

# Survey of Urbanization, Living Environment and Welfare in Bangkok – Data –

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MARCH 1986

**The Asian Population and Development  
Association (foundation)**

















Assigned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

**Report on the Survey of Rural Population  
and Agricultural Development  
in Asian Countries  
– Thailand –**

MARCH 1986

**The Asian Population and Development  
Association (foundation)**

THE ASIAN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, 1986

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## Foreword

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) conducted a survey entitled, "Basic Survey on the Population and Development in Southeast Asian Countries - Thailand," in 1984, entrusted by the Japanese Government. This study is based on a field survey conducted in six slum districts of Bangkok in November, 1984 by the Japanese survey group. It is also based on a questionnaire survey in two slum areas conducted at a later date in December by the Japanese study group's counterpart in Thailand, the Bangkok Community Development Project (BCDP).

BCDP organized a survey team within the organization chaired by Dr. Nongluk, Professor of the Department of Humanities, Mahidol University, on the occasion of the implementation of this questionnaire survey. The team completed its research of 450 households within one month, and thereafter coded the data collected.

Considering the importance of the collected data, the APDA has requested Dr. Toshio Kuroda, Director Emeritus of the Nihon University, Population Research Institute, Dr. Kazumasa Kobayashi, Professor of the same Institute, and Ms. Yasuko Hayase, Senior Researcher, Statistics Department, Institute of Developing Economies.

Major characteristics of the data is that it traces back to the slum residents' birth places, instead of simply studying the migration trend or previous addresses, as was the case in the conventional studies.

It is our hope that this report would assist the organizations and individuals in Thailand as well as other countries actively engaged in population and development-related tasks.

In conclusion, I would like to extend our appreciation to the Japan Shipbuilding Foundation (Chairman: Mr. Ryoichi Sasakawa) and United Nations Fund for Population Activities (Mr. R. M. Salas) for their considerable support in the compilation of this report.

March, 1986

Tatsuo Tanaka  
Chairman  
Asian Population and  
Development Association



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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

## 1. Urbanization and Slums

According to the Fifth Population questionnaire conducted by the U.N. in 1983, only 3 countries among 126 developing countries (excluding oil producing countries) considered the distribution of population within their country to be satisfactory. These were the small island countries of Barbados, Malta and Nauru. Almost all Asian countries are suffering from an imbalance in population distribution. Expressed in another way, this problem is urbanization resulting from migration. The urban population itself is not so large, representing only about 20% of the population in the Asia and Pacific regions (ESCAP regions). However, the problem lies in the special characteristics and growth rate of this urban population. These Asian countries are characterized by the existence of primary cities with huge populations, and an extremely high rate of population increase in these cities due to concentrative migration from rural areas.

For example, the population of metropolitan Manila in the Philippines is approximately 6 million, which is 10 times larger than the population of Cebu, the second largest city, which is 500 thousand. There are no intermediate cities between these two. The situation in Thailand is similar. The city of Bangkok-Thonburi has a population of 5 million whereas the population of the second largest, Tiangmei, is only about 100 thousand. Therefore, a large percentage of the increase in the urban population is the increase occurring only in the largest city.

Although the population of Asia has been increasing at a rate of 2.5% to 3% in recent years, urban population has been increasing at a more rapid rate of 4% to 6%. The level of the population increase in primary cities is particularly high at 6% to 8%, and it is estimated that about half of this population increase is caused by a population inflow from rural areas.

This explosive increase in the population of large cities in developing countries has created serious social and economic problems, and is having a negative impact on both the quality of life and economic development. This trend is called "over-urbanization" or "pseudo-urbanization:" a population increase exceeding the population-carrying capacity and employment opportunity-creating capacity of the cities. To put it bluntly, it includes the creation of slum areas and the increase of squatters. These areas generally have extremely poor living and hygienic conditions, and are environments into which social welfare and medical and educational services often do not reach. Therefore, improving and maintaining the quality of life for the people in these areas are important political tasks.

In Jakarta, Indonesia, 70% of the population increase is absorbed by the area outside city planning in the outskirts of the city, and the



slum population in India was estimated to be 46.2 million in 1980. According to an estimate based on these trends, it is said that more than 66% of the urban population in Asia will be living in slums or squatter districts by the year 2000. (\*1)

Although the rate of increase of the urban population in developing countries is extremely high as described above, it accounts for only a small percentage of the total population and its increase is not therefore, extremely conspicuous. This is because the rate of increase of the rural population is also high. The urban population increases not only from population inflows from rural areas, but also from the natural increase of the urban population itself. Generally speaking, natural increase accounts for 60% of the increase in the urban population of developing countries, while migration and reclassification of rural areas account for 25 - 32% and 8 - 15%, respectively. In any case, there is a limit to the capacity of cities to cope with these large and numerous population inflows, which have created many difficult administrative problems. Because the migration to the cities is largely made up of young people of marrying and child bearing age, this places a tremendous burden on the urban administration in many aspects of its infrastructure such as employment, housing and welfare. The migration from rural to urban areas basically reflects the demand for labor necessary in the process of industrialization. On the other hand, however, there are many cases in which people are being pushed out of the rural areas by such factors as the land system, mechanization of agriculture, natural calamities and the existence of surplus labor. For whatever reason, the population is migrating to the cities seeking working opportunities and higher income. This problem of the rapid increase in urban population in the urbanization process is also a problem for rural areas. Therefore, when examining these urban problems, it is necessary to formulate measures based not only on the urban areas themselves, but rather, based on a comprehensive interrelationship between the urban and rural areas.

## 2. Characteristics of Urbanization in Thailand

As mentioned previously, the urban population of Thailand accounts for only 17% of the entire population. Furthermore, there are only 3 cities in which the population exceeds 100 thousand. And, 5 million people, comprising 62% of the entire urban population, live in the Bangkok metropolitan area. (\*2)

The population density of the Bangkok metropolitan area was 2,370 per square kilometer in 1975, but increased to 3,213 by 1980, showing a rate of population increase much higher than the national average.

Thailand has serious urbanization-related problems typical of other

Asian countries, which center in the primary city of Bangkok. There are said to be approximately 500 slums in Bangkok. However, the point which must be considered here is the fact that the slums are an integral part of the Bangkok metropolitan area, and are not isolated from this metropolis in any way. Furthermore, the slums are directly connected with the economic activities of Thailand and are communities with Thai societal characteristics. Therefore, the characteristics of Thailand are manifested in its slums, and it is neither possible nor adequate to consider them in the same light with slums in other developing countries. For instance, the benefits of Thailand's high economic growth has penetrated the slums as well, and houses there are equipped with such durable consumer goods as televisions, refrigerators, and electric rice cookers. The effects of the Thai government's strong family planning policy are also clearly evident in its slums. Even elementary school children commute to school with simple but clean clothes. If it were not for the sewage flowing through this living environment, it really couldn't be termed a slum area at all. It is difficult to define slums. It is necessary to redefine the term slum in the light of the changes and progress in the society. However, it is true that the Thai government and the general public consider certain areas to be slums. Deputy Minister Boontiam, who provided cooperation throughout our survey, and his staff at the Bangkok Community Development Project (BCDP) are devoted to reforming these slums. They are implementing concrete policies which can grow into autonomous movements to promote self-sustenance of the people in slum areas. For example, in a project to lay concrete caps over ditches, the Project will provide the necessary materials, but the labor must be provided by the local people.

### 3. Characteristics of the Actual Survey

With cooperation from BCDP, we prepared an interview questionnaire and carried out a survey interview in two districts, Gunnattee and Morawan. Recording of the interview and questionnaire sheet collection were conducted by the people from BCDP; the data were sent to the APDP office and analyzed by computer enumeration. (\*3)

The results of this analysis are described in Chapter 2.

Some points which require special comment follow.

The first point is the high rate of contraception in family planning. The figures were 60.2% in Gunnattee district (for married women between the ages 15 to 44) and 57.4% in Morawan district. Although the rate of practicing contraception in Thailand has been increasing in recent years (51% in 1978, 59% in 1981, 65% in 1985, according to CPS survey), it is important to stress that the practicing

rate in slum areas is not substantially different from the national average. This demonstrates the effect of the campaign and the educational activities of the government in slum areas. An additional factor could be the low illiteracy rate in these areas.

The second point is the problem of migration. In the Gunnattee district, in as many as 46% of the surveyed households, heads of households were from the central region where they were born and 14% were from the northeastern region where they were born. The figures in the Morawan region were also high at 34% and 11%, respectively. The Gunnattee district is relatively new, formed about 20 years ago. It has the highest percentage of immigrants from the central region which seems to reflect this recent trend. But the fact that the majority of immigrants in the Morawan district also come from the central region seems to indicate a close connection between the central region and the formation of slums in Bangkok. A noteworthy point emerges when we examine where immigrants lived before moving into the present slum area. Among the 442 people in the entire surveyed households (effective respondents), 55% came directly to this slum area, 38% came from other slum areas, and only 5% came from non-slum areas. This shows that those who move into the present slum area have a sufficient information about the district. There seem to be many cases in which people move into slum areas where their friends or relatives are already living. Cases in which people move into slum areas with no prior connections there are very rare. Also worthy of note is the fact that many of the heads of households come from the Central district. In a sense, the formation of slum areas is an historical phenomenon, and once slums are formed they seem to take root and expand. Further research is necessary on the regional connections of the populations which form the slums, the relations with their place of origin, and the possibility of slum-dwellers to move out of these areas.

Urban Population of Asian Countries (1983)

Area and Country	Population (million)	Rate of Urban Population (%)
World	4,684.5	40.9
ESCAP Area	2,615.5	26.9
East Asia	1,206.1	28.5
China	1,039.8	20.7
Hong Kong	5.3	90.6
Japan	119.1	76.4
Mongolia	1.8	54.4
South Korea	39.9	62.0
Southeast Asia	382.0	25.1
Brunei	0.2	-
Burma	36.2	28.9
Kampuchea	6.9	14.9
Indonesia	159.2	24.1
Laos	3.9	14.9
Malaysia	14.7	30.7
Philippines	51.9	38.7
Singapore	2.5	74.1
Thailand	49.4	15.1
Vietnam	57.0	19.9
South Asia	1,003.9	24.5
Afghanistan	14.8	17.4
Bangladesh	95.8	11.3
Bhutan	1.4	4.3
India	723.8	24.7
Iran	42.1	53.2
Maldives	0.2	-
Nepal	15.8	5.4
Pakistan	94.4	29.1
Srilanka	15.6	21.3
Pacific	23.5	12.6
Australia	15.3	86.6
Fiji	0.7	40.2
New Zealand	3.2	83.6
Papua New Guinea	3.3	13.8
Samoa	0.2	-
Solomon Islands	0.3	-
Others	0.6	-

Source: Asian Pacific Population Programme News, ESCAP,  
Vol. 14, No.2, June 1985, P. 5

Notes

- (\*1) Asian-Pacific Population Programme News, ESCAP, Vol.14, No.2, June 1985.
- (\*2) Asian-Pacific Population Programme News, Vol.14, No.3, September 1985, p.34.
- (\*3) Refer to "Basic Survey on Population and Development in the Southeast Asian Countries -- Thailand," Asian Population and Development Association, Feb. 1985, concerning questionnaire sheet and description of the general conditions in the districts where interviews and inspections were performed.



## CHAPTER 2

## ANALYSIS

## Foreward

This chapter presents a brief analysis of the results of the questionnaire survey conducted in two areas, Gunnattee and Morawan, based on the statistical tables which are given in the Appendix of this report. Comparisons between the two areas would be the major topics of discussion. However, it must be pointed out that the population and the number of house holds in Gunnattee are 1,337 and 310, respectively, while those in Morawan are much lower at 791 and 134.

### 1. Age and Sex Composition

When comparing the two communities, the age composition is younger and the sex ratio (male/female) is lower in Gunnattee than in Morawan (Table 1). Those under 15 years of age are 34% in Gunnattee and 29% in Morawan, while those in ages 65 years and over are 2% and 5%, respectively. When the age-specific proportions of males for Morawan is applied to the age-sex composition of population for Gunnattee, the male population for Morawan is expected to be 111 taking the male population in Gunnattee as 100.

The sex composition for those under 5 years of age in Morawan is 37 boys and 28 girls, which is not so peculiar, while it is 64 boys and 106 girls, indicating an abnormally high proportion of girls.

In Gunnattee, the age group 20-24 is seen to project from the population pyramid. The second largest projection is that by the age group 15-19 (if excluding the age group 0-4), which indicates an urban-type age composition. In Morawan, the age group 15-19 is the largest, followed by those aged 10-14.

### 2. Proportion of Household Heads

The proportion of male and female household heads as well as household heads controlling for sex, is larger in Gunattee than Morawan (Table 1). This tendency is particularly significant for those in their twenties. In age group 20-24, the number of household heads amount to 47 persons or 25% of the age population in Gunattee, while those in Morawan account for none (0 out of 96 persons). As for the age group 25-29, there is also a significant difference between the two communities, that is, 41% to 10%. A similar trend is also observed for males alone. In Gunattee, 32 out of 89 males aged 20-24 and 35 out of 75 aged 25-29 (47%) are household heads, and in Morawan, none out of 52



aged 20-24 and only 5 out of 32 aged 25-29 (16%) are household heads.

In the case of males, 29 out of 49 (59%) in Gunattee and 34 out of 42 (81%) in Morawan in ages 50 and over are household heads. For females, however, the opposite cases are observed; the number of household heads in Gunattee is 28 out of 56 (50%) in the similar age group, whereas 23 out of 55 (42%) are in Morawan.

The above differences in the proportion of household heads of the two communities will be examined in the latter chapter which deals with the household composition in Gunattee and Morawan.

### 3. Marital Status and Migration of Household Heads

Regarding the structure of marital status for female household heads, there is a relatively large variation between the two areas, but that for males is not so significant. Of the total number of female household heads, 49% are married (61 out of 125) in Gunattee, while only 29% (12 out of 42) are married in Morawan. The proportion of those divorced and separated women is 16% in Gunattee, but only 5% in Morawan. The proportion of widows are high in Morawan, reaching the 57%-level. In Gunattee, however, this figure is a mere 25% (Table 3). The heads of household who have migrated from other communities are considerably high in proportion in Gunattee than in Morawan, with figures of 74% and 60%, respectively (Table 17).

### 4. Educational Level

There is only a slight difference in the educational level between the two communities. As for males in ages six and over, "illiteracy" accounts for 8% in Gunattee and 9% in Morawan. Those completing primary education is 50% in the former and 48% in the latter; 37% and 39%, respectively, for secondary education; and 5% and 3% for post-secondary education and college. The difference is smaller for females, that is 15%, 53%, 29% and 3% in Gunattee, and 15%, 53%, 28% and 4% in Morawan, respectively (Table 4).

### 5. Family Composition of Households

There is a relatively large difference between the two communities. Of the total number of households, 65% are nuclear family households in Gunattee, while in Morawan the figure is 52%. For extended family households, the figures are 32% in Gunattee and 36% in Morawan (Table

5). This difference is related to the previously mentioned fact that the age composition in young ages is greater in Gunattee than in Morawan.

