

## Executive Summary

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

### 1. Demographic characteristics

#### 1.1 Number and distribution of population

Number of population in the Central Region on the census date was 18.2 million, 9.3 million were females (50.9%) and 8.9 million were males (49.1%) with the sex ratio of 96.5 (males to 100 females).

Considering the number of population, it was found that in the Central, population in municipality were less than those in non-municipality (45.5% and 54.5%, respectively).

Regarding the number of population, Samut Prakan is the most populous of about 1,828,694 persons (10.1%), followed by Chon Buri which is 1,555,358 persons (8.6%), Nonthaburi has 1,334,083 persons (7.3%) and Samut Songkhram is the least populous, of about 185,564 persons (1.0%).

**Table 1** Number and percentage of population by sex, province and area

Province and area	Population			Percent
	Total	Male	Female	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,183,308</b>	<b>8,931,091</b>	<b>9,252,218</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Municipality	8,280,992	4,026,629	4,254,363	45.5
Non-municipality	9,902,316	4,904,461	4,997,855	54.5
<b>Province</b>				
Samut Prakan	1,828,694	895,120	933,574	10.1
Nonthaburi	1,334,083	640,630	693,452	7.3
Pathum Thani	1,327,147	643,586	683,560	7.3
Ayutthaya	870,671	422,491	448,180	4.8
Ang Thong	254,292	121,606	132,686	1.4
Lop Buri	769,925	385,625	384,300	4.2
Sing Buri	199,982	96,024	103,958	1.1
Chai Nat	305,587	146,475	159,111	1.7
Saraburi	717,054	353,686	363,368	3.9
Chon Buri	1,555,358	773,283	782,075	8.6
Rayong	821,072	417,286	403,786	4.5
Chanthaburi	485,611	239,344	246,268	2.7
Trat	247,876	126,436	121,440	1.4
Chachoengsao	715,603	354,330	361,273	3.9
Prachin Buri	546,996	268,378	278,618	3.0
Nakhon Nayok	246,868	121,596	125,272	1.4
Sa Kaeo	555,961	276,074	279,887	3.1
Ratchaburi	796,748	385,148	411,600	4.4
Kanchanaburi	801,519	398,176	403,342	4.4
Suphan Buri	845,561	407,266	438,295	4.7
Nakhon Pathom	943,892	460,062	483,830	5.2
Samut Sakhon	887,191	441,573	445,618	4.9
Samut Songkhram	185,564	90,537	95,027	1.0
Phetchaburi	472,589	231,091	241,498	2.6
Prachuap Khiri Khan	467,466	235,266	232,200	2.6

#### 1.2 Population density

In the Central, the average population density was 177.7 persons per 1 square kilometer. The area with the most population density is Nonthaburi, of about 2,143.8 persons per 1 square kilometer, followed by Samut Prakan and Samut Sakhon, of about 1,821.2 and 1,071.1 persons per 1 square kilometer, respectively. Kanchanaburi has the least population density which is 41.1 persons per 1 square kilometer.

