Executive Summary

The National Statistical Office has carried out a Population and Housing Census every 10 years, this 2010 was the 11th round of Population Census and the 5th housing census. In addition it was marked the 100th year anniversary of Thailand Population Census. The census was to demonstrate numbers and characteristics of population actually living in Thailand, on the census date (1st September 2010). The data processed from the Amphoe of the Bangkok are to demonstrate details and indicators of population, economics and society including housing characteristics at provincial level, the major findings are as follows:

1. Demographic characteristics

1.1 Number and distribution of population

Number of population in the Bangkok on the census date was 8.3 million, 4.3 million were females (51.4%) and 4.0 million were males (48.6%) with the sex ratio of 94.4 (males to 100 females).

Considering the number of population, Bangkapi is the most populous of about 355,591 persons (4.3%), followed by Jatujak which is 332,877 persons (4.0%), Lat krabang has 299,775 persons (3.6%) and Samphanthawong is the least populous, of about 20,765 persons (0.3%).

Table 1 Number and percentage of population by sex and amphoe

Amphoe	Population			Percent
	Total	Male	Female	
Total	8,305,218	4,032,586	4,272,632	100.0
Phranakhon	56,715	27,310	29,406	0.7
Dusit	102,656	50,639	52,017	1.2
Nong chokn	167,896	83,592	84,304	2.0
Bangrak	50,728	23,593	27,135	0.6
Bang khen	245,310	117,038	128,272	3.0
Bangkapi	355,591	162,010	193,581	4.3
Patumwan	84,356	38,410	45,945	1.0
Pom prap	42,262	19,589	22,673	0.5
Prakanong	142,859	69,072	73,787	1.7
Minburi	225,452	111,218	114,234	2.7
Lat Krabang	299,775	151,507	148,269	3.6
Yannawa	182,621	89,369	93,252	2.2
Samphanthawong	20,765	10,410	10,355	0.3
Payathai	127,799	62,559	65,240	1.5
Thon buri	155,583	73,291	82,292	1.9
Bangkok yai	89,508	43,057	46,450	1.0
Huai khwang	168,583	80,285	88,299	2.0
Klongsan	96,784	46,037	50,747	1.2
Taling chan	136,546	65,944	70,603	1.6
Bangkok noi	158,533	73,611	84,922	1.9
Bangkuntien	276,488	137,300	139,188	3.3
Pasricharoen	197,426	95,266	102,160	2.4
Nongkhaem	192,489	92,971	99,518	2.3
Radburana	110,391	53,344	57,047	1.3
Bangplad	174,275	83,000	91,276	2.1
Dindaeng	158,288	74,260	84,029	1.9
Bung kum	135,671	66,177	69,493	1.6
Sathorn	138,490	66,456	72,034	1.7
Bangsue	132,948	64,898	6,8049	1.6
Jatujak	332,877	168,113	164,764	4.0
Bangkholam	130,138	62,847	67,291	1.6

Table 1 Number and percentage of population by sex and amphoe (Contd.)

Amphoe	Population			Percent
	Total	Male	Female	
Prawet	220,197	108,499	111,698	2.7
Klongtoey	179,394	88,789	90,605	2.2
Suanluang	235,063	114,408	120,656	2.8
Chomthong	197,409	95,954	101,456	2.4
Don muang	214,970	107,673	107,298	2.6
Ratchathervi	108,851	49,660	59,191	1.3
Lat Phrao	165,220	79,230	85,990	2.0
Watthana	171,150	82,329	88,822	2.1
Bangkhae	290,911	140,322	150,589	3.5
Laksi	167,415	81,759	85,655	2.0
Saimai	212,560	103,710	108,851	2.6
Kannayao	126,856	62,847	64,009	1.5
Saphansung	120,165	58,807	61,358	1.4
Wang thonglang	224,013	107,325	116,688	2.7
Klongsamwa	220,339	110,130	110,209	2.7
Bangna	181,625	88,610	93,014	2.2
Thawiwatthana	90,218	43,995	46,223	1.1
Thung khru	150,358	73,282	77,076	1.8
Bangbon	138,698	72,085	66,613	1.7

1.2 Population density

In the Bangkok, the average population was 5,294.3 persons per 1 square kilometer. The area with the most population density is Pom prap, of about 22,243.2 persons per 1 square kilometer, followed by Dindaeng and Thon buri, of about 18,843.8 and 18,091.0 persons per 1 square kilometer, respectively. Nong chokn has the least density which is 710.5 persons per 1 square kilometer.

