4/ PARTICIPATION RATE	63.4	79.9	47.3	64.5	81.8	47.5
URBAN	59.4	99.9	37.8	61.2	75.7	47.9
RURAL	66.0	72.1	57.2	66.8	85.6	47.3
SINGAPORE 5/ PARTICIPATION RATE	63.2	81.5	44.2	66.0	79.0	53.0
THAILAND 6/ PARTICIPATION RATE	72.7	77.8	67.5	79.1	84.4	73.8
URBAN	58.4	67.1	51.7	66.7	75.4	58.5
RURAL	77.9	80.3	71.4	82.1	86.5	77.6

a/ Data not available.

1/ Data refer to 1981 and 1991 from Population Census. Age of working population not specified.

2/ Data refer to 10 years old and over.

3/ Malaysian Labour Force Survey. Data refer to 15-64 years old.

4/ Data refer to 1985 and 1990.

5/ Employed persons aged 15 years old and over expressed in thousands.

6/ Data refer to 11 years old and over in 1985 and 13 years old and over in 1990. Urban refers to *municipal area and rural refers to non-municipal area*.

Note: Employment rate is derived by dividing the total employed persons by the total labor force multiplied by 100.

Source of basic data: Reports of various statistical offices of ASEAN countries.

TABLE D.5. TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES TO TOTAL EMPLOYED: 1980/1985 AND 1990
(Employment data in thousands)

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP/ YEAR	1980/1985		1990		% INC.		1980		% INC.		1985		% INC.		1990		% INC.	
	1980/1985	1990	1980	1990	% INC.	1980	1985	% INC.	1980	1985	% INC.	1980	1985	% INC.	1980	1985	% INC.	
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS IN THOUSANDS	104,077.7	133,096.3	27.9	51,700.0	38.3	5,653.3	6,685.0	18.2	19,800.0	22,531.0	13.8	1,073.4	1,537.0	43.2	25,851.0	30,843.3	19.3	
Professional, technical and related work	4,094.7	5,793.9	41.5	1,600.0	2,600.0	426.6	519.7	21.8	1,179.0	1,401.0	18.8	125.4	240.6	91.9	763.7	1,032.6	35.2	
Administrative, executive & managerial	830.6	1,083.2	30.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	129.2	144.9	12.2	187.0	264.0	41.2	67.4	132.1	347.0	442.2	27.4	
Clerical work	3,877.5	6,322.9	63.1	1,800.0	3,600.0	100.0	551.5	655.6	18.9	831.0	987.0	18.8	147.9	201.9	36.5	547.1	878.4	60.6
Sales	12,232.2	16,984.6	38.9	6,700.0	10,300.0	53.7	625.9	758.8	21.2	2,568.0	3,025.0	18.3	156.9	212.4	35.4	2,191.4	2,688.4	22.7
Services	5,399.9	6,954.4	28.8	2,200.0	3,000.0	36.4	643.0	762.6	18.6	1,643.0	2,094.0	26.8	a	a	913.9	1,107.8	21.2	
Agriclt, animal husbandry, forestry & fishery	58,033.8	67,447.1	16.2	29,000.0	35,900.0	23.8	1,720.0	1,750.7	1.6	9,580.0	10,037.0	4.8	17.0	4.2	-75.3	17,716.8	19,755.2	11.5
Production, transp. equipt., and related work	19,133.0	28,220.3	47.5	9,900.0	15,900.0	60.6	1,566.9	2,092.7	34.4	3,817.0	4,634.0	21.4	496.6	684.4	37.8	3,362.5	4,905.2	46.0
Others, N.E.C.	476.0	289.9	-39.1	400.0	100.0	-75.0	0.2	...	-100.0	5.0	99.0	188.0	62.2	61.4	-1.3	8.6	29.5	243.0
% OF EMPLOYED FEMALES TO TOTAL EMPLOYED	37.0	38.4	3.8	34.0	35.7	34.5	35.5	2.9	36.8	36.3	-1.4	34.3	40.4	17.8	46.0	46.6	1.3	
Professional, technical and related work	48.7	49.3	1.2	37.5	42.3	41.5	46.6	12.3	67.6	63.2	-6.5	35.1	40.1	14.2	49.2	51.5	4.7	
Administrative, executive & managerial	15.9	18.4	15.7	0.0	0.0	8.7	12.1	39.1	21.9	27.7	26.5	10.6	18.6	75.5	21.0	18.9	-10.0	
Clerical work	33.0	36.1	9.4	11.1	22.2	50.4	51.5	2.2	52.8	54.4	3.0	64.4	74.2	15.2	49.3	52.2	5.9	
Sales	53.1	52.6	-0.9	47.8	48.5	34.4	33.7	-2.0	67.2	65.4	-2.7	32.7	38.7	18.3	59.6	60.4	1.3	
Services	53.9	57.0	5.8	54.5	60.0	41.7	43.5	4.3	58.7	58.0	-1.2	a	a	a	52.3	56.3	7.6	
Agriclt, animal husbandry, forestry & fishery	35.5	37.2	4.8	31.7	35.1	38.2	34.0	-11.0	25.5	25.2	-1.2	16.5	14.3	-13.3	46.9	47.3	0.9	
Production, transp. equipt., and related work	26.4	27.3	3.4	26.3	26.4	22.2	28.4	27.9	23.0	20.0	-13.0	33.1	38.2	15.4	31.6	34.9	10.4	
Others, N.E.C.	1.6	19.4	1112.5						20.0	42.4	112.0	6.1	7.7	26.2	32.5	32.5	-0.3	

*/ Brunei Darussalam is excluded as there are no data available.

a/ Services employees were included among sales workers.

