

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 provinces of the Northeastern 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 Northeastern Region on the census date was 19.0 million, 9.7 million were females (51.0%) and 9.3 million were males (49.0%) with the sex ratio of 95.9 (males to 100 females).

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

Province and area	Population			Percent
	Total	Male	Female	
Total	18,966,090	9,284,137	9,681,953	100.0
Municipal area	5,539,352	2,683,691	2,855,661	29.2
Non-municipal area	13,426,738	6,600,446	6,826,292	70.8
Province				
Nakhon Ratchasima	2,525,975	1,244,924	1,281,050	13.3
Buri Ram	1,274,921	620,109	654,812	6.7
Surin	1,122,900	545,363	577,537	5.9
Si Sa Ket	1,055,980	515,129	540,851	5.6
Ubon Ratchathani	1,746,790	860,712	886,078	9.2
Yasothon	487,976	241,095	246,880	2.6
Chaiyaphum	963,907	470,376	493,531	5.1
Amnat Charoen	283,732	139,960	143,772	1.5
Nong Bua Lam Phu	485,974	236,835	249,139	2.6
Khon Kaen	1,741,980	846,688	895,292	9.2
Udon Thani	1,288,365	630,478	657,887	6.8
Loei	546,028	272,261	273,767	2.9
Nong Khai	821,526	402,407	419,120	4.3
Maha Sarakham	827,639	399,298	428,340	4.4
Roi Et	1,084,985	530,357	554,628	5.7
Kalasin	824,538	403,667	420,871	4.3
Sakon Nakhon	941,810	461,446	480,364	5.0
Nakhon Phanom	583,726	285,699	298,027	3.1
Mukdahan	357,339	177,333	180,005	1.9

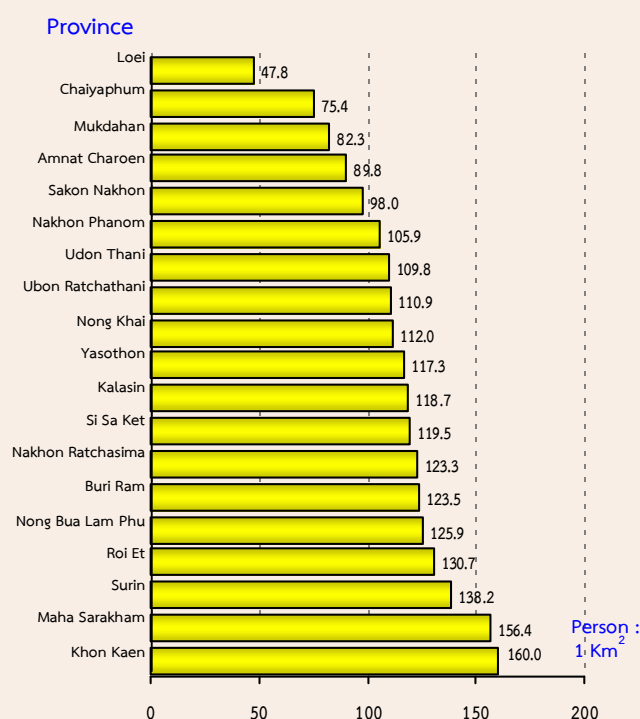
Considering the number of population, it was found that in the Northeastern, population in municipality were less than those in outside (29.2% compared to 70.8%).

Regarding the number of population, Nakhon Ratchasima is the most populous of about 2,525,975 persons (13.31%), followed by Ubon Ratchathani which is 1,746,790 persons (9.21%), Khon Kaen has 1,741,980 persons (9.18%). Amnat Charoen is the least populous, of about 283,732 persons (1.49%)

1.2 Population density

In the Northeastern, the average population density was 112.3 persons per 1 square kilometer. The area with the most population density is Khon Kaen, of about 160.0 persons per 1 square kilometer, followed by Maha Sarakham and Surin, of about 156.4 and 138.2 persons per 1 square kilometer, respectively. Loei has the least density which is 47.8 persons per 1 square kilometer.