Figure 1 Average of population density by amphoe

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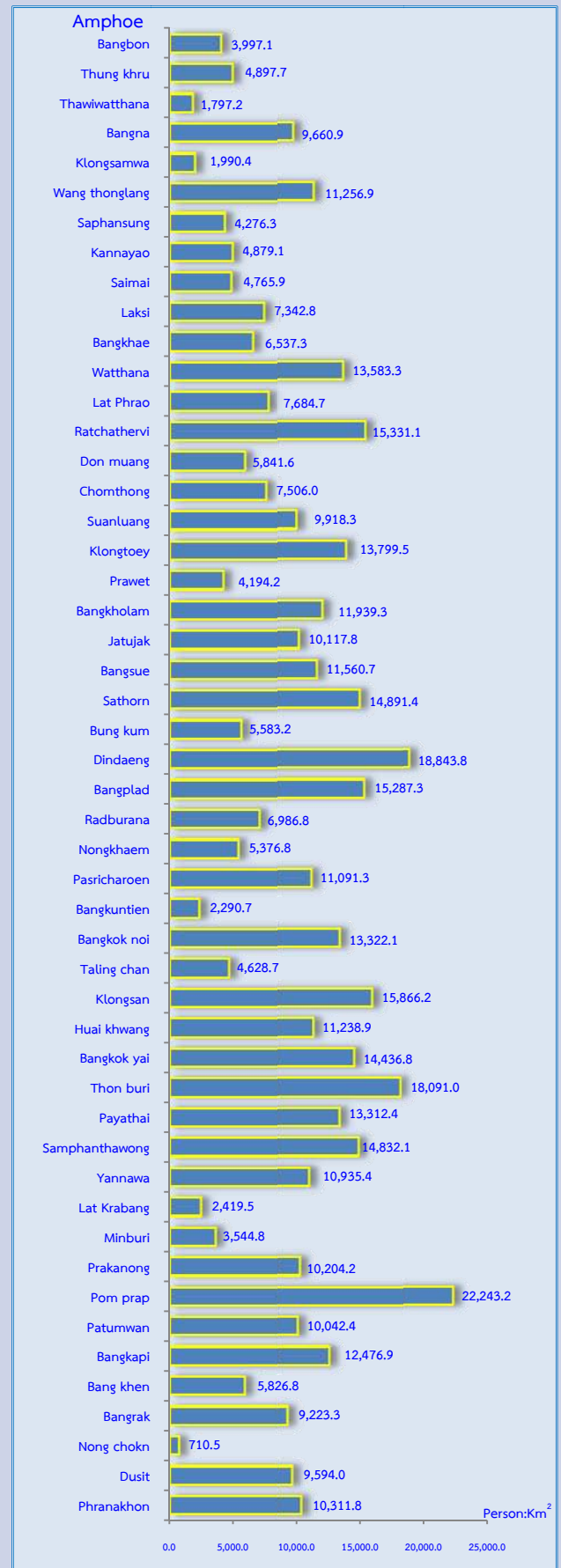
1.3 Population structure

The population pyramid which presents age-sex structure, in 2010 shows that the Bangkok has changed in population structure when comparing with the year 2000. It is obviously signed an aging society. That is the pyramid base (Children population) is narrower than that of the year 2000 while the top of pyramid (Aging population) is wider than the year 2000, or we can say that population aged 0-14 years is decreased while population aged 60 years and over, increased, it is due to birth rate has decreased continuously, better health service, and Thai people have longer life
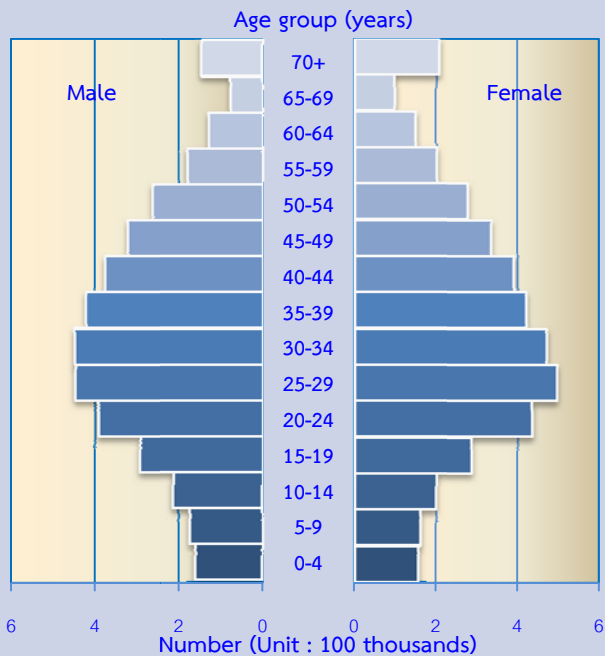
From the population and housing census of the year 2010, it was found that in the Bangkok, there were around 1.1 million persons (12.8%) of children (0-14 years), 6.4 million persons (77.6%) working age population (15-59 years) and aging (60 years and over), of about 0.8 million persons (9.6%).