#### 6. Labor Force Status

Of the total population aged 10 and over, 74% are in labor force in Gunattee and 68% in Morawan (Table 6). Among males, 84% are in labor force in Gunattee and 58% in Morawan. For females, 64% in the former and 58% in the latter are in labor force. The proportion of those in labor force is lower in Gunattee than in Morawan. This is due to the proportion of students and pupils being lower in the former (14%) than in the latter (18%). When students and pupils are excluded from the total population aged 10 and over, the proportion of those in labor force in the two communities is almost identical, that is, 86% in Gunattee and 83% in Morawan.

As for occupations, merchants (probably mostly petty) account for as many as 28% in Gunattee, while the figure is only 10% in Morawan. As for females, merchants account for 43% in Gunattee (only 13% in Morawan).

Employees account for 55% of the total population in labor force in Gunattee and 66% in Morawan. Those unemployed are high in proportion, reaching 22% of the total labor force population (14% in Gunattee).

#### 7. Employment Status and Income of Household Heads

The average annual income of household heads amounts to 1,963 baht (279 household heads) in Gunattee and 2,005 (100) in Morawan (Table 7), indicating no significant difference between the two communities. As for the employees who are relatively numerous in number, the average is 2,070 (171) in Gunattee and 2,192 (79) in Morawan, also indicating no significant difference. There is also no significant difference between the average income for employees for employees 2,070 (171), and that for merchants, 1,829 (95) in Gunattee.

#### 8. Incomes and Size of Households

The average monthly income of households is 4,230 baht (304 households) in Gunattee and 5,666 (135) in Morawan, indicating a significantly higher household average in Morawan than Gunattee (Table 8). Such a tendency of increasing household size and larger income is

observed in both areas. Considering that the average household size of 4.3 members in Gunattee and 5.9 in Morawan, the higher average of income in Morawan results from the larger average household size. When income is standardized for Morawan with the distribution of household size in Gunattee, average income is 4,699 baht, which is not significantly different from Gunattee (4,230 baht), but the fact remains that it is still larger.

#### 9. Distribution of Disease and Injuries by Smokers and Non-smokers

Since the survey samples were broadly dispersed, only male subjects in both communities were investigated. The percentage of males having no disease and injuries is 81% among smokers aged 15 years and over. That for non-smokers is also 81%, indicating no difference between smokers and non-smokers. When standardized by using the age composition for males aged 15 years and over in both areas combined, (Table 9), the figure for males having no disease and injuries are expected to reach 82.6% among smokers, while that for non-smokers, 76.8%. The latter is smaller on the age-standardized basis.

#### 10. Family Planning

The percentage of married females practising contraception is 55% (51/91) in age group 15-24, 68% (52/77) in age group 25-34, and 58% (31/53) in age group 35-44 in Gunattee; and 56% (15/27) in age group 15-24, 74% (25/43) in age group 25-34, and 58% (22/38) in age group 35-44 in Morawan. No significant difference is seen between the two communities (Table 13).

As evident in Table 14, which shows the distribution of users and non-users of contraception as well as that of users by contraceptive method and educational level, no manifest difference is seen for the respective levels of education.

#### 11. Residential Environment

In general, the slum communities are situated in marsh land and characterized by the poor living environment. Both Gunattee and Morawan are such slums. Due to the absence of sufficient drainage systems in these low-lying areas, footpaths consisting of wooden planks have been built over the dirty water. Table 15-D shows that 83% of all households are situated on swampy marsh land in Gunattee and 86% in Morawan. Morawan in particular is situated near canals, and is frequently hit by floods in the rainy season.

As for such infrastructure items as water and sewage systems, both communities are fairly well equipped for being slum areas. As Table 15-A indicated, more than 90% of all households in both communities are equipped with lavatories, inclusive of both of private and public ones. In particular, since Morawan had grown into a slum about 20 years ago, the number of households equipped with private lavatories is high at 96%. In Gunattee, which is a newly developed community, only 61% of the total number of households have private toilets, but such toilets are of the oil-drum type. The diffusion rate of water services is almost 100% in Gunattee but only 74% in Morawan, since water drainage pipes have been recently installed in Gunattee with the cooperation of the Bangkok Community Development Project (BCDP). While Gunattee's water supply is completely derived from water pipes, both as a source of drinking water and water for daily use, only 74% of the total amount of Morawan's drinking water is supplied from water pipes; 13% originates from wells; 11%, from rain water; and 2%, from the canals. Regarding water for daily use, 54% is drawn from the tap; 6%, from wells; and 38%, from canals for washing and other similar daily chores (Table 15-B and 15-C).

## 12. Standard of Living

In order to comprehend the standard of living in slum areas, a survey incorporating 9 consumer durables items of black-and-white TV, color TV, refrigerator, stereo set, electric fan, radio, electric rice cooker, sewing machine and motor bicycle was conducted. Rather high figures were recorded for such items in both areas as electric fan (56%), black-and-white TV (38%), radio (29%), electric rice cooker (29%), while motor bicycle (1%), stereo set (3%) and sewing machine (10%) registered smaller figures. As the average total income is higher in Morawan than in Gunattee by a margin of 30% (Table 8), the amount of consumer durables owned varies between the two communities. The possession rate of consumer durables is higher in Morawan than in Gunattee for all items. Among others, the possession rate of TV (black-and-white and color) surpasses 70% and that of either electric fan or electric rice cooker reaches 60% in Morawan. Refrigerators are owned by 36% of all households in Morawan, while the similar figure for Gunattee is only 7%. This variation in the standard of living between the two areas is attributable to such factors as that the slum area of Morawan is older than that of Gunattee; average age of householders is higher in Morawan; and average income of household is higher in Morawan.

### 13. Migration Status of Household Heads

#### (1) Migration Status of Household Heads by Age and Sex

Of the 441 of household heads, 134 were born in Bangkok (30% of the total), while the remainder of 307 who came from regions other than Bangkok (70%) were migrants (Table 17-1). By sex, 68% of all males and 72% of females came from other regions. The Population Census and the surveys on migration to Bangkok Metropolis also show that the number of females migrating to Bangkok exceeds that of males. In these slum areas, a similar tendency is observed. By age group, number of household heads who had migrated from other areas exceeded the 80% mark in the age groups 40-44, 55-59, 65-69, and 75-79. On the contrary, the migration rates were lower in lower age groups 15-19 (38%), 25-29 (61%), and 35-39 (64%). Since the survey respondents were household heads, it was expected that those "under 20" or "60 years and older" would be smaller. Therefore, careful consideration of the survey results must be given.

By region, 74% of all household heads had migrated to the present dwellings in Gunattee, while 60% of them in Morawan. This indicates that the migration rate is higher in a young slum area such as Gunattee when compared with that of Morawan. (Table 17-2 and 17-3). In both communities, the percentage of females who had migrated in from other regions of the country exceeds that of males.

#### (2) Birthplace of Household Heads and Information on Current Dwelling

Among all household heads, 30% had been born in Bangkok, of which 20% were born in non-slum areas, 8% in other slum areas and 2% in the current slums. In other words, those born in non-slum areas and who migrated into the present slums represent the majority (Table 18 and 22). Among the total population of household heads who had migrated in from regions outside of Bangkok, 43% originated from the central part of the country, which is geographically closer to Bangkok, 13% came from the northeastern region, the poorest area, 7% from the eastern region, 6% from the northern region and 2% from the southern region bordering Malaysia. These results are similar to the trends indicated by earlier surveys. Among all male household heads, 40% were born in the central region and 13% in the northern region while among all female household heads, 47% were born in the central region and 12% in the northern region, indicating that females had originated from relatively closer area to Bangkok when compared with the cases seen in males.

By place of birth of all household heads, the "central region" accounts for 46%; "northern region," 14%; "eastern region," 5%; and "southern region," 2% in Gunattee.

The breakdown is 34%, 11%, 5%, 11% and 1%, respectively, in Morawan. This indicates some variance between the two communities, and is partially due to the fact that the slum in Morawan is older, as well as the result of changes in internal migration occurring in and after the decade of the 1960s.

Here, the analysis considers whether or not prior information on the migration destination was available, since it is assumed that such information is a major factor in the decision to actually migrate. The presence of close friends or relatives in the current residing areas was investigated. With the exception of the 9 household heads born in the present residences, 57% of all household heads had responded that they had close friends or relatives, and, by area, 61% in Gunattee and 47% in Morawan were seen to be in this situation. The reason for the lower rate in Morawan is that 40% of the total number of household heads were born in Bangkok (6% of them were born in the present slum area), so that it was relatively easy for them to obtain information about the slum area they are living now even if no friends or relatives were present.

### (3) Migration Status of Household Heads

With respect to the migration pattern from birth place to the present slums, Table 19 indicates the results. For example, of the 37 household heads born in other slum areas of Bangkok, 28 migrated directly to the present place of residence, 8 had first resided in other slum areas, and one had lived in a non-slum area, so those who came directly to the present area represent a greater number. Of the 88 born in non-slum areas, 57 came directly to the present dwelling places, 26 had initially lived in other slum areas, 3 had resided in other non-slum areas, 2 had moved to the northern and southern regions and then came to the present slums. Of the 188 born in the central area, who represent the majority of all household heads, only 2 had previously migrated through the southern region to the slums they are living in now (known as "step migration"). Most of them came directly to Bangkok (186) and of these, 92 moved directly to the present dwelling places and 81 had lived in other slum areas, while only 13 had previously lived in non-slum areas.

Of the total 442 household heads (number of valid responses), 55% inclusive of 9 household heads born in the present areas, had moved directly to the present areas, 38% via other slum areas, 5% through non-slum areas. Only 2% have previously resided in regions other than Bangkok. These figures indicate that these respondents had a certain amount of information on their destination prior to moving. The low rate of those who had moved through non-slum areas indicates that slum dwellers experience difficulties living in non-slum areas due to a number of reasons, including economic ones.

### (4) Frequency of Moving of Household Heads and Length of Residence

Table 20 shows the frequency of moving of household heads before migrating to the present residence, and the length of residence. Of the total number of household heads, 173 had moved twice; 123, once; and 89, three times, which means that as the frequency for moving increases, the number of householders decreases. The largest number of times for moving is marked by a man aged 57 years old living in Gunattee, that is 9 times. His history from birth to the present residence is as follows: northeastern region (birthplace)- northern region - southern region - northern region - other slum - non-slum - other slum (moved 3 times ) - present slum area. He had moved 9 times within 11 years.

Household heads in Gunattee moved more frequently than those in Morawan. Of the total number of household heads, 22% moved only once in Gunattee, while 41% (twice as many as the percentage of Gunattee) in Morawan. Those who moved three or more times account for 37% in Gunattee, but Only 18% in Morawan.

Regarding the length of residence, of the total 441 household heads, "1-3 years" accounts for 50%; "4-10," 31%; and "11 years and longer," 19%. This means that those who have been living in the present areas for a shorter period are larger in number. By area, "one year" accounts for 35%, "less than 4 years," 68%; "11years and longer," 3% in Gunattee, indicating that those who have been living in the present areas for a shorter period account for the majority. In Morawan, on the contrary, "less than 4 years" accounts for only 8% and "11 years and longer" represented 61% or the largest number. There is a significant difference between the two areas in terms of length of residence and frequency of migration.

#### (5) Reasons for Migration of Household Heads

In general, people move to other places due to such reasons as "economic", "education", "marriage", and "to accompany family". This survey was conducted using 7 reasons for moving to the current areas; i.e., "marriage", "to accompany family", "occupation/economic reasons", "eviction", "circumstances", "to live alone" and "others". Table 21 shows the reasons for moving from place of birth and for moving from place of birth and for moving from previous residences to the present slum areas.

Of the total 437 household heads, 222 (51%) had migrated due to "occupation/economic reasons", 15% "to accompany family" and 13% "marriage". It is interesting to note that 51 or 12% of the total number of household heads were "evicted". Those who responded "eviction" were mostly born in other slum areas or non-slum areas; 40% of those who were born in other slums and 26% of those who were born in non-slum areas were seen to have been "evicted".

Regarding the place of birth, 62% of all household heads from the central region, 67% from the northeastern region, 63% from the eastern region, 54 % from the northern region and 71% from the southern region were seen to have migrated to the present area of residence due to "occupation/economic reasons", indicating the fact that many respondents had come to Bangkok for seeking employment opportunities.

As for the reasons for migrating from previous residences to the present one, (for those who have moved only once, their birthplaces are regarded as the former residence), of all 311 household heads, 130 (42%) moved due to "economic reasons" and 81 (26%) were "eviction". This shows that most of the former residences are also slum areas (refer to Table 19), and they dwelled under insufficient living conditions. Consequently, slum dwellers remain in one place for a relatively shorter period, tending to move frequently from one place to another. Among the household heads, new slum areas, such as Gunattee in particular, they are younger and earn lower incomes, and thus must move from one slum area to another in order to seek better jobs, or because of being "evicted". The fact is undoubtedly supported by the survey results.



