

**Instruction on
Population and Housing Census
April 1980**

**National Statistical Office
Office of the Prime Minister**

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Chapter 1

General Information

1.1 Population and Housing Census in Thailand

means interview and recording number of population characteristics of population, number of living places, and living conditions in a specified time. All people and living places of all households must be recorded within a specified area of census. The collected data are comparable to still picture of population and its residence at a moment in time. The basic data are useful for the country and agencies concerned in socio-economic development planning. In addition, the data are useful for demographic analysis and drawing population inference.

Thailand has conducted 7 population censuses and a housing census. The first population census started in 1910, then in 1919, 1929, 1937, 1947, 1960, and 1970, respectively. The first housing census started in 1970; therefore, the 1980 population and housing census was considered the 8th population census and the 2nd housing census. The first five censuses called household survey were conducted by the Ministry of Interior. The National Statistical Office has conducted the population census since the 6th census up until now.

1.2 Objectives

The 1980 Population and Housing Census is the project for implementing data collection plan of the National Statistical Office according to the 1965 Statistics Act and to the universal standard. Every country conducts population census at least every 10 years. The main aims or objectives are to:

1.2.1 know number of population, individual characteristics, and socio-economic characteristics of the population on the date of census.

1.2.2 know number and characteristics of housing, as well as, living conditions of population on the date of census.

1.3 Census Coverage

means scope of census which decides types of population and housing that must be enumerated in the 1980 Population and Housing Census

1.3.1 Population covered

- a) All Thai nationals residing in Thailand on the census date (1 April 1980).
- b) Foreign civilians who normally reside in Thailand or Foreign civilians who temporarily reside in Thailand more than three months or more before the census date.
- c) Any individuals who has normally resided in Thailand, but is away for military training, sailing, or temporarily travelling aboard.
- d) Thai civil/military/diplomatic officers and their families who normally have their Offices in foreign countries.

Population not included in the census coverage

- a) Hill tribes who have no definite living place (except those in well established village).
- b) Foreign military and diplomatic personnel and their families who have their offices in Thailand.
- c) Foreign civilians who have temporarily resided in Thailand less than 3 months prior to the census date.
- d) Refugees or illegal migrants who are staying at the migration camp according to the official order.

1.3.2 Household coverage

The coverage of household is every private household in the enumeration scope.

1.4 Procedure for the 1980 Population and Housing Census

The 1980 Population and Housing Census are divided into 3 areas:

1.4.1 Bangkok : operation is divided into 2 stages:-

Step 1 Enumerators list and enumerate basic data of members of every household. For collective households, every household must be listed in this step.

Step 2 After listing and enumeration in Step 1, enumerators hand over enumeration forms to head of groups in order to select 20% of sample households at the operating centre. Enumerators will enumerate the detailed data of population and housing after knowing that which households are included in the sample.

Population Covered

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graph TD; A[Population Covered] --> B[1. All Thai people who live in Thailand on the Census Date (April 1, 1980).]; A --> C[2. Foreign civilians who normally reside in Thailand or foreign civilians who temporarily resided in Thailand for more than three months or more before the Census Date.]; A --> D[3. Any individual who has normally resided in Thailand, but is away for military training, sailing or temporarily travelling abroad.]; A --> E[4. Thai civil/military/diplomatic officers and families who have their offices in foreign countries];
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1. All Thai people who live in Thailand on the Census Date (April 1, 1980).

2. Foreign civilians who normally reside in Thailand or foreign civilians who temporarily resided in Thailand for more than three months or more before the Census Date.

3. Any individual who has normally resided in Thailand, but is away for military training, sailing or temporarily travelling abroad.

4. Thai civil/military/diplomatic officers and families who have their offices in foreign countries

Population not covered

1. Hill tribes who have no definite residing place (if they are in the village, they must be enumerated).
2. Foreign military and diplomatic personnel and their families who have their offices in Thailand.
3. Foreign civilians who have temporarily resided in Thailand in less than 3 months prior to the beginning of the census.
4. Refugees or illegally migrants who are staying at the migration camp according to the official order.

In this step, every household of collective households is enumerated in detail without selecting sample, but not being asked about housing questions.

1.4.2 Other Municipal Areas

Listing and enumeration in other municipal areas are undertaken simultaneously without sampling households. Every family member in every household is enumerated including housing questions.

The same applies to collective households, but housing questions are not asked.

1.4.3 Non-municipal areas: operation is divided into 2 stages:-

Step 1 Enumerators list and enumerate basic data of every family member in every household in each village covered.

For collective households, every household is enumerated in this step.

Step 2 After listing and enumeration in Step 1, the enumerators hand over enumeration forms to head of groups in order to select 20% of sample households. The heads of groups assign the sample households to the enumerators to further enumerate detailed data of population and housing.

In this step, every household of collective households is enumerated in detail without selecting sample, but not being asked about housing questions.

1.5 Supervisor and Field Operators

1.5.1 Provincial Field Operation Supervisors

Provincial field supervisors are appointed by Governors. Their responsibilities are to supervise and facilitate the operation of census in their provinces.

1.5.2 District Field Operation Supervisors

District field supervisors are appointed by Chiefs of Districts or Semi-districts. Their responsibilities are to supervise and facilitate the operation of census in their districts or semi-districts.

1.5.3 Regional Statisticians

Regional statisticians are appointed from officials of the National Statistical Office. Their responsibilities are to administer training centres and assist Provincial Field Supervisors in supervising the operation of census in their statistics regions of responsibilities.

1.5.4 Provincial Statisticians

Provincial statisticians are appointed from officials of the National Statistical Office. Their responsibilities are to supervise, coordinate and administer the census operation in their provinces of responsibilities, as well as, give technical advice and suggestions on census to District Subject Matter Specialist and personnel at all levels.

1.5.5 Training Officers

Training officers are appointed from officials of the National Statistical Office. Their responsibilities are to train District Subject Matter Specialists and give technical advice and suggestions on census.

1.5.6 District Subject Matter Specialists

District Subject Matter Specialists are appointed from senior teachers of the Provincial Administrative Organizations, schools of the districts, or schools of the provinces, or lecturers at the same level from several colleges of the provinces.

Their responsibilities are to train heads of groups and enumerators, supervise technical operation, take care of the operation according to the schedule, and give advice and suggestions to District Field Supervisors in solving problems in order that the operation runs efficiently. District subject matters operate in their districts of responsibilities.

1.5.7 District Statisticians

District statisticians are appointed from officials of the National Statistical Office. Their responsibilities are to assist district supervisors and district subject matters in supervising field operation and administration under the direct supervision of district field supervisors besides provincial statisticians.

1.5.8 Heads of Groups

Heads of Groups are senior teachers of Provincial Administrative Organizations or municipality or senior university students

Their responsibilities are to supervise the operation of enumerators according to the specified procedures in the specified times in order to complete the task within the time frame, give instructions and solve problems occurring in the field operation of enumerators under their supervision.

1.5.9 Enumerators

Enumerators are appointed from teachers attached to Provincial Administrative Organizations of municipality who teach in the village or municipality schools. In Bangkok, they are students and municipal teachers.

1.6 Duties of Enumerators while Being Trained

Duties of enumerators while being trained are as follows:-

1.6.1 Attend classes and field operation practice on the days, times and venues as scheduled. Be on time and not absent.

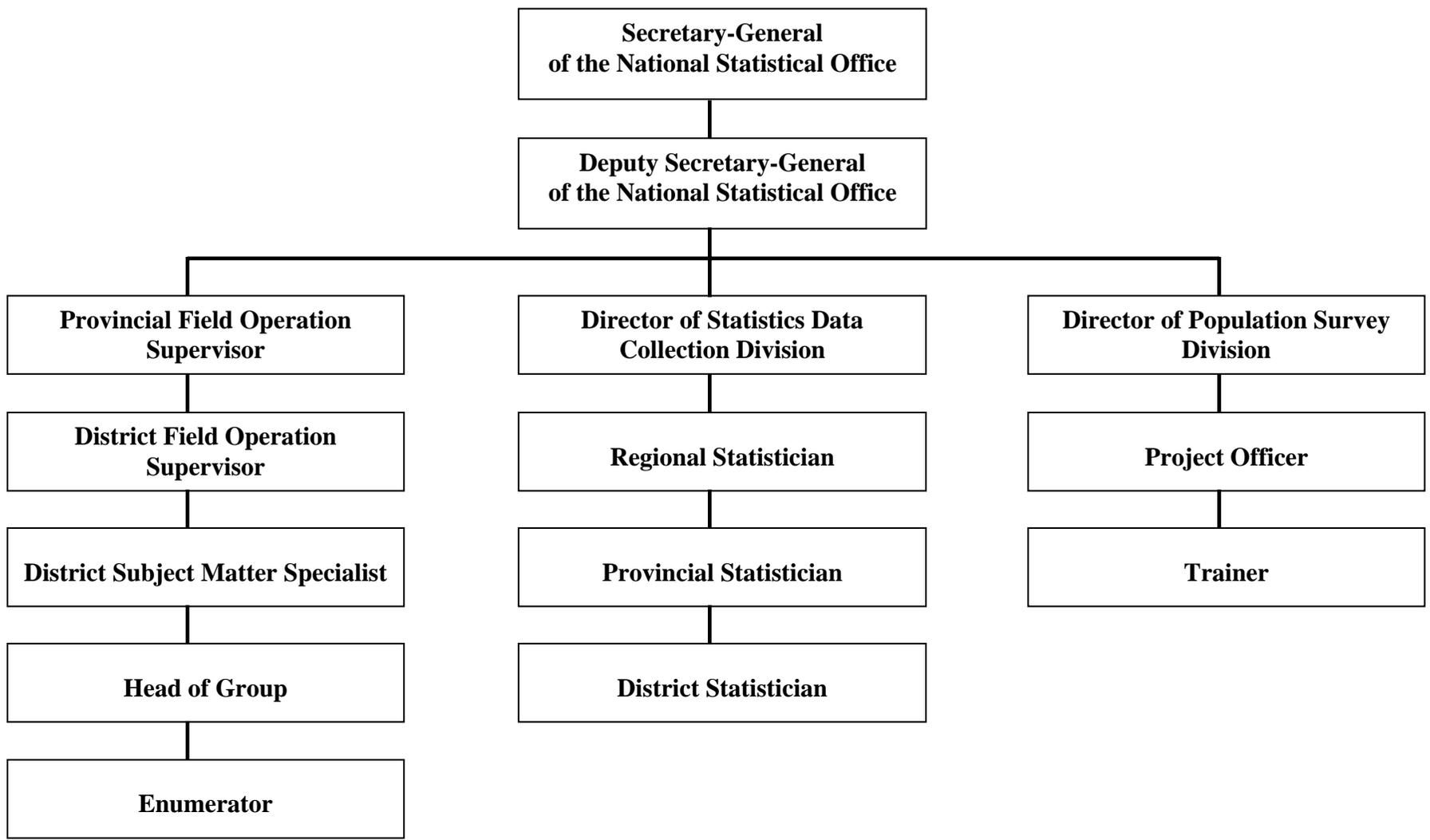
1.6.2 Receive PHC 4 – 1, stationary and census forms from district subject matters.

1.7 Duties of Enumerators while Filed Operation

1.7.1 List and enumerate all population and all households as specified in the procedure in their areas of responsibilities.

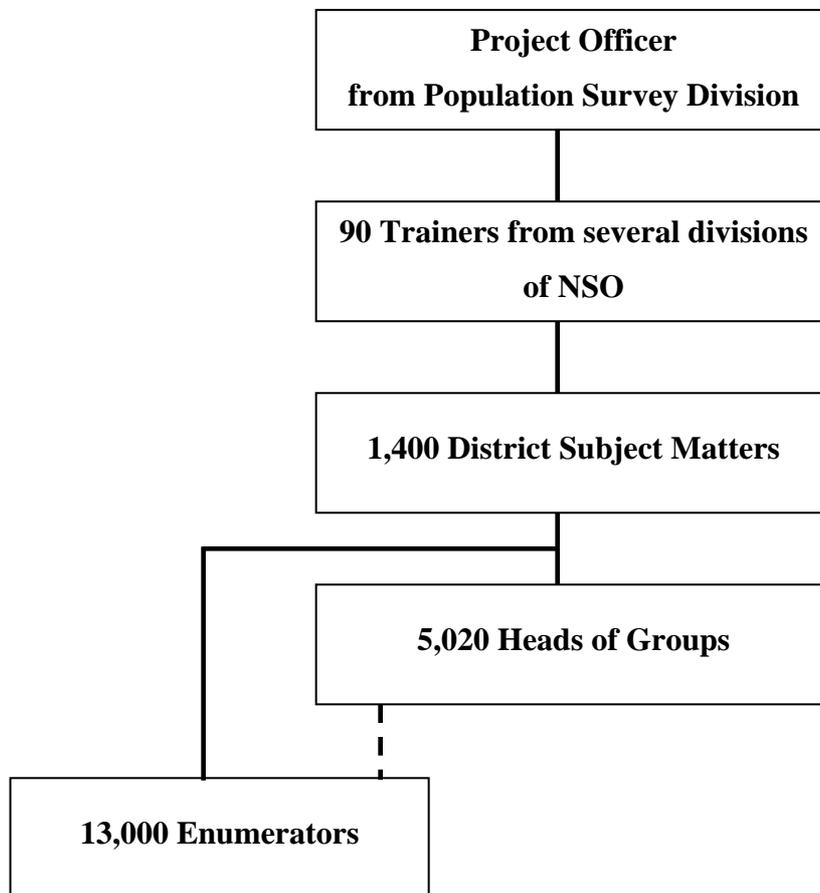
The 1980 Population and Housing Census

The Diagram of the Filed Operation of Other Provinces



The 1980 Population and Housing Census

Diagram of Training of Field Operators



Training Venue:

1. Trainers at NSO, Bangkok.
2. District Subject Matters at 12 training centers and NSO, Bangkok for 6 days.
3. Heads of Groups at districts and NSO, Bangkok for 5 days.
4. Enumerators at districts and NSO, Bangkok for 5 days.

Chapter 2

General Concept in Filed Operation

2.1 Facts collecting in the 1980 Census

Interview with heads or representatives of households at their regular living places is used as a means to collect facts in the 1980 census. Only the data about population and housing census are collected. The answers of the heads or the member of households are regarded as facts. However, the enumerators should review and check the answers given. In case that the enumerators do not understand the answers, or the answers given do not make sense, they may ask for the documents to prove e.g., birth certificate, alien certificate, etc. In doing so, the enumerators must respect the interviewees' rights in anyway.

2.2 Interview Techniques

2.2.1 General Principle in the Interview

Most of the times, people may not understand the objectives of population and housing census. They are afraid of being interviewed and thus reluctant to answer the questions leading to poor cooperation. They may give false/fake answers indicating another form of poor cooperation. If this is the case, the enumerators start their job in a disadvantage situation. There are several causes of poor cooperation e.g., being afraid of being taxed, some secrets revealed, or have no trust in the enumerators.

To gain good cooperation from people can be done through good preparation. Public relation/awareness of the census and appropriate behavior of enumerators would gain better cooperation from people. A guideline for the enumerators while interview are as follows:

- 1) Dressing/Manner and Behavior

The enumerators should dress up in the official uniform. In some place, the official uniform may not appropriate, and thus proper dress, not showing an arrogance or vivid color in the polite way may suffice.

2) Documents

The enumerators must have their Identity Cards with them at all time to identify themselves as the assigned people to work on the 1980 Population and Housing Census.

3) Rapport Building with the Interviewees

The enumerators must be polite, friendly, and well-behaved, and at the same time, they must focus on their job, use the words appropriate to social status and age of the interviewees.

2.3 Specification of Field Operators

- a. Must be honest,
- b. Must be interested and like talking to different kinds of people and be patient in work on repetitive job.
- c. Must be precise, meticulous, prudent and ready to work under the regulations of field operation.
- d. Must be able to adjust oneself to the changing environment.
- e. Personality is the most important characteristics of the enumerators. These include dressing style, gesture, and conversation. The enumerators should dress in clean clothes, dialogue with confidence and politeness.
- f. Must be serene, cool and objective.
- g. Must be clever and understand the concept and be able to follow the instructions.

2.4 Procedures for Interview

1) Self-introduction and Statement of Objectives

The enumerators receive their identity cards which must be with them almost at all time while working in order to identify themselves as the assigned people according to the 1965 Statistics Act.

The enumerators must explain to the interviewees who they are, why they come, and how the facts obtained will be used for the public benefit. This is to persuade the interviewees to see the importance of the census and to gain cooperation. An example of an introductory statement and the explanation of objectives is given below.

“I am an officer of the National Statistical Office, I would like to ask some information of people living in your house including other related information such as age, sex, educational level, occupation and also the type and characteristics of the housing. The information will be used for the government to consider for planning for elevating the living conditions of population. All information asked and obtained will be treated as confidential and will not discover as an individual.”

2) Asking question in the interview

The enumerator must try to ask the interviewee according to the wording stated in the questionnaire. In the case that the interviewee does not understand the question, then, he/she should repeat the question. If the interviewee still does not understand again, the interviewer must find some simple wording to ask, but have to be very careful that the meaning of the questions will be the same as it is given in the questionnaire. Avoid the leading question because the answer obtained will be according to the leading question that was asked.

3) Interviewees

The interviewees should be the heads or the wives of the households if possible. If asking from others, the interviewees should be someone who can give the detailed information of the household, not a child or servant who cannot give the detailed information.

4) Making an appointment for re-interview

When the heads or the wives of the households are not available to give the detailed information, the enumerators should make a new appointment on a later date indicating in the appointment form as a reminder and try to interview on the new appointment date. Give the appointment form to the neighbour or a family member and record.

5) When not gaining cooperation

If the enumerator interview any household and find out that the person living in that house has not been cooperative, for example, does not want to be interviewed, does not want to meet, or gives the answer which is known exactly that it was not true, the enumerator must try to explain the objective and the benefit of the census and must guarantee that every a sigle word obtained will be treated as strictly confidential. No individual data will be

disclosed. If the interviewee is still not cooperative, the enumerators reports to head of the group, then head of the group reports to District Subject Matter and District Filed Operation Supervisor will consider taking necessary action.

6) Reference of legal authority when not gaining cooperation

In accordance with the 1965 Statistics Act,

Section 18: To enter the house or personal office in order to fill in the questionnaire in between the time period of sunrise and sunset, with the purpose of asking for the fact or alternatively ask the household heads or the member of those households to produce evident or document in relation to the filling of those questionnaires. In this case, the head of the household or the member of such household must provide certain convenience to those officers. It is therefore that the operation officer must bear in mind at all time that the legal right is given to them in order to enter the household premises between the time period of sunrise and sunset. Entering the household of other people before or beyond these time period will not be covered by the legal right. In certain case, the household head may allow the officer to enter their houses at other times apart from the legal time given.