... No entry.

Sources of Data: Census of Population for Indonesia and Singapore.
Labor Force Surveys for Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.

TABLE D.5. TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES TO TOTAL EMPLOYED: 1980/1985 AND 1990
(Employment data in thousands)

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP/ YEAR	1980/1985		1990		1985		1990		1985		1990		1985		1990		1985		1990	
	%	INC.	%	INC.	%	INC.	%	INC.	%	INC.	%	INC.	%	INC.	%	INC.	%	INC.	%	INC.
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS IN THOUSANDS	104,077.7	133,096.3	27.9	51,700.0	71,500.0	38.3	5,653.3	6,685.0	18.2	19,800.0	22,531.0	13.8	1,073.4	1,537.0	43.2	25,851.0	30,843.3	19.3		
Professional, technical and related work	4,094.7	5,793.9	41.5	1,600.0	2,600.0	62.5	426.6	519.7	21.8	1,179.0	1,401.0	18.8	125.4	240.6	91.9	763.7	1,032.6	35.2		
Administrative, executive & managerial	830.6	1,083.2	30.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	129.2	144.9	12.2	187.0	264.0	41.2	67.4	132.1	96.0	347.0	442.2	27.4		
Clerical work	3,877.5	6,322.9	63.1	1,800.0	3,600.0	100.0	551.5	655.6	18.9	831.0	987.0	18.8	147.9	201.9	36.5	547.1	878.4	60.6		
Sales	12,232.2	16,984.6	38.9	6,700.0	10,300.0	53.7	625.9	758.8	21.2	2,558.0	3,025.0	18.3	156.9	212.4	35.4	2,191.4	2,688.4	22.7		
Services	5,399.9	6,954.4	28.8	2,200.0	3,000.0	36.4	643.0	762.6	18.6	1,643.0	2,084.0	26.8	a	a	a	913.9	1,107.8	21.2		
Agric'l, animal husbandry, forestry & fishery	58,033.8	67,447.1	16.2	29,000.0	35,900.0	23.8	1,720.0	1,750.7	1.8	9,580.0	10,037.0	4.8	17.0	4.2	-75.3	17,716.8	19,755.2	11.5		
Production, transp. equip't., and related work	19,133.0	28,220.3	47.5	9,900.0	15,900.0	60.6	1,556.9	2,092.7	34.4	3,817.0	4,634.0	21.4	496.6	684.4	37.8	3,362.5	4,909.2	46.0		
Others, N.E.C.	476.0	289.9	-39.1	400.0	100.0	-75.0	0.2	...	-100.0	5.0	99.0	1880.0	62.2	61.4	-1.3	8.6	29.5	243.0		
% OF EMPLOYED FEMALES TO TOTAL EMPLOYED	37.0	38.4	3.8	34.0	35.7	5.0	34.5	35.5	2.9	36.8	36.3	-1.4	34.3	40.4	17.8	46.0	46.6	1.3		
Professional, technical and related work	48.7	49.3	1.2	37.5	42.3	12.8	41.5	46.6	12.3	67.6	63.2	-6.5	35.1	40.1	14.2	49.2	51.5	4.7		
Administrative, executive & managerial	15.9	18.4	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	12.1	39.1	21.9	27.7	26.5	10.6	18.6	75.5	21.0	18.9	-10.0		
Clerical work	33.0	36.1	9.4	11.1	22.2	100.0	50.4	51.5	2.2	52.8	54.4	3.0	64.4	74.2	15.2	49.3	52.2	5.9		
Sales	53.1	52.6	-0.9	47.8	48.5	1.5	34.4	33.7	-2.0	67.2	65.4	-2.7	32.7	38.7	18.3	59.6	60.4	1.3		
Services	53.9	57.0	5.8	54.5	60.0	10.1	41.7	43.5	4.3	58.7	58.0	-1.2	a	a	a	52.3	56.3	7.6		
Agric'l, animal husbandry, forestry & fishery	35.5	37.2	4.8	31.7	35.1	10.7	38.2	34.0	-11.0	25.5	25.2	-13.3	16.5	14.3	-13.3	46.9	47.3	0.9		
Production, transp. equip't., and related work	26.4	27.3	3.4	26.3	26.4	0.4	22.2	28.4	27.9	23.0	20.0	-13.0	33.1	38.2	15.4	31.6	34.9	10.4		
Others, N.E.C.	1.6	19.4	1112.5							20.0	42.4	112.0	6.1	7.7	26.2	32.6	32.5	-0.3		

*/ Brunei Darussalam is excluded as there are no data available.

a/ Services employees were included among sales workers.