Figure 1 Average of population density by province

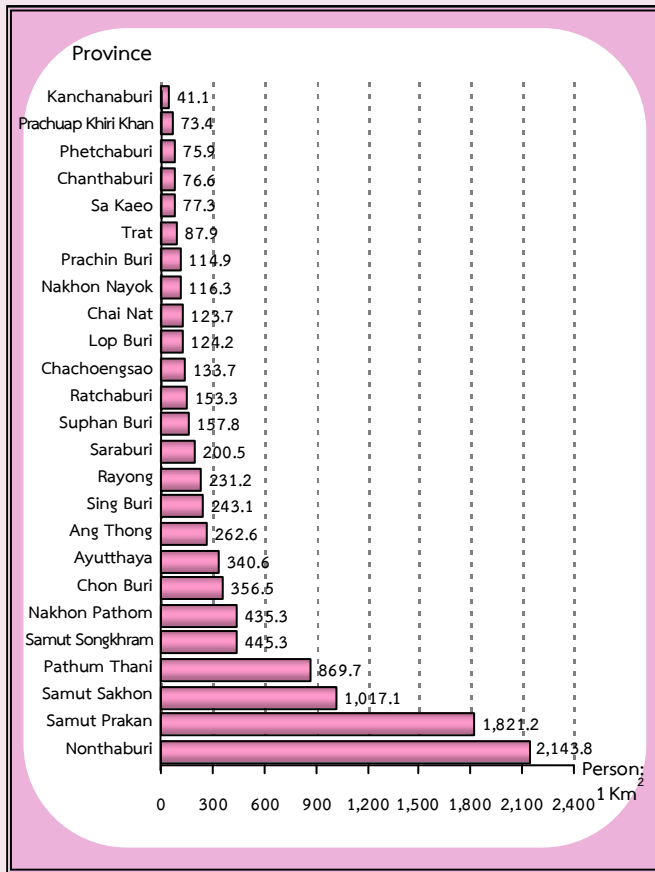
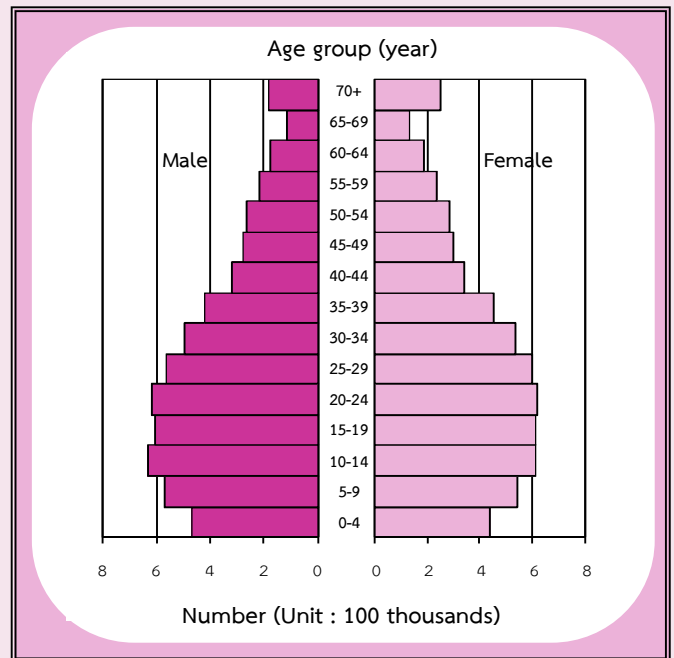


Figure 2 Population pyramids in the Central Region, 2010



### 1.3 Population structure

The population pyramid which presents age-sex structure, shows that the Central Region 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 Central, there were around 3.0 million persons (16.6%) of children (0-14 years), 13.0 million persons (71.4%) working age population (15-59 years) and aging (60 years and over), of about 2.2 million persons (11.9%).

Table 2 Percentage of population by age structure and area

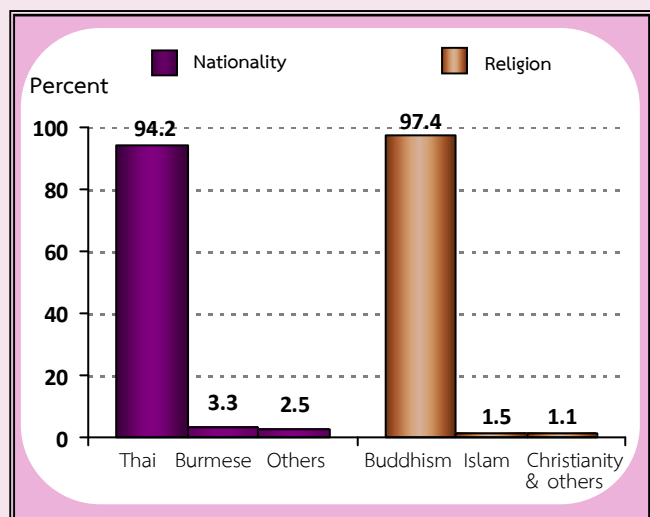
Age structure	Total	Area	
		Municipality	Non-municipality
<b>Children aged 0-14 years</b>			
Total	16.6	14.6	18.3
Male	17.3	15.2	19.1
Female	15.9	14.1	17.5
<b>Working aged 15-59 years</b>			
Total	71.4	74.3	69.0
Male	71.8	74.7	69.4
Female	71.1	73.9	68.6
<b>Old aged 60 years and over</b>			
Total	11.9	11.1	12.7
Male	10.8	10.0	11.4
Female	13.0	12.0	13.9

## 1.4 Nationality and religion

Most population in the Central were Thais (94.2%), followed by Burmese (3.3%), the rest of 2.5% was such as Cambodian, Laotian and Chinese etc.