Section 21: All statements or numbers related to the specific person or specific case that have been filled in the questionnaire, including to the given question that needed to be asked **must be treated as strictly confidential**. It is prohibited for the operation officer according to this Statistical Act not to disclose such statement or number to anyone not having function and responsibility of working as stated in the Act, except for the benefit of investigating or interrogating for the case at which that particular person has been prosecute for the false as stated by the Act.

Section 23: Anyone who fills the statement or number in the given questionnaire when such a person has realized that those statements or number are false, or explaining or giving information or answer which are false to the operation officer or field operator according to the Section 18 will be imprisoned not more than 3 months, or will be fine up to 500 Bath, or they can be inflicted penalty of both fine and imprisonment.

Section 24: Anyone violating Section 21 must be punished for 6 months imprisonment or fine for the value of not more than 1,000 baht or both fine and imprisonment.

7) When the interviewee answer “I do not know”

In case that the interviewee answers “I do not know.” The enumerator must try to clarify the question to obtain a new answer according to what s/he wants. When the interviewee answers “I do not know” may indicate certain possibilities such as:

a) The interviewee do not understand the question and avoid answering “I do not understand the question.” The enumerator must repeat the question as well as clarify what kind of answers is needed. When the interviewee understands the question clearly, the enumerator asks the interviewee to answer the question again.

b) The interviewee requires certain time in reviewing for the answer to that particular question e.g., children ever born, number of household members etc. The enumerator must let the interviewee to review the correct answer.

c) The interviewee does not want to answer the question even though s/he knows what the answer is. The enumerator must clarify the question and make the interviewee perceives that answering the fact is not harmful to the interviewee at all as the information given will be kept strictly confidential. In addition, giving a false answer is guilty according to the 1965 Statistics Act.

d) The interviewee does not exactly know the answer at all. In this case, the enumerator must accept the answer “I do not know,” and do not try to ask a leading question or suggest answers to the interviewee. This will result in obtaining a false answer and waste of time.

Chapter 3

Definition

3.1 Population and Housing Census:

Population and housing census is collecting and gathering data in relation to the population and housing census for statistical benefit. This is done through questioning/asking of information from all units in a specified area of census.

3.2 The listing:

The listing is the act of counting the specified units and recording in the listing forms. In population and housing census, a household is specified as a unit of counting.

3.3 The enumeration:

The enumeration is interview with the head of household in order to obtain the detailed information of the persons living in the particular household, household characteristics and living conditions of the persons in that particular household. Such detailed information are recorded in the enumeration form.

3.4 Date of the Census:

This is the date given for indicating the period of counting population number and also household number at which the population of the census area are living.

The 1980 Population and Housing Census has designated the 1st April 1980 as the date of the census

3.5 Time of the Census:

This is the time given to indicate the focal point of the fact occur at “the date of the census.” In the 1980 Population and Housing Census is at 0.00 hours of 1st April 1980 (or at the 24:00 hours of 31st March 1980).

3.6 Enumeration Period:

This is the given time interval at which the enumerators are working on counting and enumeration.

3.7 Municipal Area:

A specific locality at which there has been the Royal Decree issued according to the 1953 Municipality Act appointed that particular area to be the municipality.

3.8 Sanitary Area:

Sanitary area means a specific locality that the Ministry of Interior has announced and established according to the 1952 Sanitary Act. Under the Law of Municipality, a sanitary area may be upgraded into a municipal area by issuing a Royal Decree.

3.9 Non-municipal area:

The areas outside the municipal areas; all are considered as part of a village or the whole village.

3.10 Census Area:

The given area at where the enumerators do listing and enumeration. The areas are divided into two categories:-

3.10.1 Municipal Area:

A census area in a municipal area; there are on average 200 – 300 households.

3.10.2 Non-municipal Area:

A census area in a non-municipal area is comprised of 250 – 350 households. In case of a large village, it may be part of a village. In case of a small village, it may cover the entire village or several villages. For example,

A large village means a village that consists of more than 350 households. Thus, a census may be divided into several areas.

A medium village means a village that comprises 250 – 350 households. A village is regarded as a census area.

A small village means a village that is composed of less than 250 households. Coverage of census area may include several small villages, but not greater than 6 villages, and the households in total not greater than 350.

3.11 Grouped building: Block

The grouped building refers to the sub section of the census area which is located within the municipality. The sub section is allocated for the purpose of making the counted record and the enumeration easily.

3.12 Household:

Refers to one person or many persons living in the same house. They seek for, consume, and utilize all facilities together for a living, regardless of whether they are relatives or not.

(One house may compose of one or more than one households, and members of a household may reside in more than one houses or more than one rooms, but they must be located in the same area or next door).

There are two types of households, the private household and the collective household.

3.12.1 Private Household:

Refers to the household which consisted of individuals living together. They may be, or may not be, relatives, but voluntarily live together.

Private household is divided into two types:-

a) Individual household refers to a household which comprises an individual. S/he may be owner, tenure, resident, or house sitter, who is not a member of any household in the same house, or an individual living alone in a house

Example of the single household

1. Mr.A rents a room of one family to live independently.
2. Mr.B lives alone in a house.

b) Family household refers to a household which consists of 2 or more persons living together in the same house, or part of the house. They seek for, consume, and utilize all facilities together for a living, regardless of whether they are relatives or not.

A relative family household may have any number of members. For example:

- 1) A household comprises a father, a mother, a child or children and servant(s).
- 2) A household comprises brothers and sisters, and elder brothers/sisters who take care, support and provide education for his/her younger brothers/sisters.

A non-relative family household must not have more than five members. For example: Mr.Dang lives with 4 friends. They are not relatives, but rent a house and share for living expenses and the rent.

3.12.2 Collective Household:

A household which composed of several people living together because of having certain rules or regulations which indicated that those people must live together, or needed to stay together for their own benefit.

There are two kinds of the collective household.

a) Instituted household:

A household which comprises several people living together under certain rules and regulations which indicated that they must be living together, for example:

- 1) The monks, novices, nuns, and adherents who live together in a monastery or temple.
- 2) Patients who stay in a hospital for over three-month period.
- 3) Boarding pupils and also teachers who are staying in the boarding school, medical student dormitory, nursing student dormitory.
- 4) Those who seek relieve or help assistance in the relieve institute or center and also include the care taker at such institute who is not staying at the separate housing.
- 5) Prisoners at the prison or jail.
- 6) Soldier or policeman who stay in the camp or barracks including cadet and police cadet.

b) Special household :

The special household is the household at which people live together in the same place for their own benefit such as

- 1) People who regularly or temporarily rent and stay in a room in a hotel for more than 3 months.
- 2) People rent and stay in a dormitory.
- 3) Laborers of at least 6 people or more who are permanently stay in their working place or factory where their working place or factory have arranged for them to live together.
- 4) Six or more people live together, but they are not relatives.

The households of director, managers, and staff of the collective household who stay at the separate housing in a private household e.g., jail, warder's household, Buddha followers, owners, managers, hospital directors, and hotel managers.

3.13. Head of the Household

3.13.1 Head of a private household

A person who the members of household accept and is regarded as having the highest responsibility in taking care of the welfare of the household members.

Generally, the one who is regarded as head of the households are as follows:-

- a) Husband or wife of the household of husband and wife live together.
- b) Son/daughter or husband/wife of the household in which there are parents who are old and the parents assign their son/daughter to take care of the household members' welfare.

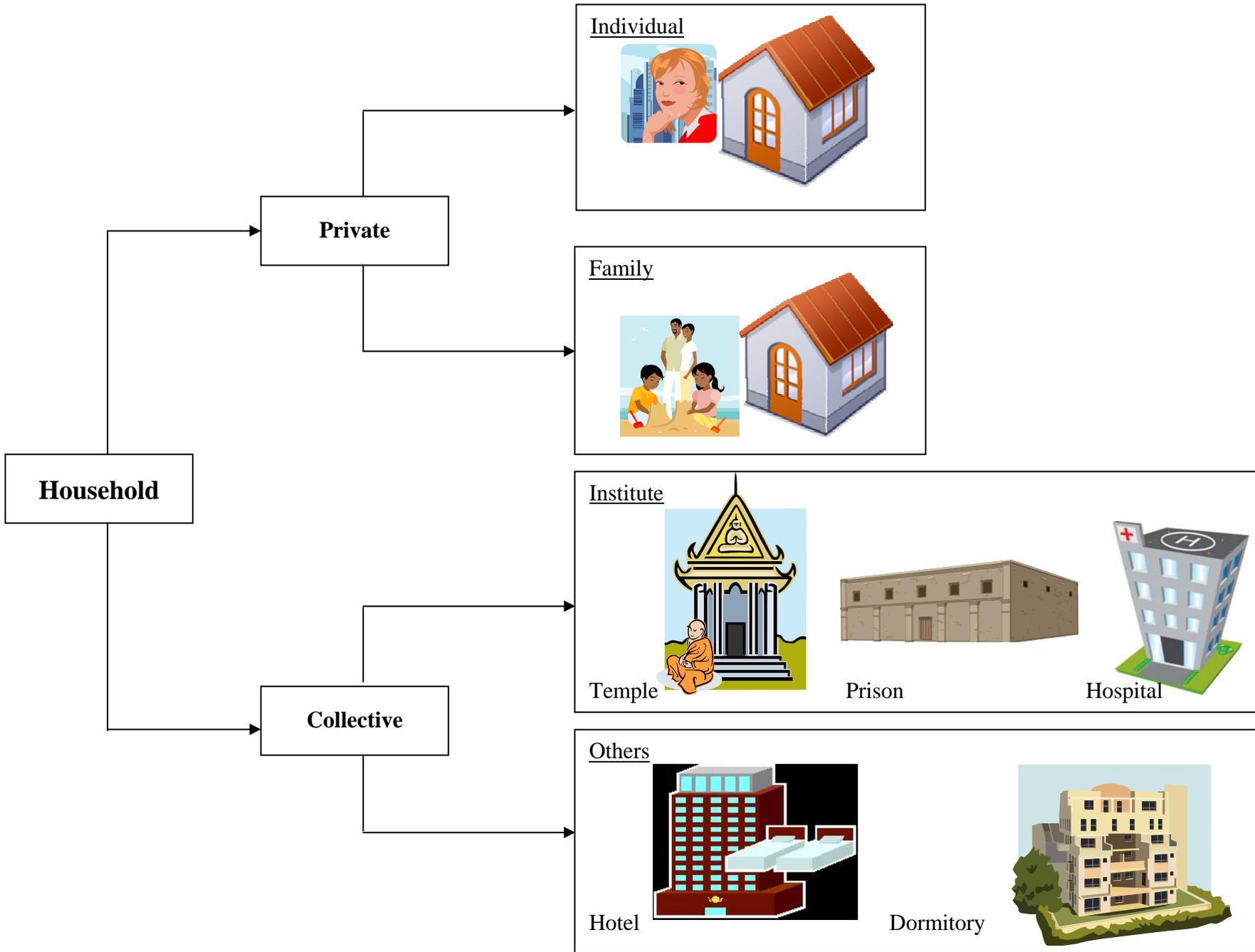
- c) Elder brothers/sisters of the family in which younger brothers/sisters live together.
- d) Senior person of the household where friends live together.

3.13.2 Head of the Collective Household:

A member of the household may be assigned as the head of the household. In case that there is an assigned head of the household, for example, abbots or foremen of factories, or the following:-

- a) One prisoner in the prison or jail.
- b) One patient in the relieve center or hospital.
- c) Head of pupils, students in the boarding schools, dormitory for students.
- d) Private soldiers or policeman in the barracks.
- g) Superintendent in the nursing student dormitories.
- h) One customer who lives for over 3 months in the hotel.

In case that there are the others who regularly live in the collective household. These people must be counted as a member of the household e.g., guardian teacher in boarding schools, dormitory managers, prison superintendents, low-ranked soldiers and policeman, factory managers etc. All these are regarded as heads of the households.



3.14. Relationship with Household Head

The relationship between the members of the household with the household head can be classified as follows:

A Private household:

Private household comprises head of the household and member(s) of the household. The member(s) of the household must be related with the household head as follows:

- a) Wife or husband,
- b) Son/daughter, step son/step daughter, foster son/foster daughter
- c) Son-in-law, daughter-in-law,
- d) Grandchildren,
- e) Father, mother, father-in-law, mother-in-law,
- f) Other relatives such as brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece,
- g) Dweller, and
- h) Servant, gardener, and driver.

A Collective household:

Generally, there is no relationship between the members of the household and the household head, but the enumerator must indicate the individual status such as monk, novice, prisoner, soldier, nurse, students, the elderly, etc.

3.15 Age

Full age, counted at the last birthday (before 1 April 1980, for the 1980 Population and Housing Census).

3.16 Regular Living Place or Usual Resident :

The place where the individual regularly live.

A Private household: a regular living place is a house that family members regularly live. Those who have several regular living places (have many houses). The following criteria may be used in deciding their regular living places.

The house which they have spent their time more than any other house.

In case that the time spent cannot be used, the house where they live on the date of the census is regarded as their regular living places.

A Collective household: Temples, barracks, prisons, the relieve center, monastery, prison, mental hospital.

3.17 Conditions of Living:

Conditions of living can be categorized into 3 groups:-

3.17.1 A permanent resident means

- a) an individual regularly lives in the house on the date of census.
- b) a new baby who was born before or at the time of the census, but s/he has not been brought to the house.
- c) an individual temporarily resides in the house for not having any permanent house to live.
- e) an individual moves in the house after the census date, intends to regularly lives in the house, and has never been enumerated.
- f) servants, labours, construction labours who have left their homes for more than 3 months and have lived in the current living place less than 3 months.

3.17.2 Temporary leaving means those who normally live in the house on a regular basis, but they have been temporarily away for less than 3 months as of the census date. These include military training, wild food picking, hunting, fishing, salesman, etc. who are not enumerated eventhough they have been away for more than 3 months.

3.17.3 Temporary living aboard means those who temporary living aboard for studying, training, etc., and have no intention to settle aboard even though they have lived aboard for more than 3 months.

3.18 Migration:

Migration means moving between villages or municipal areas within 5 years before the date of census.

Moving within the same municipal areas or villages is not regarded as migration.

Bangkok and Pattaya City are regarded as other municipal areas.

3.19 Education:

Education systems are categorized into

3.19.1 Formal education which divided into

- a) Nursery
- b) Primary education covers P1 - P4, and P5 - P7 (M1 - M3 of the old system).
Since the 1978 academic year the coverage of primary education have included P1 - P6
- c) Secondary education covers
 - Lower secondary education: MS1 - MS3 (M4 - M6 of the old system)
M1- M3 (since the 1978 academic year)
 - Upper secondary education: MS4 - MS5 (M7 - M8 of the old system)
M4 - M6 (since the 1978 academic year)

Conditions of Living

1. Permanent Residency

- An individual regularly lives in the house on the date of census.
- A new baby who was born before or at the time of the census, but s/he has not been brought to the house.
- An individual temporarily resides in the house for not having any permanent house to live.
- An individual moves in the house after the census date, intends to regularly live in the house, and has never been enumerated.
- A servant, labour, or salesman who have left their homes for more than 3 months and have lived in the current living place for less than 3 months.

2. Temporary leaving

- Those who normally live in the house on a regular basis, but they have been temporarily away for less than 3 months as of the census date.

3. Temporary living aboard

d) Adult education

Level 1 is comparable to P2 learning for 6 months.

Level 2 is comparable to P4 learning for 6 months.

Level 3 is comparable to P7 learning for 1 year and 6 months.

Level 4 is comparable to MS3 learning for 1 year and 6 months.

Level 5 is comparable to MS5 learning for 2 years.

3.19.2 Vocational Education

Before 1961

- a) Lower vocation accepts those who complete P4 learning for 3 years
- b) Upper vocation accepts those who complete M3 learning for 3 years.
- c) Higher vocation accepts those who complete M6 learning for 3 years.

Since 1961

- a) Secondary education has 2 levels:-
 - Lower secondary education (MS1 - MS3)
 - Late secondary education (MS4 - MS6) or vocational diploma.
- b) Higher vocational diploma is continuing education from MS5 of 3-year curriculum (3 ½ year for evening class) or from MS6 of 2-year curriculum.
- c) Vocational teacher training is classified into
 - Vocational Certificate in Agricultural Education of 2-year curriculum accepts those who complete MS3.
 - Primary Vocational Certificate in Mechanics, 3-year curriculum, accepts those who complete MS3.
 - Secondary teacher training
- d) Short-training course (less than one year) is vocational training for people.

3.19.3 Teaching education

- a) Certificate in Education accepts those who complete MS3 learning for 2 years.
- b) Higher Certificate in Education accepts those who complete certificate education, MS5, MS6 learning for 2 years.
- c) Bachelor Degree accepts those who complete higher certificate education, or equivalent, or diploma learning for 2 years.

3.19.4 Tertiary Education means education in university, cadet school, police cadet school, or other higher institutions at the same level of the university.

3.19.5 Other Education such as nursing (indicate the level e.g., degree, diploma, nurse assistant), arts etc. Other schools attached to other government agencies e.g., chemistry lab, train engineering, post office, low-ranked soldier school, navy school, air force school, or policeman school.

3.20 Marital Status:

The relationship of a man and a woman as husband and wife which can be classified into

- a) Single: those who have never been married.
- b) Married, those who live with their partners as husband and wife, whether they have been legally married (having marital registration), or not. During the interview, they may not live together with their husband/wife, but they still maintain such husband and wife relationship. For example, the husband is away for work in the province or abroad, they still maintain their marital status.
- c) Widowed : those whose husband/wife died and have not been remarried.
- d) Divorced : husband and wife who are legally divorced.
- e) Separated : those who have not lived with their husband/wife, but have not been legally divorced.
- f) Monk hood : the monk, novice and the priest in other religions.

3.21 Children Ever Born:

The children who live at birth even though the children have lived at a single moment after birth. For infants who are not breathing at birth is classified as death before delivery and are not counted as children ever born.

Number of children ever born means the children who live at the delivery, and still living, or surviving until the time of census.