## CHAPTER 3

### STATISTICAL TABLES

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TABLE 1-1 POPULATION BY AGE & SEX

COMMUNITY : TOTAL

AGE	ALL POPULATION			HOUSEHOLD HEAD		
	TOTAL ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )	TOTAL ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )
0 - 4	235 ( 11.0 )	101 ( 9.9 )	134 ( 12.1 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
5 - 9	209 ( 9.8 )	106 ( 10.4 )	103 ( 9.3 )	1 ( 0.2 )	1 ( 0.4 )	- ( - )
10 - 14	243 ( 11.4 )	119 ( 11.6 )	124 ( 11.2 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
15 - 19	281 ( 13.2 )	129 ( 12.6 )	152 ( 13.8 )	8 ( 1.8 )	4 ( 1.4 )	4 ( 2.4 )
20 - 24	286 ( 13.4 )	141 ( 13.8 )	145 ( 13.1 )	47 ( 10.6 )	32 ( 11.6 )	15 ( 9.0 )
25 - 29	213 ( 10.0 )	107 ( 10.5 )	106 ( 9.6 )	65 ( 14.6 )	40 ( 14.4 )	25 ( 15.0 )
30 - 34	146 ( 6.9 )	82 ( 8.0 )	64 ( 5.8 )	61 ( 13.7 )	42 ( 15.2 )	19 ( 11.4 )
35 - 39	128 ( 6.0 )	58 ( 5.7 )	70 ( 6.3 )	58 ( 13.1 )	34 ( 12.3 )	24 ( 14.4 )
40 - 44	94 ( 4.4 )	47 ( 4.6 )	47 ( 4.3 )	46 ( 10.4 )	31 ( 11.2 )	15 ( 9.0 )
45 - 49	90 ( 4.2 )	41 ( 4.0 )	49 ( 4.4 )	44 ( 9.9 )	30 ( 10.8 )	14 ( 8.4 )
50 - 54	79 ( 3.7 )	36 ( 3.5 )	43 ( 3.9 )	49 ( 11.0 )	29 ( 10.5 )	20 ( 12.0 )
55 - 59	50 ( 2.3 )	25 ( 2.4 )	25 ( 2.3 )	29 ( 6.5 )	16 ( 5.8 )	13 ( 7.8 )
60 - 64	31 ( 1.5 )	16 ( 1.6 )	15 ( 1.4 )	14 ( 3.2 )	7 ( 2.5 )	7 ( 4.2 )
65 - 69	17 ( 0.8 )	4 ( 0.4 )	13 ( 1.2 )	9 ( 2.0 )	4 ( 1.4 )	5 ( 3.0 )
70 - 74	9 ( 0.4 )	5 ( 0.5 )	4 ( 0.4 )	6 ( 1.4 )	4 ( 1.4 )	2 ( 1.2 )
75 - 79	6 ( 0.3 )	2 ( 0.2 )	4 ( 0.4 )	5 ( 1.1 )	2 ( 0.7 )	3 ( 1.8 )
80 - 84	7 ( 0.3 )	3 ( 0.3 )	4 ( 0.4 )	2 ( 0.5 )	1 ( 0.4 )	1 ( 0.6 )
85 +	4 ( 0.2 )	1 ( 0.1 )	3 ( 0.3 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,128 (100.0)</b>	<b>1,023 (100.0)</b>	<b>1,105 (100.0)</b>	<b>444 (100.0)</b>	<b>277 (100.0)</b>	<b>167 (100.0)</b>

Statistical Tables

TABLE 1-2 POPULATION BY AGE &amp; SEX

COMMUNITY : GUNNATTEE

AGE	ALL POPULATION			HOUSEHOLD HEAD		
	TOTAL ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )	TOTAL ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )
0 - 4	170 ( 12.7 )	64 ( 10.3 )	106 ( 14.8 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
5 - 9	148 ( 11.1 )	71 ( 11.4 )	77 ( 10.8 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
10 - 14	159 ( 10.4 )	67 ( 10.8 )	72 ( 10.1 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
15 - 19	165 ( 12.3 )	69 ( 11.1 )	96 ( 13.4 )	7 ( 2.3 )	4 ( 2.2 )	3 ( 2.4 )
20 - 24	190 ( 14.2 )	89 ( 14.3 )	101 ( 14.1 )	47 ( 15.2 )	32 ( 17.3 )	15 ( 12.0 )
25 - 29	141 ( 10.5 )	75 ( 12.1 )	66 ( 9.2 )	58 ( 18.7 )	35 ( 18.9 )	23 ( 18.4 )
30 - 34	96 ( 7.2 )	50 ( 8.0 )	46 ( 6.4 )	49 ( 15.8 )	31 ( 16.8 )	18 ( 14.4 )
35 - 39	79 ( 5.9 )	37 ( 5.9 )	42 ( 5.9 )	38 ( 12.3 )	21 ( 11.4 )	17 ( 13.6 )
40 - 44	55 ( 4.1 )	29 ( 4.7 )	26 ( 3.6 )	30 ( 9.7 )	19 ( 10.3 )	11 ( 8.8 )
45 - 49	49 ( 3.7 )	22 ( 3.5 )	27 ( 3.8 )	24 ( 7.7 )	14 ( 7.6 )	10 ( 8.0 )
50 - 54	41 ( 3.1 )	21 ( 3.4 )	20 ( 2.8 )	28 ( 9.0 )	17 ( 9.2 )	11 ( 8.8 )
55 - 59	31 ( 2.3 )	14 ( 2.3 )	17 ( 2.4 )	16 ( 5.2 )	8 ( 4.3 )	8 ( 6.4 )
60 - 64	17 ( 1.3 )	10 ( 1.6 )	7 ( 1.0 )	5 ( 1.6 )	2 ( 1.1 )	3 ( 2.4 )
65 - 69	7 ( 0.5 )	1 ( 0.2 )	6 ( 0.8 )	5 ( 1.6 )	1 ( 0.5 )	4 ( 3.2 )
70 - 74	2 ( 0.1 )	- ( - )	2 ( 0.3 )	1 ( 0.3 )	- ( - )	1 ( 0.8 )
75 - 79	2 ( 0.1 )	1 ( 0.2 )	1 ( 0.1 )	2 ( 0.6 )	1 ( 0.5 )	1 ( 0.8 )
80 - 84	2 ( 0.1 )	1 ( 0.2 )	1 ( 0.1 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
85 +	3 ( 0.2 )	1 ( 0.2 )	2 ( 0.3 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
TOTAL	1,337 ( 100.0 )	622 ( 100.0 )	715 ( 100.0 )	310 ( 100.0 )	185 ( 100.0 )	125 ( 100.0 )

TABLE 1-3 POPULATION BY AGE &amp; SEX

COMMUNITY : MORAWAN

AGE	ALL POPULATION			HOUSEHOLD HEAD		
	TOTAL ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )	TOTAL ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )
0 - 4	65 ( 8.2 )	37 ( 9.2 )	28 ( 7.2 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
5 - 9	61 ( 7.7 )	35 ( 8.7 )	26 ( 6.7 )	1 ( 0.7 )	1 ( 1.1 )	- ( - )
10 - 14	104 ( 13.1 )	52 ( 13.0 )	52 ( 13.3 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
15 - 19	116 ( 14.7 )	60 ( 15.0 )	56 ( 14.4 )	1 ( 0.7 )	- ( - )	1 ( 2.4 )
20 - 24	96 ( 12.1 )	52 ( 13.0 )	44 ( 11.3 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
25 - 29	72 ( 9.1 )	32 ( 8.0 )	40 ( 10.3 )	7 ( 5.2 )	5 ( 5.4 )	2 ( 4.8 )
30 - 34	50 ( 6.3 )	32 ( 8.0 )	18 ( 4.6 )	12 ( 9.0 )	11 ( 12.0 )	1 ( 2.4 )
35 - 39	49 ( 6.2 )	21 ( 5.2 )	28 ( 7.2 )	20 ( 14.9 )	13 ( 14.1 )	7 ( 16.7 )
40 - 44	39 ( 4.9 )	18 ( 4.5 )	21 ( 5.4 )	16 ( 11.9 )	12 ( 13.0 )	4 ( 9.5 )
45 - 49	41 ( 5.2 )	19 ( 4.7 )	22 ( 5.6 )	20 ( 14.9 )	16 ( 17.4 )	4 ( 9.5 )
50 - 54	38 ( 4.8 )	15 ( 3.7 )	23 ( 5.9 )	21 ( 15.7 )	12 ( 13.0 )	9 ( 21.4 )
55 - 59	19 ( 2.4 )	11 ( 2.7 )	8 ( 2.1 )	13 ( 9.7 )	8 ( 8.7 )	5 ( 11.9 )
60 - 64	14 ( 1.8 )	6 ( 1.5 )	8 ( 2.1 )	9 ( 6.7 )	5 ( 5.4 )	4 ( 9.5 )
65 - 69	10 ( 1.3 )	3 ( 0.7 )	7 ( 1.8 )	4 ( 3.0 )	3 ( 3.3 )	1 ( 2.4 )
70 - 74	7 ( 0.9 )	5 ( 1.2 )	2 ( 0.5 )	5 ( 3.7 )	4 ( 4.3 )	1 ( 2.4 )
75 - 79	4 ( 0.5 )	1 ( 0.2 )	3 ( 0.8 )	3 ( 2.2 )	1 ( 1.1 )	2 ( 4.8 )
80 - 84	5 ( 0.6 )	2 ( 0.5 )	3 ( 0.8 )	2 ( 1.5 )	1 ( 1.1 )	1 ( 2.4 )
85 +	1 ( 0.1 )	- ( - )	1 ( 0.3 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
TOTAL	791 (100.0)	401 (100.0)	390 (100.0)	134 (100.0)	92 (100.0)	42 (100.0)

TABLE 2 SEX-AGE STRUCTURE INDEXES

	C O M M U N I T Y		
	TOTAL	GUNNATTEE	MORAWAN
1 SEX RATIO	92.5	86.9	102.8
2 PERCENT OF CHILD POPULATION	32.3	34.2	29.1
3 PERCENT OF WORKING POPULATION	65.7	64.6	67.5
4 PERCENT OF AGED POPULATION	2.0	1.2	3.4
5 DEPENDENCY RATIO	19.9	21.5	17.2
6 CHILD DEPENDENCY RATIO	49.1	52.8	43.1
7 OLD DEPENDENCY RATIO	3.1	1.8	5.1
8 CHILD-AGED RATIO	18.3	9.4	41.5
9 CHILD-WOMAN RATIO	37.1	42.1	28.4
10 MEAN AGE	24.1	22.9	26.1
11 MEAN AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD	39.8	36.6	47.2

TABLE 3 - 1

## MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY SEX &amp; AGE

COMMUNITY : TOTAL.

AGE	TOTAL		SINGLE		MARRIED		DIVORCED		SEPARATED		WIDOWED	
	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )
0 - 14	1 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	1 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
15 - 19	4 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	3 (75.0)	1 (25.0)	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
20 - 24	32 (100.0)	15 (100.0)	4 (12.5)	2 (13.3)	28 (87.5)	6 (40.0)	- ( - )	2 (13.3)	- ( - )	2 (13.3)	- ( - )	3 (20.0)
25 - 29	40 (100.0)	25 (100.0)	2 (5.0)	- ( - )	37 (92.5)	14 (56.0)	- ( - )	2 (8.0)	1 (2.5)	7 (20.0)	- ( - )	4 (16.0)
30 - 34	42 (100.0)	19 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	41 (97.6)	10 (52.6)	- ( - )	5 (26.3)	1 (2.4)	1 (5.3)	- ( - )	3 (15.8)
35 - 39	34 (100.0)	24 (100.0)	1 (2.9)	2 (8.3)	32 (94.1)	16 (66.7)	1 (2.9)	1 (4.2)	- ( - )	1 (4.2)	- ( - )	4 (16.7)
40 - 44	31 (100.0)	15 (100.0)	2 (6.5)	1 (6.7)	26 (83.9)	7 (46.7)	- ( - )	- ( - )	2 (6.5)	2 (13.3)	1 (3.2)	5 (33.3)
45 - 49	30 (100.0)	14 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	27 (90.0)	4 (28.6)	2 (6.7)	3 (21.4)	1 (3.3)	2 (14.3)	- ( - )	5 (35.7)
50 - 54	29 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	27 (93.1)	5 (25.0)	1 (3.4)	4 (20.0)	1 (3.4)	2 (10.0)	- ( - )	9 (45.0)
55 - 59	16 (100.0)	13 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	16 (100.0)	6 (46.2)	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	7 (53.8)
60 - 64	7 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	5 (71.4)	1 (14.3)	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	2 (28.6)	6 (85.7)
65 - 69	4 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	3 (75.0)	1 (20.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	1 (20.0)	1 (25.0)	3 (60.0)
70 - 74	4 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	3 (75.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	1 (25.0)	2 (100.0)
75 - 79	2 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	2 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	3 (100.0)
80 - 84	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)
85 +	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
TOTAL	277 (100.0)	167 (100.0)	12 (4.3)	6 (3.6)	249 (89.9)	73 (43.7)	4 (1.4)	17 (10.2)	6 (2.2)	16 (9.6)	6 (2.2)	55 (32.9)

TABLE 3 - 2 MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY SEX & AGE

COMMUNITY : GUNNATTEE

AGE	TOTAL		SINGLE		MARRIED		DIVORCED		SEPARATED		WIDOWED	
	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)
0 - 14	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
15 - 19	4 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (75.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (25.0)	2 (66.7)	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
20 - 24	32 (100.0)	15 (100.0)	4 (12.5)	2 (13.3)	28 (87.5)	6 (40.0)	- ( - )	2 (13.3)	- ( - )	2 (13.3)	- ( - )	3 (20.0)
25 - 29	35 (100.0)	23 (100.0)	2 (5.7)	- ( - )	33 (94.3)	13 (56.5)	- ( - )	2 (8.7)	- ( - )	4 (17.4)	- ( - )	4 (17.4)
30 - 34	31 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	30 (96.8)	9 (50.0)	- ( - )	5 (27.8)	1 (5.2)	1 (5.6)	- ( - )	3 (16.7)
35 - 39	21 (100.0)	17 (100.0)	1 (4.8)	- ( - )	19 (90.5)	13 (76.5)	1 (4.8)	1 (5.9)	- ( - )	1 (5.9)	- ( - )	2 (11.8)
40 - 44	19 (100.0)	11 (100.0)	1 (5.3)	- ( - )	16 (84.2)	5 (45.5)	- ( - )	- ( - )	2 (10.5)	2 (18.2)	- ( - )	4 (36.4)
45 - 49	14 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	11 (78.6)	2 (20.0)	2 (14.3)	3 (30.0)	1 (7.1)	2 (20.0)	- ( - )	3 (30.0)
50 - 54	17 (100.0)	11 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	16 (94.1)	4 (36.4)	- ( - )	4 (36.4)	1 (5.9)	- ( - )	- ( - )	3 (27.3)
55 - 59	8 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	8 (100.0)	5 (62.5)	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	3 (37.5)
60 - 64	2 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	1 (50.0)	1 (33.3)	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	1 (50.0)	2 (66.7)
65 - 69	1 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	1 (25.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	1 (25.0)	1 (100.0)	2 (50.0)
70 - 74	- ( - )	1 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	1 (100.0)
75 - 79	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	1 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	1 (100.0)
80 - 84	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
85 +	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
TOTAL	185 (100.0)	125 (100.0)	11 (5.9)	3 (2.4)	164 (88.6)	61 (48.6)	3 (1.6)	17 (13.6)	5 (2.7)	13 (10.4)	2 (1.1)	31 (24.8)



TABLE 3-3

## MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY SEX &amp; AGE

COMMUNITY : MOI LAWAN

AGE	TOTAL		SINGLE		MARRIED		DIVORCED		SEPARATED		WIDOWED	
	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)
0 - 14	1 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
15 - 19	- (-)	1 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
20 - 24	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
25 - 29	5 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	4 (80.0)	1 (50.0)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (20.0)	1 (50.0)	- (-)	- (-)
30 - 34	11 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	11 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
35 - 39	13 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	- (-)	2 (28.6)	13 (100.0)	3 (42.9)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (28.6)
40 - 44	12 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	1 (8.3)	1 (25.0)	10 (83.3)	2 (50.0)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (8.3)	1 (25.0)
45 - 49	16 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	16 (100.0)	2 (50.0)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (50.0)
50 - 54	12 (100.0)	9 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	11 (91.7)	1 (11.1)	1 (8.3)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (22.2)	- (-)	6 (66.7)
55 - 59	8 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	8 (100.0)	1 (20.0)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	4 (80.0)
60 - 64	5 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	4 (80.0)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (20.0)	4 (100.0)
65 - 69	3 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	3 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (100.0)
70 - 74	4 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	3 (75.0)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (25.0)	1 (100.0)
75 - 79	1 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (100.0)
80 - 84	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)
85 +	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
TOTAL	92 (100.0)	42 (100.0)	1 (1.1)	3 (7.1)	85 (92.4)	12 (28.6)	1 (1.1)	- (-)	1 (1.1)	3 (7.1)	4 (4.3)	24 (57.1)