Most population was Buddhist (97.4%), followed by Islamic (1.5%) and Christian or other religions, of about 1.1%.

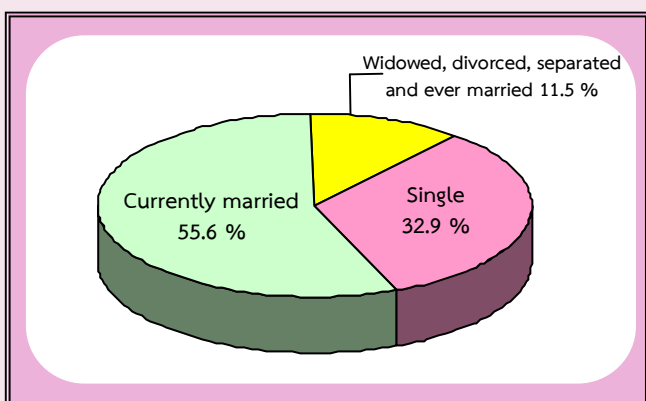
**Figure 3 Percentage of population by nationality and religion**



## 1.5 Marital status and fertility

There were 15.6 million population, aged 13 years and over, out of these 8.6 million persons (55.6%) were currently married, single 5.1 million persons (32.9%). The rest were widowed, divorced, separated and ever married, with unknown status (11.5%).

**Figure 4 Percentage of population aged 13 years and over by marital status**



Regarding fertility, females aged 13 years and over, having their own children ever born, with the average of 1.27 children. Females in municipality had average number of children ever born lower than females in non-municipality (1.11 and 1.40 children, respectively). However, when considering females ever married aged 15-49 years old, it was found that the average children ever born was 1.31 children which decreased from the last 10 years (1.66 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	Area	
		Municipality	Non-municipality
<b>No. of children ever born<sup>1/</sup> (person)</b>			
Per females aged 13 yrs. & over	1.27	1.11	1.40
Per females aged 15-49 yrs.	0.85	0.75	0.95
Per females, ever married aged 15-49 yrs.	1.31	1.22	1.40
<b>No. of children still living<sup>1/</sup> (person)</b>			
Per females aged 13 yrs. & over	1.23	1.08	1.35
Per females aged 15-49 yrs.	0.85	0.75	0.94
Per females, ever married aged 15-49 yrs.	1.30	1.21	1.38

<sup>1/</sup> 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 35.5% of population with not attending school. Males with not attending school were higher than females (37.5% compared to 33.5%).

Considering according to the administrative areas, population with not attending school in municipality were higher than those in non-municipality (36.7% and 34.6%, respectively).

Population aged 15 years and over, having some levels of schooling, it was found that there is 50.6% of population, with higher than elementary school. Comparing between sex, male finished higher than elementary school with higher proportion than female (52.4% and 48.8%, respectively). Population in municipality finished higher than elementary school more than population in non-municipality (57.2% and 44.8%, respectively).

The results of the census showed that the average years of schooling of the population aged 15 years and over was 8.3 years, which was similar to both sexes. (8.5 and 8.2 years, respectively).

**Table 4 Education of population by sex and area**

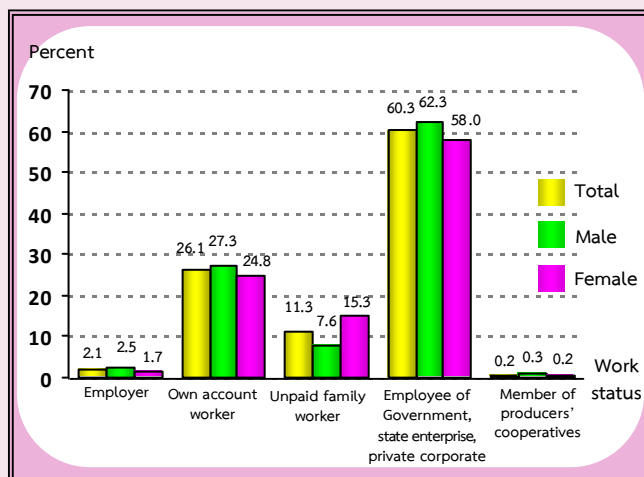
Education	Total	Sex		Area	
		Male	Female	Municipality	Non-municipality
Population aged 6-24 yrs., with not attending school (%)	35.5	37.5	33.5	36.7	34.6
Population aged 15 yrs. & over, finishing higher than elementary level (%)	50.6	52.4	48.8	57.2	44.8
Average years of schooling of population, aged of 15 yrs. & over (yrs.)	8.3	8.5	8.2	9.0	7.7

### 1.7 Employment

Out of the total number of population aged 15 years and over, of about 14.9 million persons, there were 73.5% working last year, and 26.5% were not working. There were more males working (52.0% and 48.0%, respectively).