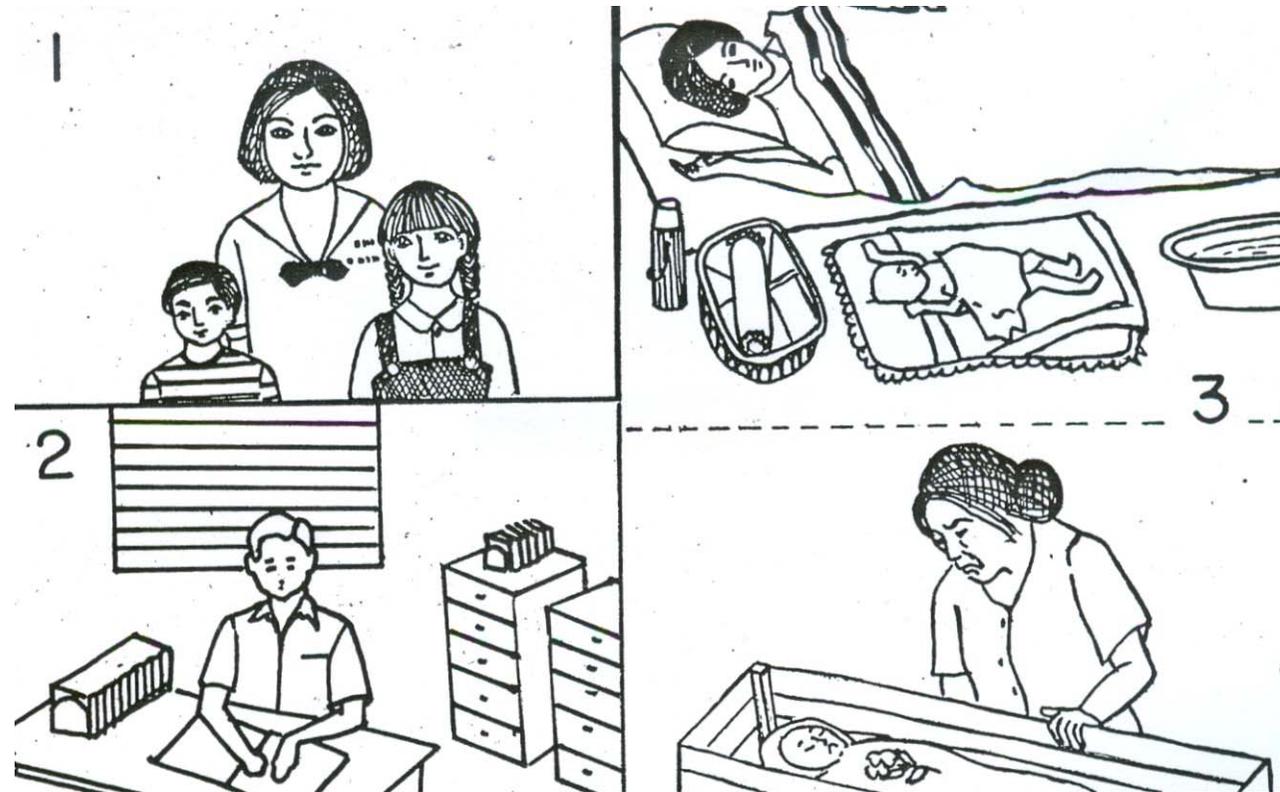
Number of children ever born excludes

- a) Children who are not breathing at birth or dead before delivery.
- b) Aborted
- c) Step son/daughter or foster son/daughter of the women.

3.22 Birth Control/Contraception:

Any practice in order to prevent pregnancy, in other words, **family planning**.

Children ever born



1. Number of children ever born in this household.
2. Number of children ever born who are living away.
3. Number of children ever born who died.

Methods of Birth Control: there are 6 methods i.e.

1. Birth control pills – they come in a pack of 20-21 tablets or sometimes 28 tablets. Oral taking every menstruation cycle.
2. Intra-uterine device or IUD – spring-shape like made of plastic. Insert into uterus to prevent from pregnancy.
3. Injection – use every 3 months. All the said methods are temporarily control and use in female only.
4. Female sterilization is a permanent birth control method for women.
5. Male sterilization is a permanent birth control method for men.
6. Others e.g. condom use, safety period practice, tablet for use in vagina etc.

3.23 Job:

A job that can fall into any following categories:-

3.23.1 A job with a return in cash or in kind e.g., food, clothes, commodity. In cash maybe paid on monthly, weekly, daily, or per piece of products basis.

2.23.2 A job with a return in any dividend forms e.g., trading of industrial factory.

3.23.3 Family business job without salary/wages or profits. Family members work as employers or self-employed entrepreneurs.

3.24 Occupation:

A regular job that one is working e.g. statistician, journalist, rural school teacher, horticulturalist, rice farmers.

3.25 Main Occupation

Means a job that one spends most of the time within a pecified period of time or refers to as

3.25.1 Main occupation within 7 days before the date of census (25-31 March 1980) means a job that one spends most of his/her time between 25-30 March 1980.

3.25.2 Last year main occupation (April 1979 – March 1980) means a job on which one spent most of her/his time between April 1979 – March 1980)

To decide which the main occupation is, there are criteria to be considered as follows:-

- a) A job that one spends more time than any other job.
- b) A job that one can earn more while spending the same time.
- c) Let the interviewee decide which is her/ his main occupation, in case that s/he spends the same time and earns the same income on the job.

3.26 Description of the Enterprise or the Type of the Working Place of the Enterprise (Industry):

The type of enterprise at which one is working e.g., Department of Internal Trade, Telephone Authority of Thailand, Bureau of Government Budget, District Office, construction company, soft drink factory, gunny bag weaving factory, retail shop, garage, restaurant, etc.

Or the type of the job that one is working e.g., rice farming, painting, transport, personal service, etc.

3.27 Status of Employment:

The status that ones are working in a working place or business. It can be divided into 4 categories:-

3.27.1 Employers mean those who run their business for profits or dividends. In running their business, they employ the others to work as employees.

Employers in this sense do not mean household employment e.g., hiring someone to cook, clean, wash, and drive, etc.

Example 1: Mr.Sombat owns a restaurant and hires Miss Samorn as a chef. Mr.Sombat is regarded as an **employer**.

Example 2: Mr.Thawatchai owns an ice factory and hires the others to work as a clerk and labor worker. Mr.Thawatchai is regarded as an **employer**.

3.27.2 Employees mean those who work for wages and get paid on monthly, daily, per piece of products basis, or surcharge for service from employers. Employees are divided into 3 categories:-

a) **Government Employees** means government officials and workers, international organizations, municipality, and local organizations.

Occupation 7 days before the Date of Census

<p>Before March 25</p> 	<p>March 25-31</p> 	<p>April 1</p>	
<p>Teacher</p>	<p>Count this occupation</p>		
<p>Government Officials</p> 			<p>The Date of Census</p>
<p>Daily labor worker</p> 	<p>Jobless</p> 	<p>Jobless</p> 	

Example 1: Mr.Pairoj is a government official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr.Pairoj is regarded as a **government employee**.

Example 2: Miss Pairoh, a public relation office, is an employee of an international organization. Miss Pairoh is regarded as a **government employee**.

b) State Enterprise Employees mean employees of government agencies, government own agencies, or companies/partnerships that the government holds more than 50% of share.

Example 1: Miss Wipaporn is the chairperson of Krungthai Bank, Saphan Kao Branch. Miss Wipaporn is regarded as an employee of a state enterprise.

Example 2: Mr.Thongdaeng is a mechanic of Glass Organization. Mr.Thongdaeng is regarded as an employee of a state enterprise.

c) Private employees mean those who are employed by private business including household employment e.g. laundry, baby sitting, cooking

Example 1: Miss Lalana is a private servant of Mr.Pairoj. Miss Lalana is working on laundry, cleaning, cooking. Miss Lalana is regarded as a private employee.

Example2: Mrs.Wipawadee owns a beauty shoop and hires Miss Duentem as a hairdresser and Miss Nawarat as a tailor. Miss Duentem and Miss Nawarat are regarded as private employees.

Example 3: Mr.Boonchu is an executive of a commercial bank. Mr.Boonchu is regarded as a private employee.

3.27.3 Private business without employee means self-employed business for profits. They may work alone or join with others for dividends, but do not employ others to run their business. They may have relatives or trainees without wages/allowance.

Example 1: Mrs.Boonme does hair perming or clothes tailoring at home alone. Mrs.Boonme is regarded as a **private business woman without employees**.

Example 2: Mr.Boonme owns electric appliances and has Mr.Niruj as a partner. They share their profits. Mr.Boonme and Mr.Niruj are regarded as **private business men without employees**.

Example 3: Mr.Koon produces handicraftd e.g., containers, baskets at home. He has Mr.Porn, a son, working along without getting paid. Mr.Koon is regarded as a **private business man without employee**.

Example 4: Mr.Daeng, his wife, and 3 children help one another to plough and transplant rice. They ask their neighbors to help in harvesting. Mr. Daeng is regarded as a **private business man without employee**.

Example 5: Miss Pismai owns a sewing machine and all sewing equipment. She has brought the clothes to sew at home. Miss Pismai is regarded as **private business women without employee**.

3.27.4 Family business assistants without wages mean assistants without wages in the agricultural activities or in business. Their household members or relatives may own and run the business, or may not own, but operate the business.

Example 1: Mr.Nikorn helps his father in the garage owned by his father. Mr.Nikorn is not getting paid or any dividen.

Example 2: Mr.Chomkiat lives in Mr.Chobsak's home helping Mr.Chobsak, his brother, without getting paid.

Both Mr.Nikorn (in example 1) and Mr.Chomkiat are regarded as **assistants without wages**. But if Mr.Nikorn and Mr.Chobsak are paid, or receive allowance, they are regarded as private employees.

Example 3: Mr.Somchai rents a paddy field and has Mr.Chatchai, his nephew, helping him without getting paid. Mr.Chatchai is regarded as family business assistants without wages.

HOUSING SECTION

3.28 House:

Building or construction structures, boats, rafts, and cars used as a living place. There may be one or more household(s) living in a house.

3.29 Living Place of a Household:

A place at which a household is used as a living place; it can be part of a house, building, or several houses in the same area.

3.30 Type of Living Place:

The descriptive characteristics of a living place where a household lives. It can be classified into the following categories:-

3.30.1 Single house means a house building in a single unit including kitchen, garage, servant house (if any). It is a living place of family members of a household.

Or several houses located in the same fence. It is a living place of family members of a household.

Thai traditional style houses consisting several houses connecting together by the corridor. It is used as a living place of a household. If each house is used as a living place of each household, it is also regarded as a single house.

Raft which is used as a single house is regarded as a single house.

3.30.2 Duplex means houses, rooms, or buildings connecting to each other. Each comprises 2 separate units and shares the wall.

3.30.3 Row house, row rooms, or row building means houses, rooms, or buildings connecting to each others for more than 3 separate units in a row. They share one side of wall, or two sides of wall. They may be one or more storeys. These include row-rafts for labor workers of the Royal Irrigation Department.

3.30.4 Flat or apartment means groups of rooms which are part of a building and using as a living place of a household. These groups of rooms must have their own kitchen or bathroom and entrance.

3.30.5 Rooms in a house means a room or more that are used as a living place of a given household. In a house, there may be more than a household and either kitchen, bathroom, entrance of its own, or share with other household living in the same rooms. These include rooms in the building that share, kitchen or entrance with other rooms within the same building.

If there is a main household which is occupied major areas of the house and other households which are part of the house, the main household is regarded as a single house while the other households are regarded as rooms within the house.

If the areas of all households are equal, then all households are regarded as rooms within the house.

3.30.6 Others type of living place means a living place of a household that does not fall into any category e.g., boat using as a living place, log raft (eventhough there is a living place on the raft, it is not counted as a raft), car using as a living place including caves, or others e.g., under the bridge, temporary construction labor workers' houses. It may be a building etc.

3.31 Living Place Using as Business Office:

A living place of a household which is used not only as a living place, but also as a business office for commerce, industry, or services e.g., newspaper shop, hairdresser shop, tailor shop, bicycle garage, restaurant, mechanic garage, etc.

3.32 Type of Living Place categorized by major material used in construction. They are:-

3.32.1 Building means construction structures using concrete, concrete block, concrete sheet, brick and cement, or brick only.

3.32.2 Semi-building means a brick house coating with cement, or concrete for ground floor, with wood for upper floor, or one part is brick/cement structure and the other part is wooden structure in the equivalent ratio. These include a house with brick/cement base and cello-crete for upper floor.

3.32.3 Wooden house means a house using wood as major material with tin roof or eathern or wooden tiles. "Major Material" in this sense considers components of a house. They are poles, floor, ceiling, wall and roof. If all these comprise more than 50% of the house, it is regarded as a wooden house.

Example: if a house has poles, floor, and ceiling made of harden wood, but has bamboo walls and grass roof. This house is regarded as a wooden house.

3.32.4 A house constructed using local temporary material

A country style house using mostly local and temporary material e.g., flax, votives grass, bamboo, stick, etc.

If a house has harden-wood poles and upper part, bamboo wall and floor with grass roof, it is regarded as a house constructing with local and temporary material.

3.32.5 A house constructing with used and decayed material e.g., used pieces of fragmented wood, used tin, etc. put together to build a house.

NOTE: 1. In case that the living place of the household are composed of several single houses. In considering for the descriptive characteristics of the living place, it should be based on the house at which the head of the household is living.

2. In case that the living place of household is a single house, but accommodates more than one households. The descriptive characteristics of the living are considered the same type for all households.

3.33 The Possession of Household's Living Place: (not including the land)

The possession of the house in which the people who live in that particular household are owner, hire purchaser, rent, or staying in that particular house without

paying the rent because it is part of the wages. In other case, the owner allows her/him to stay without paying the rent.

Owner means a person in a household holding the legal right in living in that place. In case that the buyer of the house has not been paying the whole amount of money to the seller, but transfer his property right as a mortgage at the bank and pay the bank by installment, the buyer is considered the owner of that particular place.

Hire purchasing means the buying of a living place by installment according to the written agreement made. When the payment is completed, then the buyer is considered the owner of the living place.

Rent means the person in the household stays in that place without being the owner or hire purchaser and has to pay the owner for the rent.

Staying without paying rent

a) **Because the rent is part of the wages**, in the case of officer housing, night watcher housing, factory housing, teacher housing, railway officer housing, soldier and policeman housing or the private house in which government office or private company rent it for the government officer or governmental personnel to live etc, including the living quarter in the office or in a building.

b) **Staying free of charge** means the living of a person in a house or room without paying any money.

3.34 Rental Fee:

A mount of money in which the renter buys the right in rental a building or construction structure. The rental period is specified in a given time that can be 10, 15, or 20 years. This rental fee is not included in the monthly rent.

3.35 Land property ownership:

The person in the household has the right in owning the land property.

3.35.1 Land owner means the person who has the right to own land property. In the case that the hire purchaser mortgages the land and pays the bank in installment, the hire purchaser is considered the owner of that land.

3.35.2 Hire purchasing the land means the buying of land by installment. When the payment is completed, the buyer is considered the owner of the land.

3.35.3 Renting the land means the building of a house on the land own by other(s) and pays the rented fee to the owner of the land on monthly or yearly basis.

3.35.4 Not paying the rented fee means the landlord allows a person to build a house on his land free of charge.

3.36 The Government owned land:

The land owned or occupied by the government. These comprise

1. The land on which the government agencies located, housing of civil, military, and police officers provided by the government.

2. The land taken from privates by the government or donated to the government in which the government rents to privates to construct living places.

The temples' land and royal assets are not counted as the government owned land, but counted as private land.

3.37 Rooms:

Areas in the house which are partitioned by wall, shelves, or wardrobes at least 3 sides apart from other rooms, or other areas of the house. The height of shelves or wardrobes should not be approximately lower than 1.80 m.

3.37.1 Bedrooms mean the rooms for sleeping propose only. Although in the enumeration period there is no one sleeping in the rooms, they are still counted as bedrooms.

3.37.2 Other rooms using as bedrooms mean any room that is not a bedroom such as guest room, dining room, living room, kitchen, or storeroom. If a household member is regularly sleeping in any aforesaid room, all are counted as other rooms using as bedrooms.

In the case that there are several households living together in a house, count number of bedrooms and other rooms using as bedrooms only the ones that belong to a particular household. If there is a household living in several single houses, count all bedrooms and other rooms using as bedrooms of all houses.

3.38 Appliance or Utensil in Possession:

The appliances or utensils being in use and in good condition or in the process of repair. A person may own, possess, or not have to own such utensils. All the goods which are for sale, or are being repaired in the shop or the mending shop, are not considered as utensils or appliances in possession.

All appliances, utensils, equipments, or tools which are used for performing careers such as rented vehicles, refrigerator in the drinking shop If they are also used

for private purpose, they are counted as appliances in possession. If they are not used for private purpose at all, they are not counted as utensils or appliances in possession.

Government vehicle for a particular person of high ranking position in the government, if such vehicle is used only by one person, it is counted as the utensil in possession.

Automobile refers to a private car, rented car, pick up truck, but not include a truck, freight car, coach or bus.

An Engine boat refers to a small boat with an engine mounted in the middle, or at the tail of the boat, but not includes large engine boats for goods transport.

3.39 Bathroom:

A room for body washing; it may include a toilet or separate from a toilet.

3.40 Kitchen:

A place for cooking; it can be a kitchen only, part a room in the house, any part of the house, or separate kitchen house.

Time Reference to the 1980 Population and Housing Census

1. At the time of census	0.00 hour of April 1, 1980 is used as time reference to birth and death of a person in determining whether that person is included in listing and enumeration of the 1980 Population and Housing Census, or not.
2. 7 days before the date of census	Between March 25-31, 1980 is the period of time reference to a) Occupation in the last 7 days before the date of census. b) Reasons for not working.
3. Last year	Between April 1979 and March 1980 is the period of time reference to a) Occupation in last year, b) Characteristics of jobs or type of the workplace (industry), and c) Work status.
4. January 1, 1980	is used as time reference to a) Grade attained, and b) Highest complete grade
5. The date of census	April 1, 1980 is used as time reference to all the 4 aforementioned items.

The Time of Census and Enumeration

March 31	24.00/0.00 hours	April 1, 1980
(Dead) Mr. A		Enumerate Mr. A
(Dead) Mrs. B		Enumerate Mrs. B
(Dead) Mr. C		Do not enumerate Mr. C
(Born) Baby D		Enumerate Baby D
(Born) Baby E		Enumerate Baby E
(Born) Baby F		Do not Enumerate Baby F

Chapter 4

Operation and Guidelines for Recording

4.1 Operation of the Enumerators

1. The enumerators have to enter into every building in their census areas of responsibilities to interview everyone in the households living in the buildings. Even though the buildings are in the government areas, schools, embassies, offices etc., there may be janitors, security guard or officers living.

2. Before doing listing and enumeration, when the enumerators arrive at the household to be interviewed, the enumerators must self-introduce and notify the owner or the interviewee about what they are doing and their objectives.

3. The enumerators should have their identity cards with them at all time to identify themselves and to present to the interviewees. In case that the interviewees want to verify whether they are appointed by the National Statistical Office.

4. The enumerators simultaneously do listing and enumeration household by household.

For municipal area, except Bangkok, listing and enumeration use the PHC 2 Form.

For Bangkok listing and enumeration use Columns 1 - 12 of the PHC 2 Form.

5. The enumerators must first complete listing the details of the households in the PHC 1 Form, then start to enumerate the details in the PHC 2 S (or the PHC 2).

6. For non-municipal area and Bangkok, the enumerators hand over the completed PHC 1 and PHC 2S (PHC 2, Columns 1 - 12) Form to Head of the group and check against the household registration of the census area, so that the head of the group can select the sample households.