... No entry.

Sources of Data: Census of Population for Indonesia and Singapore.
Labor Force Surveys for Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.

TABLE D.6. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND BY SEX: 1980/1985 AND 1990

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP/	1980/1985		1985		1990		1985		1990		1985		1990	
	% INC.	1980	% INC.	1985	% INC.	1990	% INC.	1985	% INC.	1990	% INC.	1985	% INC.	1990
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS IN THOUSANDS	104,078	133,096	27.9	51,700	38.3	71,500	6,685	19,800	18.2	22,531	13.8	1,073	1,537	30,843
TOTAL PER CENT	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical and related work	3.9	4.4	12.8	3.1	16.1	3.6	6.0	6.0	4.0	6.2	3.3	11.7	15.7	3.3
Administrative, executive & managerial	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	50.0	0.1	2.3	0.9	2.2	6.3	0.3	8.6	36.5	1.0
Clerical work	3.7	4.8	29.7	3.5	42.9	5.0	9.8	4.2	4.4	4.8	13.8	13.1	5.1	2.8
Sales	11.8	12.8	8.5	13.0	14.4	10.8	11.1	12.9	2.7	13.4	3.9	14.6	5.5	8.7
Services	5.2	5.2	0.0	4.3	2.3	4.2	11.4	8.3	0.0	9.2	10.8	a	a	3.6
Agric'l, animal husbandry, forestry & fishery	55.6	50.7	9.1	56.1	10.5	50.2	30.4	48.4	13.8	44.5	8.1	1.6	81.3	64.1
Production, transp. equipt. & related work	18.4	21.2	18.2	19.1	16.2	22.2	27.5	19.3	6.7	20.6	6.7	46.3	44.5	15.9
Others, N.E.C.	0.5	0.2	(60.0)	0.8	(87.5)	0.1	...	...	...	0.4	100.0	5.8	4.0	0.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED MALES	65,986	82,133	25.0	34,800	32.5	46,100	4,311	12,520	16.5	14,349	14.6	705	917	16,456
Professional, technical and related work	2,101	2,939	39.9	1,000	50.0	1,500	278	382	11.2	516	35.1	81	144	501
Administrative, executive & managerial	699	884	28.5	1,000	0.0	100	118	147	7.9	191	29.9	60	108	274
Clerical work	2,596	4,041	57.7	1,600	2,800	5,300	574	392	16.1	451	15.1	53	52	358
Sales	5,742	8,045	40.1	3,500	5,300	11,100	411	839	22.5	1,048	24.9	106	130	278
Services	2,591	3,090	19.3	1,100	1,300	1,874	375	680	15.1	874	28.5	a	a	886
Agric'l, animal husbandry, forestry & fishery	37,416	42,377	13.3	19,800	23,300	17,713	1,063	7,136	8.8	7,504	5.2	14	4	436
Production, transp. equipt. & related work	14,083	20,524	45.7	7,300	11,700	60.3	1,211	2,940	23.7	3,708	26.1	332	423	9,403
Others, N.E.C.	468	234	(50.1)	400	(75.0)	0	...	...	(100.0)	57	1,325.0	58	57	2,300
% DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED MALES	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical and related work	3.2	3.6	12.5	2.9	13.8	3.3	6.7	3.1	(4.5)	3.6	16.1	11.6	15.7	3.0
Administrative, executive & managerial	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.3	(33.3)	0.2	3.2	1.2	6.3	1.2	8.3	8.5	11.7	2.2
Clerical work	4.0	4.9	22.5	4.6	6.1	32.6	7.4	7.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	7.5	37.6	2.0
Sales	8.7	9.8	12.6	10.1	11.5	13.9	11.1	5.4	5.4	6.7	7.3	9.0	14.2	2.6
Services	3.9	3.8	(2.6)	3.2	2.8	2.8	10.1	5.4	1.0	5.4	6.1	a	a	6.5
Agric'l, animal husbandry, forestry & fishery	57.0	51.6	(9.5)	56.9	50.5	50.5	28.7	26.8	(6.6)	57.0	52.3	2.0	0.4	2.9
Production, transp. equipt. & related work	21.4	25.0	16.8	21.0	25.4	21.0	32.7	34.7	6.1	23.5	9.8	47.1	21.1	16.5
Others, N.E.C.	0.7	0.3	(57.1)	1.1	(81.8)	0.2	...	...	...	0.4	...	8.3	6.2	0.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED FEMALES	38,484	51,066	32.7	17,000	50.0	25,500	2,374	7,282	21.6	8,184	12.4	369	620	14,387
Professional, technical and related work	1,994	2,856	43.3	600	83.3	1,100	177	797	36.9	886	11.2	44	57	531
Administrative, executive & managerial	132	199	50.3	0	0.0	0	11	41	56.3	70	78.0	7	25	84
Clerical work	1,282	2,283	73.2	200	300.0	800	338	439	21.6	537	22.3	95	150	459
Sales	6,491	8,939	37.7	3,200	5,000	11,800	258	1,719	18.9	1,977	15.0	51	82	270
Services	2,910	3,964	36.2	1,200	1,800	2,688	332	364	23.5	1,209	25.4	a	a	1,305
Agric'l, animal husbandry, forestry & fishery	20,918	25,072	21.6	9,200	12,600	37.0	657	2,444	(9.5)	2,534	3.7	3	1	478
Production, transp. equipt. & related work	5,050	7,697	52.4	2,600	4,200	61.5	346	877	71.8	926	5.6	164	262	9,342
Others, N.E.C.	8	56	640.8	...	...	...	1	...	...	42	4,100.0	4	5	10
% DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical and related work	5.2	5.6	7.7	3.5	22.9	4.3	9.1	10.2	12.1	10.8	(0.9)	11.9	15.6	3.7
Administrative, executive & managerial	0.3	0.4	33.3	...	...	...	0.6	0.7	16.7	0.9	50.0	1.9	4.0	0.6
Clerical work	3.3	4.5	36.4	1.2	3.1	158.3	14.2	6.0	6.6	6.6	10.0	25.8	24.2	3.2
Sales	16.9	17.5	3.6	18.8	19.6	4.3	11.0	10.8	(1.8)	23.6	24.2	2.5	13.9	11.3
Services	7.6	7.8	2.6	7.1	7.1	7.1	13.7	14.0	2.2	13.2	14.8	12.1	a	4.0
Agric'l, animal husbandry, forestry & fishery	53.6	49.1	(8.4)	54.1	49.4	49.4	33.7	25.1	(25.5)	31.0	(7.7)	0.8	0.1	7.5
Production, transp. equipt. & related work	13.1	15.1	15.3	15.3	16.5	16.5	17.7	25.1	41.8	11.3	(5.8)	44.6	42.2	11.9
Others, N.E.C.	0.1	0.1	100.0	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	0.5	...	1.0	0.8	0.1