Table 2 Percentage of population by age structure

Age structure	Percent
Children aged 0-14 years	
Total	12.8
Male	13.5
Female	12.1
Working aged 15-59 years	
Total	77.6
Male	77.8
Female	77.4
Old aged 60 years and over	
Total	9.6
Male	8.7
Female	10.5

1.4 Nationality and religion

Most population in the Bangkok are Thai (91.4%), Burmese (2.6%), the rest of 6.0% are such as Chinese, Cambodian and Japanese etc.

Most population is Buddhist (92.5%), followed by Islamic (4.6%) and Christian or other religions, of about 2.9%.
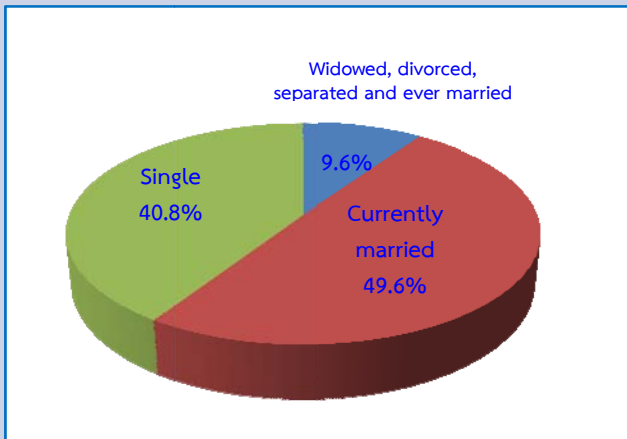
Figure 3 Percentage of population by nationality and religion
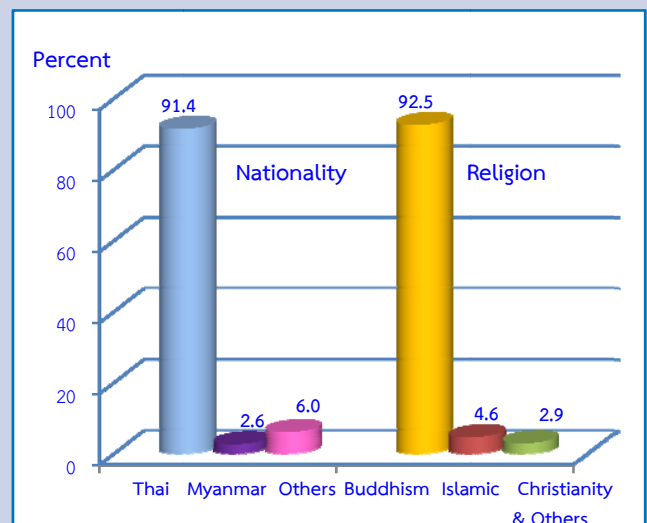
1.5 Marital status and fertility

There were 7.4 million population, aged 13 years and over, out of these 3.6 million persons (49.6%) were currently married. Single 3.0 million persons (40.8%) The rest were widowed, divorced, separated and ever married, with unknown status (9.6%).

Regarding fertility, females aged 13 years and over, having their own children ever born, with the average of 0.93 children.

when considering females ever married aged 15-49 years old, it was found that the average children ever born was 1.22 children which decreased from the last 10 years (1.51 children) and it is in accordance with average age of the first marriage which has been higher in both male and female.

Table 3 Average number of children ever born and average number of living children by area

Fertility	Total
No. of children ever born[1] (person)	
Per females aged 13 yrs. & over	0.93
Per females aged 15-49 yrs.	0.65
Per females, ever married aged 15-49 yrs.	1.22
No. of children still living[1] (person)	
Per females aged 13 yrs. & over	0.92
Per females aged 15-49 yrs.	0.65
Per females, ever married aged 15-49 yrs.	1.21

1/ Not including females with no answer regarding children ever born

1.6 Education

For population aged 6 – 24 years, being studying at any levels, it was found that there was 36.3% of population with not attending school. Males with not attending school were higher than females (38.3% compared to 34.4%).

Population aged 15 years and over, having some levels of schooling, it was found that there is 70.8% of population, with higher than elementary school. Comparing between sex, male finished higher than elementary school with higher proportion than female (72.5% and 69.2%, respectively).

The results of the census showed that the average years of schooling of the population aged 15 years and over was 10.8 years, which was similar to both sexes. (10.9 and 10.8 years, respectively).

Table 4 Education of population by sex

Education	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Population aged 6-24 yrs, with not attending school (%)	36.3	38.3	34.4
Population aged 15 yrs. & over, finishing higher than elementary level (%)	70.8	72.5	69.2
Average years of schooling of population, aged of 15 yrs. & over (yrs.)	10.8	10.9	10.8

1.7 Employment

Out of the total number of population aged 15 years and over, of about 6.9 million persons, there were 69.8% working last year, and 30.2% were not working. There were more males working (52.6% and 47.4%, respectively).