TABLE 4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

COMMUNITY : TOTAL

	HOUSEHOLD HEAD			NO. OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (AGED 6 AND OVER)	
	TOTAL ( % )	MIGRANTS ( % )	NON- MIGRANTS ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )
NONE	42 ( 9.5 )	31 ( 10.1 )	11 ( 8.2 )	52 ( 8.4 )	117 ( 15.1 )
PRIMARY 1	29 ( 6.6 )	15 ( 4.9 )	14 ( 10.4 )	105 ( 16.9 )	115 ( 14.9 )
PRIMARY 2	277 ( 62.7 )	205 ( 66.6 )	72 ( 53.7 )	202 ( 32.5 )	298 ( 38.5 )
SECONDARY	82 ( 18.6 )	49 ( 15.9 )	33 ( 24.6 )	230 ( 37.9 )	219 ( 28.3 )
HIGH SCHOOL	9 ( 2.0 )	5 ( 1.6 )	4 ( 3.0 )	22 ( 3.5 )	21 ( 2.7 )
UNIVERSITY	3 ( 0.7 )	3 ( 1.0 )	- ( - )	5 ( 0.8 )	4 ( 0.5 )
TOTAL	442 (100.0)	308 (100.0)	184 (100.0)	622 (100.0)	774 (100.0)

COMMUNITY : GUNNATTEE

	HOUSEHOLD HEAD			NO. OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (AGED 6 AND OVER)	
	TOTAL ( % )	MIGRANTS ( % )	NON- MIGRANTS ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )
NONE	25 ( 8.1 )	18 ( 7.9 )	7 ( 8.6 )	29 ( 8.1 )	69 ( 14.9 )
PRIMARY 1	22 ( 7.1 )	12 ( 5.3 )	10 ( 12.3 )	60 ( 16.8 )	67 ( 14.5 )
PRIMARY 2	197 ( 63.8 )	156 ( 68.4 )	41 ( 50.6 )	119 ( 33.2 )	180 ( 38.9 )
SECONDARY	58 ( 18.8 )	37 ( 16.2 )	21 ( 25.9 )	132 ( 36.9 )	133 ( 28.7 )
HIGH SCHOOL	5 ( 1.6 )	3 ( 1.3 )	2 ( 2.5 )	13 ( 3.6 )	13 ( 2.8 )
UNIVERSITY	2 ( 0.6 )	2 ( 0.9 )	- ( - )	5 ( 1.4 )	1 ( 0.2 )
TOTAL	309 (100.0)	228 (100.0)	81 (100.0)	358 (100.0)	463 (100.0)

TABLE 4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

COMMUNITY : MOLAWAN

Continued

	HOUSEHOLD HEAD			NO. OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (AGED 6 AND OVER)	
	TOTAL ( % )	MIGRANTS ( % )	NON- MIGRANTS ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )
NONE	17 ( 12.8 )	13 ( 16.3 )	4 ( 7.5 )	23 ( 8.7 )	48 ( 15.4 )
PRIMARY 1	7 ( 5.3 )	3 ( 3.8 )	4 ( 7.5 )	45 ( 17.0 )	48 ( 15.4 )
PRIMARY 2	80 ( 60.2 )	49 ( 61.3 )	31 ( 58.5 )	83 ( 31.4 )	118 ( 37.9 )
SECONDARY	24 ( 18.0 )	12 ( 15.0 )	12 ( 22.6 )	104 ( 39.4 )	86 ( 27.7 )
HIGH SCHOOL	4 ( 3.0 )	2 ( 2.5 )	2 ( 3.8 )	9 ( 3.4 )	8 ( 2.6 )
UNIVERSITY	1 ( 0.8 )	1 ( 1.3 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	3 ( 1.0 )
TOTAL	133 ( 100.0 )	80 ( 100.0 )	53 ( 100.0 )	264 ( 100.0 )	311 ( 100.0 )

FAMILY STRUCTURE

TABLE 5

COMMUNITY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ( % )	FAMILY STRUCTURE			AVERAGE NO. OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE NO. OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)
		SINGLE ( % )	NUCLEAR FAMILY ( % )	EXTENDED FAMILY ( % )		
GINNATIVE	310 ( 100.0 )	10 ( 3.2 )	201 ( 64.8 )	99 ( 31.9 )	4.30	1.47
MOLAWAN	135 ( 100.0 )	2 ( 1.5 )	70 ( 51.9 )	63 ( 46.7 )	5.90	1.72
TOTAL	445 ( 100.0 )	12 ( 2.7 )	271 ( 60.9 )	162 ( 36.4 )	4.78	1.54

TABLE 6 - 1 POPULATION OF 10 YEARS OLD & OVER BY LABOR FORCE STATUS

COMMUNITY : TOTAL.

	A) LABOR FORCE						B) NOT IN LABOR FORCE				TOTAL (A+B)	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)	
	A-TOTAL 0+1+2+3 (%)	UNEMPLOYED 0 (%)	EMPLOYED 1+2+3 (%)	EMPLOYEE 1 (%)	GOV. / MILIT. WORKERS 2 (%)	MERCHANT 3 (%)	II-TOTAL 4+5+6	HOUSEKEEPING 4	STUDENT 5	OTHERS 6			
POPULATION													
MALE	668 (100.0)	114 (17.1)	554 (82.9)	440 (65.9)	29 (4.3)	85 (12.7)	148	2	129	17	816	81.9	
FEMALE	537 (100.0)	92 (17.1)	445 (82.9)	260 (50.1)	4 (0.7)	172 (32.0)	331	193	132	6	868	61.9	
TOTAL	1,205 (100.0)	206 (17.1)	999 (82.9)	709 (56.8)	33 (2.7)	257 (21.3)	479	195	261	23	1,684	71.6	
HOUSEHOLD HEAD													
MALE	270 (100.0)	13 (4.8)	257 (95.2)	193 (71.5)	17 (6.3)	47 (17.4)	6	-	-	6	276	97.8	
FEMALE	126 (100.0)	6 (4.8)	120 (95.2)	57 (45.2)	1 (0.8)	62 (49.2)	41	39	-	2	167	75.4	
TOTAL	396 (100.0)	19 (4.8)	377 (95.2)	250 (65.1)	18 (4.5)	109 (27.5)	47	39	-	8	443	89.4	

TABLE 6 - 2 POPULATION OF 10 YEARS OLD & OVER BY LABOR FORCE STATUS

COMMUNITY : GUNNATTEE

	A) LABOR FORCE							B) NOT IN LABOR FORCE				TOTAL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (A+B) (%)		
	A-TOTAL 0+1+2+3 (%)	UNEMPLOYED 0 (%)	EMPLOYED 1+2+3 (%)	EMPLOYEE 1 (%)	GOV. ATTYV. WORKERS 2 (%)	MITICANT 3 (%)	D-TOTAL 4+5+6	HOUSEKEEPING 4	STUDENT 5	OTHERS 6				
POPULATION														
MALE	410 (100.0)	54 (13.2)	356 (86.8)	289 (65.6)	20 (4.9)	67 (16.3)	77	1	69	7	487	84.2		
FEMALE	341 (100.0)	50 (14.7)	291 (85.3)	142 (41.6)	3 (0.9)	146 (42.8)	191	116	75	-	532	64.1		
TOTAL	751 (100.0)	104 (13.8)	647 (86.2)	411 (54.7)	23 (3.1)	213 (28.4)	268	117	144	7	1,019	73.7		
HOUSEHOLD HEAD														
MALE	184 (100.0)	5 (2.7)	179 (97.3)	127 (69.0)	11 (6.0)	41 (22.3)	1	-	-	1	185	99.5		
FEMALE	103 (100.0)	4 (3.9)	99 (96.1)	45 (43.7)	1 (1.0)	55 (51.5)	22	22	-	-	125	82.4		
TOTAL	287 (100.0)	9 (3.1)	278 (96.9)	172 (59.9)	12 (4.2)	94 (32.8)	23	22	-	1	310	82.6		

TABLE 6 - 3 POPULATION OF 10 YEARS OLD & OVER BY LABOR FORCE STATUS

COMMUNITY : MOHLAWAN

	A) LABOR FORCE							B) NOT IN LABOR FORCE				TOTAL (A+B) (%)	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)
	A-TOTAL 0+1+2+3 (%)	UNEMPLOYED 0 (%)	EMPLOYED 1+2+3 (%)	EMPLOYEE 1 (%)	GOV. / PRIV. WORKERS 2 (%)	INDICANT 3 (%)	B-TOTAL 4+5+6	HOUSEKEEPING 4	STUDENT 5	OTHERS 6			
POPULATION													
MALE	256 (100.0)	60 (23.3)	198 (76.7)	171 (66.3)	3 (3.5)	18 (7.0)	71	1	60	10	329	76.4	
FEMALE	190 (100.0)	42 (21.4)	154 (78.6)	127 (64.8)	1 (0.5)	26 (13.3)	140	77	57	6	336	58.3	
TOTAL	454 (100.0)	102 (22.5)	352 (77.5)	298 (65.0)	10 (2.2)	44 (9.7)	211	78	117	16	665	68.3	
HOUSEHOLD HEAD													
MALE	86 (100.0)	8 (9.3)	78 (90.7)	66 (76.7)	6 (7.0)	6 (7.0)	5	-	-	5	91	94.5	
FEMALE	23 (100.0)	2 (8.7)	21 (91.3)	12 (52.2)	- (-)	9 (39.1)	19	17	-	2	42	54.8	
TOTAL	109 (100.0)	10 (9.2)	99 (90.8)	78 (71.6)	6 (5.5)	15 (13.8)	24	17	-	7	133	62.0	

TABLE 7 MONTHLY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD INCOME  
BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS  
COMMUNITY : TOTAL

MONTHLY INCOME (BAHTS)	TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE	GOV. / PRIV. WORKERS	MERCHANT
0	20	20	-	-	-
1 - 999	22	-	11	1	10
1,000 - 1,500	130	-	80	3	47
1,501 - 2,000	91	-	65	3	23
2,001 - 3,000	104	-	75	6	23
3,001 - 5,000	23	-	14	4	5
5,000 OVER	8	-	5	1	2
NO ANSWER	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	398	20	250	18	110
M E A N	1,963	-	2,109	2,605	1,882

COMMUNITY : GUNNATTEE

MONTHLY INCOME (BAHTS)	TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE	GOV. / PRIV. WORKERS	MERCHANT
0	9	9	-	-	-
1 - 999	17	-	7	1	9
1,000 - 1,500	104	-	62	2	40
1,501 - 2,000	60	-	39	3	18
2,001 - 3,000	77	-	52	2	23
3,001 - 5,000	14	-	6	3	5
5,000 OVER	6	-	5	1	-
NO ANSWER	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	287	9	171	12	95
M E A N	1,946	-	2,070	2,575	1,828

TABLE 7 MONTHLY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD INCOME  
BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS  
COMMUNITY : MORAWAN

Continued

MONTHLY INCOME (BAHTS)	TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE	GOV. / PRIV. WORKERS	MERCHANT
0	11	11	-	-	-
1 - 999	5	-	4	-	1
1,000 - 1,500	26	-	18	1	7
1,501 - 2,000	31	-	26	-	5
2,001 - 3,000	27	-	23	4	-
3,001 - 5,000	9	-	8	1	-
5,000 OVER	2	-	-	-	2
NO ANSWER	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	111	11	79	6	15
MEAN	2,005	-	2,192	2,666	2,226



TABLE 8 MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

COMMUNITY : TOTAL.

MONTHLY INCOME (BARTS)	TOTAL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	OVER
0	6	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 999	7	1	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 - 1,500	46	3	11	11	12	6	2	1	-	-	-	-
1,501 - 2,000	44	2	4	18	7	7	2	2	2	-	-	-
2,001 - 3,000	89	2	15	17	24	16	12	1	2	-	-	-
3,001 - 5,000	133	1	10	26	30	36	18	5	2	3	1	1
5,000 OVER	120	1	2	5	13	27	20	14	11	9	4	14
TOTAL	445	12	47	80	85	94	54	23	17	12	5	15
MEAN	4,666	2,025	2,485	2,933	3,616	5,259	4,757	10,956	6,088	7,025	8,640	10,353

COMMUNITY : GUNNATITSE

MONTHLY INCOME (BARTS)	TOTAL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	OVER
0	6	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 999	5	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 - 1,500	40	3	9	10	10	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
1,501 - 2,000	33	2	3	16	5	3	2	1	1	-	-	-
2,001 - 3,000	64	1	13	14	16	11	8	1	-	-	-	-
3,001 - 5,000	88	-	7	22	20	24	12	1	-	2	-	-
5,000 OVER	74	1	2	5	7	22	12	9	6	5	2	3
TOTAL	310	10	38	70	58	67	36	12	7	7	2	3
MEAN	4,230	1,820	2,463	2,930	3,431	4,411	4,475	15,716	6,914	6,585	12,850	10,000

TABLE 8 | MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

COMMUNITY : MORAWAN

MONTHLY INCOME (BAHTS)	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	OVER
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 999	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 - 1,500	6	-	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1,501 - 2,000	11	-	1	2	2	4	-	1	1	-	-	-
2,001 - 3,000	25	1	2	3	8	5	4	-	2	-	-	-
3,001 - 5,000	45	1	3	4	10	12	6	4	2	1	1	1
5,000 OVER	46	-	-	-	6	5	8	5	5	4	2	11
TOTAL	135	2	9	10	28	27	18	11	10	5	9	12
MEAN	5,666	3,050	2,577	2,360	4,000	7,362	5,322	5,763	5,510	7,640	5,833	10,441

TABLE 9 - 1 THE NUMBER OF INJURY & DISEASE BY SMOKING & NON-SMOKING, AGE AND SEX. BOTH SEXES

COMMUNITY : TOTAL.

AGE	S M O K I N G								N O N - S M O K I N G							
	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRATORY TRACT	GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS, ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTITIS	TOTAL	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRATORY TRACT	GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS, ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTITIS	TOTAL
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	57	3	-	1	-	6	235
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	29	-	-	1	-	8	209
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	23	3	4	-	-	3	243
15 - 19	38	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	206	25	5	-	-	2	3	241
20 - 24	70	7	1	1	2	-	4	85	174	13	2	4	2	1	5	201
25 - 29	69	2	-	1	-	2	1	75	108	17	3	3	-	-	7	138
30 - 34	45	11	3	1	-	-	3	63	68	8	2	3	-	-	2	83
35 - 39	34	7	1	-	2	-	2	46	60	9	2	4	1	2	4	82
40 - 44	30	3	3	1	-	1	1	39	39	8	1	2	-	2	3	55
45 - 49	28	4	2	-	-	2	7	41	28	7	1	4	-	4	5	49
50 - 54	23	2	-	1	-	1	5	32	27	3	2	-	-	5	10	47
55 - 59	13	2	1	2	-	-	2	20	22	2	1	2	-	1	2	30
60 - 64	11	1	-	-	-	1	-	13	8	3	-	3	-	2	3	19
65 - 69	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	2	-	-	-	1	2	13
70 - 74	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
75 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
80 - 84	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
85 +	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	366	41	11	7	4	7	27	463	1,317	206	25	29	5	20	64	1,666

TABLE 9-2 THE NUMBER OF INJURY & DISEASE BY SMOKING & NON-SMOKING, AGE AND SEX, MALE

COMMUNITY : TOTAL.