*/ Less than 0.1%
 **/ Brunei Darussalam is excluded as there are no data available.
 a/ Services employees were included among sales workers.
 Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.
 Sources of Data: Census of Population for Indonesia and Singapore
 Labor Force Surveys for Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand

TABLE D.7. TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND BY SEX: 1980/1985 AND 1990
(Data in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP YEAR	TOTAL ASIA*			INDONESIA			MALAYSIA			PHILIPPINES			SINGAPORE			THAILAND		
	1980/1985	1990	% INC.	1980	1990	% INC.	1985	1990	% INC.	1985	1990	% INC.	1980	1990	% INC.	1985	1990	% INC.
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS IN THOUSANDS	104,078	133,096	27.9	51,700	71,500	38.3	5,653	6,685	18.3	19,800	22,531	13.8	1,073	1,537	43.2	25,851	30,843	19.3
Agriculture, fishery and forestry	58,107	67,753	16.6	29,000	36,100	24.5	1,717	1,738	1.2	9,698	10,185	5.0	17	5	(69.6)	17,674	19,726	11.6
Mining and Quarrying	643	925	43.9	400	700	75.0	44	37	(17.1)	128	133	3.9	1	1	(27.3)	69	54	(22.0)
Manufacturing	9,862	15,401	56.2	4,700	8,300	76.6	850	1,333	56.7	1,922	2,188	13.8	323	447	38.7	2,067	3,133	51.6
Electricity, gas and water	315	353	12.3	100	100	0.0	32	47	48.3	73	91	24.7	9	7	(21.2)	102	109	7.1
Construction	3,457	5,546	60.5	1,700	3,000	76.5	419	424	1.1	684	974	42.4	71	122	71.7	582	1,026	76.3
Wholesale and retail trade	12,910	18,376	42.3	6,700	10,700	59.7	994	1,218	22.5	2,611	3,145	20.5	228	338	47.8	2,376	2,976	25.3
Transportation, storage and communication	3,327	5,018	50.9	1,500	2,700	80.0	244	302	23.6	931	1,137	22.1	120	147	22.5	532	733	37.8
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	945	1,570	66.1	300	700	133.3	219	258	18.0	342	444	29.8	84	167	99.0	a	a	a
Community, social and personal services	14,397	18,317	27.2	7,200	9,400	30.6	1,132	1,329	17.4	3,408	4,220	23.8	221	304	37.4	2,436	3,065	25.8
Industry not adequately defined/reported	15	37	149.0	...	...	...	1	b	...	...	15	100.0	b	...	...	13	22	61.2
TOTAL EMPLOYED MALES	65,696	82,133	25.0	34,800	46,100	32.5	3,701	4,311	16.5	12,526	14,349	14.5	705	917	30.1	13,971	16,456	17.8
Agriculture, fishery and forestry	37,490	42,543	13.5	19,800	23,400	18.2	1,057	1,138	7.6	7,233	7,620	5.4	14	4	(68.1)	9,386	10,381	10.6
Mining and Quarrying	508	800	57.6	300	600	100.0	40	33	(17.6)	120	121	0.8	1	1	(30.0)	47	46	(2.8)
Manufacturing	5,400	8,291	53.5	2,600	4,600	76.9	479	697	45.5	1,003	1,187	18.3	174	238	37.1	1,144	1,569	37.2
Electricity, gas and water	287	310	7.8	100	100	0.0	30	42	38.8	59	75	27.1	7	6	(21.9)	90	87	(4.1)
Construction	3,208	5,230	63.0	1,600	2,900	81.3	396	404	2.1	678	957	41.2	66	114	72.8	478	856	78.8
Wholesale and retail trade	6,259	8,983	43.5	3,500	5,500	57.1	621	761	22.6	860	1,142	32.8	151	204	35.5	1,128	1,376	22.0
Transportation, storage and communication	3,194	4,729	48.0	1,500	2,600	73.3	219	267	22.0	889	1,092	22.8	101	115	14.0	485	655	34.9
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	724	1,020	40.8	300	500	66.7	142	164	15.4	232	269	15.9	50	87	72.9	a	a	a
Community, social and personal services	8,508	10,202	19.9	5,000	5,900	18.0	715	804	12.4	1,446	1,874	29.6	141	148	5.2	1,205	1,475	22.4
Industry not adequately defined/reported	8	24	214.5	...	...	...	1	b	...	...	11	100.0	b	...	...	7	13	92.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED FEMALES	38,484	51,066	32.7	17,000	25,500	50.0	1,953	2,374	21.6	7,282	8,184	12.4	369	620	68.2	11,880	14,387	21.1
Agriculture, fishery and forestry	20,617	25,111	21.8	9,200	12,600	37.0	660	600	(9.1)	2,465	2,565	4.1	3	1	(73.3)	8,289	9,345	12.7
Mining and Quarrying	135	124	(7.8)	100	100	0.0	5	4	(10.6)	8	12	50.0	0	0	(50.0)	22	8	(63.2)
Manufacturing	4,462	7,110	59.4	2,100	3,700	76.2	371	636	71.3	919	1,001	8.9	149	209	40.6	923	1,564	69.5
Electricity, gas and water	28	44	58.2	...	...	...	1	4	300.0	14	16	14.3	1	1	(16.7)	11	22	97.3
Construction	144	317	119.5	...	...	...	23	20	(15.8)	12	18	50.0	5	8	61.5	104	171	64.5
Wholesale and retail trade	6,651	9,394	41.2	3,200	5,200	62.5	374	457	22.2	1,751	2,003	14.4	78	134	71.5	1,248	1,600	28.2
Transportation, storage and communication	132	289	118.5	...	...	...	25	35	36.8	42	45	7.1	19	31	68.8	46	78	68.3
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	322	550	70.9	100	200	100.0	77	95	22.9	111	175	57.7	34	80	137.9	a	a	a
Community, social and personal services	5,889	8,216	39.5	2,200	3,600	63.6	417	525	25.9	1,962	2,346	19.6	80	155	94.4	1,231	1,590	29.2
Industry not adequately defined/reported	7	13	81.7	...	...	...	b	...	...	...	4	100.0	b	...	...	7	9	30.9

... No entry.

*/ Less than 0.1%.

**/ Brunei Darussalam is excluded, no data available.

a/ Included in Wholesale and retail trade

b/ Less than 1000

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding. Percentages were computed before rounding.

Sources of Data: Census of Population for Indonesia and Singapore.

Labor Force Surveys for Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.

TABLE D.8. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND BY SEX: 1980/1985 AND 1990