7. The enumerators receive the PHC 2 and PHC 2S Forms enumerated and bound by head of the groups in order to enumerate the household samples. For Bangkok the enumerators revive the PHC 2 of the sample households and enumerate Columns 13 - 29 and the Housing Section. For collective households the enumerators enumerate using the PHC 2 Form for all sections, except the Housing Section.

8. The interviewees must be the household heads or household members who are mature to answer the details of the questionnaire. If they are servants or children who cannot answer the details of the questionnaire, the enumerator must make a new appointment to interview later. If the enumerators cannot ask the details from the person

living in the house all through the enumeration period because no one is at home, ask the details from the neighbors, chiefs of village, as much as possible.

4.2 Guidelines for Members of Household Enumeration

1. Private household

Type of person	Regular living place
a) Every household member who regularly lives in this house on the date of census.	House.
b) New born baby before or at 0.00 hour of April 1, 1980 who has not been brought home.	Mother's house.
c) Household members who regularly live in this house, but temporarily leave not more than 3 months as of the census date.	Regular living house.
d) Household members who temporarily leave on military training, sailing, wild material collecting, animal hunting, fisheries, sale man, farming (in case of difficulty enumerating) or temporarily leaving for aboard.	Regular living house.
e) A person temporarily moves in this house not more than 3 months as of the census date and has not any permanent house.	The house living on the census date.
f) A person who has several houses.	The one that the person has spend most of the time.
g) Students.	The living place on the census date. It can be their regular living place, father, mother, or guardian houses.
h) A person or the whole family has just moved in this house after the date of census and never been enumerated at any place before.	Current living house.

j) Servants, workers, construction workers who have left their home for more than 3 months, enumerate at their living place on the date of census even though they may not have lived there less than 3 months.	The house at which they are living on the date of census.
k) Soiders or border police on duty at their base who normally reside in private households	The house at which they regularly live.

2. The collective household Enumeration of person living in the collective household

Type of person groups	Place of enumeration	Remarks
a) Hotel guests.	Hotel.	Having been staying in the hotel for more than 3 months or intending to stay regularly.
b) In-patients staying in the general hospitals.	Hospital.	Having been staying in the hospital for more than 3 months.
c) The accused persons being jailed in police station.	Police station.	Having been jailed in the police station for more than 3 months.
d) Students living in the dormitories or boarding schools.	Dormitories or boarding schools (If it is not possible to enumerate at the aforementioned place, enumerate at their hometown.	Having been staying in the dormitories or boarding schools for more than 3 months or intending to stay regularly.
e) Orphans in hospitals	Hospital	From items e) to k) 3-month living condition does not apply.
f) The enlisted soliders or police living in the departmental or divisional camps	The departmental or divisional camps	

g) Soliders or border police on duties at their base who normally living in their departments or divisions	The department or divisional bases.	
h) In-patients staying in mental hospitals	Mental hospitals	
i) Welfare receivers in welfare supporting places	Welfare supporting places	
j) Prisoners, the persons under arrest in restricted areas	Prisons or restricted areas	
k) Monks, nuns, priests, and their followers	Temples	

Remarks: Two or more persons living in any type of the groups must be enumerated in the collective household category. If they are husband and wife with children, or without children, etc, they are regarded as a private household.

4.3 Forms Using in Population and Housing Census

1. PHC 1 Listing Form depicts locations of households, types of households, number of household members, as well as, living conditions of household members.

2. PHC 2S Enumeration Form is used for recording the detailed information on only the basic data of an individual.

3. PHC 2 Enumeration Form is used for recording the detailed information on all characteristics of the population and the housing data of each household.

4. PHC 3 Household Registration Copying Form is used to check the census data against the household registration data to identify missing households and to do additional enumeration.

5. PHC 4 – 1 and PHC 4 – 2 Assignment Forms

The PHC 4 – 1 is the form which District Subject Matter Specialists specify the census areas for the enumerators in Step 1 of the operation procedures.

The PHC 4 – 2 is the form which the heads of groups assign the sample households and the collective households to the enumerators in Step 2 of the operation procedures.

6. PHC 6 Preliminary Report Form is used for summing up the number of population and number of households including empty houses, as well as, number of households not being interviewed by categorizing as blocks or villages. The form depicts the total of each census area.

7. PHC 7 Interview Appointment Form is used when there is a problem with the interview e.g., the enumerators do not meet with those who can give the detailed information, or no one is at home. The enumerators have to leave the PHC 7 Form at their home or with their neighbors for later interview.

8. PHC 8 (Envelope) is used for enclosing all the Forms after completing blocks or villages, then hand over it to the heads of the groups.

4.4 Guidelines of Recording the Forms

1. Use black pencil in recording all PHC Forms.
2. The broken lines.....are used for recording either numbers or statements
3. Where the number must be recorded and the answer is “no,” put 0 or 00 (in case of 2 digits) e.g., number of bedrooms, number of children ever born.
4. Any item consisting of the numeric code e.g., 1, 2, 3, etc.; circle only one numeric code corresponding to the answer.
5. Put “X” when the interviewee answer “no.”
6. When the detailed information does not fall into any column to be recorded, leave the column blank.
7. Any statement specify that the code must be recorded; put the code in the or in the given column.
8. If the statements to be recorded are repeated, the statements must be recorded in characters. Don't put ‘ ’’ ’.
9. Do not put any detailed information in .

Chapter 5

Recording of the Listing Form

5.1 Objectives:

To use as an account for control over number of households in each census area and to check the completeness of the enumeration operation in the specified area, listing enumeration unit which is a household.

5.2 Description of Listing Form:

The Form depicts the locations of household, types of the households, as well as, number of household members, and it is used for selection of the sample households to be enumerated.

5.3 Listing Operation:

The enumerators must list all the households, even though they are empty houses or warehouses, government offices, or private offices in which no one live.

Municipal Area:

1. In a census area which is not divided into several blocks, the enumerators continuously enumerate all through the census area using the PHC 1 Form in one set.
2. In a census area which is divided into several blocks, the enumerators must list the blocks one by one in order, i.e., 01, 02, and 03.

Non-municipal Area

The enumerators must list the villages assigned one by one, except the large village which the enumerators are assigned to operate only part of the village.

Therefore the operation of the enumerators can be categorised into 3 cases:

1. Each census area if the census area is not divided into several blocks.
2. Each block if the census area is divided into several blocks.
3. Each village or part of the village (in case of large villages)

5.4 How to record PHC 1 Form

1. Recording the Heading

Sheet numberout ofsheets

(For this block/village)

When the enumerators start recording this block/village, record sheet numbers of all sheets respectively all through this block/village, then count all the sheets recorded at the heading and record the sheet numbers out of the total of the block/village.

For example, Sheet number ...1...out of ...3...

Sheet number ...2...out of ...3...

Sheet number ...3...out of ...3...

Location of block/village

- a) Province: record the name of the province in the operation area.
- b) Amphoe: record the name of Amphoe.
- c) Tambon: record the name of Tambon.
- d) In municipal area.....the census area no.
Block no.

In item **d)** **record only the municipal area of operation** by recording the name of municipality, the census area no. and the block no. using 2 digits (record only the census area no. when the area of operation is outside the municipal area.

e), f), g) record only the area of operation outside the municipal area.

- e) Non-municipal area/village no. Name of the village....., record the village no. using 2 digits and record the name of the village.
- f) Circle 1 if the whole village in area of operation is located in the sanitary area.
Circle 2 if part of area of operation is located in sanitary area.
- g) Name of sanitary area.....record the name of the sanitary area if circle 1 or 2 in Item f)

2. Recording the details in each column

Column 1 Date and month of listing

Record the date and month of listing only in the line number of the first household in each day. In case that the PHC 1 Form is used, DO NOT record the date and month of the listing in every line in a new sheet.

Column 2 Address number

Record the address number of every house and place under the operation area whether someone is living in it or not. The government and private offices, as

well as, rafts and cars that someone is living in it must also be recorded. For the house without address number, record the address number using the address number of the previously recorded house or the adjacent house as a reference. For example, a house without address number is located nearby the house number 27, and thus the house in question is designated number 27-01. If the next door also has no address number, they are designated numbers 27-02, 27-03, respectively. In case of movable car or boat that someone is regularly living, record the license plate of the car or boat in this column.

Column 3 Name of street, road, stream or the surrounding
Record the location of the house in every detail, these are names of street, road, stream or the surrounding. If the house or the place is named, record its name as well e.g., Petch Laor shop, Treethong road. If the listing households are located on the same street, road, or stream, record the names of street, road, stream vertically and draw a line before starting the next street, road or stream. For movable boat or car, record the location where the boat or the car is parking or the nearby place e.g., Klong Bangluong, or Taksin road nearby Pinklao hospital.

Columns 4, 5 Do the household members cook and eat together?
Column 4 and 5 are asked in order that the enumerators are able to correctly identify each household in a house because there may be 1 or several household(s) in a house. Ask “Do people in this house cook and eat together?” If all people eat together, put “ ✓ ” in Column 4. If all people do not

eat together, record number of households in the house in Column 5 (See description of household in the Definition Chapter).

Generally, if put “ ✓ ” in Column 4, it means that there is only 1 household, and if record a number in Column 5, it means that number of households in the house is equal to the number recorded in Column 5. Listing and enumeration must be done to the households in the house according to the number recorded in Column 5. Record one household per a line in the listing form.

Columns 6, 7 Types of households

If it is a collective household, put “ ✓ ” in Column 6.

If it is a private household, put “ ✓ ” in Column 7.

At the bottoms of Columns 6 and 7, calculate the total number of households of each sheet, then calculate the total number of households in the last sheet of the PHC 1 Form of each area of operation.

Column 8 Order number of households (only private households)

Record order number of households in this Column using 3 digits e.g., 001, 002, 003, etc.

For offices, empty houses, places where no one is living and collective households, DO NOT give order number of households in this Column.

In case that the interviewers are not able to record the detailed information in the first time and have to come back for the later interview, DO NOT give order number to this household until the interview is done and give the number after the last household interviewed by recording in the new line after the last household interviewed in the Listing Form.

Order number of households in this Column will be given when the detailed information in every

Column of the PHC 1 Form is known. Ordering household numbers must be run throughout the census area regardless of number of blocks or villages.

When one block/village is done, start a new PHC 1 Form without starting a new household number.

Ordering household number must be in accordance with order number of blocks e.g., Block no. 1 Household no. 001-128, Block no. 2 Household no. 129-253, etc. At the bottom of the Column 8 of the PHC 1 Form of the last sheet of block/village, record the first and the last household numbers of the block/village, then record the first and the last household numbers of the household/village on the top-right of the first page of the PHC 1 Form.

Column 10 Given and family names of the household head

Record rank (if any), title, given and family names of the household head in this Column if it is a private household. For the collective households, record the name of household e.g., Siriraj hospital, Male Student Dormitory of Chulalongkorn University etc. If it is an empty house, government or private offices, and no one is living, record “empty house” or “empty office.”

Empty house means house (See on Definition Chapter on page 30) at which no one is living on the date of census e.g., a rental house which there is no one living on the date of census, or a newly built house which no one has moved in, etc. calculate total number of “empty house” in each sheet of the PHC 1 Form at the bottom of Column 10. When the enumeration has been completed in all areas of operation which is block/village, calculate total number of empty

houses in the area of census in bottom of Column 10 of the last page in the PHC 1 Enumeration Form.

Column 11 Permanent resident(s) in this household

Record permanent resident(s) in this house such as

1. permanent resident and living on the date of census (April 1, 1980)
2. just moved in after April 1, 1980 and intend to regularly live here and never been enumerated elsewhere before.
3. temporarily live in this house not more than 3 months as of the date of census and have no house to regularly live.

Column 12 New born babies before the date of census and have not brought home

Ask "Is there any new born baby before April 1, 1980 and still away, in a hospital, or a clinic?" record the number of new born babies before the date of census and have not been brought home.

Column 13 Those who have temporarily leaved not more than 3 months.

Ask "Is there anyone who normally lives in the household, but have temporarily leaved not more than 3 months?" Record the number such as

1. Those normally live in this household, but has been away not more than 3 months as of the date of census.
2. Those on their military training leave, hunting, collecting wild material, fishery, farming that have not been enumerated elsewhere.

Column 14 Those temporarily been aboard

Ask "Is there anyone who normally lives in this household, but has been temporarily aboard?" Record the number of those normally living in this

household, but is away on the date of census due to temporarily leaving aboard (regardless of 3-month condition) in this Column.

Columns 15, 16, 17 Number of household members on April 1, 1980

Reconfirm again “There are totally....people in this house, aren’t there? Record the number of total household members in Column 15, the number of total male household members in Column 16, and the number of total female household members in Column 17.

Number of household members in Column 15

= the sum of Columns 11+12+13+14

= the sum of Columns 16+17

At the bottom of each PHC 1 Form from Columns 11 to 17 calculate total number in each Column. In the last sheet of the PHC 1 Form of each block/village calculate the grand total number of each Column.

Column 18 Remarks

Record the detailed or additional information about the household listed. For the household which have not been listed, give the reasons, the date, and time of later interview. In case that the person in that house has been away throughout the enumeration period, and the enumerator is not able to interview in detail, the house is counted as not having been interviewed house.

The houses not having been interviewed means the house which there is someone living in it, but the enumerator is not able to interview the detailed information of the persons in the house because they may be on their holidays, temporarily away. The enumerator meets only **servants or children** who

are not able to give the detailed information throughout the enumeration period, or not able to ask the detailed information from the neighbors. At the bottom of Column 18 of the PHC 1 Form of each sheet, calculate the total number of the houses not having been interviewed. And in the last sheet of area of operation, calculate the total number of “the houses not having been interviewed” in the PHC 1 Form for the grand total number of the area of operation.

Actions to be taken for the houses not having been interviewed and empty houses

1. When not being able to enumerate given house, that is not being able to complete the detailed information of the household in the PHC 1 Form in all Columns, the enumerators must take the following actions:

- a) Record the location of the house in Columns 2 and 3.
- b) Record the number of time not being able to enumerate “the ... time(s) not being able to interview in Column 18.”
- c) Having tried to enumerate for 3 times or throughout the enumeration period and not being able to take the detailed information, record in Column 18 “Not having been interviewed”
- d) Count number of the houses not having been interviewed and record at the bottom of Column 18 of every sheet of the PHC 1 Form, calculate the grand total of the houses not having been interviewed of all blocks/villages and record at the last sheet of the PHC 1 Form.

2. Empty houses

Calculate number of empty houses from Column 10 of the PHC 1 Form and record the number at the bottom of Column 10 of every sheet of the PHC 1 Form. In the last sheet of the block/village, calculate the grand total of empty houses of every sheet of the PHC 1 Form.

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Sheet no.out of
(For this block/village)

Confidential



- a) Province:..... b) District.....
 c) Sub-district..... d) Municipal area..... Census area no. Block no.
 e) Non-municipal area/Village no. Name of village
- f) The whole village is in the sanitary area1 Name of sanitary area
 Part of the village is in the sanitary area.....2

PHC 1

Enumeration Form

Date & Month	Address no.	Name of street, road, stream, surrounding	Do people in this house cook and eat together? (record in one Column only)		Type of Households (put "✓" in one Column only)		Private household		Given and family names of household head If it is a collective household, record the household name. If it is an empty house, record "empty house" If it is government or private offices which no one lives in it, record "office"	Permanent residents in this household	New born baby before the date of census and has not been brought home	Those temporarily been away not more than 3 months	Those temporarily leaved for aboard	No. of household members as of April 1, 1980 (from Columns 11-14)			Remarks
			If yes, put "✓"	If no, record no. of households	Collective	Private	Order no. of household	Letter order of household						Total	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Total																	
Total																	

Chapter 6

Recording PHC 2S and PHC 2 Enumeration Forms

Comparison of Census Data and Citizen Registration Data

6.1 Objective of Enumeration:

To interview and record the detailed information of population and housing of individuals and households.

6.2 Description of the Enumeration Form: There are 2 types of enumeration forms:

1. PHC 2S is the questionnaire enquiring only the basic detailed data of population.

2. PHC2 is the questionnaire enquiring in detail in every question about population and housing.

6.3 Operation of the Enumeration: the enumeration area is divided into 3 categories:-

a) Bangkok

Operation procedure

Step 1

Enumerators will count using PHC 1 Form and enumerate every household using PHC 2 Form (Long Form) only Column 1 - 12 of every household.

For the collective household, every household must be counted in Step 1.

Step 2

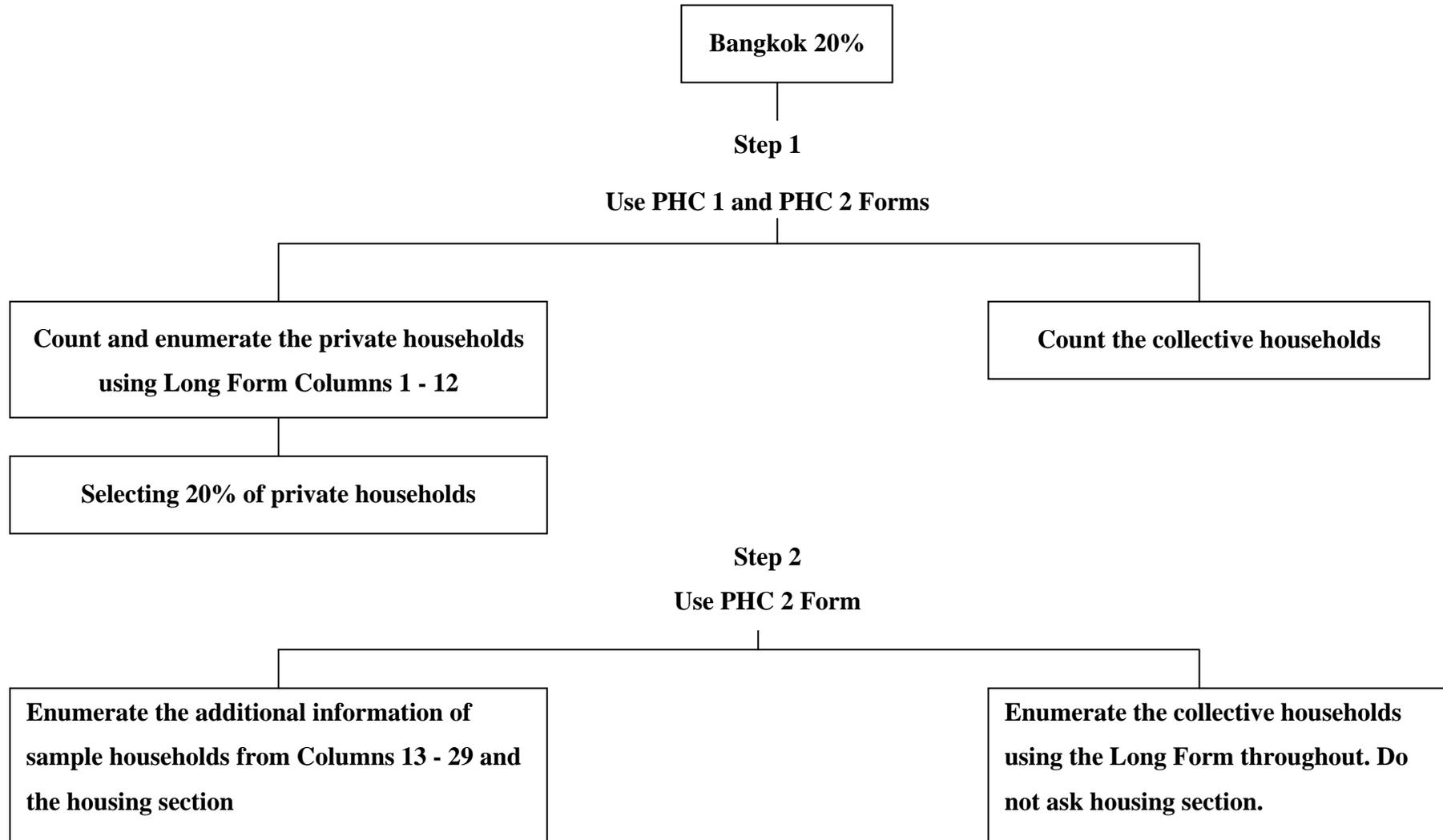
After listing and enumeration in Step 1, hand over the forms to head of the group in order to select the sample households at the operation center. When the sample households are known, bring the PHC 2 Form of the selected households to continue enumerating from Column 13 to the end of the questionnaire including the Housing Section.