Considering work status, it was found that 60.3% were employees (government, state enterprise, private), followed by 26.1% of own account workers, and 11.3% of unpaid family workers. Males were own account workers more than females (27.3% and 24.8%, respectively). However, females were unpaid family workers more than males (15.3% and 7.6%, 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 Central and presently live in hometown was 67.5%, most of them were females, (68.2% compared to 66.7% of males). Population who were born in other provinces or population do not live in their hometown was 32.5%, most of them live in municipality more than those in non-municipality (40.9% and 25.5%, respectively).

Population in the Central migrated during the year 2005 – 2010, approximately 2,616,148 persons or 14.4%. People in municipality migrated more than those in non-municipality (18.3% and 11.1%, respectively). There is a small difference between male and female in migration proportion (15.3% compared to 13.5%).

**Table 5 Percentage of population migration by sex and area**

Migration <sup>1/</sup>	Total	Sex		Area	
		Male	Female	Municipality	Non-municipality
People who live in their hometown	67.5	66.7	68.2	59.1	74.5
People who do not live in their hometown	32.5	33.3	31.8	40.9	25.5
People who migrate 5 yrs. (2005 -2010)	14.4	15.3	13.5	18.3	11.1

<sup>1/</sup> 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 5.99 million households in the Central Region, among these, 5.92 million were private households and 0.07 million were collective households. Average size of private household was 2.9 persons per 1 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 1 household.

Most household head of private household were males more than females, which was 62.8% and 37.2%, respectively.

**Table 6 Number and size of private households, percentage of households head by area**

Household	Total	Area	
		Municipality	Non-municipality
Number of private households	5,920,172	2,864,829	3,055,343
Average size of private household	2.9	2.7	3.1
Household with female household head (%)	37.2	37.0	37.3

### 2.2 Type and characteristic of living quarters

Most of private households in the Central are detached houses (61.1%), followed by 16.4% of row house, shop house and 11.1% of town house and duplex. Detached houses in non-municipality are more than those in municipality (74.1%, and 47.2%, respectively). There are shop houses or row houses in municipality more than those in non-municipality (23.0% and 10.2%, respectively).

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

Type of living quarters	Total		Area	
	Number	Percent	Municipality	Non-municipality
<b>Type of living quarters</b>	<b>5,920,172</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Detached house	3,617,004	61.1	47.2	74.1
Town house, duplex, townhome	657,002	11.1	13.1	9.3
Condominium, mansion	190,421	3.2	4.9	1.6
Flat, apartment, hostel	448,715	7.6	11.2	4.2
Row house, shop house	970,572	16.4	23.0	10.2
Others <sup>1/</sup>	36,459	0.6	0.6	0.6

<sup>1/</sup> 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 Central drink bottled water (50.5%), treated tap water (23.7%) and rain water (19.6%). Considering administrative area, illustrated that most households in municipality drink bottled water (61.0%), which higher ratio than those in non-municipality (40.6%).

For source of water supply, most households use tap water (83.9%), followed by underground water (8.5%) and well water (4.5%).

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

Source of drinking water and water supply	Total	Area	
		Municipality	Non-municipality
<b>Drinking water<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Tap water	4.4	3.4	5.4
Treated tap water (boiled/filtered)	23.7	27.9	19.7
Underground water	0.4	0.2	0.6
Well water	1.3	0.6	2.1
River, stream, canal, waterfall mountain,	a	a	a
Rain water	19.6	6.8	31.5
Bottled water, water from vending machine	50.5	61.0	40.6
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Water supply<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Tap water	83.9	91.4	76.8
Treated tap water (boiled/filtered)	0.7	0.3	1.0
Underground water	8.5	4.3	12.4
Well water	4.5	3.0	6.0
River, stream, canal, waterfall, mountain	1.0	0.4	1.6
Rain water	1.3	0.6	2.1
Others	0.1	a	0.1