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP/ YEAR	TOTAL YEAR*			INDONESIA			MALAYSIA			PHILIPPINES			SINGAPORE			THAILAND		
	1990/1985	1990	% INC.	1980	1990	% INC.	1985	1990	% INC.	1985	1990	% INC.	1980	1990	% INC.	1985	1990	% INC.
	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	
Agriculture, fishery and forestry	55.8	50.9	(8.8)	56.1	50.5	(10.0)	30.4	26.0	(14.5)	49.0	45.2	(7.8)	1.6	0.3	(81.3)	68.4	64.0	(6.4)
Mining and Quarrying	0.6	0.7	16.7	0.8	1.0	25.0	0.6	0.6	(25.0)	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	(33.3)
Manufacturing	9.5	11.6	22.1	9.1	11.6	27.5	15.0	19.9	32.7	9.7	9.7	0.0	30.1	29.1	(3.3)	8.0	10.2	27.5
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	(50.0)	0.4	0.4	0.0
Construction	3.3	4.2	27.3	3.3	4.2	27.3	7.4	6.3	(14.9)	3.5	4.3	22.9	6.6	7.9	19.7	2.3	3.3	43.5
Wholesale and retail trade	12.4	13.6	11.3	13.0	15.0	15.4	17.6	18.2	3.4	13.2	14.0	6.1	21.3	22.0	3.3	9.2	9.6	4.3
Transportation, storage and communication	3.2	3.9	18.8	2.9	3.8	31.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.0	6.4	11.2	9.5	(45.2)	2.1	2.4	14.3
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	0.9	1.2	33.3	0.6	1.0	66.7	3.9	3.9	0.0	1.7	2.0	17.6	7.8	10.9	39.7	a	9.4	5.3
Community, social and personal services	13.8	13.8	0.0	13.9	13.1	(5.8)	20.0	19.9	(0.5)	17.2	18.7	8.7	20.6	19.7	(4.4)	a	9.4	9.9
Industry not adequately defined/reported	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.0
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED MALES	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	
Agriculture, fishery and forestry	57.1	51.8	(9.3)	56.9	50.8	(10.7)	29.6	26.4	(7.7)	57.7	53.1	(8.0)	2.0	0.5	(75.0)	67.2	63.1	(6.1)
Mining and Quarrying	0.8	1.0	25.0	0.9	1.3	44.4	1.1	0.8	(27.3)	1.0	0.8	(20.0)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Manufacturing	8.2	10.1	23.2	7.5	10.0	33.3	13.0	16.2	24.6	8.0	8.3	3.8	24.7	26.0	5.3	8.2	9.5	15.9
Electricity, gas and water	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	(33.3)	0.8	1.0	25.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.6	(40.0)	0.6	0.5	(16.7)
Construction	4.9	6.1	24.5	4.6	6.3	37.0	10.7	9.4	(12.1)	5.4	6.7	24.1	9.3	12.4	33.3	3.4	5.2	52.9
Wholesale and retail trade	9.5	10.9	14.7	10.1	11.9	17.8	16.8	17.7	5.4	6.9	8.0	15.9	21.4	22.2	3.7	8.1	8.4	3.7
Transportation, storage and communication	4.9	5.8	18.4	4.3	5.6	30.2	5.9	6.2	5.1	7.1	7.6	7.0	14.3	12.6	(11.9)	3.5	4.0	14.3
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	1.1	1.2	9.1	0.9	1.1	22.2	3.8	3.8	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	7.1	9.5	33.8	a	a	a
Community, social and personal services	12.9	12.4	(3.9)	14.4	12.8	(11.1)	19.3	18.7	(3.1)	11.5	13.1	13.9	20.0	16.2	(19.0)	a	8.6	4.7