In this step, enumerate the detailed information of the collective households without sampling, but do not ask the Housing Section.

b) Other municipalities

Listing and enumeration are simultaneously done in detail in other municipalities without selecting the sample households. Enumeration uses the PHC 2 Form from the beginning to the end of everyone and every household including the housing section. Do the same for the collective household, but do not ask the Housing Section.

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c) Non-municipalities**Operation Procedure****Step 1**

The enumerators list and enumerate every household of each village using the PHC 1 Form and the PHC 2S Form (Short Form) throughout the census area. Then, hand over them to head of the group in order to select sample households.

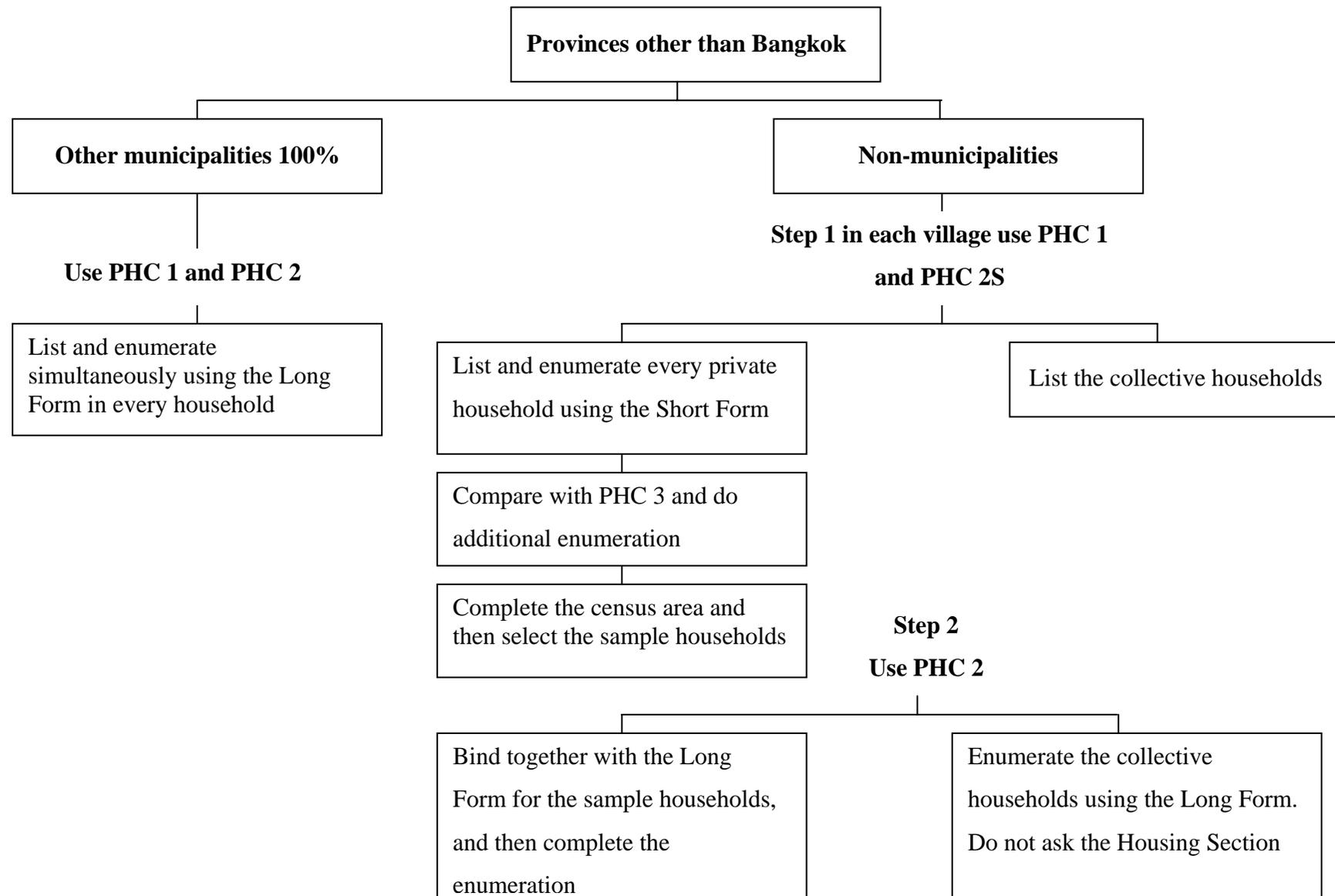
For the collective households in Step 1 the enumerators do only listing using PHC 1 Form; do not do enumeration.

Step 2

Heads of the groups select sample households. Then, bind the Short Form (PHC 1S) and the Long Form (PHC 2) together on the right of page 2 of the Long form and give it to the enumerators to do enumeration in detail from Column 13 onward through the end including the Housing Section.

For the collective household the enumerators will receive the Long Form (PHC 2) to enumerate in detail from the beginning through the end. Do not ask the Housing Section.

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6.4 How to Record the Enumeration Form

6.4.1 The PHC 2S Enumeration Form

Section 1 Location of household

Sheet no. ... out of ... of this household give sheet number on the right-top of the PHC 2S indicating sheet number out of the total number of sheets of the household. A sheet of the PHC 2S can be recorded 10 household members e.g., a house uses 2 sheets of the PHC 2S. Recording the form should be as follows:

Sheet no. ...1...out of ...2...of this household.

Sheet no. ...2...out of ...2...of this household.

Province, District, Sub-district record provincial, district, and sub-district codes as assigned by District Subject Matter Specialist and indicate in PHC 4 - 1 in e.g., province no. 56, district no. 01, sub-district no. 05.

For example,

Province	District	Sub-district
<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>	<input type="text" value="0105"/>

a) Address number, street, road, stream, the surrounding (Name of the place, if any)...

Record the detailed information on location of the household. These are the address number, names of street, road, stream, and the surrounding.

If the place has a name, record the name of the place e.g. Sirimitr shop Bumroongmueang raod, Soi Ratchasi, or 44 Klongbangluong, etc.

b) Census area number

Record the census area number as assigned using 2 digits

c) Block number

Record block number using 2 digits in municipal area only

d) Village number Name of the village

Record the village number and name of the village in Item d) non-municipal area only.

e) This house is in a municipal area Name of municipality

In sanitary area Name of sanitary Area

Non-municipality/sanitary area

make them 11, 12, ..., 20 etc. (Circle order number of the interviewee. If there are many interviewees, circle one order number only).

Columns 2 & 3 interview every household member simultaneously, then interview one by one in detail from Column 4 through the end of each line.

Column 2 Given name and family name

Record rank (if any) e.g., colonel, or title e.g., Mr., Mrs., Miss, given name and family name of the person being enumerated in order as follows:-

Head of household

Spouse

Unmarried children rank from the older to the younger, the household head's children are recorded first, followed by step children, adopted children from the oldest to the youngest.

Married children and spouse including grandchildren, record household by household if there are many households.

Father, mother, father-in-law, mother-in-law

Relatives

Residents and servants

A child without given name, record a nick name or "unnamed boy" or "unnamed girl."

Column 3 relationship with the household head

For head of the household record "Head" in Line 1, other household members record the **relationship with household** as follows: -

- Wife or husband.
- Unmarried children record "Child" from the older to the younger in order. If she/he is a step child, record, "Step child." If she/he is an adopted child, record "Adopted child."
- Married children record "Child."

- Children's spouse record "son-in-law or daughter-in-law."
- Grandchildren.
- Grandson/granddaughter-in-law.
- Father, mother, father-in-law, mother-in-law.
- Older brother/sister, young brother/sister, older uncle/aunt, young uncle/aunt, etc. and other relatives.
- Residents and servants.

Column 4 Month and year of birth

Question "May I have your month and year of birth?" record month and year of birth in Column Month and Year, respectively.

1. If the interviewee answers in a lunar calendar or the Thai zodiacal calendar e.g., Month 12 Year Rabbit, Record "12" in Column Month and "Rabbit" in Column Year.
2. If the interviewee answers in solar calendar e.g. September 2496, Record "September" in Column Month and "2496" in Column Year.
3. If the interviewee answers month of birth in solar calendar e.g., January and year of birth in the Thai Zodiacal calendar e.g., Great snake, the interviewer should ask for the year of birth. Unless the interviewee does not know the exact year of birth, the interviewer records "Great snake"
4. If the interviewee does not know the month and year of birth, mark "X" in Column Month and Year.

Remarks: If the interviewee does not remember month and date of birth of family members, ask for the household registration to verify.

Column 5 Age

Record full age by counting the last birthday before 1 April 1980 using 2-digit number in .

1. Those who are younger than 1 year old record .
2. Those who are 98 years old and over record .
3. Those who do not know the exact age, but roughly know, record according to what being answered e.g., approximately 20, record .
4. Those who tell month and year of birth in the lunar and the Thai Zodiacal calendars. The interviewer must ask and record the estimated age e.g., approximately 30, record .
5. If the age is not known, record "X" then continue asking other Columns.

Column 6 Living conditions

Record code in which corresponds to the answer of living conditions of each household member.

1. Permanent resident record code 1 for

- Those regularly live in the house and on the date of census.
- New babies who were born before the date of census and have not been brought home.
- Those moved in the house after the date of census and intend to live and not having been enumerated elsewhere.

2. Temporary leaving members record code 2 for

- Those who normally live in the house on a regular basis, but they have been temporarily away for not more than 3 months as of the date of census.
- Those leaving for military training, wild material collecting, hunting, fishery, etc. who have no opportunity to be enumerated anywhere else, even though they have left for more than 3 months.

3. Temporary living aboard record code 3 for

- Those who living aboard for studying, training, study visit, temporary work etc. without intention to live permanently aboard.

Column 7 Sex

Record code 1 or 2 in .

Record 1 for Male.

Record 2 for Female.

Column 8 The highest level of education (Ask only persons 5 years and over, or those who were born before and in 1997 (Tiger year in the Thai Zodiacal calendar)

The highest level of education means the highest or last level of education that a person attained as of January 1, 1980)

Ask “What is your highest qualification, or highest or last level of education as of January 1, 1980?” Record the highest level of education as follows:-

- a) General education program record the last final exam of level of education e.g.,
 1. Primary education P1 - P4 and P5 - P7 (M1- M3 in the old system). Since the 1978 academic year, there are 6 Grades.
 2. Secondary education
 - Lower secondary education
 - MS1 – MS3 (M4 – M6 in the old system)
 - M1 – M3 (Since the 1978 academic year)
 - Upper secondary education
 - MS4 – MS5 (M7 – M8 in the old system)
 - M4 – M6 (Since the 1978 academic year)
- b) Vocational education with teaching general program

Record the last final exam of vocational education, followed by the highest general education program in parenthesis. For example,

 - Year 1 Vocational education (P4)
 - Year 2 Advance vocational education (P6)
 - MS6 Vocational education (MS3)
 - Year 1 Technical vocational education (MS5) etc.

c) Tertiary education

Record the year completed and name of university.

For example, Year 1, Chulalongkorn University

Year 2, Thammasat University

Year 3, Ramkhamhaeng University

Year 1, Navy Cadet School

etc.

Those who obtained certificates record the name of qualification or abbreviation of the qualification. For example,

B.Sc., M.Sc.

B.A. (Education), M.A. (Education)

B.Sc. (Engineering)

B.Sc. (Dentistry)

etc.

For those who received certificate, diploma or degree in the same level but different qualifications, record only one degree. However, if a person received several degrees of the different levels, record only the highest degree.

d) Those who study religion

Record the religious qualification in this Column e.g.,

Third level religion

Second level religion

Buddhism Theology 4

Buddhism Theology 9

e) Vocational Education without general education program e.g., Certificate in Beauty, Television Fixing, Car Driving, etc. Do not record in this Column, record the qualification obtained from the general education program or vocational education in this Column as specified in Items a) – c).

f) Never been educated, or never finished up of any years record “Never”.

Columns 9 – 12 Ask those who are 11 years old and over, or those who were born before or in the year 1968 (Monkey year)

Column 9 Marital status Count the marital status on the date of census.

Ask “Let me knowif you are single, married, widowed, divorced, separated, or Buddhist monk?”

Record the marital status according to the answer corresponding to the line of the informant.

- If having been married but the status is not known, record “ever married.”
- If they are Buddhist monks, priests, novices, record “Buddhist monk.”
- If they are Buddhist nuns, ask “Have you been married?” If not, record “single.” If yes, record “ever married.”
- The marital status is not known, record “x.”
- For separate couples, if both husband and wife still maintain their marital status, but not being able to live together for any reasons (e.g., a husband has moved to work in another province and his wife has not moved together, or a husband is going aboard, etc.), the marital status of this couple is regarded as “Married.” In case that Husband is temporarily in monkhood, the marital status is “Married.”

Column 10 Last year main occupation (April 1979 – March 1980)

Ask “Let me know what you have mainly worked in last year” Record last year occupation (between April 1979 - March 1980) of the person e.g., chief police officer, construction worker, jewelers, cosmetic seller, statistician, rice carrying laborer, etc. (DO NOT record Government Service or Trader)

In case of carpenters, be specific, whether they are furniture maker or house constructor. They must have spent most of their time in last year on the aforementioned occupation.

In case that they have more than one occupations and have spent the same time on both occupations, consider the occupation that yields more income as the main occupation.

If not working at all or not having any occupation in last year, record “Did not work.”

Column 11 Type of work or type of business of the working place

(Ask only the persons whose occupations recorded in Column 10. If Column 10 is not recorded or recorded “Did not work,” DO NOT ask Column 11 or terminate the interview.

Ask “What is a kind of work in your business?, or what is your business?” Record type of business of the working place of the person in detail as much as possible e.g., sugar factory, soft drink factory, electric appliances, shop, construction company, etc. or in some case type of work are recorded e.g., rice farming, mat weaving, street vendor, or fishing, etc.

For government or private offices, record name of the department or organization e.g., National Statistical Office, Department of Interior Trading, Glass Organization, Battery Organization, Government Saving Bank, Bangkok Water Supply, etc.

Government agencies in other provinces, record name of the division or office e.g., Education Division, Regional Office of Inland Revenue, Petch Buri Public Hospital, etc.

For companies, partnerships, shops or factor, DO NOT record the name, but record type of business or work. For example, “Thai Namthip factory” record “soft drink factory,” “Thai Tricot” record “textile factory,” “Chaichana Panich” record “grocery shop,” etc.

Column 12 Work Status

Ask only the persons whose occupations recorded in Column 10 and type of business of the working place in Column 11. Ask “What is your working status?” record the working status of the person clearly e.g.,

- Employer
- Business owner without employee
- Government employee
- State enterprise employee
- Private employee
- Unpaid family worker

Language used in conversation among members of the household.....

Spoken language When 12 columns have been completed, ask the language used in conversation among members of the household “What are languages you normally speak among yourself?” record the language used on the top-right of the PHC 2S Form in Section 2 e.g., Thai, Malay, Yavee, Musor, etc. one language that mainly used in the household only.

Spoken language means the language in which the household members use for regular conversation. The language used may differ from other spoken languages which is used by the household members speak to other persons, or it can be the same language. Again, if the basic language is the same, consider the spoken language counted for the basic language only, for example, the Northern dialect, Southern dialect, Northeastern dialect all of these dialects are counted as Thai language. The Mandarin, Cantonese, Hakka are counted as Chinese language, etc.

6.4.2 PHC 2 Enumeration Form

Section 1 Location of Household record the same way as in the PHC 2S Form, except Item g) Type of Household.

Private household.....1

Institutional/Collective Household

 Temple.....2

 Prison, Jail.....3

 Social Welfare Agencies.....4

 Hospital.....5

 Boarding School.....6

 Military/Police Division.....7

Other Collective Household.

 Hotel.....8

 Dormitory and others.....9

Circle a code (1 – 9) that corresponds to types of households.

Section 2 Question on Population Columns 1 - 29

Columns 1 – 7 Ask everyone

Columns 1 and 2 record exactly the same way as in the PHC 2S Form.

Column 3 Relationship with head of the household

If it is a private household, record the same way as in the PHC 2S Form.

For the collective household, record head of the household as “Head,” other household members record the status at the moment e.g. monk, novice, follower, prisoner, under arrest, welfare receiver, servant, student, soldier, policeman, tenant, etc.

How to record Columns 4 – 7 do the same way as in the PHC 2S Form.

Column 8 The highest level of education ask those who are 5 years old or over, or those who were born before or in 1974 (Tiger year in the Thai zodiacal calendar).

Columns 9 – 12 Ask those who are 11 years old and over, or those who were born before or in 1968 (Tiger year in the Thai zodiacal calendar).

Record the detailed information the same way as in the PHC 2S Form.

Columns 13 – 15 Ask every household member

Column 13 Order of mother (private household only)

Ask “Let me know whether mother of lives in this household, or not.” If the answer is “Yes,” record order of mother (from Column 1) in corresponding to the line of child using 2 digit numbers. If “No,” record 95 in .

Column 14 Religion

Ask “Let me know.....what is your religion?” record name of the religion held e.g., If the religion held is Buddhism, record “Buddhism.”

If the religion held is Muslim, record “Muslim.”

If no religion is held, record “No religion.”

For children who cannot tell the religion, record the same religion as that of father.

Column 15 Place of Birth

Ask “Let me knowwhere were you born?”; record name of the province. If the person was not born in Thailand, record name of the country e.g., USA, UK, etc.

Columns 16 – 21 Ask those who are 5 years old and over, or who were born before and in 1974 (Tiger year in the Thai zodiacal calendar).

Column 16 The class attending (Ask those who are between 5 – 30 years old).

