

# Executive Summary

## The 2010 Population and Housing Census

National Statistical Office (NSO) conducts the population and housing census every 10 years according to the recommendation of the United Nations. Currently, there are almost 230 countries all over the world conduct Population Census. The 2010 Census in Thailand was the eleventh Population Census and the fifth Housing Census of Thailand, and was marked as the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Thai Population Census. The objective of the census was to collect basic information on the number of population on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics as well as housing characteristics of everyone who residing in the country.

In 2010 census, data processing activities are going to process the census documents based on enumeration of about 20.3 million households, and the processing of all census information could not be able to complete in a short time. National Statistical Office is fully aware of the immediate need for user. Therefore, this preliminary report is to show some significant results at the provincial level and administrative area. More detailed information of the 2010 Population and Housing Census will be available in the advance report and the final report. The preliminary result from the 2010 Census data is as following.

### 1. Population and Distribution

On September 1, 2010, Thailand had a population of 65.5 million. In terms of number of population in Southeast Asia, Indonesia was the largest size of population (240 million) followed by Philippines (92 million), Vietnam (88 million) and Thailand (65.5 million). Thailand had a female population of 33.4 million (51.0 per cent) and a male population of 32.1 million (49.0 per cent), the sex ratio of population was 96.2 (males per 100 females). There were 62.3 million Thais (95.1 per cent), whereas 3.2 million were non-Thais (4.9 per cent).

Considering on population distribution in the year 2010, municipal area had a population 44.1 per cent compared to 55.9 per cent in non-municipal area. The proportion of population in municipal area has considerably increased from the 1990 and 2000 census (29.4 and 31.1 respectively).

Comparing the number of population across region, it was found that the Northeastern region had the largest population, 18.8 million (28.7 per cent), followed by the Central region 18.1 million (27.7 per cent), the Northern region 11.5 million (17.5 per cent), the Southern region 8.9 million (13.5 per cent) and Bangkok 8.2 million (12.6 per cent) (Table 1).

**Table 1 Number of households and population in Thailand by region and area, in 2010**

(Number : million)

Region and area	Households		Population					Per cent
	Number	Per cent	Number					
			Total	Male	Female	Nationality		
					Thai	Non-Thai		
<b>Whole Kingdom</b>	20.3	100.0	65.5	32.1	33.4	62.3	3.2	100.0
Municipal	9.6	47.5	28.9	14.0	14.9	27.2	1.7	44.1
Non-municipal	10.7	52.5	36.6	18.1	18.5	35.1	1.5	55.9
<b>Region</b>								
Bangkok	2.8	14.0	8.2	4.0	4.2	7.4	0.8	12.6
Central	6.0	29.4	18.1	8.9	9.2	17.0	1.1	27.7
North	3.7	18.1	11.5	5.6	5.9	10.9	0.6	17.5
Northeast	5.3	26.2	18.8	9.2	9.6	8.6	0.2	28.7
South	2.5	12.3	8.9	4.4	4.5	8.4	0.5	13.5

Regarding the number of population at the provincial level in the year 2010, it was discovered that the top ten provinces with the largest population were Bangkok (8.25 million), Nakhon Ratchasima (2.52 million), Samut Prakarn (1.83 million), Ubon Ratchathani (1.74 million), Khon Kaen (1.74 million), Chiang Mai (1.71 million), Chon Buri (1.55 million), Songkhla (1.48 million), Nakhorn Si Thammarat (1.45 million) and Nonthaburi (1.33 million), respectively (Chart 1). There were 18 provinces which had population more than 1 million.

Chart 1 Ten provinces with largest population in the year 2010

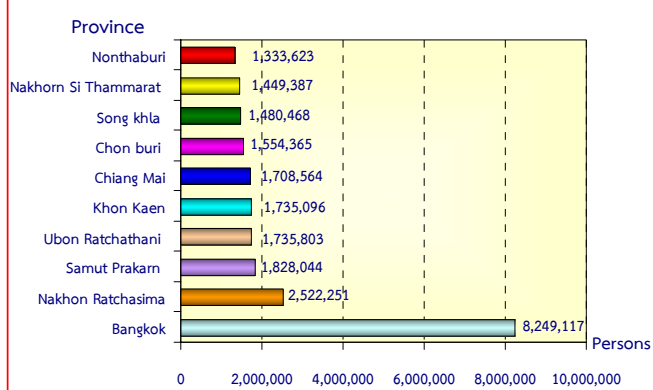
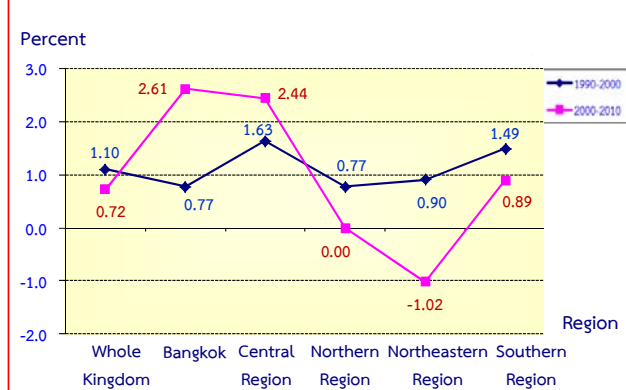