Industry not adequately defined/reported	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.0
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	
Agriculture, fishery and forestry	53.7	49.1	(8.6)	54.4	49.2	(9.6)	33.8	25.3	(25.1)	33.8	31.3	(7.4)	0.8	0.1	(87.5)	69.8	65.0	(6.9)
Mining and Quarrying	0.4	0.2	(50.0)	0.6	0.4	(33.3)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	(50.0)
Manufacturing	11.6	13.9	19.8	12.4	14.5	16.9	19.0	26.8	41.1	12.6	12.2	(2.0)	40.4	33.7	(16.6)	7.8	10.9	39.7
Electricity, gas and water	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	(33.3)	0.1	0.2	100.0
Construction	0.4	0.6	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale and retail trade	17.3	18.4	6.4	18.9	20.3	7.4	19.1	19.2	0.5	24.0	24.5	2.1	21.1	21.5	1.9	10.5	11.1	5.7
Transportation, storage and communication	0.3	0.6	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	0.8	1.1	37.5	0.6	0.8	33.3	3.9	4.0	2.8	1.5	2.1	40.0	9.2	13.0	41.3	a	a	a
Community, social and personal services	15.3	16.1	5.2	13.0	14.1	8.5	21.3	22.1	3.8	26.9	28.7	6.7	21.7	25.0	15.2	10.4	11.0	5.8
Industry not adequately defined/reported	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PER CENT OF FEMALES TO TOTAL EMPLOYED	37.0	38.4	3.8	32.9	35.7	8.5	34.5	35.5	2.9	36.8	36.3	(1.4)	34.3	40.4	17.8	46.0	46.6	1.3
Agriculture, fishery and forestry	35.5	37.1	4.5	31.7	34.9	10.1	38.4	34.5	(10.2)	25.4	25.2	(0.8)	17.9	15.7	(12.3)	46.9	47.4	1.1
Mining and Quarrying	21.0	13.5	(35.7)	25.0	14.3	(42.8)	10.6	11.4	7.5	8.3	9.0	42.9	9.1	12.5	37.4	31.8	15.0	(52.8)
Manufacturing	45.2	48.2	6.2	44.7	44.6	(0.2)	43.6	47.7	9.4	47.8	45.7	(4.4)	46.2	48.8	1.3	44.6	49.9	11.9
Electricity, gas and water	8.7	12.3	41.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction	4.2	5.7	35.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale and retail trade	51.5	51.1	(0.8)	47.8	48.6	1.7	37.6	37.5	(0.3)	67.1	63.7	(5.1)	34.1	39.6	16.1	17.8	16.6	(6.7)
Transportation, storage and communication	4.0	5.8	45.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	34.0	35.0	2.9	33.3	28.6	(14.1)	35.1	36.6	4.3	32.5	39.4	21.2	40.2	48.1	19.7	a	a	a
Community, social and personal services	40.9	44.9	9.8	30.6	36.3	25.2	36.8	39.5	7.3	57.6	55.6	(3.5)	36.2	51.2	41.4	50.5	51.9	2.8
Industry not adequately defined/reported	48.3	35.2	(27.1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Less than 0.1%
 ** Brunei Darussalam is excluded, no data available.
 a/ Included in Wholesale and retail trade
 () No entry
 Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.
 Sources of data: Census of Population for Indonesia and Singapore
 Labor Force Surveys for Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.