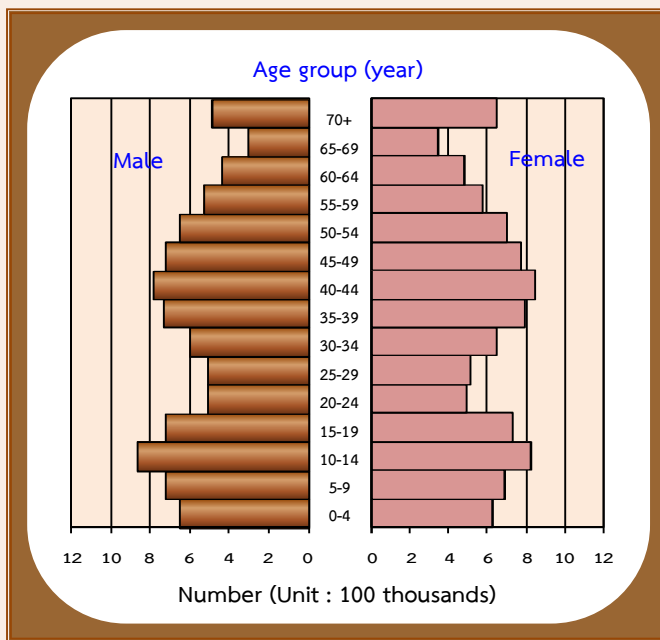
Figure 1 Average of population density by province



1.3 Population structure

The population pyramid which presents age-sex structure, shows that the Northeastern 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.

Figure 2 Population pyramids in the Northeastern Region, 2010



From the population and housing census of the year 2010, it was found that in the Northeastern, there were around 4.4 million persons (23.2%) of children (0-14 years), 11.9 million persons (62.6%) working age population (15-59 years) and aging (60 years and over), of about 2.7 million persons (14.3%).

Table 2 Percentage of population by age structure and area

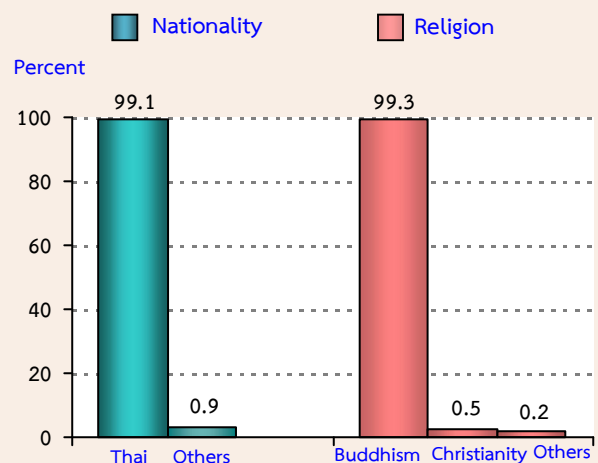
Age structure	Total	Area	
		Municipality	Non-municipality
Children aged 0-14 years			
Total	23.2	20.7	24.1
Male	24.3	21.9	25.3
Female	22.1	19.7	23.1
Working aged 15-59 years			
Total	62.6	65.8	61.3
Male	62.5	65.6	61.2
Female	62.7	65.9	61.3
Old aged 60 years and over			
Total	14.3	13.5	14.6
Male	13.2	12.5	13.5
Female	15.3	14.4	15.6

1.4 Nationality and religion

Most population in the Northeastern are Thai (99.1%), the rest of 0.9% are such as Laotian, Burmese and Cambodian etc.

Most population is Buddhist (99.3%), followed by Christian (0.5%) and Islamic or other religions, of about 0.2%.

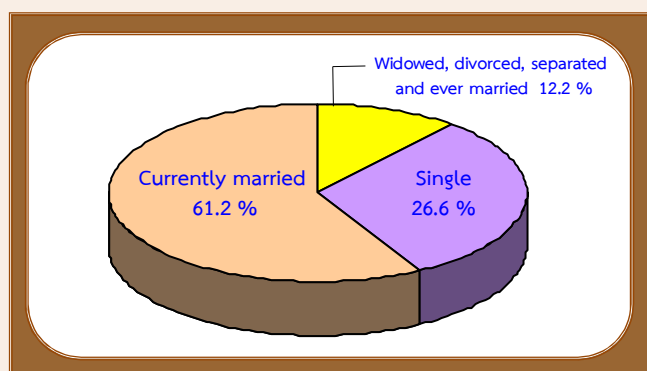
Figure 3 Percentage of population by nationality and religion



1.5 Marital status and fertility

There were 15.3 million population, aged 13 years and over, out of these 9.4 million persons (61.2%) were married. Single 4.1 million persons (26.6%). The rest were widowed, divorced, separated and ever married with unknown status (12.2%).