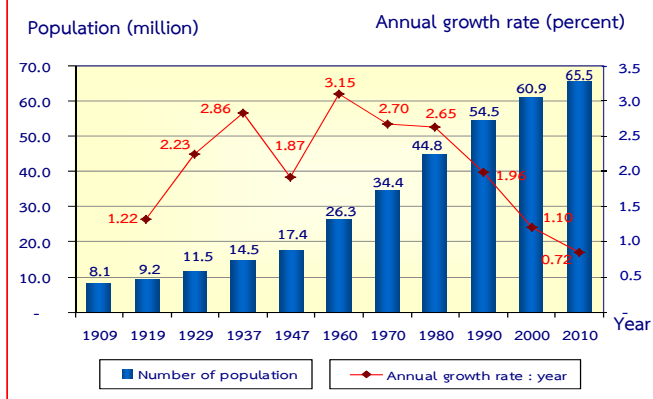
Chart 3 The annual population growth rate by region from 1990 to 2010



## 2. Annual Population Growth Rates

Although the number of population increased over time, the annual population growth rate was shown a significant decline since 1960. The annual population growth rate was 2.70 per cent from 1960 to 1970, 1.10 per cent from 1990 to 2000 and 0.72 per cent from 2000 to 2010 (Chart 2), which was resulted from a dramatic and continually decreases of the birth rate.

Chart 2 Number and the annual growth rate of population from 1909 to 2010



Considering the annual growth rate by region, it was found the highest growth rate from 2000 to 2010 in Bangkok, followed by the Central region (2.61 and 2.44 per cent, respectively). This is probably because of workers and more migrants including non-Thai workers came to work or lived in Bangkok and vicinity (Chart 3).

## 3. Sex Ratio

In the year 2010, Thailand had number of female population higher than male. The sex ratio of the population (number of males per 100 females) was 96.2 which slightly decreased from the year 2000 (97.1 percent). This is probably because of female life expectancy is higher than male. In addition, labor migration according to the needs for industry sector, service sector, and agriculture sector, has also facilitated gender imbalance across areas.

Table 2 The average size of household, sex ratio and population density from 1960 to 2010

Year	Average size of household	Sex ratio <sup>1/</sup>	Population density <sup>2/</sup>
1960	5.6	100.4	51.1
1970	5.7	99.1	67.0
1980	5.2	99.3	87.4
1990	4.4	98.5	106.3
2000	3.8	97.1	118.7
2010	3.2	96.2	127.6

1/ number of males per 100 females

2/ number of population per 1 square kilometre

#### 4. Average Size of Household

In the year 2010, Thailand had 20.3 million households. The average size of household was 3.2 which were smaller than the 2000 census (3.8 persons per household). Comparison at the area level showed that the average size of household in the municipal area is smaller than that in the non-municipal area (3.0 and 3.4 persons per household, respectively). Considering across different regional was found that the South and the Northeast had the largest average size of household 3.5 persons, follow by the North (3.1 persons), the Central (3.0 persons), while Bangkok had the smallest average size of household of 2.9 persons (Table 3).

**Table 3 The average size of household, sex ratio and population density by region and area, in 2010**

Region	Average size of household	Sex ratio <sup>1/</sup>	Population density <sup>2/</sup>
Whole Kingdom	3.2	96.2	127.6
Municipal	3.0	94.1	402.1
Non-municipal	3.4	98.0	83.0
<b>Region</b>			
Bangkok	2.9	94.6	5,258.6
Central	3.0	96.6	177.3
North	3.1	96.2	67.4
Northeast	3.5	95.9	111.4
South	3.5	98.0	125.0

1/ number of males per 100 females

2/ number of population per 1 square kilometre

#### 5. Population Density

Population density is determined by number of people per one square kilometre. Thailand has an area of 513,120 square kilometre. The population density in the year 2010 was 127.6 persons per 1 square kilometre which was higher than the 2000 census (118.7 persons per 1 square kilometre).

Some Provinces, which provide better livings in terms of facilities such as schools, modern hospitals, public health, transportation and infrastructure, had a large number of population. For example, Bangkok had a population density 5,258.6 persons per 1 square kilometre which considerably increased from the 2000 census (4,051.2 persons per 1 square kilometre).

At provincial level, the top ten provinces with the highest density of population were Bangkok, Nonthaburi, Samut Prakarn, Samut Sakhon, Phuket, Pathum Thani, Samut Songkhram, Nakhon Pathom, Chon Buri, and Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya (Chart 4).