Ask “Are you studying as of January 1, 1980?”

- If studying, record “the class attending” clearly e.g., MS3, Year 1 of Primary Education, Year 2 of Mechanic College, Year 3 of Chulalongkorn University, Year 1 of Ramkhamhaeng University, etc.
- If not attending school or never attended elsewhere, record “No.”
- Vocational education without general education program of private schools e.g., hair dressing school, dress making school, radio fixing school, etc., record “No.”
- If the interviewee knows the person’s level of education but does not know the class, record the level of education e.g., university, vocational school, secondary school, primary school, etc.
- If the interviewee knows that the person is studying but does not know the class or level, record “studying, not knowing detail.”

Column 17 Literacy

Ask “Let me knoware you able to read and write?”

- If literate in any language, record 1 in corresponding to the line of the one being asked in this column.
- If illiterate, record 2 in corresponding to the line of the person being asked in this column.
- If the person’s literacy is not known, record “X.”

Column 18 – 21 Migration ask those who are 5 years old and over, or who were born before or in 1974 (Tiger year)

Column 18 Ask “How long have you been living in this village/municipality?” For those temporarily leaving for abroad and being there on the date of census, do not ask this column. Record “number of years” the person has been living in the village/municipality as of the date of census. If that person has lived less than 1 year, record “0.”

Columns 19 – 21 Ask only the persons recorded 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or “X” in Column 18.

Column 19 **Name of the last living province before moving into the present residence**

Ask “Could you tell me the name of the last province you had lived before moving into this place?” record “name of the province.”

If moving within the same province, record “name of the district.” If moving from other countries, “record name of the country.”

Column 20 Ask only those who migrated within Thailand.
Ask “Have you moved from the village or municipality?” If moving from the village, record 1 in corresponding to the line of the person being asked in this column.

If moving from the municipality, record 2 in corresponding to the line of the person being asked in this column.

Column 21 **Reasons for migration**
Ask “why did you moved to this place?” record the reasons for migration to the village or municipality e.g.

- Education
- Follow head of the household
- Follow husband/wife
- Looking for a job
- Job transfer
- Return to homeland
- Wedding
- Ordination
- etc.

Columns 22 – 29 Ask those who are 11 years old and over, or who were born before or in 1968 (Monkey year)

Columns 22 – 25 Ask only ever married women

Column 22 Age at first marriage

Ask “How old are you in your first marriage?” record the age of ever married women at first marriage in corresponding to the line of the women in this column.

Columns 23 -25 Children ever born (as at 0.00 hour of April 1, 1980)

Column 23 Number of children ever born in this household

Ask ever married women “Let me know..... how many of your children ever born?” record the number of children ever born who are living in the household corresponding to the line of the women being asked. If the woman has not any child ever born at all, record “00” in corresponding to the line of the woman.

Column 24 Number of children ever born who live in other places

Ask “How many of your children ever born who live in other places?” Record number of children ever born who live in other places in corresponding to the line of the woman in this column.

If the women have no children ever born who live in other places, record “00” in corresponding to the line of the woman.

Column 25 Number of children ever born who had died

Ask “How many of your children ever born who had died?” Record number of children ever born who had died in corresponding to the line of the woman in this column.

If the women have no children ever born who had died, record “00” in corresponding to the line of the woman in this column.

In case of married women without children, record “00” in Columns 23, 24, and 25, all three columns.

Column 26 – 27 Ask only women whose marital status is “married” and not older than 50.

Column 26 Birth Control

Ask “let me know either you or your husband practices birth control?”

If “Yes,” record 1 in corresponding to the line of the woman in this column.

If “No,” record 2 in corresponding to the line of the woman in this column.

Column 27 Methods of birth control Ask this column only if Column 26 is recorded 1

Ask “Let me know what the method(s) of birth control you are practicing?”

Record code(s) in corresponding to the line of the women.

- Birth control pills record 1

- IUD record 2

- Injection record 3

- Women sterilization record 4

- Male sterilization record 5

Methods other than the 5 aforementioned, record 6.

Column 28 Occupation in last 7 days before the date of census (March 25 – 31, 1980)

Ask “What have you been doing for a living in last 7 days (March 25 – 31, 1980)?” Record occupation of the interviewee between March 25 – 31, 1980 specifically e.g., electric appliances sale man, teacher of P4, principal, furniture carpenter, rice carrying laborer, servant, etc.

Do not record government services, trading, or employee because it is not specific.

Those who have more than one occupations, record only one:

1. Occupation they spent most of their time in last 7 days.
2. If they spent equal time in two occupations, record the occupation they earned more income.

In case that the interviewees have their permanent job e.g., a teacher of a public school or employee of a company:

1. In last 7 days (March 25-31, 1980) they did not work because of sickness or on annual leave, their occupations in last 7 days are their permanent occupations.
2. In last 7 days (March 25 – 31, 1980) they spent more time doing jobs other than their permanent jobs e.g. handicraft in last 7 days before the date of census, their occupations in last 7 days before the date of census are “handicraft maker.”

For those who have no permanent job e.g., rice carrying laborer, vender, in last 7 days they have not worked, their occupations in last 7 days before the date of census are “jobless.”

Those who did not work e.g., retired officers living on pension, moneylender living on interest, are regarded as “jobless” in this Column.

If the interviewees do not know the occupation of the persons in question, but know they have worked, record “work, do not know occupation”.

Again, occupation in last 7 days before the date of census of a person may be the same as, or different from, permanent occupation in last year round (Column 10).

Column 29 Reasons for not working

Ask only those recorded “Do not work” in Column 28 “Let me know why you do not work?” Record the reasons. In case that the person is jobless or has no occupation e.g.,

- looking for a job
- waiting for growing season
- doing household chore
- being a student
- old age, disability
- millionaire, millionaires

- retired officer living on pension
- monkhood
- etc.

Section 3 Questions on Housing (Ask only private household)

Questions on housing are concerned with living places of every private household in municipal area. For those outside municipal area and Bangkok, ask only the sample households.

Guideline for questioning and recording

1. Ask conditions of living place by household not by person.
2. If a household living in many houses in the same area, consider the house where head of the household lives.
3. If several households living in the same house, consider conditions of the living place of the main household, other households or conditions of living are regarded as rooms in the house.
4. In recording answer, circle one code number only. If answer is "others," specify and record the answer clearly.
5. The question that has no answer code, record statement or number in the blank on the dot line.

How to record questions on housing

H 1. Conditions of living place of household (consider the house)

Circle only one code number corresponding to the conditions of the living place e.g.

Single house/Detached house.....	1
Twin house/duplex.....	2
Row house, row building.....	3
Suites.....	4
Room within house.....	5
Boat, raft, motor house.....	6

If the living place are different from the aforementioned conditions, record the conditions of the living place in Item others specify.....

H 2. Type of living place (consider the house)

Consider the material used in construction as

- a) Permanent material such as hardwood e.g., teak wood, rubber wood, etc. and concrete, concrete block, concrete sheet, tin, brick, etc.

- b) Temporary material e.g. the material available in the local e.g. vetiver, teak leaf, bamboo, stick etc. decayed and used material e.g., used tin, pieces of wood, decayed wood.

Take the majority of body of the house into consideration using 5 important components of the house e.g., pole, floor, ceiling, wall, and roof (see Definition Chapter 3).

Circle only one code number corresponding to the type of living places.

- Brick.....1
 Combination of Brick/Cement with wood.....2
 Using permanent materials.....3
 Using materials found locally.....4
 Constructed with decayed and used material.....5

H 3. Living place using as business offices

Circle one code corresponding to the answer only

- Use as business office.....1
 Do not use as business office.....2

H 4. Possession of living place of the household (excluding land)

Ask “What is the possession status of the person in this household?” then circle a code corresponding to the answer only.

- Owner 1
 Hire purchaser2
 Rent 3
 Live without paying rent as
 it is part of salary/wages 4
 Owner allows to stay without paying rent 5

H 5. Bond money (Ask only the households circled code “3” that is “Rent” in H 4)

Ask “Do you pay bond money in renting this living place?” then circle a code corresponding to the answer only.

- Yes, I do..... 1
 No, I don’t 2

H 6. Rental fee (Ask only the households circled code “3” that is “Rent” in H 4.)

Ask “How much for the rent?” record the rent per month in the blank.....

H 7. Owner of this living place (Ask households circled code 3, 4 or 5 in H 4 that is “Rent” or “Live without paying rent”)

Ask “Who is the owner of this living place?” circle a code corresponding to the answer.

- Government agencies/state enterprise1
- Private2
- Other (specify.....)

H 8. Land ownership (Ask only households circled code 1, 2 that is “owner” or “hire purchaser” in H 4)

Ask “Is any household member own, hire purchaser, rent, or living without paying rental fee?” Circle a code corresponding to the answer.

- Owner1
- Hire purchaser2
- Rent3
- Living without paying rent4
- Other (specify

Record in the blank when the answer is other than the four aforementioned answers in Other (specify.....)

H 9. Owner of land (Ask only households circled code “3” or “4” that is “rent” or “without paying rent” in H8)

Ask “who is the owner of land that this household rent or living without paying rent” circle a code corresponding to the answer.

- Government agencies/State enterprise.....1
- Government property.....2
- Private.....3
- Other (specify

Record in the blank when the answer is other than the three aforementioned answers in Other (specify.....)

H 10. Number of bedrooms

Ask “How many bedrooms and the rooms using as bedrooms in this house?” Record number of bedrooms and the rooms using as bedrooms in the blank

In case that there are many households in a house, count only number of bedrooms and the rooms using as bedrooms of the household being asked.

If a household living in many houses, count number of bedrooms and the room using as household of all houses. If there is no bedroom, record "0." A household must have a bedroom at least. If there is no partition board/wall, record the rooms using as bedrooms "1" (See the Section of Housing, in Definition Chapter)

H 11. Drinking water

Ask "Where does the main source of drinking water come from?" Circle a code corresponding to the answer. If it comes from several sources, consider the source that the house mostly uses only one answer.

- Internal tap water (tap is inside the house) 1
- External tap water (tap is outside the house,
from public tap, or connecting house pipe
with other houses) 2
- Groundwater or public shallow well 3
- Groundwater or non-public shallow well 4
- Rain water..... 5
- River, stream, creek, waterfall 6
- Other (specify)

Record in the blank when the answer is other than the six aforementioned answers in Other (specify.....).

H 12. Water supply

Ask "Where does the main source of using water come from?" Record the same way as in H 11. In case that there are more than one main sources of using water, answer only one source that the household mostly use. For example, rain water is used, but when it is finished, water from a stream is used. In one year round, which source is mostly used.

Circle 5 if rain water is mostly used.

Circle 6 if water from a stream is mostly used, etc.

H 13. Bathing place of household members

Ask “Where do people in this household take a bath?” Circle a code corresponding to the answer.

Bathroom

- Used by this household only..... 1
- Shared with other household..... 2
- Ground, balcony, corridor..... 3
- Well, river, stream, creek, pond..... 4
- Other (specify.....)

Record the answer on the broken line..... corresponding to other when the answer is other than the aforementioned answers.

H 14. Lighting

Ask “What type of lighting is used in this household?”

Circle a code corresponding to the answer.

- Electricity..... 1
- Air pumping lamp 2
- Oil lamp 3
- Other (specify)

Record the answer on the dot line..... corresponding to Other when the answer is other than the aforementioned answers.

H 15. Type of toilet

Ask “What type of toilet facility is normally used in this household?”

Circle a code corresponding to the answer.

Flush

- Used by this household only..... 1
- Shared with other household..... 2

Latrine

- Used by this household only..... 3
- Shared with other household.....4

Pits 5

Other or none 6

H 16. Cooking place

Ask “Where does this household cook?”

Circle a code corresponding to the answer.

Kitchen

Used by this household only..... 1

Shared with other household..... 2

Ground, corridor, balcony 3

Other (specify)

Record the answer on the broken linecorresponding to Other when the answer is other than the aforementioned answers.

H 17. Use of cooking fuel

Ask “What cooking fuel is used in this household?”

Circle Code 1 if it is mainly used, and circle Code 2 if it is supplementary used.

For example, if charcoal is mostly used and electricity is supplementary used.

	Mainly used	Supplementary used
Charcoal.....	①	2
Firewood, pieces of wood...	1	2
Gas.....	1	2
Electricity.....	1	②
Other (specify.....)	1	2

None

For the households that do not use any fuel, circle “None.” .1

H 18. Possession of utensils on the date of census

Ask “Normally, does the household possess the following items?
Circle Code 1 if the household possesses it, and circle Code 2 if the household does not possess it.

Example for recording H 18 is as follows:-

	Yes	No		
Radio.....	①	2	...The household has a radio	Circle 1
Television.....	①	2	...The household has a television	Circle 1
Telephone.....	①	2	...The household has a telephone	Circle 1
Refrigerator.....	①	2	...The household has a refrigerator	Circle 1
Electric fan.....	①	2	...The household has an electric fan	Circle 1
Air conditioner.....	1	②	...The household has no air conditioner	Circle 2
Bicycle.....	1	②	...The household has no bicycle	Circle 2
Motorbike.....	1	②	...The household has no motorbike	Circle 2
Car.....	①	2	...The household has a car	Circle 1
Engine boat.....	1	②	...The household has no engine boat	Circle 2
Water pump.....	1	②	...The household has no water pump	Circle 2
Plugging machine.....	1	②	...The household has no plugging machine	Circle 2

6.5 Comparison of the Census Data with the Household Registration Data

6.5.1 Objectives

To compare list of the registered household owners being copied into the PHC 3 Form and the household heads listing in the PHC 1 Form in order to check the missing households in each village and add to the follow up enumeration.

6.5.2 Forms used in comparison

- The PHC 1 Listing Form which the enumerators have completed the entire village.
- The PHC 3 Registered Household Owner Form which the details in Columns 1 - 7 are copied from the district.

6.5.3 Villages used in comparison

- a) A village with a household number of 250-350 is equal to a census area.
- b) A large village with several census areas. The District Subject Matter Specialist will decide which villages will be used in comparison.

6.5.4 Implementing staff

- a) The staff provided by the district will copy the household location, list of the registered household owners, and number of household members in the household registration from the district in Columns 1 - 7 of the PHC 3 Form.
- b) Heads of groups keep the PHC 3 Form of the village under their area of responsibilities and control the comparison. The heads hand over the PHC 3 Form to the enumerators when the first step of enumeration of the entire census area has been completed.
- c) The enumerators make comparisons and interview sub-district chiefs, village chiefs, or those who can give the details, and enumerate the missing households to complete the enumeration.

6.5.5 Making comparisons

Step 1 compare the items copied in the PHC 3 Form with the items listed in the PHC 1 Form. The results of comparisons are categorised into:

a) Comparable

- **In case that locations of households** in Columns 2 and 3 of the PHC 1 Form correspond with those of the PHC 3 Form, and **given and family names of the household heads** in Column 10 of the PHC 1 Form correspond with **given and family names of the household heads** in Column 4 of the PHC 3 Form, put “ ✓ ” in Column 8.

- In case that locations of the households do not correspond with locations of houses, but given and family names of the household head correspond with the house owners, put “ ✓ ” in Column 8.

b) Incomparable

- In case that locations of households in the PHC 1 Form correspond to those of the PHC 3 Form, but names of the household heads in the PHC 1 Form do not correspond with the house owners in the PHC 3 Form, put “ ✓ ” in Column 9 of the PHC 3 Form.

- In case that locations of houses do not correspond with name of the household heads, put “ ✓ ” in Column 9 of the PHC 3 Form.

Step 2 All house owners fall in the “incomparable” category and have “✓” in Column 9 will use the interview with sub-district chiefs, village chiefs, or assistants to village chiefs.

- a) If the house owners still live in the villages, put “✓” in Column 10.
- b) If the house owners died or moved out of the villages, put “✓” in Column 11.
- c) If the house owners have never lived in the villages, put “✓” in Column 12.

Step 3 The missing households follow-up

1. Look at list of the house owners with “✓” in Column 10 “the house owners still live in the villages.”

a) Check against the PHC 1 Form for the entire village whether that house owners are enumerated, or not, because the names of the house owners and the name of the household heads may be different, but they may live in the same house. If this is the case, record in Column 13, “Enumerated Household Number...(Order of household in Column 8 of the PHC 1 Form).

b) The enumerators enumerate the additional details of the address number and road as specified in the PHC 3 Form by listing and enumeration the details in the PHC 1 and PHC 2S Forms (or the PHC 2 Form if they are sample households). Give the order of the households after the last household in the PHC 1 Form. When the additional enumeration is done, record in Column 13 of the PHC 3 Form, “Additional enumeration is done Household Number.....”

2. “The house owners died or moved out of the villages” , put “✓” in Column 11. Ask village chiefs whether anyone lives in the house instead, record the name of the one live instead in Column 13, and check against the PHC 1 Form.

a) If the house owners, as well as, his family members are already enumerated, record in Column 13, “Enumerated Household Number....”

b) If the ones live instead are not enumerated, the enumerators enumerate the additional details of the address number and road as specified in the PHC 3 Form by listing and enumeration the details in the PHC 1 and PHC 2S Forms (or the PHC 2 Form if they are sample households). Give the order of the households after the last household in the PHC 1 Form. When the additional enumeration is done, record in Column 13 of the PHC 3 Form, “Additional enumeration is done Household number.....”

At the end of the PHC 3 Form, record the name of the one who gives the details regarding the comparison, as well as, her/his position, cross other positions. When the enumerators have done with comparison and follow-up, put her/his name and the date and month at the end of the PHC 3 Form as evidence.

Chapter 7

Use of Map in Listing and Enumeration

7.1 Benefits of Map in Listing and Enumeration

- 7.1.1 Be able to know the boundary of the operational area.
- 7.1.2 Be able to use the map as a tool for checking the operational area of responsibility of the operational officers to ensure the correctness of the operation all through the period of listing and enumeration.
- 7.1.3 Be able to use for recording and completing the operation, as well as, checking the missing or duplicating operation.

7.2 Types of Maps

There are 2 maps for use in the 1980 Population and Housing Census only in Bangkok, municipal area, and large villages. They are categorised into 2 types:

7.2.1 Census area map: it is the map which shows the boundary and area of operation of each enumerator.

7.2.2 Overall census area map: the map which show the boundary and the location of all census areas in each municipal area. There are totally 118 municipalities and 18 – 22 Bangkok Metropolises.

7.3 Map Description

7.3.1 Census area map

- 1) is a large-scale map of 1 : 1,000 to 1 : 3,000.
- 2) a sheet of the census area map shows the boundary of a census area in each area. It may be, or may be not, divided into a block or several blocks.
- 3) The details in the census area map depend on the evidence used. It can be a map, a sketch, or an aerial photograph. The sketch depicts the boundary of geographic limit such as rivers or streams, canals or creeks, railways, streets, roads, avenues, footpaths, fences, buildings, houses, as well as, the name of routes and the address numbers. (If it is an aerial photograph, the details of all geography can be seen. The clear drawings of the aerial photograph are the specified census areas or blocks with their names).