AGE	S M O K I N G								N O N - S M O K I N G							
	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRAT- ORY TRACT	GASTRO- INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS, ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTHERS	TOTAL	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRAT- ORY TRACT	GASTRO- INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS, ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTHERS	TOTAL
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	22	2	-	-	-	4	101
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	17	-	-	-	-	5	106
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	8	-	2	-	-	2	119
15 - 19	37	-	-	-	-	-	2	39	80	10	-	-	-	-	-	90
20 - 24	68	7	1	1	2	-	3	82	54	2	-	-	-	-	3	59
25 - 29	62	2	-	1	-	2	1	68	30	8	-	-	-	-	1	39
30 - 34	12	3	3	1	-	-	2	57	21	4	-	-	-	-	-	25
35 - 39	31	5	-	-	-	-	1	37	14	5	1	-	-	1	-	21
40 - 44	25	3	2	-	-	1	1	32	10	3	1	1	-	-	-	15
45 - 49	22	3	2	-	-	2	5	34	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	7
50 - 54	20	2	-	1	-	-	4	27	3	1	1	-	-	2	2	9
55 - 59	11	1	1	1	-	-	2	16	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	9
60 - 64	10	1	-	-	-	1	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
65 - 69	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
70 - 74	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
75 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
80 - 84	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
85 +	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	334	35	9	5	2	6	21	412	434	85	5	4	-	3	20	611

TABLE 9 - 3 THE NUMBER OF INJURY & DISEASE BY SMOKING & NON-SMOKING, AGE AND SEX, FEMALE  
 COMMUNITY : TOTAL.

AGE	S M O K I N G								N O N - S M O K I N G							
	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRAT- ORY TRACT	GASTRO- INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS, ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTHRIS	TOTAL	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRAT- ORY TRACT	GASTRO- INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS, ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTHRIS	TOTAL
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	35	1	-	1	-	2	134
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	12	-	-	1	-	3	103
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	15	3	2	-	-	1	124
15 - 19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	126	15	5	-	-	2	3	151
20 - 24	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	120	11	2	4	2	1	2	142
25 - 29	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	78	9	3	3	-	-	6	99
30 - 34	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	6	47	4	2	3	-	-	2	58
35 - 39	3	2	1	-	2	-	1	9	46	4	1	4	1	1	4	61
40 - 44	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	29	5	-	1	-	2	3	40
45 - 49	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	7	25	4	1	3	-	4	5	42
50 - 54	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	24	2	1	-	-	3	8	38
55 - 59	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	15	1	1	2	-	1	1	21
60 - 64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	3	-	2	2	14
65 - 69	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	-	-	-	1	2	12
70 - 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
75 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
80 - 84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
85 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	32	6	2	2	2	1	6	51	822	121	20	25	5	17	44	1,054

TABLE 9 - 4 THE NUMBER OF INJURY & DISEASE BY SMOKING & NON-SMOKING, AGE AND SEX, BOTH SEXES

COMMUNITY : GUNNATTEE

AGE	S M O K I N G								N O N - S M O K I N G							
	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRATORY TRACT	GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTHERS	TOTAL	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRATORY TRACT	GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTHERS	TOTAL
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	46	1	-	1	-	6	170
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	25	-	-	1	-	8	148
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	22	3	4	-	-	2	139
15 - 19	23	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	112	21	3	-	-	2	2	140
20 - 24	39	6	1	1	2	-	4	53	111	12	2	4	2	1	5	137
25 - 29	43	1	-	1	-	2	1	48	68	16	1	2	-	-	6	93
30 - 34	29	10	2	1	-	-	3	45	39	6	2	3	-	-	1	51
35 - 39	20	6	1	-	2	-	2	31	28	8	2	3	1	2	4	48
40 - 44	19	2	3	1	-	1	1	27	12	8	1	2	-	2	3	28
45 - 49	12	4	-	-	-	2	4	22	14	4	1	2	-	3	3	27
50 - 54	9	2	-	1	-	1	3	16	13	1	2	-	-	3	6	25
55 - 59	7	2	1	1	-	-	2	13	12	2	1	1	-	1	1	18
60 - 64	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	4	1	-	2	-	2	-	9
65 - 69	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	5
70 - 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
75 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
80 - 84	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
85 +	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	213	33	8	6	4	7	22	293	761	173	19	23	5	17	47	1,045

TABLE 9 - 5 THE NUMBER OF INJURY & DISEASE BY SMOKING & NON-SMOKING, AGE AND SEX, MALE

COMMUNITY : GUNNATTEE

AGE	S M O K I N G								N O N - S M O K I N G							
	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRAT- ORY TRACT	GASTRO- INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS, ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTHERS	TOTAL	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRAT- ORY TRACT	GASTRO- INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS, ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTHERS	TOTAL
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	16	-	-	-	-	4	64
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	15	-	-	-	-	5	71
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	8	-	2	-	-	2	67
15 - 19	22	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	36	9	-	-	-	-	-	45
20 - 24	37	6	1	1	2	-	3	50	34	2	-	-	-	-	3	39
25 - 29	38	1	-	1	-	2	1	43	24	7	-	-	-	-	1	32
30 - 34	36	8	2	1	-	-	2	39	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	11
35 - 39	18	4	-	-	-	-	1	23	8	4	1	-	-	1	-	14
40 - 44	15	2	2	-	-	1	1	21	9	3	1	1	-	-	-	8
45 - 49	9	3	-	-	-	2	3	17	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	5
50 - 54	8	2	-	1	-	-	2	13	3	1	1	-	-	1	2	8
55 - 59	5	1	1	-	-	-	2	9	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
60 - 64	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
65 - 69	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
80 - 84	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85 +	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	188	27	6	4	2	6	17	250	275	71	3	4	-	2	17	372

TABLE 9 - 6 THE NUMBER OF INJURY & DISEASE BY SMOKING & NON-SMOKING, AGE AND SEX, FEMALE

COMMUNITY : GUNNATTEE

AGE	S M O K I N G								N O N - S M O K I N G							
	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRAT- ORY TRACT	GASTRO- INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS, ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTHERS	TOTAL	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRAT- ORY TRACT	GASTRO- INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS, ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTHERS	TOTAL
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	30	1	-	1	-	2	106
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	10	-	-	1	-	3	77
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	14	3	2	-	-	-	72
15 - 19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	76	12	3	-	-	2	2	95
20 - 24	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	77	10	2	4	2	1	2	98
25 - 29	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	44	9	1	2	-	-	5	61
30 - 34	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	6	31	3	2	3	-	-	1	40
35 - 39	2	2	1	-	2	-	1	8	20	4	1	3	1	1	4	34
40 - 44	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	9	5	-	1	-	2	3	20
45 - 49	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	12	2	1	1	-	3	3	22
50 - 54	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	10	-	1	-	-	2	4	17
55 - 59	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	8	1	1	1	-	1	1	13
60 - 64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	6
65 - 69	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	5
70 - 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
75 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
80 - 84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
85 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	25	6	2	2	2	1	5	43	485	102	16	19	5	15	30	672



TABLE 9-7 THE NUMBER OF INJURY & DISEASE BY SMOKING & NON-SMOKING, AGE AND SEX, BOTH SEXES

COMMUNITY : MOHAWAN

AGE	S M O K I N G								N O N - S M O K I N G							
	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRAT- ORY TRACT	GASTRO- INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS, ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTHERS	TOTAL	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRAT- ORY TRACT	GASTRO- INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS, ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTHERS	TOTAL
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	11	2	-	-	-	-	65
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	4	-	-	-	-	-	61
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	1	-	-	-	-	1	104
15 - 19	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	94	4	2	-	-	-	1	101
20 - 24	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	63	1	-	-	-	-	-	64
25 - 29	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	27	40	1	2	1	-	-	1	45
30 - 34	16	1	1	-	-	-	-	18	29	2	-	-	-	-	1	32
35 - 39	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	32	1	-	1	-	-	-	34
40 - 44	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
45 - 49	14	-	2	-	-	-	3	19	14	3	-	2	-	1	2	22
50 - 54	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	14	2	-	-	-	2	4	22
55 - 59	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	10	-	-	1	-	-	1	12
60 - 64	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	-	1	-	-	3	10
65 - 69	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	2	8
70 - 74	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
75 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
80 - 84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
85 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	153	8	3	1	-	-	5	170	556	33	6	6	-	3	17	621

TABLE 9 - 8 THE NUMBER OF INJURY & DISEASE BY SMOKING & NON-SMOKING, AGE AND SEX, MALE

COMMUNITY : MOJAWAN

AGE	S M O K I N G								N O N - S M O K I N G							
	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRAT- OUY TRACT	GASTRO- INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS, ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTHERS	TOTAL	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRAT- OUY TRACT	GASTRO- INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS, ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTHERS	TOTAL
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	6	2	-	-	-	-	37
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	2	-	-	-	-	-	35
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
15 - 19	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	44	1	-	-	-	-	-	45
20 - 24	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
25 - 29	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
30 - 34	16	1	1	-	-	-	-	18	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	14
35 - 39	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
40 - 44	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
45 - 49	13	-	2	-	-	-	2	17	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
50 - 54	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
55 - 59	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
60 - 64	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
65 - 69	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
70 - 74	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
75 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
80 - 84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
85 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	146	8	3	1	-	-	4	162	219	14	2	-	-	1	3	239

TABLE 9 - 9 THE NUMBER OF INJURY & DISEASE BY SMOKING & NON-SMOKING, AGE AND SEX, FEMALE

COMMUNITY : MORAWAN

AGE	S M O K I N G								N O N - S M O K I N G							
	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRATORY TRACT	GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS, ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTHERS	TOTAL	NO ILLNESS	RESPIRATORY TRACT	GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT	NERVOUS, ANXIETY	SKIN DISEASE	FATIGUE BACK PAIN	OTHERS	TOTAL
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	5	-	-	-	-	-	28
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	26
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	1	-	-	-	-	1	52
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	3	2	-	-	-	1	56
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	1	-	-	-	-	-	44
25 - 29	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	34	-	2	1	-	-	1	38
30 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	1	18
35 - 39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	-	-	1	-	-	-	27
40 - 44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
45 - 49	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	13	2	-	2	-	1	2	20
50 - 54	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	2	-	-	-	1	4	21
55 - 59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	8
60 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	2	8
65 - 69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
70 - 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
75 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
80 - 84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
85 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	337	19	4	6	-	2	14	382

TABLE10-1 THE NUMBER OF INJURY & DISEASE IN THE PAST 2 WEEKS BY TYPE OF DIAGNOSIS

COMMUNITY : TOTAL

ILLNESS	TOTAL	SELF - DIAGNOSIS	PARENTS / RELATIVES	TRADITIONAL HEALER	DOCTOR	NOT APPLICABLE
RESPIRATORY TRACT	245	101	33	-	111	-
GASTRO - INTESTINAL TRACT	36	14	3	-	19	-
NERVOUS, ANXIETY	36	21	1	-	14	-
SKIN DISEASE	9	2	1	-	6	-
FATIGUE, BACK PAIN	27	19	-	-	8	-
MS	91	22	6	-	63	-
NO ILLNESS	1,684	-	-	-	-	1,684
TOTAL	2,128	179	44	-	221	1,684

TABLE 10-2 THE NUMBER OF INJURY & DISEASE IN THE PAST 2 WEEKS BY TYPE OF DIAGNOSIS  
 COMMUNITY : GUNNATTEE

ILLNESS	TOTAL	SELF - DIAGNOSIS	PARENTS / RELATIVES	TRADITIONAL HEALER	DOCTOR	NOT APPLICABLE
RESPIRATORY TRACT	204	90	28	-	86	-
GASTRO - INTESTINAL TRACT	27	12	1	-	14	-
NERVOUS, ANXIETY	29	20	1	-	8	-
SKIN DISEASE	9	2	1	-	6	-
FATIGUE, BACK PAIN	24	19	-	-	5	-
OTHERS	69	19	6	-	44	-
	975	-	-	-	-	975
TOTAL	1,337	162	37	-	163	975

TABLE 10-3 THE NUMBER OF INJURY & DISEASE IN THE PAST 2 WEEKS BY TYPE OF DIAGNOSIS

COMMUNITY : MORAWAN

ILLNESS	TOTAL	SELF - DIAGNOSIS	PARENTS / RELATIVES	TRADITIONAL HEALER	DOCTOR	NOT APPLICABLE
RESPIRATORY TRACT	41	11	5	-	25	-
GASTRO - INTESTINAL TRACT	9	2	2	-	5	-
NERVOUS, ANXIETY	7	1	-	-	6	-
SKIN DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-	-
FATIGUE, BACK PAIN	3	-	-	-	3	-
OTHERS	22	3	-	-	19	-
NO ILLNESS	709	-	-	-	-	709
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>709</b>

TABLE 11 THE NUMBER OF INJURY & DISEASE IN THE PAST 2 WEEKS BY METHOD OF SELF-TREATMENT

COMMUNITY : TOTAL

ILLNESS	TOTAL	NO SELF - TREATMENT	GIVE SELF - TREATMENT	USE TRADITIONAL (HEALER)	NOT APPLICABLE
RESPIRATORY TRACT	246	41	145	-	60
GASTRO - INTESTINAL TRACT	36	8	17	-	11
NERVOUS, ANXIETY	36	9	22	-	5
SKIN DISEASE	9	3	2	-	4
FATIGUE, BACK PAIN	27	9	17	-	1
OTHERS	90	33	33	1	23
NO ILLNESS	1,684	1	-	-	1,683
TOTAL	2,128	104	236	1	1,787

COMMUNITY : GUNNATIEE

ILLNESS	TOTAL	NO SELF - TREATMENT	GIVE SELF - TREATMENT	USE TRADITIONAL (HEALER)	NOT APPLICABLE
RESPIRATORY TRACT	206	24	127	-	55
GASTRO - INTESTINAL TRACT	27	4	15	-	8
NERVOUS, ANXIETY	29	8	18	-	3
SKIN DISEASE	9	3	2	-	4
FATIGUE, BACK PAIN	24	6	17	-	1
OTHERS	69	20	29	-	20
NO ILLNESS	975	1	-	-	974
TOTAL	1,339	66	208	-	1,065

TABLE 11 THE NUMBER OF INJURY & DISEASE IN THE PAST 2 WEEKS BY METHOD OF SELF-TREATMENT

COMMUNITY : MORAWAN

Continued

ILLNESS	TOTAL	NO SELF - TREATMENT	GIVE SELF - TREATMENT	USE TRADITIONAL HEALER	NOT APPLICABLE
RESPIRATORY TRACT	40	17	18	-	5
GASTRO - INTESTINAL TRACT	9	4	2	-	3
NERVOUS, ANXIETY	7	1	4	-	2
SKIN DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-
FATIGUE, BACK PAIN	3	3	-	-	-
OTHERS	21	13	4	1	3
NO ILLNESS	709	-	-	-	709
TOTAL	789	58	28	1	722



TABLE 12 MEDICAL TREATMENT RECIPIENTS BY INJURY & DISEASE

COMMUNITY : TOTAL.