<sup>1/</sup> Excluding, unknown

a Less than 0.1

ตัวชี้วัดที่สำคัญของประชากรและที่อยู่อาศัย พ.ศ. 2533 - 2553

Key indicators of the population and housing 1990 - 2010

รายการ	2533	2543	2553	Items
	1990	2000	2010	
<b>ลักษณะทางประชากร</b>				<b>Demographic characteristics</b>
ประชากรรวม ('000)	12,076.7	14,215.5	18,183.3	Total population ('000)
ประชากรในเขตเทศบาล (%)	31.3	34.5	45.5	Population in municipal area (%)
อัตราส่วนเพศ (ชายต่อหญิง 100 คน)	96.2	95.9	96.5	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
อัตราการเพิ่มของประชากรต่อปี	2.16	1.63	2.46	Annual growth rate
อายุมัธยฐาน (ปี)	25.8	29.8	34.1	Median age (years)
ประชากรตามหมวดอายุ				Population by age group
วัยเด็ก 0-14 ปี (%)	27.0	22.2	16.6	0-14 years (%)
วัยแรงงาน 15-59 ปี (%)	64.4	67.9	71.4	15-59 years (%)
วัยสูงอายุ 60 ปีขึ้นไป (%)	8.6	9.9	11.9	60 years and over (%)
อัตราส่วนการเป็นภาระ (ต่อประชากรอายุ 15-59 ปี 100 คน)				Age dependency ratio (per 100 adults 15-59 years)
รวม	55.4	47.3	40.0	Total
ประชากรอายุ 0-14 ปี	42.0	32.7	23.3	population aged 0 - 14 years
ประชากรอายุ 60 ปีขึ้นไป	13.4	14.6	16.7	population aged 60 years and over
อายุเฉลี่ยเมื่อแรกสมรส				Singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM)
รวม	34.5	25.9	26.4	Total
ชาย	26.5	27.4	28.1	Male
หญิง	24.3	24.3	24.7	Female
ประชากรที่มีสัญชาติไทย (%)	na	99.4	94.2	Thai nationalities (%)
ประชากรที่ไม่ใช่สัญชาติไทย (%)	na	0.6	5.8	Non Thai nationalities (%)
ประชากรที่นับถือศาสนาพุทธ (%)	98.2	97.5	97.3	Buddhists (%)
ประชากรที่นับถือศาสนาอิสลาม (%)	1.4	1.6	1.5	Muslims (%)
ประชากรที่มีชื่อในทะเบียนบ้านตามที่อยู่อาศัยจริง (%)	na	na	72.2	Registered in actual resident (%)
ประชากรที่มีชื่อในทะเบียนบ้านภายในจังหวัดที่อยู่อาศัยจริง (%)	na	na	81.6	Registered in actual provinced resident (%)
<b>การศึกษา</b>				<b>Education</b>
จำนวนปีโดยเฉลี่ยที่สำเร็จการศึกษาของ				Average years of education attainment
ประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไป (ปี)	5.8	7.1	8.3	of population aged 15 years and over (year)
ประชากรอายุ 6 -24 ปี ที่ไม่ได้กำลังเรียนหนังสือ (%)	52.7	41.8	35.5	Population aged 6-24 years not attending school (%)
<b>การอ่านออกเขียนได้ของประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไป</b>				<b>Literacy of population aged 15 years and over</b>
ประชากรที่อ่านและเขียนภาษาใดก็ได้ (%)	na	94.1	99.0	Population can read and write any language (%)
ประชากรที่อ่านและเขียนภาษาไทยได้ (%)	88.9	na	95.1	Population can read and write Thai language (%)
ประชากรที่อ่านและเขียนภาษาอื่นได้ (%)	na	na	19.1	Population can read and write others language (%)

na : ไม่มีข้อมูลในปีนั้น  
not available

ตัวชี้วัดที่สำคัญของประชากรและที่อยู่อาศัย พ.ศ. 2533 - 2553 (ต่อ)

Key indicators of the population and housing 1990 - 2010 (Contd.)