TABLE D.9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY SEX
AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN ASEAN COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	YEAR	OWN ACCOUNT WORKERS		UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS		EMPLOYEES		UNCLASSIFIABLE STATUS	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	1971	14.8	22.5	0.6	7.6	82.7	63.6	1.9	6.4
	1981	7.9	5.6	0.3	1.3	89.7	84.4	2.1	8.6
INDONESIA	1980	56.0	45.0	11.6	28.7	29.4	22.2	2.9	4.2
	1989	51.3	29.1	16.5	47.3	29.8	21.0	2.8	2.8
MALAYSIA*	1980	28.5	17.2	7.0	24.8	64.5	58.0	...	...
	1988	30.2	17.3	7.0	22.5	62.8	60.2	...	...
PHILIPPINES	1981	42.1	27.0	16.0	30.6	42.0	42.4	...	...
	1990	39.3	28.1	11.1	20.9	42.4	41.2	7.1	9.8
SINGAPORE	1984	17.7	5.5	1.0	3.7	78.7	88.0	2.6	2.8
	1991	16.4	5.4	0.4	2.0	81.2	90.7	2.0	1.8
THAILAND	1982	39.7	17.4	29.4	58.6	28.3	19.5	2.7	4.6
	1988	40.3	16.8	28.2	56.0	28.8	23.6	2.6	3.6

* / Malaysian Labour Force Survey.

(. .) No entry.

Source: Statistical Compendium on Women in Asia and the Pacific, United Nations, ESCAP.
Compiled by ESCAP from ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, various years.

**TABLE E.1. YEARS IN WHICH WOMEN WERE GIVEN THE RIGHT TO VOTE
AND TO STAND FOR ELECTION IN ASEAN COUNTRIES**

COUNTRY	UPPER CHAMBER OF BICAMERAL ASSEMBLY		YEAR OF FIRST WOMAN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT
	TO VOTE	TO STAND FOR ELECTION	
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
INDONESIA	1945	1945	1949
MALAYSIA	1957	1957	1959
PHILIPPINES	1937	1937	1947
SINGAPORE	1948	1948	1984
THAILAND	1932	1932	1949

N.A./ Not applicable because there are no elections held.

Source: United Nations, Women's Indicators and Statistics Microcomputer Database (WISTAT), Version 2 (1 May 1991). United Nations Statistical Office, New York, 1993.

TABLE E.2. DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS IN PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLIES BY SEX IN ASEAN COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	ELECTION YEAR	UPPER CHAMBER OF BICAMERAL ASSEMBLY			ELECTION YEAR	TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS	UNICAMERAL ASSEMBLY OR LOWER CHAMBER OF BICAMERAL ASSEMBLY	
		TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS	NUMBER OF SEATS OCCUPIED BY				NUMBER OF SEATS OCCUPIED BY	
			MEN	WOMEN			MEN	WOMEN
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM*								
INDONESIA				1987	500		438	62
				1993	500		439	61
MALAYSIA 1/	1987/1986	69 a/	48	10	177	169	8	
	1993**	69	59	10	180	169	11	
PHILIPPINES	1987	24	22	2	200	182	18	
	1993**	24	20	4	200 a/	178	21	
SINGAPORE				1984	79	76	3	
				1993**	81	78	3	
THAILAND 2/	1987/1986	260 b/	255	5	347	335	12	
	1993**	270 b/	261	9	360	344	16	

*/ No parliament.

**/ As of June 30, 1993.

a/ Include vacancies.

b/ All appointed.

1/ Source: Election Commission of Malaysia

2/ Source: The Secretariat of the Senate and the Secretariat of the House of Representatives, Thailand.

Source: United Nations, Women's Indicators and Statistics Microcomputer Database (WISTAT), Version 2 (1May 1991). United Nations Statistical Office, New York, 1993.