ILLNESS	SEE DOCTOR			ABSENT FROM WORK			ACTUAL DAYS UNDER HOSPITALIZATION								
	TOTAL	NO	YES	TOTAL	NO	YES	TOTAL	0	1	2 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 14	15 - 28	29 - 60	60 OVER
RESPIRATORY TRACT	247	136	111	247	204	43	247	236	1	2	2	3	1	1	1
GASTRO - INTESTINAL TRACT	36	16	20	36	22	14	36	23	3	1	2	-	1	-	-
NERVOUS, ANXIETY	36	20	16	36	30	6	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SKIN DISEASE	9	2	7	9	8	1	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FATIGUE, BACK PAIN	26	18	8	27	18	9	27	26	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OTHERS	91	28	63	91	57	34	91	81	1	1	3	2	-	2	1
NO ILLNESS	1,682	1,682	-	1,682	1,682	-	1,682	1,682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,127	1,902	225	2,128	2,021	107	2,128	2,039	5	5	7	5	2	3	2

TABLE 12 MEDICAL TREATMENT RECIPIENTS BY INJURY & DISEASE

COMMUNITY : GUNNATTEE

ILLNESS	SEE DOCTOR			ABSENT FROM WORK			ACTUAL DAYS UNDER HOSPITALIZATION								
	TOTAL	NO	YES	TOTAL	NO	YES	TOTAL	0	1	2 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 14	15 - 28	29 - 60	60 OVER
RESPIRATORY TRACT	206	118	88	206	170	36	206	198	-	2	2	2	1	1	-
GASTRO - INTESTINAL TRACT	27	13	14	27	19	8	27	23	-	1	2	-	1	-	-
NERVOUS, ANXIETY	29	18	11	29	25	4	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SKIN DISEASE	9	2	7	9	8	1	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FATIGUE, BACK PAIN	23	18	5	24	16	8	24	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OTHERS	69	23	46	69	43	26	69	63	1	1	1	1	-	2	-
NO ILLNESS	975	975	-	975	975	-	975	975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,338	1,167	171	1,339	1,256	83	1,339	1,320	1	5	5	3	2	3	-

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TABLE 12 MEDICAL TREATMENT RECIPIENTS BY INJURY & DISEASE

COMMUNITY : MOUAWAN

Continued

ILLNESS	SEE DOCTOR			ABSENT FROM WORK			ACTUAL DAYS UNDER HOSPITALIZATION								
	TOTAL	NO	YES	TOTAL	NO	YES	TOTAL	0	1	2 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 14	15 - 28	29 - 60	60 OVER
RESPIRATORY TRACT	41	18	23	41	34	7	41	38	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
GASTRO - INTESTINAL TRACT	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NERVOUS, ANXIETY	7	2	5	7	5	2	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SKIN DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FATIGUE, BACK PAIN	3	-	3	3	2	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHERS	22	5	17	22	14	8	22	18	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
NO ILLNESS	707	707	-	707	707	-	707	707	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	789	735	54	789	765	24	789	779	4	-	2	2	-	-	2

TABLE 13-1 MARRIED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE, TYPE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

COMMUNITY : TOTAL

TYPE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD	TOTAL (%)	MALE (%)	TOTAL (%)	F E M A L E				
				0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 & OVER
NOT CURRENTLY USE AND NOT PLAN TO USE	191 ( 23.1 )	109 ( 13.2 )	82 ( 9.9 )	-	32	24	25	1
NOT CURRENTLY USE BUT PLAN TO USE	38 ( 4.6 )	8 ( 1.0 )	30 ( 3.6 )	1	16	11	2	-
SUB-TOTAL	229 ( 27.7 )	117 ( 14.1 )	112 ( 13.5 )	1	48	35	27	1
CURRENTLY USE CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS	97 ( 11.7 )	- ( - )	97 ( 11.7 )	-	45	36	15	1
CURRENTLY USE CONTRACEPTIVE INJECTION	24 ( 2.9 )	- ( - )	24 ( 2.9 )	-	11	10	3	-
CURRENTLY USE CONDOM	2 ( 0.2 )	2 ( 0.2 )	- ( - )	-	-	-	-	-
CURRENTLY USE IUD	7 ( 0.8 )	- ( - )	7 ( 0.8 )	-	1	4	1	1
CURRENTLY USE MALE STERILIZATION	18 ( 2.2 )	17 ( 2.1 )	1 ( 0.1 )	-	-	1	-	-
CURRENTLY USE FEMALE STERILIZATION	80 ( 9.7 )	2 ( 0.2 )	78 ( 9.4 )	-	8	26	34	10
CURRENTLY USE OTHER METHOD	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	228 ( 27.6 )	21 ( 2.5 )	207 ( 25.0 )	-	65	77	53	12
NOT APPLICABLE	370 ( 44.7 )	276 ( 33.4 )	94 ( 11.4 )	-	5	8	11	70
T O T A L	827 ( 100.0 )	414 ( 50.1 )	413 ( 49.9 )	1	118	120	91	83

TABLE 13-2 MARRIED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE, TYPE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

COMMUNITY : GUNNATTE

TYPE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD	TOTAL (%)	MALE (%)	TOTAL (%)	F E M A L E				
				0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 & OVER
NOT CURRENTLY USE AND NOT PLAN TO USE	126 ( 23.8)	73 ( 13.8)	53 ( 10.0)	-	25	12	15	1
NOT CURRENTLY USE BUT PLAN TO USE	28 ( 5.3)	6 ( 1.1)	22 ( 4.2)	1	12	9	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	154 ( 29.1)	79 ( 14.9)	75 ( 14.2)	1	37	21	15	1
CURRENTLY USE CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS	62 ( 11.7)	- ( - )	62 ( 11.7)	-	33	20	9	-
CURRENTLY USE CONTRACEPTIVE INJECTION	20 ( 3.8)	- ( - )	20 ( 3.8)	-	10	7	3	-
CURRENTLY USE CONDOM	2 ( 0.4)	2 ( 0.4)	- ( - )	-	-	-	-	-
CURRENTLY USE IUD	6 ( 1.1)	- ( - )	6 ( 1.1)	-	1	3	1	1
CURRENTLY USE MALE STERILIZATION	9 ( 1.7)	8 ( 1.5)	1 ( 0.2)	-	-	1	-	-
CURRENTLY USE FEMALE STERILIZATION	48 ( 9.1)	2 ( 0.4)	46 ( 8.7)	-	6	21	18	1
CURRENTLY USE OTHER METHOD	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	147 ( 27.8)	12 ( 2.3)	135 ( 25.5)	-	50	52	31	2
NOT APPLICABLE	228 ( 43.1)	174 ( 32.3)	54 ( 10.2)	-	4	4	7	39
T O T A L	529 (100.0)	265 ( 50.1)	264 ( 49.9)	1	91	77	53	42

TABLE 13-3 MARRIED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE, TYPE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

COMMUNITY : MORAWAN

TYPE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD	TOTAL (%)	MALE (%)	TOTAL (%)	F E M A L E				
				0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 & OVER
NOT CURRENTLY USE AND NOT PLAN TO USE	65 ( 21.8)	36 ( 12.1)	29 ( 9.7)	-	7	12	10	-
NOT CURRENTLY USE BUT PLAN TO USE	10 ( 3.4)	2 ( 0.7)	8 ( 2.7)	-	4	2	2	-
SUB-TOTAL	75 ( 25.2)	38 ( 12.8)	37 ( 12.4)	-	11	14	12	-
CURRENTLY USE CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS	35 ( 11.7)	- ( - )	35 ( 11.7)	-	12	16	6	1
CURRENTLY USE CONTRACEPTIVE INJECTION	4 ( 1.3)	- ( - )	4 ( 1.3)	-	1	3	-	-
CURRENTLY USE CONDOM	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	-	-	-	-	-
CURRENTLY USE IUD	1 ( 0.3)	- ( - )	1 ( 0.3)	-	-	1	-	-
CURRENTLY USE MALE STERILIZATION	9 ( 3.0)	9 ( 3.0)	- ( - )	-	-	-	-	-
CURRENTLY USE FEMALE STERILIZATION	32 ( 10.7)	- ( - )	32 ( 10.7)	-	2	5	16	9
CURRENTLY USE OTHER METHOD	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	81 ( 27.2)	9 ( 3.0)	72 ( 24.2)	-	15	25	22	10
NOT APPLICABLE	142 ( 47.7)	102 ( 34.2)	40 ( 13.4)	-	1	4	4	31
TOTAL	298 (100.0)	149 ( 50.0)	149 ( 50.0)	-	27	43	38	41

TABLE 14-1 MARRIED PERSONS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, TYPE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

COMMUNITY : TOTAL.

TYPE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD	TOTAL	M A L E				TOTAL	F E M A L E			
		NONE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY		NONE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
NOT CURRENTLY USE AND NOT PLAN TO USE	109	6	72	26	5	82	12	52	15	3
NOT CURRENTLY USE BUT PLAN TO USE	8	-	6	2	-	30	3	20	7	-
SUB-TOTAL	117	6	78	28	5	112	15	72	22	3
CURRENTLY USE CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS	-	-	-	-	-	98	10	64	21	3
CURRENTLY USE CONTRACEPTIVE INJECTION	-	-	-	-	-	24	2	17	5	-
CURRENTLY USE CONDOM	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CURRENTLY USE IUD	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	5	-	1
CURRENTLY USE MALE STERILIZATION	17	-	8	9	-	1	-	1	-	-
CURRENTLY USE FEMALE STERILIZATION	2	-	2	-	-	78	9	64	4	1
CURRENTLY USE OTHER METHOD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	21	-	10	11	-	208	22	151	30	5
NOT APPLICABLE	276	12	192	64	8	94	24	64	6	-
T O T A L	414	18	280	103	13	414	61	287	58	8

TABLE 14-2 MARRIED PERSONS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, TYPE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

COMMUNITY : GUNNATITEE

TYPE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD	TOTAL	M A L E				TOTAL	F E M A L E			
		NONE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY		NONE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
NOT CURRENTLY USE AND NOT PLAN TO USE	73	1	51	17	4	53	6	39	6	2
NOT CURRENTLY USE BUT PLAN TO USE	6	-	5	1	-	22	2	15	5	-
SUB-TOTAL	79	1	56	18	4	75	8	54	11	2
CURRENTLY USE CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS	-	-	-	-	-	63	4	41	16	2
CURRENTLY USE CONTRACEPTIVE INJECTION	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	14	5	-
CURRENTLY USE CONDOM	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CURRENTLY USE IUD	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	-	-
CURRENTLY USE MALE STERILIZATION	8	-	3	5	-	1	-	1	-	-
CURRENTLY USE FEMALE STERILIZATION	2	-	2	-	-	46	4	39	2	1
CURRENTLY USE OTHER METHOD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	12	-	5	7	-	136	10	100	23	3
NOT APPLICABLE	174	7	123	39	5	54	11	38	5	-
TOTAL	265	8	184	64	9	265	29	192	39	5



TABLE 14-3 MARRIED PERSONS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, TYPE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

COMMUNITY : MORAWAN

TYPE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD	M A L E					F E M A L E				
	TOTAL	NONE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL	NONE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
NOT CURRENTLY USE AND NOT PLAN TO USE	36	5	21	9	1	29	6	13	9	1
NOT CURRENTLY USE BUT PLAN TO USE	2	-	1	1	-	8	1	5	2	-
SUB-TOTAL	38	5	22	10	1	37	7	18	11	1
CURRENTLY USE CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS	-	-	-	-	-	35	6	23	5	1
CURRENTLY USE CONTRACEPTIVE INJECTION	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	-	-
CURRENTLY USE CONDOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CURRENTLY USE IUD	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
CURRENTLY USE MALE STERILIZATION	9	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
CURRENTLY USE FEMALE STERILIZATION	-	-	-	-	-	32	5	25	2	-
CURRENTLY USE OTHER METHOD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	9	-	5	4	-	72	12	51	7	2
NOT APPLICABLE	102	5	69	25	3	40	13	26	1	-
T O T A L	149	10	96	39	4	149	32	85	19	3

TABLE15 SOCIAL INDEXES BY COMMUNITY

	TOTAL ( % )	GINNATTEE ( % )	MORAWAN ( % )
A) TYPE OF LATRINE			
TOTAL	444 (100.0)	309 (100.0)	135 (100.0)
0. NONE	21 ( 4.7)	21 ( 6.8)	- ( - )
1. PRIVATE LATRINE	318 ( 71.6)	188 ( 60.8)	130 ( 96.3)
2. SHARED LATRINE	105 ( 23.6)	100 ( 32.4)	5 ( 3.7)
B) TYPE OF DRINKING WATER			
TOTAL	444 (100.0)	309 (100.0)	135 (100.0)
1. PIPED WATER	405 ( 91.2)	305 ( 98.7)	100 ( 74.1)
2. RAIN WATER	16 ( 3.6)	1 ( 0.3)	15 ( 11.1)
3. DUG WELL WATER	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
4. CANAL WATER	2 ( 0.5)	- ( - )	2 ( 1.5)
5. COMMERCIAL BOTTLE WATER	3 ( 0.7)	3 ( 1.0)	- ( - )
6. DEEP WELL WATER	18 ( 4.1)	- ( - )	18 ( 13.3)
C) TYPE OF WATER FOR DOMESTIC USE			
TOTAL	445 (100.0)	310 (100.0)	135 (100.0)
1. PIPED WATER	383 ( 86.1)	310 (100.0)	73 ( 54.1)
2. RAIN WATER	1 ( 0.2)	- ( - )	1 ( 0.7)
3. DUG WELL WATER	8 ( 1.8)	- ( - )	8 ( 5.9)
4. CANAL WATER	51 ( 11.5)	- ( - )	51 ( 37.8)
5. COMMERCIAL BOTTLE WATER	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
6. DEEP WELL WATER	2 ( 0.4)	- ( - )	2 ( 1.5)
D) CONDITION UNDERNEATH THE HOUSE			
TOTAL	442 (100.0)	309 (100.0)	133 (100.0)
1. DRY	72 ( 16.3)	53 ( 17.2)	19 ( 14.3)
2. WET/POLLUTED WATER	370 ( 83.7)	256 ( 82.8)	114 ( 85.7)