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 1.83 children. Females in municipality had average number of children ever born lower than females in non-municipality (1.63 and 1.92 children, respectively). However, when considering females ever married aged 15-49 years old, it was found that the average children ever born was 1.72 children which decreased from the last 10 years (2.06 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
No. of children ever born^{1/} (person)			
Per females aged 13 yrs. & over	1.83	1.63	1.92
Per females aged 15-49 yrs.	1.26	1.09	1.34
Per females, ever married aged 15-49 yrs.	1.72	1.63	1.75
No. of children still living^{1/} (person)			
Per females aged 13 yrs. & over	1.77	1.57	1.85
Per females aged 15-49 yrs.	1.25	1.08	1.33
Per females, ever married aged 15-49 yrs.	1.70	1.62	1.74

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 were 22.1% of population with no education. Males with no education are higher than females (23.6% compared to 20.5%).

Considering according to the administrative areas, population with no education in municipality is lower than those in non-municipality (21.6% and 22.3%, respectively).

Population aged 15 years and over, having some levels of schooling, it was found that there is 36.5% of population aged 15 years and over, with higher than elementary school. Comparing between sex, male finished higher than elementary school with higher proportion than females (39.0% and 34.2%, respectively). Population in municipality finished higher than elementary school more than population in non-municipality (47.5% and 31.8%, respectively).

The results of the census showed that the average years of schooling of the population aged 15 years and over was 7.2 years, which was similar to both male and female (7.4 and 7.0 years, respectively).

Table 4 Education of population by sex and area

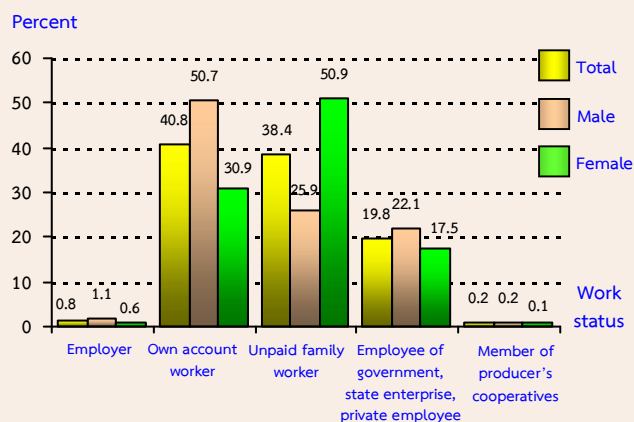
Education	Total	Sex		Area	
		Male	Female	Municipality	Non-municipality
Population aged 6-24 yrs., with not attending school (%)	22.1	23.6	20.5	21.6	22.3
Population aged 15 yrs. & over, finishing higher than elementary level (%)	36.5	39.0	34.2	47.5	31.8
Average years of schooling of population, aged of 15 yrs. & over (yrs.)	7.2	7.4	7.0	8.3	6.7

1.7 Employment

Out of the total number of population aged 15 years and over, of about 14.5 million persons, there were 76.9% working last year, and 23.1% were not working. It was found that 50% of both sexes were working.

Considering work status, it was found that 40.8% were own account workers, followed by 38.4% of unpaid family workers, and 19.8% of employees (government, state enterprise, private). Males were own account workers more than female (50.7% and 30.9%, respectively). However, females were unpaid family workers more than males (50.9% and 25.9%, 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 Northeast and presently live in hometown was 89.7%, most of them were females, (90.2% compared to 89.2% of males). Population who were born in other provinces or population do not live in their hometown was 10.3%, most of them live in municipality, (14.1% and 8.7%, respectively).

Population in the Northeastern migrated during the year 2005-2010, approximately 998,382 persons or 5.3%. People in municipality migrated more than those in non-municipality (9.2% and 3.6%, respectively). The proportion of migration males is higher than female (5.6% compared to 4.9%).

Table 5 Percentage of population migration by sex and area

Migration ^{1/}	Total	Sex		Area	
		Male	Female	Municipality	Non-municipality
People who live in their hometown	89.7	89.2	90.2	85.9	91.3
People who do not live in their hometown	10.3	10.8	9.8	14.1	8.7
People who migrate 5 yrs. (2005 -2010)	5.3	5.6	4.9	9.2	3.6

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 5.37 million households in the Northeastern Region, among these, 5.33 million were private households and 0.033 million were collective households. Average size of private household was 3.5 persons per household which was smaller than the average size of the previous census round in the year 2000, which the average size was 4.1 persons per household.

Most household head of private household were males, which was 65.7% and 34.3%, respectively.

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

Household	Total	Area	
		Municipality	Non-municipality
Number of private household	5,339,779	1,651,944	3,687,835
Average size of private household	3.5	3.3	3.6
Household with female household head (%)	34.3	36.0	33.5

2.2 Type and characteristic of living quarters

Most of private households in the Northeastern are detached houses (92.8%), followed by 3.6% of row house, shop house and 2.3% of flat, apartment or hostel. There are shop houses or row houses and flat or apartment in municipality more than those of outside municipality.