รายการ	2533	2543	2553	Items
	1990	2000	2010	
<b>การทำงานของประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไป</b>				<b>Employment of population aged 15 years and over</b>
ประชากรที่ทำงานในรอบปีทั้งสิ้น (%)	76.8	71.5	73.5	Population work in the last year (%)
ประชากรที่ทำงานในภาคเกษตรกรรม (%)	54.5	36.7	24.0	Population in agricultural sector (%)
สถานภาพการทำงาน (%)				Work status (%)
นายจ้าง	0.8	1.4	2.1	Employers
ธุรกิจส่วนตัวโดยไม่มีลูกจ้าง	26.3	25.4	26.1	Own account workers
ลูกจ้าง (รัฐบาล/รัฐวิสาหกิจ/เอกชน)	39.4	53.3	60.2	Employees
ช่วยธุรกิจในครัวเรือนโดยไม่ได้รับค่าจ้าง	33.5	19.8	11.3	Unpaid family workers
การรวมกลุ่ม	na	0.1	0.2	Members of producers' cooperatives
<b>ภาวะเจริญพันธุ์</b>				<b>Fertility</b>
จำนวนบุตรเกิดรอดเฉลี่ย (ต่อสตรีเคยสมรสอายุ 15-49 ปี)	2.15	1.66	1.31	Mean number of children ever born (Per ever married women 15-49 years)
จำนวนบุตรที่มีชีวิตอยู่โดยเฉลี่ย (ต่อสตรีเคยสมรสอายุ 15-49 ปี)	2.10	1.62	1.30	Mean number of children still living (Per ever married women 15-49 years)
<b>การย้ายถิ่น</b>				<b>Migration</b>
การย้ายถิ่นในช่วง 5 ปี				Five years migration
ประชากรที่ย้ายถิ่นภายใน 5 ปี (%)	9.0	11.5	14.4	Population who migrated within previous 5 years (%)
ประชากรที่ไม่ได้อาศัยอยู่ในจังหวัดที่เกิด (%)	18.4	28.5	32.5	Population who were not living in province of birth (%)
<b>ลักษณะของครัวเรือน</b>				<b>Households characteristics</b>
จำนวนครัวเรือนทั้งสิ้น ('000)	2,819.1	3,921.8	5,988.0	Total households ('000)
จำนวนครัวเรือนกลุ่มบุคคล ('000)	9.7	15.3	67.8	Collective households ('000)
จำนวนครัวเรือนส่วนบุคคล ('000)	2,809.4	3,906.5	5,920.2	Private households ('000)
- ขนาดครัวเรือนเฉลี่ย	4.2	3.6	2.9	- Average household size
- ครัวเรือนคนเดียว (%)	6.6	12.8	22.3	- One person households (%)
- ครัวเรือนที่มีหัวหน้าครัวเรือนเป็นหญิง (%)	23.0	30.3	37.2	- Female - headed households (%)

na : ไม่มีข้อมูลในปีนั้น

not available

ตัวชี้วัดที่สำคัญของประชากรและที่อยู่อาศัย พ.ศ. 2533 - 2553 (ต่อ)

Key indicators of the population and housing 1990 - 2010 (Contd.)

รายการ	2533	2543	2553	Items
	1990	2000	2010	
ลักษณะของที่อยู่อาศัย				Housing characteristics
ที่อยู่อาศัยของครัวเรือนใช้วัสดุไม่ถาวร (%)	8.1	6.3	0.5	Households living in non-permanent materials dwelling (%)
ครัวเรือนที่เป็นเจ้าของที่อยู่อาศัย (%)	85.1	74.9	70.4	Households with ownership (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีสุขลักษณะ (%)	93.9	98.9	99.9	Households with sanitation (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีน้ำดื่มสะอาด <sup>1/</sup> (%)	89.1	96.8	98.2	Households with safe drinking water <sup>1/</sup> (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีคอมพิวเตอร์ (%)	na	na	29.8	Households with computer (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีโทรศัพท์มือถือ (%)	na	na	90.8	Households with mobile phone (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีอินเทอร์เน็ต (%)	na	na	14.4	Households with Internet (%)

na : ไม่มีข้อมูลในปีนั้น

not available

1/ น้ำดื่มสะอาด ได้แก่ น้ำประปา น้ำประปาผ่านการบำบัด (ต้ม/กรอง) น้ำฝน น้ำดื่มบรรจุขวด/ตู้ น้ำดื่มหยอดเหรียญ

Safe drinking water included tap water, treated water, rain water, bottled drinking water

ปี 2543 น้ำดื่มสะอาด รวมน้ำบาดาล/น้ำบ่อที่ไม่ใช่สาธารณะ

In 2000 : Safe drinking water included private well



แผนภูมิ พีรามิดประชากรภาคกลาง พ.ศ. 2523 2533 2543 2553

Figure Population Pyramids in the Central Region, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010