- 4) The boundary of a census area is depicted in the map by an orange line, except that, if any side of the census area border is shared with any government administrative area, it is depicted by the line color of the government administrative areas as follows:-

Green lines depict the boundary of municipal area.

Red lines depict the boundary of sub-district administrative area.

Blue lines depict the district administrative area.

- 5) The border lines of blocks within the census area are depicted in violet.
- 6) The geographic limit is used in defining the census areas and blocks. these are streets, roads, avenues, footpath, fence, river, creeks, railways, etc. Their names are given (If any).

In case that there is no geographic limit to define the census area or block, broken lines will be used as references.

If there are houses falling on the broken lines, the houses will be identified which the census area they belong.

If the census area border is shared with the government administrative area (e.g. municipality) which geographic limit is not thoroughly used and the boundary of one side of the census area is the limit of the municipality at which it is not assigned with geographic description, but show only a straight line from one post to the other post. In case that, the straight line passes any house (which can be private or collective households) or any building, or part of its area, the buildings and all areas of the houses are regarded as the municipal area, eventhough the buildings are located outside the municipal area. In this case the households and their areas are clearly indicated in the map.

- 7) In all the sides of the boundary, or at each conner of the census area or block, the details of the houses and important markers, as well as, the address numbers, or the name of owners (if there is no address number), are indicated. In some census area maps, almost all of the buildings and houses are shown.
- 8) Size of a census area: 200 - 300 houses

- 9) Code of a census areas is depicted by a 2-digit number written in orange and surrounded by a circle. The code is located in the middle of the census area. For code of blocks or group of blocks, it is also depicted by a 2-digit number written in violet and located in the middle of the block or group of blocks.

For example, code of the census area and blocks or groups of blocks

- a) Census Area 1, there are 2 groups of blocks, the code can be written as follows:
- 01-01 or ED 01 BK 01 means group of blocks number 1 in the census area number 1.
- 01-02 or ED 01 BK 02 means group of blocks number 2 in the census area number 1.
- b) Census Area 2, there are 3 groups of blocks, the code can be written as follows:
- 02-01 or ED 02 BK 01 means group of blocks number 1 in the census area number 2.
- 02-02 or ED 02 BK 02 means group of blocks number 2 in the census area number 2.
- 02-03 or ED 02 BK 03 means group of blocks number 3 in the census area number 2.

7.3.2 Overall census area map

- 1) The scale of the map is 1: 4000 – 1: 15,000 on average.
- 2) An overall census map shows a municipality in the provinces other than Bangkok, or a district in Bangkok.
- 3) In the overall census area map, only the details of geographic description such as streets, roads, avenues, rivers, railways, government offices, etc., and administrative areas are shown.
- 4) In the overall census area map, the boundary of an administrative area is separated by lines. The administrative area is divided into several operational census areas. A census area code is given to each census area and block or group of blocks. All area codes in the overall census area map must correspond to those of the census area map if they are the same area.

7.4 The Steps at which the Census Area Map and the Overall Census Area Map will be Used by the Enumerator

7.4.1 Before enumeration

The enumerator will have to bring the census area map, the one in which it is given to her/him for operation, and compare with the overall census area map in order to make sure that s/he will be travelling to the right operational area. When arriving at the operational area, the enumerator must examine the direction of the geographic area, the boundary of the census area and groups of blocks indicated in the map. If those shown in the maps are not the same, the enumerator must report to her/his head of the group and District Subject Matter Specialist to seek for ways of solving the problem before the enumeration starts.

7.4.2 During enumeration

- Use the map to assist the enumerator in examining the area of her /his responsibility only. This is to prevent the missing census area, or enumeration in the overlapping census area. For listing and enumeration, the enumerator must follow the existing households in the geographic area under the census area, not the details of habitat shown in the map.
- Use the map to assist operation and recording to complete each area of groups of blocks.
- In all the census area maps, the enumerator must mark “X” and date at the position s/he starts to work, draw arrows to indicate the direction of her/his walk and point the arrow head to the next stop until s/he is back to the starting point. The same apply to groups of blocks.

7.4.3 After enumeration The enumerator must hand over the census maps, questionnaires, and administrative form to head of the group.

7.5 Reading and using the map

There are 3 important components in reading and using the maps: -

1. Mark/sign

Mark/sign	Description
	Country boundary (black)
	Provincial boundary
	District boundary (blue)
	Sub district boundary (red)
	Village boundary (brown)
	Sanitary boundary (yellow)
	Municipality boundary (green)
	Permanent road
	Literate road, earth road
	Pavement
	Railway track and bridge
	Temple, Church, Mosque
	House, row house
	Monk's residence, government officer's house, school
	Barn, storehouse, warehouse (kitchen)
	Newly built house, house under construction
	Chicken pen, duck pen, pigsty
	Dam
	Coastal line and island
	Governor's office, district/sub-district office
	River, canal
	Boundary line of the census area
	Boundary line of groups of blocks

2. Scale

The scale being used in all the maps is the approximate or rough scale in order for the user to be able to roughly compare what is shown in the geographic map. Scale means the ratio between the distance in the map versus the real distance in the locality in which they have the same unit. For example, one of the census map has a scale of 1 : 1000, meaning that, a unit of an object shown in the map is down-sized to 1,000 times of the reality for convenient use of the map. If the enumerator wants to know the distance between 2 points, suppose it is 5 c.m. in the map, that means in real geographic the distance between the two points is 50 metres.

3. Direction

Most of the maps show the sign of the direction in which it is similar to arrow pointing to the North. If it is a map without the sign of the direction, the enumerator must adjust the map with the place or the area where he is locating as much as possible. The upper portion of the map is the North, therefore the East is on the right hand side.

When the direction in the map is known, the next step is to find the position where the enumerator is locating, and try to adjust the map and the reality so that all the details in reality and the details in the map are truly corresponded. To do this the user of the map will be able to indicate the geographical locality from the map with precision.

7.6 Problem Solving in the Boundary of the Census Area

In any circumstance, the enumerators are not allowed to change the boundary of the census area whether it is a change in the municipality, or the geographic has changed from those shown in the map. The enumerator must consult with her/his head of the group.

Chapter 8

Working Procedure of the Enumerator

8.1 The Working Process of the Enumerator

8.1.1 The operational area which is located outside the municipal area

After termination of the training program, the District Subject Matter Specialist will assign the work and hand over all the writing material, the census forms, as well as, other administrative forms to the enumerator. The details of each census area of each enumerator are given in the PHC 4 – 1 Form.

Working procedure of the enumerator in listing and enumeration

Step 1

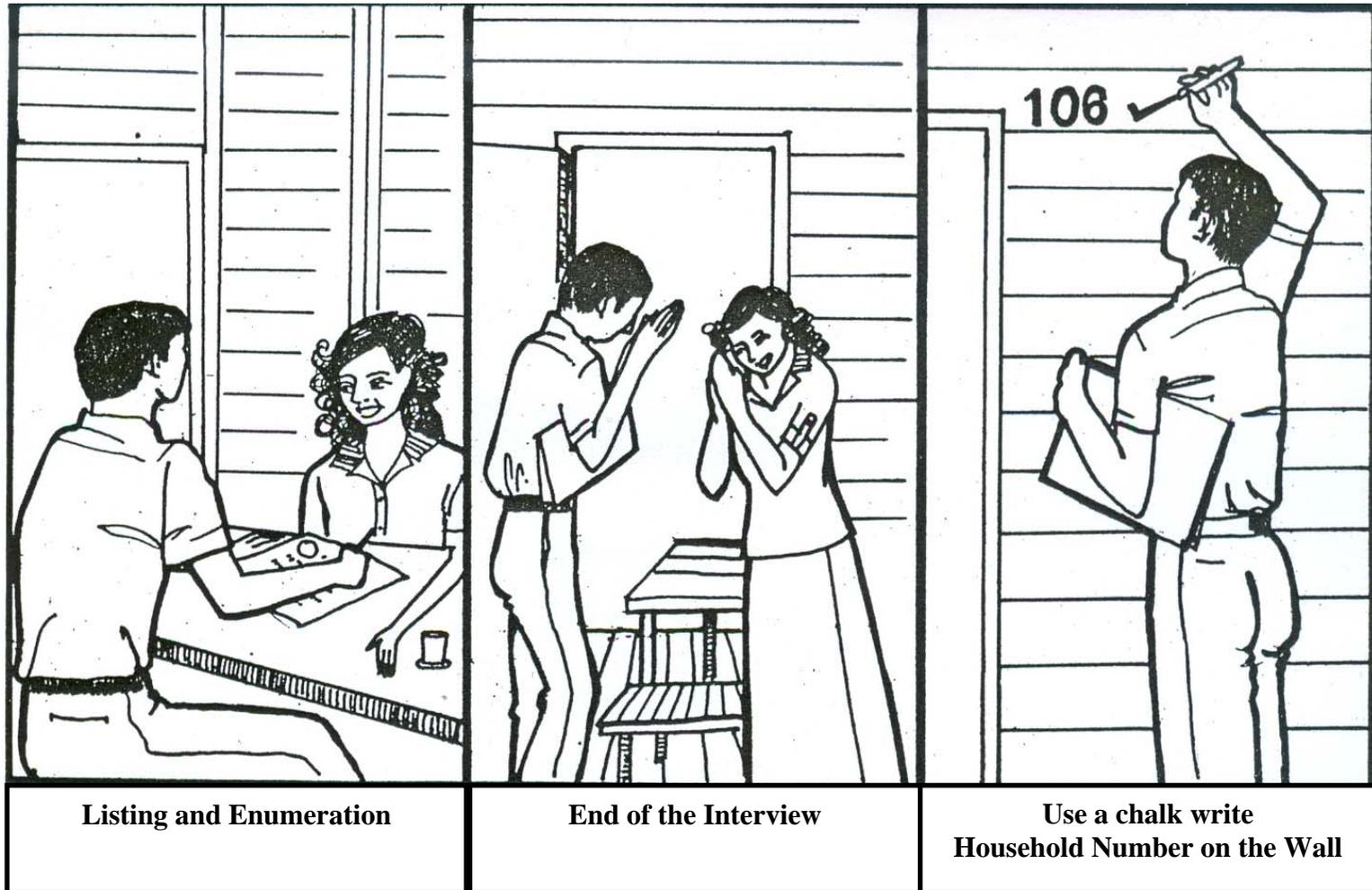
1. When arriving at the villages, contact chief of the sub-district, or chief of the village in order to request for cooperation and convenience in field operation.
2. Check the boundary of the census area or village of her/his responsibility before starting the listing and enumeration by assigning the starting point and walking direction.
3. Do listing and enumeration using the PHC 2S Form of all household and every household member within the enumeration.
4. Do not call for the meeting of the villagers to do listing and enumeration. Alternatively, DO NOT request chief of the village to do so.
5. When completing listing and enumeration, **use a chalk to write the household number and put “✓” in front of the house where it is clearly seen** e.g., **015 ✓** in order to know that the household was enumerated.
6. Consult head of the group when the problem arises and report on the operation as scheduled.
7. During the operation if there is a problem or constraint at which the work can not be done, report the problem to head of the group immediately.

8. When the listing and enumeration of the entire census area is done in Step 1, hand over the listing and enumeration forms to head of the group in order to select the sample households.
9. Head of the group hand over the PHC 3 Form (copied household registration) to the enumerator in order to compare and do additional enumeration according to the comparison stating in Item 6.5 of Chapter 6 (only the census area indicating that the comparison must be made).
10. Calculate the total numbers of the households and of the population in Preliminary Report Form (the PHC 6 Form) and check for the correctness.

Step 2

1. When head of the group has selected the sample households, put the PHC 2S Form together with the PHC 2 Form (Long Form) so that the enumerators will use them for enumeration of the sample households only.
2. When the enumerators receive the PHC 2 Form (Long Form) from head of the group, s/he will complete the Long Forms in details for all assigned sample households and all collective households.
3. When the enumeration of the sample households has been completed, the enumerators check number of the completed Forms and the items recorded for correctness and completeness, then hand over them to head of the group, as well as, record in the PHC 4 – 2 Form as evidence for submission.

Operation after Listing and Enumeration



Listing and Enumeration

End of the Interview

**Use a chalk write
Household Number on the Wall**

8.1.2 The operational areas within the municipal area and in Bangkok Metropolis

After termination of the training program, the District Subject Matter specialist assigns the work including hands over all the writing material, the listing and enumeration forms, and other administrative forms to the enumerators. The details of the operational area of each enumerator are indicated in the PHC 4 – 1 Form.

Working procedure of the enumerator in listing and enumeration

Step 1

1. Check the boundary of the assigned operational area using the census area map to indicate her/his area of responsibility before starting listing and enumeration, then specify the starting point and the walking direction.
2. Do listing and enumeration using the PHC 2 Form of every household and every household member (for Bangkok at this stage enumerate only Columns 1 – 12 of the PHC 2 Form, and count/list collective households only).
3. When completing listing and enumeration, use a chalk to write the household number and put “✓” in front of the house where it is clearly seen e.g., 020 ✓ in order to know that the household was enumerated.
4. Consult head of the group when the problem arises and report on the operation as scheduled.
5. When the listing and enumeration of the entire assigned census area has been completed, collect all the forms and check for the correctness and completeness, then hand over the listing and enumeration forms to head of the group (for Bangkok head of the group must select the sample households and assign the enumerator to do enumeration in Step 2 as detailed in the PHC 4 – 2 Form).
6. Calculate number of total households, number of population in Preliminary Report Form (the PHC 6 Form).
7. For enumerators of municipalities other than Bangkok, when completing Stage 6 field operation has been completed.

Step 2 (Bangkok only)

1. When head of the group has selected the sample households, s/he will hand over the PHC 2 and PHC 4 – 2 Forms of the sample households to the enumerator for listing in further details of the sample households.
2. When the enumerator has received PHC 2 Form from head of the group, s/he will simultaneously do listing of the collective households and the sample households in the entire census area.
3. When the sample households and the collective households of the entire census area have been enumerated, check the correctness and completeness, then hand over all the forms to head of the group together with the PHC 4 – 2 Form as evidence for submission.

8.2 Checking for the PHC 2S Form (PHC 2 Columns 1 – 12)**8.2.1 Non - municipal area and Bangkok****a. Checking for the PHC 2S Form (PHC 2 Columns 1 – 12) when the listing and enumeration has been completed.****Step 1**

1. Check the PHC 2S Form whether all the households have been listed as in the PHC 1 Form. If there is any household has not been enumeration, it must be completed.
2. Check the number of household members in the PHC 2S Form. It must be equal to those of recording in Columns 15, 16, and 17 of the PHC 1 Form.
3. Check whether the numbers of household members recoding on the cover corresponds with the numbers of household members recording in Column 2 including the total number of male and the total number of female.
4. If there is the detail in any column that has not been recorded, the enumerator must go back and ask for it.
5. In Bangkok, check the PHC 2 Form as with the PHC 2S Form for Columns 1 – 12.

b. Checking for the PHC 2 Form (Long Form) when the enumeration has been completed

1. Check whether number of the Long Form corresponds to number of the assigned sample households in the PHC 4 – 2 Form.
2. Check whether all items in the form have been filled in, if not the enumerator must go back to interview and complete the form.
3. Check whether all collective households have been enumerated as indicated in the PHC 1 Form in Step 1, if not, the enumerator must go back and complete the form.

c. The operation after listing and enumeration

1. Summarize the results of enumeration in Preliminary Report Form (the PHC 6 Form)
2. Collect all forms and maps (if any), check the numbers and record the numbers on the envelope (the PHC 8 Form).
3. For the census area in non-municipal area and Bangkok, give order number of households according to Column 8 of the PHC 1 Form when the enumeration of the sample households has been done (Step 2) before head of the group hands over to District Subject Specialist.
4. The enumerator must hand over her/his identity card and the leftover forms to head of the group when her/his assignment is done.
5. In case the enumerator knows later that there are missing households or individuals in the village s/he resides, the enumerator must enumerate and send the enumeration form directly to the Provincial Statistician.

8.2.2 Municipal Area

a. Checking for the PHC 2 Form when the enumeration has been completed.

1. Check whether number of households the PHC 2 Form corresponds to those of recording in the PHC 1 Listing Form. If there are missing households, they must be enumerated.

2. Check whether numbers of household members recording on the cover of the PHC 2 Form cover is equal to those of recording in Columns 15, 16, and 17 of the PHC 1 Form. If not, check against each other and correct it according to the PHC 2 Form.
3. Check whether the number of household members recoding on the cover corresponds with the number of household members recording in Column 2 including the total number of male and the total number of female.
4. If there is the detail in any column that has not been recorded, the enumerator must go back and ask for it.

b. The operation after listing and enumeration

1. Summarize the results of listing in Preliminary Report Form (the PHC 6 Form).
2. Collect all the forms and maps, check the numbers, and record the number on the envelope (the PHC 8 Form).
3. Submit all the forms in the envelope to head of the group.

Chapter 9

Recording and Using Administrative Forms

9.1 PHC 4 – 1 Form

(Assignment, Operation Report, and Submission Form)

Objectives: -

- To assign operational areas and operational periods, as well as, hand over necessary tools for use in listing and enumeration to enumerators.
- The enumerators report the operational results to head of the group when the entire census area has been completed. Each group of blocks/village must be reported on the barriers/obstacles to do listing or enumeration (If any) in order to solve the problems at the first step.
- The enumerators gather all the Forms using in the operation in Step 1, enclosed them in the brown envelope(s), record the details, and hand over them to head of the group.

Use of PHC 4 – 1 Form

A set of the PHC 4 – 1 Form comprising 3 copies of the PHC 4 – 1 is used for a census area/group of blocks/village. Each copy is held by people as follows:-

PHC 4 – 1 Copy 1 is held by District Subject Matter Specialist.

PHC 4 – 1 Copy 2 is held by head of the group.

PHC 4 – 1 Copy 3 is held by enumerator.

The District Subject Matter Specialist assigns the enumerators to work on the details in Section 1 of the PHC 4 – 1 Form, then signs and dates the date of assignment. The head of the group signs and dates the date of acceptance, and the enumerator signs the assignment.

For **Section 1** in a set of the PHC 4 – 1 Form (3 copies of the PHC 4 – 1) the statement in three copies must be identical. Each copy is kept by the District Subject Matter Specialist, the head of the group, and the enumerator.

Section 2 and 3 the enumerator records the details and hand over all the assignments enclosed in the envelope to head of the group. The head of the group check the details and selects the sample households to assign the enumerator to do enumeration in Step 2 (This applies to the area outside the municipal area and Bangkok only). The head of the group copies the details in Section 2 and 3 from the sheets held by the enumerator onto her/his own copy in order to monitor the progress of the operation and the barriers/obstacles that might happen to the enumerator under her/his supervision. The head of the group hand over all of the completed copies (3 Sections) of the enumerator to the District Subject Matter Specialist for examination.