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
Type of living quarters	5,339,779	100.0	100.0	100.0
Detached house	4,957,046	92.8	82.3	97.6
Town house, duplex, townhome	52,562	1.0	2.0	0.5
Condominium, mansion	8,307	0.2	0.4	0.1
Flat, apartment, hostel	122,886	2.3	5.9	0.7
Row house, shop house	190,524	3.6	9.1	1.1
Others ^{1/}	8,451	0.2	0.3	0.1

1/ Including rooms as living quarter inside a house, 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 Northeastern drink rain water (66.0%), bottled water (16.6%) and treated tap water (7.7%). Considering administrative area, illustrated that most households in municipality drink bottled water, while higher ratio of drink in outside municipality drink rain water.

For source of water supply, most households use tap water (80.5%), followed by underground water (11.8%) and well water (4.0%).

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
Drinking water^{1/}	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tap water	5.4	4.6	5.7
Treated tap water (boiled/filtered)	7.7	13.6	5.0
Underground water	2.0	1.6	2.2
Well water	2.2	1.4	2.5
River, stream, canal, waterfall	0.1	0.1	0.2
Rain water	66.0	44.6	75.6
Bottled water, water from vending machine	16.6	34.1	8.8
Others	a	a	a
Water supply^{1/}	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tap water	80.5	85.0	78.5
Treated tap water (boiled/filtered)	1.0	0.7	1.1
Underground water	11.8	9.0	13.0
Well water	4.0	3.2	4.4
River, stream, canal, waterfall	0.6	0.4	0.7
Rain water	2.1	1.7	2.3
Others	a	a	a