TABLE 16 OWNERSHIP STATUS BY TYPE OF DURABLE GOODS

COMMUNITY : TOTAL

	TOTAL ( % )	NO ( % )	YES ( % )
B/W T.V.	444 (100.0)	275 ( 61.9)	169 ( 38.1)
COLOR T.V.	442 (100.0)	397 ( 89.8)	45 ( 10.2)
REFRIGERAER	442 (100.0)	374 ( 84.6)	68 ( 15.4)
STEREO SET	445 (100.0)	430 ( 96.6)	15 ( 3.4)
ELECTRIC FAN	445 (100.0)	195 ( 43.8)	250 ( 56.2)
RADIO	445 (100.0)	316 ( 71.0)	129 ( 29.0)
ELECTRIC RICE COOKER	442 (100.0)	312 ( 70.6)	130 ( 29.4)
SEWING MACHINE	442 (100.0)	403 ( 91.2)	39 ( 8.8)
MOTORCYCLE	442 (100.0)	438 ( 99.1)	4 ( 0.9)

COMMUNITY : GUNNATTEE

	TOTAL ( % )	NO ( % )	YES ( % )
B/W T.V.	309 (100.0)	206 ( 68.7)	103 ( 33.3)
COLOR T.V.	307 (100.0)	295 ( 96.1)	12 ( 3.9)
REFRIGERATER	307 (100.0)	287 ( 93.5)	20 ( 6.5)
STEREO SET	310 (100.0)	302 ( 97.4)	8 ( 2.6)
ELECTRIC FAN	310 (100.0)	143 ( 46.1)	167 ( 53.9)
RADIO	310 (100.0)	238 ( 76.8)	72 ( 23.2)
ELECTRIC RICE COOKER	308 (100.0)	259 ( 84.1)	49 ( 15.9)
SEWING MACHINE	308 (100.0)	291 ( 94.5)	17 ( 5.5)
MOTORCYCLE	308 (100.0)	306 ( 99.4)	2 ( 0.6)

TABLE16 OWNERSHIP STATUS BY TYPE OF DURABLE GOODS|

COMMUNITY : MORAWAN

Continued

	TOTAL ( % )	NO ( % )	YES ( % )
B/W T.V.	135 (100.0)	69 ( 51.1 )	66 ( 48.9 )
COLOR T.V.	135 (100.0)	102 ( 75.6 )	33 ( 24.4 )
REFRIGERATER	135 (100.0)	87 ( 64.4 )	48 ( 35.6 )
STEREO SET	135 (100.0)	128 ( 94.8 )	7 ( 5.2 )
ELECTRIC FAN	135 (100.0)	52 ( 38.5 )	83 ( 61.5 )
RADIO	135 (100.0)	78 ( 57.8 )	57 ( 42.2 )
ELECTRIC RICE COOKER	134 (100.0)	53 ( 39.6 )	81 ( 60.4 )
SEWING MACHINE	134 (100.0)	112 ( 83.6 )	22 ( 16.4 )
MOTORCYCLE	134 (100.0)	132 ( 98.5 )	2 ( 1.5 )

TABLE 17-1 MIGRATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY SEX AND AGE

COMMUNITY : TOTAL

AGE	M I G R A N T S			N O N - M I G R A N T S			T O T A L		
	TOTAL ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )	TOTAL ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )	TOTAL ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )
0 - 14	1 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	1 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	- ( - )
15 - 19	3 ( 37.5 )	1 ( 25.0 )	2 ( 50.0 )	5 ( 62.5 )	3 ( 75.0 )	2 ( 50.0 )	8 ( 100.0 )	4 ( 100.0 )	4 ( 100.0 )
20 - 24	31 ( 66.0 )	22 ( 68.8 )	9 ( 60.0 )	16 ( 34.0 )	10 ( 31.3 )	6 ( 40.0 )	47 ( 100.0 )	32 ( 100.0 )	15 ( 100.0 )
25 - 29	39 ( 60.9 )	24 ( 60.0 )	15 ( 62.5 )	25 ( 39.1 )	16 ( 40.0 )	9 ( 37.5 )	64 ( 100.0 )	40 ( 100.0 )	24 ( 100.0 )
30 - 34	45 ( 73.8 )	29 ( 69.0 )	16 ( 84.2 )	16 ( 26.2 )	13 ( 31.0 )	3 ( 15.8 )	61 ( 100.0 )	42 ( 100.0 )	19 ( 100.0 )
35 - 39	37 ( 63.8 )	22 ( 64.7 )	15 ( 62.5 )	21 ( 36.2 )	12 ( 35.3 )	9 ( 37.5 )	58 ( 100.0 )	34 ( 100.0 )	24 ( 100.0 )
40 - 44	35 ( 77.8 )	22 ( 73.3 )	13 ( 86.7 )	10 ( 22.2 )	8 ( 26.7 )	2 ( 13.3 )	45 ( 100.0 )	30 ( 100.0 )	15 ( 100.0 )
45 - 49	32 ( 72.7 )	22 ( 73.3 )	10 ( 71.4 )	12 ( 27.3 )	8 ( 26.7 )	4 ( 28.6 )	44 ( 100.0 )	30 ( 100.0 )	14 ( 100.0 )
50 - 54	35 ( 72.9 )	23 ( 79.3 )	12 ( 63.2 )	13 ( 27.1 )	6 ( 20.7 )	7 ( 36.8 )	48 ( 100.0 )	29 ( 100.0 )	19 ( 100.0 )
55 - 59	25 ( 86.2 )	12 ( 75.0 )	13 ( 100.0 )	4 ( 13.8 )	4 ( 25.0 )	- ( - )	29 ( 100.0 )	16 ( 100.0 )	13 ( 100.0 )
60 - 64	10 ( 71.4 )	4 ( 57.1 )	6 ( 85.7 )	4 ( 28.6 )	3 ( 42.9 )	1 ( 14.3 )	14 ( 100.0 )	7 ( 100.0 )	7 ( 100.0 )
65 - 69	7 ( 77.8 )	3 ( 75.0 )	4 ( 80.0 )	2 ( 22.2 )	1 ( 25.0 )	1 ( 20.0 )	9 ( 100.0 )	4 ( 100.0 )	5 ( 100.0 )
70 - 74	2 ( 33.3 )	2 ( 50.0 )	- ( - )	4 ( 66.7 )	2 ( 50.0 )	2 ( 100.0 )	6 ( 100.0 )	4 ( 100.0 )	2 ( 100.0 )
75 - 79	4 ( 80.0 )	1 ( 50.0 )	3 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 20.0 )	1 ( 50.0 )	- ( - )	5 ( 100.0 )	2 ( 100.0 )	3 ( 100.0 )
80 - 84	1 ( 50.0 )	- ( - )	1 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 50.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	- ( - )	2 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )
85 +	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
TOTAL	307 ( 69.6 )	188 ( 68.1 )	119 ( 72.1 )	134 ( 30.4 )	88 ( 31.9 )	46 ( 27.9 )	441 ( 100.0 )	276 ( 100.0 )	165 ( 100.0 )

TABLE17-2 MIGRATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY SEX AND AGE

COMMUNITY : GINNATIEE

AGE	M I G R A N T S			N O N - M I G R A N T S			T O T A L		
	TOTAL ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )	TOTAL ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )	TOTAL ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )
0 - 14	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
15 - 19	2 ( 28.6 )	1 ( 25.0 )	1 ( 33.3 )	5 ( 71.4 )	3 ( 75.0 )	2 ( 66.7 )	7 ( 100.0 )	4 ( 100.0 )	3 ( 100.0 )
20 - 24	31 ( 66.0 )	22 ( 68.8 )	9 ( 60.0 )	16 ( 34.0 )	10 ( 31.3 )	6 ( 40.0 )	47 ( 100.0 )	32 ( 100.0 )	15 ( 100.0 )
25 - 29	36 ( 63.2 )	22 ( 62.9 )	14 ( 63.6 )	21 ( 36.8 )	13 ( 37.1 )	8 ( 36.4 )	57 ( 100.0 )	35 ( 100.0 )	22 ( 100.0 )
30 - 34	39 ( 79.6 )	24 ( 77.4 )	15 ( 83.3 )	10 ( 20.4 )	7 ( 22.6 )	3 ( 16.7 )	49 ( 100.0 )	31 ( 100.0 )	18 ( 100.0 )
35 - 39	32 ( 84.2 )	18 ( 85.7 )	14 ( 82.4 )	6 ( 15.8 )	3 ( 14.3 )	3 ( 17.6 )	38 ( 100.0 )	21 ( 100.0 )	17 ( 100.0 )
40 - 44	24 ( 80.0 )	14 ( 73.7 )	10 ( 90.9 )	6 ( 20.0 )	5 ( 26.3 )	1 ( 9.1 )	30 ( 100.0 )	19 ( 100.0 )	11 ( 100.0 )
45 - 49	17 ( 70.8 )	11 ( 78.6 )	6 ( 60.0 )	7 ( 29.2 )	3 ( 21.4 )	4 ( 40.0 )	24 ( 100.0 )	14 ( 100.0 )	10 ( 100.0 )
50 - 54	21 ( 77.8 )	13 ( 76.5 )	8 ( 80.0 )	6 ( 22.2 )	4 ( 23.5 )	2 ( 20.0 )	27 ( 100.0 )	17 ( 100.0 )	10 ( 100.0 )
55 - 59	15 ( 93.8 )	7 ( 87.5 )	8 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 6.3 )	1 ( 12.5 )	- ( - )	16 ( 100.0 )	8 ( 100.0 )	8 ( 100.0 )
60 - 64	5 ( 100.0 )	2 ( 100.0 )	3 ( 100.0 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	5 ( 100.0 )	2 ( 100.0 )	3 ( 100.0 )
65 - 69	3 ( 60.0 )	- ( - )	3 ( 75.0 )	2 ( 40.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 25.0 )	5 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	4 ( 100.0 )
70 - 74	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	1 ( 100.0 )	- ( - )	1 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	- ( - )	1 ( 100.0 )
75 - 79	2 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	2 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )
80 - 84	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
85 +	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
TOTAL	227 ( 73.7 )	135 ( 73.0 )	92 ( 74.8 )	81 ( 26.3 )	50 ( 27.0 )	31 ( 25.2 )	308 ( 100.0 )	185 ( 100.0 )	123 ( 100.0 )

TABLE 17-3 MIGRATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY SEX AND AGE

COMMUNITY : MOHAWAN

AGE	M I G R A N T S			N O N - M I G R A N T S			T O T A L		
	TOTAL ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )	TOTAL ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )	TOTAL ( % )	MALE ( % )	FEMALE ( % )
0 - 14	1 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	1 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	- ( - )
15 - 19	1 ( 100.0 )	- ( - )	1 ( 100.0 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	1 ( 100.0 )	- ( - )	1 ( 100.0 )
20 - 24	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
25 - 29	3 ( 42.9 )	2 ( 40.0 )	1 ( 50.0 )	4 ( 57.1 )	3 ( 60.0 )	1 ( 50.0 )	7 ( 100.0 )	5 ( 100.0 )	2 ( 100.0 )
30 - 34	6 ( 50.0 )	5 ( 45.5 )	1 ( 100.0 )	6 ( 50.0 )	6 ( 54.5 )	- ( - )	12 ( 100.0 )	11 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )
35 - 39	5 ( 25.0 )	4 ( 30.8 )	1 ( 14.3 )	15 ( 75.0 )	9 ( 69.2 )	6 ( 85.7 )	20 ( 100.0 )	13 ( 100.0 )	7 ( 100.0 )
40 - 44	11 ( 73.3 )	8 ( 72.7 )	3 ( 75.0 )	4 ( 26.7 )	3 ( 27.3 )	1 ( 25.0 )	15 ( 100.0 )	11 ( 100.0 )	4 ( 100.0 )
45 - 49	15 ( 75.0 )	11 ( 68.8 )	4 ( 100.0 )	5 ( 25.0 )	5 ( 31.3 )	- ( - )	20 ( 100.0 )	16 ( 100.0 )	4 ( 100.0 )
50 - 54	14 ( 66.7 )	10 ( 83.3 )	4 ( 44.4 )	7 ( 33.3 )	2 ( 16.7 )	5 ( 55.6 )	21 ( 100.0 )	12 ( 100.0 )	9 ( 100.0 )
55 - 59	10 ( 76.9 )	5 ( 62.5 )	5 ( 100.0 )	3 ( 23.1 )	3 ( 37.5 )	- ( - )	13 ( 100.0 )	8 ( 100.0 )	5 ( 100.0 )
60 - 64	5 ( 55.6 )	2 ( 40.0 )	3 ( 75.0 )	4 ( 44.4 )	3 ( 60.0 )	1 ( 25.0 )	9 ( 100.0 )	5 ( 100.0 )	4 ( 100.0 )
65 - 69	4 ( 100.0 )	3 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	4 ( 100.0 )	3 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )
70 - 74	2 ( 40.0 )	2 ( 50.0 )	- ( - )	3 ( 60.0 )	2 ( 50.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	5 ( 100.0 )	4 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )
75 - 79	2 ( 66.7 )	- ( - )	2 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 33.3 )	1 ( 100.0 )	- ( - )	3 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	2 ( 100.0 )
80 - 84	1 ( 50.0 )	- ( - )	1 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 50.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	- ( - )	2 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )	1 ( 100.0 )
85 +	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )	- ( - )
TOTAL	80 ( 60.2 )	53 ( 58.2 )	27 ( 64.3 )	53 ( 39.8 )	38 ( 41.8 )	15 ( 35.7 )	135 ( 100.0 )	91 ( 100.0 )	42 ( 100.0 )

TABLE 18 THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY PLACE OF BIRTH, BY TYPE OF INFORMATION BEFORE MIGRATION

PLACE OF BIRTH	T O T A L			G U N A T T E E			M O R A W A N		
	TOTAL ( % )	NO ( % )	YES ( % )	TOTAL ( % )	NO ( % )	YES ( % )	TOTAL ( % )	NO ( % )	YES ( % )
IN THIS SLUM	9 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	1 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )	8 (100.0)	- ( - )	- ( - )
OTHER SLUM	37 (100.0)	13 ( 35.1)	24 ( 64.9)	16 (100.0)	2 ( 12.5)	14 ( 87.5)	21 (100.0)	11 ( 52.4)	10 ( 47.6)
NON - SLUM	88 (100.0)	40 ( 45.5)	48 ( 54.5)	64 (100.0)	35 ( 54.7)	29 ( 45.3)	24 (100.0)	5 ( 20.8)	19 ( 79.2)
NORTH	27 (100.0)	12 ( 44.4)	15 ( 55.6)	21 (100.0)	8 ( 38.1)	13 ( 61.9)	6 (100.0)	4 ( 66.7)	2 ( 33.3)
SOUTH	7 (100.0)	3 ( 42.9)	4 ( 57.1)	6 (100.0)	2 ( 33.3)	4 ( 66.7)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	- ( - )
NORTH EAST	56 (100.0)	20 ( 35.7)	36 ( 64.3)	42 (100.0)	14 ( 33.3)	28 ( 66.7)	14 (100.0)	6 ( 42.9)	8 ( 57.1)
CENTRAL	188 (100.0)	79 ( 42.0)	109 ( 58.0)	143 (100.0)	52 ( 36.4)	91 ( 63.6)	45 (100.0)	27 ( 60.0)	18 ( 40.0)
EAST	30 (100.0)	15 ( 50.0)	15 ( 50.0)	16 (100.0)	6 ( 37.5)	10 ( 62.5)	14 (100.0)	9 ( 64.3)	5 ( 35.7)
TOTAL	442 (100.0)	182 ( 41.2)	251 ( 56.8)	309 (100.0)	119 ( 38.5)	189 ( 61.2)	133 (100.0)	63 ( 47.4)	62 ( 46.6)