How to Record PHC 4 – 1 Form. There are 3 sections in the PHC 4 – 1 Form.

Recording the Form Head. For the operational area in the municipal area, record name of province, district, sub-district, as well as, code number of the census area and group of blocks. For the operational area outside the municipal area, record the number of census area, village number, and name of the village.

Example of recording the form head in the municipal area

Province ...Samutprakarn...

5	6
---	---

 District ...Muang...

0	1
---	---

 Sub-district ...Paknam.....

7	1
---	---

 Census Area No. ...

0	1
---	---

 Group of Blocks ...01...Village No. Village Name

This group of blocks/villages is

- a. in municipal area Name of Municipality ...Muang
 Samutprakarn...
- b. entirely in sanitary area

--	--

 } Name of Sanitary Area
- c. partly in sanitary area

--	--

 }
- d. outside both municipal and sanitary area

Example of recording the form head outside the municipal area (This village is partly in the sanitary area)

Province ...Samutprakarn...

5	6
---	---

 District..Bangbore..

0	2
---	---

 Sub-district ...Bangbore.....

0	1
---	---

 Census Area No. ...

0	4
---	---

 Group of BlocksVillage No.03... Village Name ...Klonglakwat...

This group of blocks/ villages is

- a. in municipal area Name of Municipality
- b. entirely in sanitary area } Name of Sanitary Area ...Bangore...
- c. partly in sanitary area }
- d. outside both municipal and sanitary area

Section 1 Job Assignment

1. Record given name and surname of the assigned enumerator.
2. Record starting and ending dates of listing and enumeration.
3. Record number of households the enumerator can do the listing and enumeration in a day.
4. Record number of forms and material handing over to the enumerator according to the details in Item 4 of Section 1.

The District Subject Matter specialist signs and dates the date of assignment, the head of the group signs and dates the date of submission. The enumerator signs her/his name and dates the date of acceptance.

Section 2 Report on the Operation

The enumerator records the starting and ending dates of operation for particular group of blocks/village. If the assignment cannot be done as scheduled as in Section 1, give the reasons for not being able to do so in the explanation.

Section 3 Job Submission

The enumerator records and checks the correctness of number of forms in the envelope. For the operational area that maps are provided, it must also be recorded, as well as, total number of the envelopes containing the forms for the group of blocks/village. The enumerator signs her/his name and dates the date of submission. The head of the group signs and dates the date of acceptance.

For the operational area in the municipal area (Except Bangkok), there is only one step of operation. Therefore, job assignment and report on the operation use the PHC 4 – 1 Form only. DO NOT use the PHC 4 – 2 Form until Section 3, Job Submission. When the enumerator and the head of the group have signed the forms, the head of the group hands over them to the District Subject Matter Specialist.

The District Subject Matter Specialist signs and dates the date of examination, and then hands over them to the District Statistician Officer who will gather and hand over them to the National Statistical Office.

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**PHC 4 – 1
Job assignment,
operation report,
& job submission**

Province District.....
 Sub district Census Area No....Block No.....
 Village No.Name of Village.....
 This group of blocks/village
 a. in municipal area Name of Municipality.....
 b. entirely in sanitary area } Name of Sanitary Area
 c. partly in sanitary area }
 d. outside both municipal area and sanitary area

Section 1 Job Assignment

1. Name of Enumerator

2. Starting Date.....April 1980
Ending Date.....April 1980

3. No. of Households being listed and enumerated in
a day

4. No. of Census Forms and Other documents
given:-
 a. Map.....
 b. PHC 1.....
 c. PHC 2.....
 d. PHC 2 S.....
 e. PHC 6.....
 f. PHC 7.....
 g. Brown Envelope.....

Signature.....
 (District Subject Matter Specialist)
 Date.....Month.....1980

Signature.....
Head of Group (Hand over)
 Date.....Month.....1980

Signature.....
Enumerator (Receiver)
 Date.....Month.....1980

Section 2 Operation Report

Actual Starting Date.....April 1980
 Actual Ending Date.....April 1980
 Explanation (if the assignment is not done as
 scheduled).....

Section 3 Job Submission

a. No. of Map.....
 b. No. of PHC 1.....
 c. No. of PHC 2.....
 d. No. of PHC 2 S.....

Total Number of the envelopes containing the
 Forms of this village/group of blocks.....

Signature.....
Enumerator (Hand over)
 Date.....Month.....1980

Signature.....
Head of Group (Receiver)
 Date.....Month.....1980

Signature.....
(District Subject Matter Specialist)
 Date.....Month.....1980

9.2 PHC 4 – 2 for the Area Outside the Municipal Area and Bangkok Only

(Assignment, Operation Report, and Submission Form)

Objective: to assignment the job after the head of the group has selected the sample households to the enumerator to do listing and enumeration in details of the sample households and collective households in the entire census area.

USE of Forms: A set of the PHC 4 – 2 Form comprising 3 copies of the PHC 4 – 2 per a census area/group of blocks/villages. Each copy is held by people as follows:-

PHC 4 – 2 Copy 1 is held by District Subject Matter Specialist.

PHC 4 – 2 Copy 2 is held by head of the group.

PHC 4 – 2 Copy 3 is held by enumerator.

The head of the group assigns job in Step 2 to the enumerator by specifying the details in Section 1 of the PHC 4 – 2 Form. The details specified in 3 copies in Section 1 of the PHC 4 – 2 Form must be identical.

The enumerator records Section 2 and 3 of the PHC 4 – 2 Form. When done, hand over the Forms and other forms to the head of the group.

How to Record PHC 4 – 2 Form. There are three sections in the PHC 4 – 2 Form.

Recording the Form Head Record names of province, district, and sub-district and code number of the census area, as well as, group of blocks/village number, name of the village of the operational area of the group of blocks/villages.

If the operational area is in municipal area, put “✓” in of a. and record name of municipality.

If the operational area is entirely inside sanitary area, put “✓” in of b. and record name of sanitary area.

If the operational area is partly inside sanitary area, put “✓” in of c. and record name of sanitary area.

If the operational area is outside the municipal area and the sanitary area, put “✓” in of d. and record name of sanitary area.

Section 1 Job Assignment Record

1. Given name and surname of the assigned enumerator.
2. Starting and ending dates of listing and enumeration of the sample households and the collective households.
3. Number of sample households and collective households being listed and enumerated.
4. Number of several forms and maps (if any). Head of the group signs and dates the date of assignment and the enumerator signs and dates the date of acceptance.

Section 2 Operation report (Step 2) the enumerator records starting and ending dates for the group of blocks/village. If the assignment cannot be done as scheduled in Section 1, give the reasons for not being able to do so in the explanation.

Section 3 Job Submission the enumerator records number of forms used in the operation in Step 2 in Section 3, number of envelopes containing the Forms used for the particular group of blocks/village, and sign and dates the date of job submission, as well as, hands over them to head of the group. The head of the group then examines for the correctness, signs and dates the date of acceptance.

Remarks: For the sample households being enumerated in Step 2, insert them in the envelope received in Step 1. Ensure that the household numbers are in the right order. For the collective households, collect after the last private household and enclosed them in the last envelope of group of blocks/village.

Head of the group collect all envelopes containing all forms and hands over them to the District Subject Matter Specialist for examination. S/he then hands over them to District Statistician Officer who will collect and hand over them to the National Statistical Office.

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**PHC 4-2
Job assignment,
operation report,
& job submission**

Province District.....

Sub district Census Area No. ...Block No....

Village No.Name of Village.....

This group of blocks/village

a. in municipal area Name of Municipality.....

b. entirely in sanitary area } Name of Sanitary Area

c. partly in sanitary area }

e. outside both municipal area and sanitary area

Section 1 Job Assignment (Step 2)

1. Name of Enumerator

2. Sample and Collective Households Listing

Starting Date ofApril 1980

Ending Date.....April 1980

3. No. of Sample Households

No. of Collective Households

4. No. of Forms given:-

a. Map.....

b. PHC 1.....

c. PHC 2 S.....

d. PHC 2 (Sample Households).....

PHC 2 (Collective Households).....

e. PHC 6.....

f. Brown Envelope.....

Signature.....

Head of Group (hand over)

Date.....April 1980

Signature.....

Enumerator (receiver)

Date.....April 1980

Section 2 Operation Report Step 2

Actual Starting Date.....April 1980

Actual Ending Date.....April 1980

Explanation (if the assignment is not done as scheduled).....

.....

.....

.....

Section 3 Job Submission

a. No. of Map.....

b. No. of PHC 1.....

c. No. of PHC 2S.....

d. No. of PHC 2.....

e. No. of PHC 3.....

Total Number of the envelopes containing the forms of this village/group of blocks.....

Signature.....

Enumerator (Hand over)

Date.....April 1980

Signature.....

Head of Group (Receiver)

Date.....April 1980

9.3 PHC 6 Preliminary Report Form

Objectives: To calculate the total number of households by type, number of population, and by sex, number of households not being able to interview and empty households of each group of blocks/village of the entire census area.

Use of Forms When the listing and enumeration of each group of blocks/village in the entire census area are done, record total numbers of households and population in the PHC 6 Form.

- a. Use 2 copies of the PHC 6 Form per a census area, the enumerator records the details in both copies.
- b. Head of the group check the correctness of the total numbers in the PHC 6 Form against the PHC 1 Form.
- c. The District Subject Matter Specialist checks the correctness of the entire district census area, calculates total numbers of each sub-district and district in the PHC 6 Form, and submits to District Statistician Officer for re-examination.
- d. District Statistician Officer examines the correctness of the entire census area and submits to Provincial Statistical Officer to send to Statistics Collection Division, the National Statistical Office via registered mail immediately. DO NOT wait until all districts have been completed. Each Provincial Statistical Officer keeps a copy of the PHC 6 Form as evidence.

How to Record PHC 6 Form

Recording Form Head Record names of province, district, sub-district, and put code of province, district, sub-district in

--	--

 as well.

For example ProvincialPhrae.....

3	9
---	---

 District..... Muang.....

0	1
---	---

 Sub-district...Naiwieng.....

7	1
---	---

Column 1 Census Area

Record Census Area Number

Column 2 Block/Village

For operation area in the Municipal area, record Block Number on each line e.g.,

Block 01 record 01 in Column 2 on line 1

Block 02 record 02 in Column 2 on line 2

For operation area outside the municipal area, record Village Number on each line in this column the same as record Block Number.

Number of Households**Column 3 Collective Households**

Number of collective households is counted from Column 6 of the PHC 1 Form, and recorded it in this column on the line of each group of blocks/village.

Column 4 Private Households

Number of private households is borrowed from the sum of Column 7 of the PHC 1 Form; recorded it in this column on the line of each group of blocks/village.

Column 5 Total

Total number of households is calculated by adding number of collective households in Column 3 and number of private households in Column 4 of the PHC 6 Form; record it on the line of each group of blocks/village.

Number of Population**Column 6 Total**

Total number of population of the entire group of blocks/village is borrowed from total of Column 15 of the PHC 1 Form; record it in this Column.

Column 7 Male

Total number of male of the entire group of blocks/village is borrowed from the sum of Column 16 of the PHC 1 Form; record it in this column.

Column 8 Female

Total number of female of the entire group of blocks/village is borrowed from the sum of Column 17 of the PHC 1 Form; record it in this column.

Number of House**Column 9 Households not being able to interview**

Number of households not being able to interview of the entire group of blocks/village is borrowed from the sum of Column 18 of the PHC 1 Form; record it in this column.

Column 10 Empty Houses

Total number of empty houses of the entire group of blocks/village is borrowed from the sum of Column 10 of the PHC 1 Form; record it in this column.

Column 11 Remarks

Record the reasons or explanation for the census area e.g., there is a large number of collective households because it is in industrial zone, or there are many empty houses because it is a collective village, etc.

The Bottom Line of the Table

Calculate Grand Total of Column 3 through 10; record Grand Total on the last line of "Grand Total" of each column.

When the details in the PHC 6 Form has been completed, the enumerator signs and dates the date of recording.

Head of the group signs and dates the date of acceptance from the enumerator and check the correctness.

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**PHC 6
Preliminary
Report**

Province District.....
 Sub district

This census area:-

Area		No. of households			No. of Population			No. of houses		Remarks
Census Area No.	Block/Village No.	Collective	Private	Total	Total	Male	Female	Not interviewed	empty	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Grand Total										

Signature Enumerator
 (.....)

Date.....Month.....1980

Having been examined for completeness and correctness

Signature..... Head of Group
 (.....)

Date.....Month.....1980

9.4 PHC 7 Appointment Form

Objective: To inform the persons whom the enumerator could not meet or interview in details about the date and time of new appointment.

Use of Forms The enumerator must give the upper part of the PHC 7 Appointment Form to a person living in the house or a neighbour of that house.

The enumerator keeps the lower part of the Form as reminder of the appointment.

How to Record PHC 7 Form

Record the same information on the upper and lower parts of the Form on the date and time of appointment.

Sign name of enumerator on the upper part, and give it to a person living in the house or a neighbour.

When the enumerator came back as scheduled and interviewed, put “✓” in corresponding to “interviewed as scheduled”

If the interview has not been made due to the interviewee was not home or for some reasons, put “✓” in corresponding to “not yet interviewed, new appointment required,” then give the new appointment Form to a person living in the house or a neighbour.

9.5 PHC 8 Form (Envelope)

Objectives: To gather all recorded forms of each group of blocks/village together to prevent from loss of forms.

Use of Form When the listing and enumeration of each group of blocks/village have been completed, the enumerator will collect all forms and hand over them to head of the group. All the forms will be enclosed in the PHC 8 Form (envelope).

If all the forms cannot be enclosed in an envelope, put them in the 2nd and the 3rd envelopes, then gather all the envelopes of each group of blocks/village together.

How to Record PHC 8 Form

Operational Area Record names of province, district, sub-district, census area, group of blocks/village, name of village of the operational area, put “✓” in of one out of a. - d.

If the operational area is in municipal area, put “✓” in of a. and record name of municipality.

If the operational area is entirely inside sanitary area, put “✓” in of b. and record name of sanitary area.

If the operational area is partly inside sanitary area, put “✓” in of c. and record name of sanitary area.

If the operational area is outside the municipal area and the sanitary area, put “✓” in of d.

Forms and Number of Forms enclosed in the Envelope

Record number of the PHC 1, PHC 2, PHC 2 S, PHC 3, PHC 4 – 1, PHC 4 – 2 Forms, and maps (if any) enclosed in the envelope.

Do not record on the part stating “count at NSOsheets.” This part is used by an NSO officer.

Envelope Number.....out of.....of this group of blocks/village.

If all the forms cannot be enclosed in an envelope, put them in additional envelopes and record on the upper part of the envelope.

e.g., if a group of blocks/village uses 3 envelopes, record on the 1st envelope “Envelope No. ...1... out of... 3” of this group of blocks/village.

For the 2nd envelope, record “Envelope No. ...2... out of... 3” of this group of blocks/village.

For the 3rd envelope, record “Envelope No. ..3.. out of...3 ..” of this group of blocks/village.

When the envelopes have been recorded and the forms have been examined for completeness, the enumerator signs and dates, as well as, writes her/his name in (.....), then hand over the envelopes without seal to head of the group.

The head of the group checks the correctness and completeness again, signs and dates, as well as, writes her/his name in (.....) on the lower part of the envelope.

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Date.....April 1980

**PHC 7
Interview Appointment**

Dear Head of the Household No.....Road.....

I,, an enumerator of the National Statistical Office, Office of the Prime Minister, came to your house to interview every person living in your house for details about age, sex, education, occupation, etc., but I was not able to meet you. Therefore, I would request for your cooperation in allocating your time for official benefit by allowing me to come back and interview you for the details mentioned earlier at your house onApril 1980 at approximatelyhrs.

The National Statistical Office greatly appreciate your cooperation and thank you very much indeed on this occasion.

Signature.....Enumerator

**PHC 7
Interview Appointment**

Date.....April 1980

Address no.Road.....

Appointment is made on Date.....April 1980, time.....hrs.

Interviewed as schedules

Not yet interviewed, new appointment required



Figure 1

Feature of living place:

Single house

Type of living place:

Wooden house with mainly permanent material



Figure 2

Feature of living place:

Single house

Type of living place:

Wooden house with mainly permanent material



Figure 3

Feature of living place:
Type of living place:

Twin/Duplex
Building



Figure 4

Feature of living place:
Type of living place:

Row building
Building



Figure 5

Feature of living place:

Row house

Type of living place:

Wooden house with mainly permanent material



Figure 6

Feature of living place:

Row house

Type of living place:

Wooden house with mainly permanent material

**Figure 7**

Feature of living place: Suites
Type of living place: Building

**Figure 8**

Feature of living place: Single house
Type of living place: Rural house with non-permanent local material



Figure 9

Feature of living place:

Mobile raft

Type of living place:

-



Figure 10

Feature of living place:

Single house

Type of living place:

house with used material in ruin condition

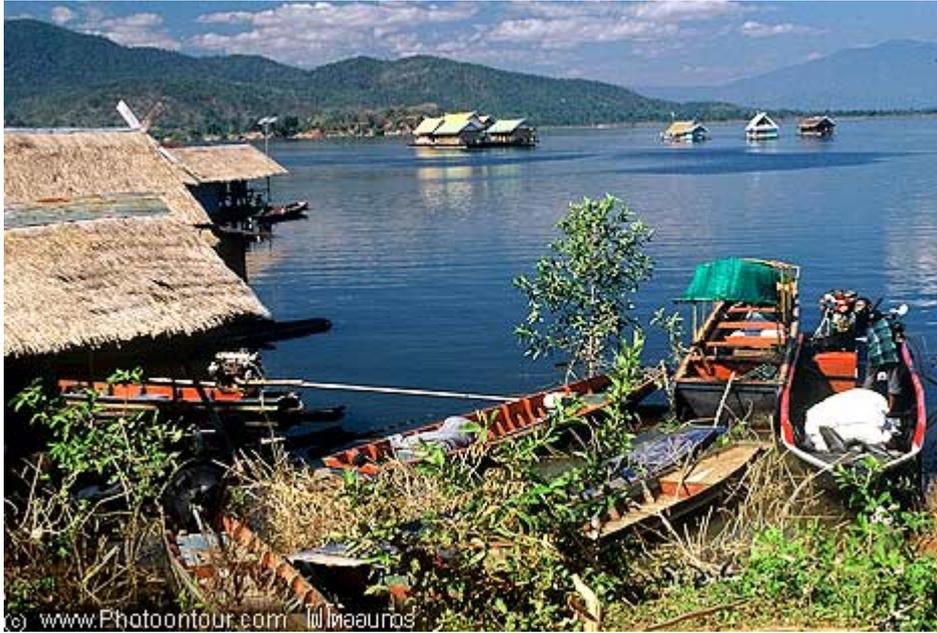


Figure 11

Feature of living place:	Single house
Type of living place:	Rural house with non-permanent local material



Figure 12

Feature of living place:	Mobile boat
Type of living place:	-