1/ Excluding, unknown

a Less than 0.1 percent

ตัวชี้วัดที่สำคัญของประชากรและที่อยู่อาศัย พ.ศ. 2533 - 2553

Key indicators of the population and housing 1990 - 2010

รายการ	2533	2543	2553	Items
	1990	2000	2010	
ลักษณะทางประชากร				Demographic characteristics
ประชากรรวม ('000)	19,038.5	20,825.3	18,966.1	Total population ('000)
ประชากรในเขตเทศบาล (%)	14.6	16.8	29.2	Population in municipal area (%)
อัตราส่วนเพศ (ชายต่อหญิง 100 คน)	99.9	99.1	95.9	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
อัตราการเพิ่มของประชากรต่อปี	1.93	0.90	-0.94	Annual growth rate
อายุมัธยฐาน (ปี)	22.8	28.1	35.6	Median age (years)
ประชากรตามหมวดอายุ				Population by age group
วัยเด็ก 0-14 ปี (%)	33.1	27.1	23.2	0-14 years (%)
วัยแรงงาน 15-59 ปี (%)	60.5	64.1	62.6	15-59 years (%)
วัยสูงอายุ 60 ปีขึ้นไป (%)	6.4	8.8	14.3	60 years and over (%)
อัตราส่วนการเป็นภาระ (ต่อประชากรอายุ 15-59 ปี 100 คน)				Age dependency ratio (per 100 adults 15-59 years)
รวม	65.2	56.0	59.8	Total
ประชากรอายุ 0-14 ปี	54.7	42.3	37.0	population aged 0 - 14 years
ประชากรอายุ 60 ปีขึ้นไป	10.5	13.7	22.8	population aged 60 years and over
อายุเฉลี่ยเมื่อแรกสมรส				Singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM)
รวม	23.3	24.5	25.9	Total
ชาย	24.6	26.5	28.3	Male
หญิง	22.2	22.8	23.7	Female
ประชากรที่มีสัญชาติไทย (%)	na	99.8	99.1	Thai nationalities (%)
ประชากรที่ไม่ใช่สัญชาติไทย (%)	na	0.2	0.9	Non Thai nationalities (%)
ประชากรที่นับถือศาสนาพุทธ (%)	99.4	99.2	99.3	Buddhists (%)
ประชากรที่นับถือศาสนาคริสต์ (%)	0.4	0.4	0.5	Christianity (%)
ประชากรที่นับถือศาสนาอิสลาม (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	Muslims (%)
ประชากรที่มีชื่อในทะเบียนบ้านตามที่อยู่อาศัยจริง (%)	na	na	90.8	Registered in actual resident (%)
ประชากรที่มีชื่อในทะเบียนบ้านภายในจังหวัดที่อยู่อาศัยจริง (%)	na	na	97.2	Registered in actual provinced resident (%)
การศึกษา				Education
จำนวนปีโดยเฉลี่ยที่สำเร็จการศึกษาของประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไป (ปี)	5.2	6.3	7.2	Average years of education attainment of population aged 15 years and over (year)
ประชากรอายุ 6 - 24 ปี ที่ไม่ได้กำลังเรียนหนังสือ (%)	58.3	39.6	22.1	Population aged 6-24 years not attending school (%)
การอ่านออกเขียนได้ของประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไป				Literacy of population aged 15 years and over
ประชากรที่อ่านและเขียนภาษาใดก็ได้ (%)	na	95.0	99.1	Population can read and write any language (%)
ประชากรที่อ่านและเขียนภาษาไทยได้ (%)	95.0	na	99.0	Population can read and write Thai language (%)
ประชากรที่อ่านและเขียนภาษาอื่นได้ (%)	na	na	8.2	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	
การทำงานของประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไป				Employment of population aged 15 years and over
ประชากรที่ทำงานในรอบปีทั้งสิ้น (%)	86.0	79.5	76.9	Population work in the last year (%)
ประชากรที่ทำงานในภาคเกษตรกรรม (%)	85.4	78.8	71.3	Population in agricultural sector (%)
สถานภาพการทำงาน (%)				Work status (%)
นายจ้าง	0.3	0.4	0.8	Employers
ธุรกิจส่วนตัวโดยไม่มีลูกจ้าง	31.5	34.5	40.8	Own account workers
ลูกจ้าง (รัฐบาล/รัฐวิสาหกิจ/เอกชน)	11.5	17.5	19.8	Employees
ช่วยธุรกิจในครัวเรือนโดยไม่ได้รับค่าจ้าง	56.7	47.5	38.4	Unpaid family workers
สมาชิกของการรวมกลุ่ม	na	0.1	0.2	Members of producers' cooperatives
ภาวะเจริญพันธุ์				Fertility
จำนวนบุตรเกิดรอดเฉลี่ย (ต่อสตรีเคยสมรสอายุ 15-49 ปี)	2.68	2.06	1.72	Mean number of children ever born (Per ever married women 15-49 years)
จำนวนบุตรที่มีชีวิตอยู่โดยเฉลี่ย (ต่อสตรีเคยสมรสอายุ 15-49 ปี)	2.56	2.00	1.70	Mean number of children still living (Per ever married women 15-49 years)
การย้ายถิ่น				Migration
การย้ายถิ่นในช่วง 5 ปี				Five years migration
ประชากรที่ย้ายถิ่นภายใน 5 ปี (%)	4.9	3.1	5.3	Population who migrated within previous 5 years (%)
ประชากรที่ไม่ได้อาศัยอยู่ในจังหวัดที่เกิด (%)	8.4	11.3	10.3	Population who were not living in province of birth (%)
ลักษณะของครัวเรือน				Households characteristics
จำนวนครัวเรือนทั้งสิ้น ('000)	4,047.3	5,073.9	5,372.7	Total households ('000)
จำนวนครัวเรือนกลุ่มบุคคล ('000)	17.9	22.8	32.9	Collective households ('000)
จำนวนครัวเรือนส่วนบุคคล ('000)	4,029.4	5,051.1	5,339.8	Private households ('000)
- ขนาดครัวเรือนเฉลี่ย	4.7	4.1	3.5	- Average household size
- ครัวเรือนคนเดียว (%)	3.3	6.1	13.6	- One person households (%)
- ครัวเรือนที่มีหัวหน้าครัวเรือนเป็นหญิง (%)	17.2	24.0	34.3	- 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 (%)	9.4	6.5	0.4	Households living in non-permanent materials dwelling (%)
ครัวเรือนที่เป็นเจ้าของที่อยู่อาศัย (%)	94.0	92.8	92.7	Households with ownership (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีส้วมถูกสุขลักษณะ (%)	79.0	97.6	99.8	Households with sanitation (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีน้ำดื่มสะอาด ^{1/} (%)	67.6	90.2	95.7	Households with safe drinking water ^{1/} (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีคอมพิวเตอร์ (%)	na	na	20.5	Households with computer (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีโทรศัพท์มือถือ (%)	na	na	90.2	Households with mobile phone (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีอินเทอร์เน็ต (%)	na	na	6.6	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 พีรามิดประชากรภาคตะวันออกเฉียงเหนือ พ.ศ. 2523 2533 2543 2553

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