TABLE19 THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY TYPE OF MIGRATION

PLACE OF BIRTH	DIRECT MIGRATION					STEP MIGRATION		
	TOTAL	TOTAL	IN THIS SLUM	OTHER SLUM	NON-SLUM	NORTH	SOUTH	NORTH EAST CENTRAL EAST
IN THIS SLUM COMMUNITY	9	9	8	1				
OTHR SLUM IN BANGKOK	37	37	28	8	1			
NON-SLUM COMMUNITY IN BANGKOK	88	86	57	26	3	1	1	
NORTH	27	27	18	8	1			
SOUTH	7	7	4	3				
NORTH EAST	56	53	18	33	2	2	1	
CENTRAL	188	186	92	81	13		2	
EAST	30	30	20	8	2			
TOTAL	442	435	245	168	22	3	4	0
%	100.0	98.4	55.4	38.0	5.0	0.7	0.9	0.0

TABLE20 HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY NUMBER OF TIMES FOR MIGRATION AND NUMBER OF YEARS LIVED IN THE PRESENT RESIDENCE

	TOTAL	GUNNATTEE	MORAWAN
NUMBER OF TIMES HOUSEHOLD HEAD MOVED			
0	8	0	8
1	123	68	55
2	173	126	47
3	89	74	15
4	32	26	6
5	12	9	3
5 OVER	7	7	0
TOTAL	444	310	134
NUMBER OF YEARS HOUSEHOLD HEAD LIVED IN THE PRESENT RESIDENCE			
1	112	107	5
2	46	42	4
3	62	60	2
4	36	32	4
5	49	45	4
6-10	53	20	33
11-15	47	0	47
16-20	18	0	18
20 OVER	18	1	17
TOTAL	441	307	134

TABLE 21 THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY REASON FOR MOVING

PLACE OF BIRTH	REASON FOR MOVING FROM PLACE OF BIRTH								
	TOTAL	MARRIAGE	FOLLOWED PARENTS/ FAMILY	JOB/ ECONOMIC REASON	EVICTED	ENVIRONMENTAL REASON	LIVE INDEPENDENTLY	OTHERS	N.A.
IN THIS SLUM COMMUNITY	9			1					8
OTHER SLUM	37	4	6	7	15	1	2	2	
NON-SLUM	88	21	11	25	23	3	2	3	
NORTH	26	3	3	14	4	1		1	
SOUTH	7		1	5			1		
NORTH EAST	55	3	10	37	2		1	2	
CENTRAL	185	22	28	114	6	7	7	1	
EAST	30	2	6	19	1		1	1	
TOTAL (%)	437 100.0	55 12.6	65 14.9	222 50.8	51 11.7	12 2.7	14 3.2	10 2.3	8 1.8

REASON FOR MOVING FROM PREVIOUS RESIDENCE							
TOTAL	MARRIAGE	FOLLOWED PARENTS/ FAMILY	JOB/ ECONOMIC REASON	EVICTED	ENVIRONMENTAL REASON	LIVE INDEPENDENTLY	OTHERS
1							1
20	1	1	12	3		1	2
53	14	1	23	11	1		3
19	4	1	7	4	1		2
6			3	2	1		
45	7	1	21	10	2	1	3
145	22	4	54	46	8	5	6
22	4		10	5		1	2
311	52	8	130	81	13	8	19
100.0	16.7	2.6	41.8	26.0	4.2	2.6	6.1

TABLE22 THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND SEX

PLACE OF BIRTH	TOTAL (%)	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)
IN THIS SLUM	9( 2.0)	5( 1.8)	4( 2.4)
OTHER SLUM	37( 8.4)	27( 9.7)	10( 6.1)
NON-SLUM	88( 19.9)	55( 19.9)	33( 20.0)
NORTH	27( 6.1)	16( 5.8)	11( 6.7)
SOUTH	7( 1.6)	6( 2.2)	1( 0.6)
NORTH EAST	56( 12.7)	37( 13.4)	19( 11.5)
CENTRAL	188( 42.5)	110( 39.7)	78( 47.3)
EAST	30( 6.8)	21( 7.6)	9( 5.5)
TOTAL	442(100.0)	277(100.0)	165(100.0)



**CHAPTER 4**  
**QUESTIONNAIRE**

9. Previous places of residence (head of household)

Never move (born here)

Total number of times moved..... 24 25

Place	Present Place	26	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82	86	90	94	98	100	4th move	3rd move	2nd move	1st move	Place born (same as # 6)
1. Slum in Bangkok.....	26	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82	86	90	94	98	100						
2. Non-Slum in Bangkok.....																										
3. Central.....																										
4. North.....																										
5. North East.....																										
6. South.....																										
7. East.....																										

Number of years lived/living at this place	27 28	31 32	35 36	39 40	43 44	47 48	51 52	55 56	59 60	63 64	67 68	71 72	75 76												
Reason for the move	29	33	37	41	45	49	53	57	61	65	69	73	77												
1. Marriage.....	29	33	37	41	45	49	53	57	61	65	69	73	77												80
2. Followed family.....																									End of card 7
3. Job.....																									
4. Eviction.....																									
5. Environmental reason.....																									
6. Live independently.....																									
7. Economic reason.....																									
8. Others (specify).....																									

Begin Card # 7

1  2  3

4

5

2. Do you have latrine ?
- Yes (private latrine)
- Yes (shared latrine)
- No

6

3. What kind of water do you use for drinking ?

7

4. What kind of water do you use for domestic use ?

8

5. Condition underneath the house  Dry  Wet/polluted water

9

6. Place of birth for head of household

- (1) In this slum community (2) Other slum in Bangkok.....
- (3) Non-slum community in Bangkok (4) North.....
- (5) South..... (6) North east.....
- (7) Central..... (8) East.....

7. Durable goods

10

- B/W T.V.  Yes, Price.....  No,

11

- Color T.V.  Yes, Price.....  No,

12

- Refrigerato  Yes, Price.....  No,

13

- Stereo set  Yes, Price.....  No,

14

- Electric fan  Yes, Price.....  No,

15

- Radio  Yes, Price.....  No,

16

- Electric rice cooker  Yes, Price.....  No,

17

- Sewing machine  Yes, Price.....  No,

18

- Motorcycle  Yes, Price.....  No,

19

- Others (specify)  Yes, Price.....  No,

20  21  22

Total price of durable goods.

23

8. Does Head of household have good friend or good relative in this community

before move in ?

- Yes,
- No,
- Not applicable (Born here)

Questionnaire for APDA

ID. NO. .... 1 2 3

Bangkok Community Development Project Ministry of University Affairs

Name of Respondent (Head of Household) ..... 4  
Address ..... 4

1. General situation : total members in a household ..... 5 6 ..... persons

No	members of household	Sex	Age	marital status	Occu- pation	income/ month	level of Educa- tion	Illness in the past 2 weeks	Who diagnose the illness?	Did you go to see doctor?	Days absent from work	Days under Hospital- ization	Method of Self- treatment?	How many cigarettes do you smoke a day?	Family planning information for married people reproductive age			Remarks
															method used	Not use and not plan to use	Not use but plan to use (method)	
	7	8	9 10	11	12	13 14 15	16	17	18	19	20 21	22 23	24	25 26	27 28			
	29	30	31 32	33	34	35 36 37	38	39	40	41	42 43	44 45	46	47 48	49 50			
	51	52	53 54	55	56	57 58 59	60	61	62	63	64 65	66 67	68	69 70	71 72			80
																		End of- Card # 1

Note. card # 1- 6 will be for information on this page as needed according to number of people in household.



Codebook

for

Community survey questionnaire (APDA)

Bangkok Community Development Project Ministry of University Affair

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Card # 1

<u>Column</u>	<u>Code and Description</u>
1 - 3	Identification number
4	Name of Community 1. Gunnattee community 2. Morawan community
5 - 6	Actual number of people living in the family. Column 7-72, the coding will be assigned to one person at a time. When information for the first member is finished then information for the second, third,..... person will follow. For example column 7-28 will be information for the 1st member, col. 29-50 for the 2nd, col. 51-72 for the 3rd for the first card. col. 7-28, 29-50, 51-72 in the second card will be information for the 4th, 5th, 6th member of family, etc.
7	Member of the household (in relation to head of household) 1. Head of household 2. Spouse of household head 3. Daughter/Son 4. Parents 5. In - law (son-in-law, daughter-in-law) 6. Other relatives 7. Other people not related to family, ie.friend
8	Sex 1. Male 2. Female
9 - 10	Actual age (If less than 1 year put down .01)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Code and Description</u>
11	Marital Status 1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorce 4. Separated 5. Widow/widower because spouse is dead
12	Occupation 0. Unemployed 1. Employee (do anything as hired) 2. Government workers/private enterprise 3. Merchant 4. Housewife 5. Students 6. Others
13 - 15	Income per month (Baht) Actual figure x 100 ie. If income 2,700, the code = 027, No income = 000, Income cannot be estimated like given by relative occasionally = 999.
16	Level of education 0. No education (never attend school) 1. Less than Grade 4 2. Grade 4 3. More than grade 4 but lower than high school graduate 4. High school graduate or equivalent 5. Associate degree or equivalent 6. Bachelor degree or higher
17	Illness in the past 2 weeks 0. No illness 1. Respiratory tract 2. Gastro - intestinal tract 3. Nervous, anxiety 4. Skin disease 5. Fatigue, back pain 6. Others (toothache, cancer, tetanus, fever with unknown cause, Liver infection, heart disease, accident, blood pressure, etc.)
18	Who diagnose the illness ? 1. Self - diagnosis 2. Parents/relatives 3. Traditional healer 4. Doctor 9. Not applicable (no illness)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Code and Description</u>
19	Did you go to see doctor ? 0. No 1. Yes
20 - 21	Actual days absent from work If more than 98 days put down 98 If not applicable (no illness) put down 99
22 - 23	Actual days under hospitalization If more than 98 days put down 98. If not applicable (no illness) put down 99.
24	Method of self - treatment 0. No Self - treatment 1. Give self - treatment (purchase the drug. to take on their own) 2. Use traditional healer 9. Not applicable (no illness)  Note. Some people may go to see doctor and also give self - treatment. Therefore, column 19 may be coded 1 (yes) and column 24 may be 1 (give self - treatment)
25 - 26	How many cigaretts do you smoke a day ? Put down actual number. Put down 00 if not smoke.
27 - 28	Method of birth control used 00 Not currently use and not plan to use 01 Not currently use but plan to use contraceptive pills 02 Not currently use but plan to use contraceptive injection 03 Not currerntly use but plan to use condom 04 Not currently use but plan to use IUD 05 Not currently use but plan to use male sterilization 06 Not currently use but plan to use female sterilization 07. Not currently use but plan to use other method 11 Currently use contraceptive pills 12 Currently use contraceptive injection 13 Currently use condom 14 Currently use IUD 15 Currently use male sterilization 16 Currently use female sterilization 17 Currently use other method

<u>Column</u>	<u>Code and Description</u>
	99 Not applicable such as not between reproductive age, not married, divorce, separated, the spouse is already using birth control method.
29 - 50	Repeat 7 - 28 for 2nd member of family
51 - 72	Repeat 7 - 28 for 3rd member of family
80	Card number 1 for first card.

End of first card

Card # 2

<u>Column</u>	<u>Code and Description</u>
1 - 3	Identification number
4	Name of community (same as col. 1- 4 in card 1)
5 - 6	Blank
7 - 28	Same as card 1 for 4th member
29 - 50	Same as card 1 for 5th member
51 - 72	Same as card 1 for 6th member
80	Card number 2 for 2nd card

End of second card

Card # 3

1 - 3	Identification number
4	Name of community (same as col. 1 - 4 in card 1)
5 - 6	Blank
7 - 28	Same as card 1 for 7th member
29 - 50	Same as card 1 for 8th member
51 - 72	Same as card 1 for 9th member
80	Card number 3 for 3rd card

End of third card

Note Maximum number of people in family is 18. So the coding process will be repeated till the end of the 6th card. For family with less than 18 members the coding will take less than 6 cards. It could take only 1 or 2 or 3..... cards depending on the number of people in that family.

Card # 7

<u>Column</u>	<u>Question number</u>	<u>Code and description</u>
1 - 3		Identification number
4		Name of community (same as code 1 - 4 in card 1)
5	2	Do you have latrine ? 0 No 1 Yes (private latrine) 2 Yes (shared latrine)
6	3	What kind of water do you use for drinking ? 1 Pipe water 2 Rain water 3 Dug well water (surface water) 4 Canal water 5 Commercial bottle water 6 Deep well (underground) water
7	4	What kind of water do you use for domestic use ? 1 Pipe water 2 Rain water 3 Dug well water 4 Canal water 5 Commercial bottle water 6 Deep well (underground) water
8	5	Condition underneath the house 1 Dry 2 Wet/polluted water
9	6	Place of birth for head of household 1 In this slum community 2 Other slum in Bangkok 3 Non - slum community in Bangkok 4 North 5 South 6 North east 7 Central 8 East
10 - 19	7	Durable goods For each item; 0 No 1 Yes

<u>Column</u>	<u>Question number</u>	<u>Code and Description</u>
20 - 22		Total price (Baht) of durable goods the family have (add up all the prices for 10 items from the questionnaire) Put down actual number x 100 ie. total price 9,700 the code will be 097. If the items were not purchased or were given to them, then put down .999
	23	8 Does head of household have good friend or good relative in this community before move in ? 0 No 1 Yes 9 Not applicable (born here)
24 - 25		9 Number of times head of household move. If never move (born here) put down 00.
	26	Present residence 1 Slum in Bangkok 2 Non slum in Bangkok 3 Central 4 North 5 North east 6 South 7 East 9 Not applicable (never move)
27 - 28		Number of years lived/living at this place put down actual number. Use 99 for not applicable (never move).
	29	Reason for moving to live in this place. 1 Marriage 2 Followed parents/family 3 Job 4 Eviction 5 Environmental reason 6 Live independently 7 Economic reason 8 Others (Previous residence was on fire, Found housing here, Convenient, Want to live in Bangkok and found this place, Told/persuaded by other people, Come to live with relatives 9 Not applicable (born here).

Note: Colum 26 - 77 is only for people who move or migrate at least once. Code 9 will be used for people who never move (born here)  
Col.26 - 29 will be information for present place.  
Col. 30 - 33 for before present place  
Col. 34 - 37 for before before present place  
Col. 38 - 41 for before before before present place  
and so on depending on number of times moved.

80 Card number 7 for 7th card.

End of seventh card