Considering work status, it was found that 70.0% were employees (government, state enterprise, private), followed by 19.9% of own account workers, and 5.2% of unpaid family workers. Males were own account worker more than females (21.4% and 18.2%, respectively). However, females were unpaid family workers more than males (7.5% and 3.3%, respectively).

Figure 5 Percentage of population aged 15 years and over by work status and sex
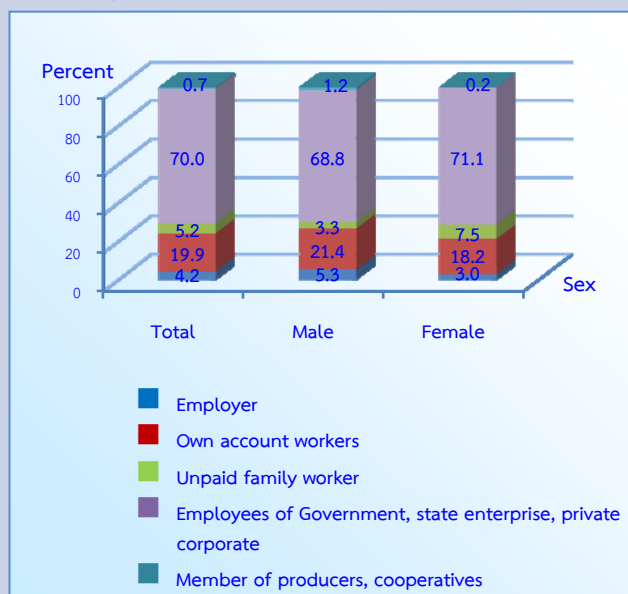
1.8 Migration

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, it showed that the population who were born in the Bangkok and presently live in hometown was 57.0%, most of them were males, (57.6% compared to 56.4% of females). Population who were born in other provinces or population do not live in their hometown was 43.0%, most of them were females, (43.6% and 42.4%, respectively).

Population in the Bangkok migrated during the year 2005-2010, approximately 955,366 persons or 11.5%. Male and female had a slight difference proportion of migration (11.6 and 11.4 percent, respectively).

Table 5 Percentage of population migration by sex

Migration[1]	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
People who live in their hometown	57.0	57.6	56.4
People who do not live in their hometown	43.0	42.4	43.6
People who migrate 5 yrs. (2005 -2010)	11.5	11.6	11.4

1/ Excluding, number of population with unknown period of present stay

2. Household characteristics

2.1 Number of households, household size and sex of household head

There were 2.88 million households in the Bangkok, among these, 2.87 million were private households and 0.01 million were collective households. Average size of private household was 2.7 persons per household which was smaller than the average size of the previous census round in the year 2000, which the average size was 3.6 persons per household.

Most household head of private household were males, which was 63.4% and 36.6% respectively.

Table 6 Number and size of private households,
          percentage of households head

Household	Number
Number of private household	2,869,224
Average size of private household	2.7
Percentage of household head	
Total	100.0
Male	63.4
Female	36.6

2.2 Type of living quarters

About 31.1% of private households in the Bangkok are detached houses, followed by 22.7% of flat, apartment, hostel and 19.9% of Row house, shop house.

Table 7 Number and percentage of private households
          by type of living quarters and area

Type of living quarters[1]	Number	Percent
Type of living quarters	2,787,638	100.0
Detached house	867,302	31.1
Town house, duplex, townhome	428,382	15.4
Condominium, mansion	266,959	9.6
Flat, apartment hostel	632,497	22.7
Row house, shop house	554,868	19.9
Others[1]	37,631	1.3

1/ Including rooms as living quarter inside a house or office, boat, raft and car

2.3 Source of drinking water and water supply

Regarding drinking water, it was found that most households in the Bangkok drink treated tap water (boiled/filtered) (56.7%), followed by bottled water (38.8%), Tap water (3.8%). and rain water (0.4%).

For source of water supply, most households use tap water (99.3%), followed by others (0.7%).

Table 8 Percentage of private household by source of
          drinking water and water supply

Source of drinking water and water supply	Percent
Drinking water[1]	100.0
Tap water	3.8
Treated tap water (boiled/filtered)	56.7
Underground water	a
Well water	a
River, stream, canal, waterfall, mountain	a
Rain water	0.4
Bottled water, water from vending machine	38.8
Others	0.1
Water supply[1]	100.0
Tap water	99.3
Treated tap water (boiled/filtered)	0.2
Underground water	0.2
Well water	0.1
River, stream, canal, waterfall, mountain	0.1
Rain water	0.1
Others	a

1/ Excluding unknown
a   Less than 0.1 percent