TABLE E.3. STATUS OF WOMEN IN ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT AND POLITICS IN THE ESCAP REGION

COUNTRY OR AREA	ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL STAFF(% FEMALE) 1980-1989	PERCENTAGE SEATS OCCUPIED BY WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT
ASEAN COUNTRIES		
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	6	...
INDONESIA	7	12
MALAYSIA	8	5
PHILIPPINES	25	9
SINGAPORE	22	5
THAILAND	21	4
OTHER SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES		
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	...	9
VIETNAM	...	18
OTHER ASIAN AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES		
AFGHANISTAN	...	3
AUSTRALIA	30	7
BANGLADESH	2	10
BHUTAN	...	(.)
CHINA	11	21
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	...	20
FIJI	9	...
HONG KONG	12	...
INDIA	2	7
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	...	2
JAPAN	7	2
MALDIVES	10	4
MONGOLIA	...	2
NEPAL	...	3
NEW ZEALAND	17	17
PAKISTAN	...	1
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	...	(.)
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	3	2
SAMOA	19	...
SOLOMON ISLANDS	...	(.)
SRI LANKA	7	5
TAJIKISTAN	...	3
VANUATU	...	4

(.) Not applicable.

(...) Data are not available or not separately reported.

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 1993 (Table 8) as cited by Statistical Compendium on Women in Asia and the Pacific, United Nations, ESCAP.

TABLE F.1. ASEAN COUNTRIES THAT HAVE SIGNED, RATIFIED OR ACCEDED TO IMPORTANT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS ON RIGHTS OF WOMEN, PERSONS AND WORKERS

UN DOCUMENTS/ COUNTRIES	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RECEIPT OF THE INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION, ACCESSION OR SUCCESSION
1. CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN INDONESIA PHILIPPINES THAILAND	29 JULY 1980 15 JULY 1980 18 DECEMBER 1979	13 SEPTEMBER 1984 a/ 5 AUGUST 1981 8 SEPTEMBER 1985 a/
2. CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN INDONESIA PHILIPPINES THAILAND	31 MARCH 1953 23 SEPTEMBER 1953 5 MARCH 1954	16 DECEMBER 1958 12 SEPTEMBER 1957 30 NOVEMBER 1954
3. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION PHILIPPINES	7 MARCH 1966	15 SEPTEMBER 1967
4. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OF EXPLOITATION OR PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS PHILIPPINES	20 DECEMBER 1950	19 SEPTEMBER 1952
5. CONVENTION ON THE NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MALAYSIA SINGAPORE		24 FEBRUARY 1959 a/ 18 MARCH 1966 a/

a/ Declarations or reservations.

b/ Accession.

Source: Statistical Compendium on Women in Asia and the Pacific, United Nations, ESCAP.

TABLE F.2. ASEAN COUNTRIES THAT HAVE RATIFIED ILO CONVENTIONS RELEVANT TO WOMEN WORKERS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

COUNTRIES	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION CONVENTIONS
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM*	
INDONESIA	NO. 45 - UNDERGROUND WORK (WOMEN), 1935 NO. 100 - EQUAL REMUNERATION, 1951
MALAYSIA	NO. 81 - LABOUR INSPECTION, 1947
PHILIPPINES	NO. 89 - NIGHT WORK (WOMEN) (REVISED), 1948 NO. 100 - EQUAL REMUNERATION, 1951 NO. 110 - PLANTATIONS, 1958 (PART IV, MATERNITY PROTECTION) NO. 111 - DISCRIMINATION (EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION), 1958 NO. 122 - EMPLOYMENT POLICY, 1964 NO. 149 - EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITIONS OF WORK AND LIFE OF NURSING PERSONNEL, 1977
SINGAPORE	NO. 45 - UNDERGROUND WORK (WOMEN), 1935 NO. 81 - LABOUR INSPECTION, 1947
THAILAND	NO. 14 - APPLICATION OF THE WEEKLY REST IN INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKING NO. 19 - EQUALITY TREATMENT FOR NATIONAL AND FOREIGN WORKERS AS REGARDS WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS NO. 29 - FORCED OR COMPULSORY LABOR NO. 80 - PARTIAL REVISION OF THE CONVENTIONS NO. 88 - ORGANIZATION OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE NO. 104- ABOLITION OF PENAL SANCTIONS FOR BREACHES OF CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDIGENOUS WORKERS, 1995 NO. 105- ABOLITION OF FORCED LABOUR NO. 116- PARTIAL REVISION OF THE CONVENTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE ILO AT ITS FIRST THIRTY-TWO SESSIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF STANDARDIZING THE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF REPORTS BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE ILO OFFICE ON THE WORKING OF CONVENTIONS NO. 122 - EMPLOYMENT POLICY, 1964 NO. 123- MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION TO EMPLOYMENT UNDERGROUND OF MINES NO. 127 - MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE WEIGHT TO BE CARRIED BY ONE WORKER, 1967 (ARTICLE 7)

* / No reported participation.

Source: ILO Standards and Women Workers 1990, as cited in the Statistical Compendium on Women in Asia and the Pacific, United Nations, ESCAP.

