

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 Northern 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 Northern Region on the census date was 11.6 million, 5.9 million were females (51.0%) and 5.7 million were males (49.0%) with the sex ratio of 96.2 (males to 100 females).

Considering the number of population, it was found that in the North, population in non-municipality were more than those in municipality (65.4% compared to 34.6%).

Regarding the number of population, Chiang Mai is the most populous of about 1,737,041 persons (14.9%), followed by Chiang Rai which is 1,172,928 persons (10.1%), Nakhon Sawan has 992,749 persons (8.5%) and Mae Hong Son is the least populous of about 209,153 persons (1.8%).

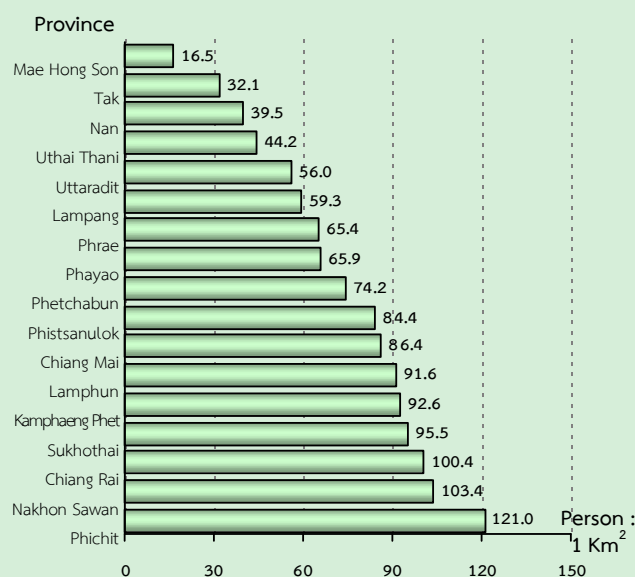
Table 1 Number and percentage of population by sex, province and area

Province and area	Population			Percent
	Total	Male	Female	
Total	11,656,040	5,716,158	5,939,882	100.0
Municipality	4,038,090	1,939,139	2,098,951	34.6
Non-municipality	7,617,950	3,777,019	3,840,931	65.4
Province				
Ching Mai	1,737,041	852,246	884,795	14.9
Lamphun	412,741	201,351	211,390	3.5
Lampang	743,143	367,509	375,635	6.4
Uttaradit	438,578	213,033	225,545	3.8
Phrae	427,398	208,210	219,189	3.7
Nan	452,814	225,883	226,930	3.9
Phayao	417,380	205,076	212,303	3.6
Chiang Rai	1,172,928	578,092	594,836	10.1
Mae Hong Son	209,153	106,074	103,079	1.8
Nakhon Sawan	992,749	482,771	509,977	8.5
Uthai Thani	297,493	144,243	153,251	2.6
Kamphaeng Phet	797,391	392,300	405,090	6.8
Tak	526,382	260,736	265,645	4.5
Sukhothai	629,707	303,814	325,893	5.4
Phitsanulok	912,827	445,505	467,322	7.8
Phichit	548,242	266,876	281,366	4.7
Phetchabun	940,076	462,439	477,637	8.1

1.2 Population density

In the North, the average population density was 68.7 persons per 1 square kilometer. The area with the most population density is Phichit, of about 121.0 persons per 1 square kilometer, followed by Nakhon Sawan and Chiang Rai, of about 103.4 and 100.4 persons per 1 square kilometer, respectively. Mae Hong Son has the least population density which is 16.5 persons per 1 square kilometer.

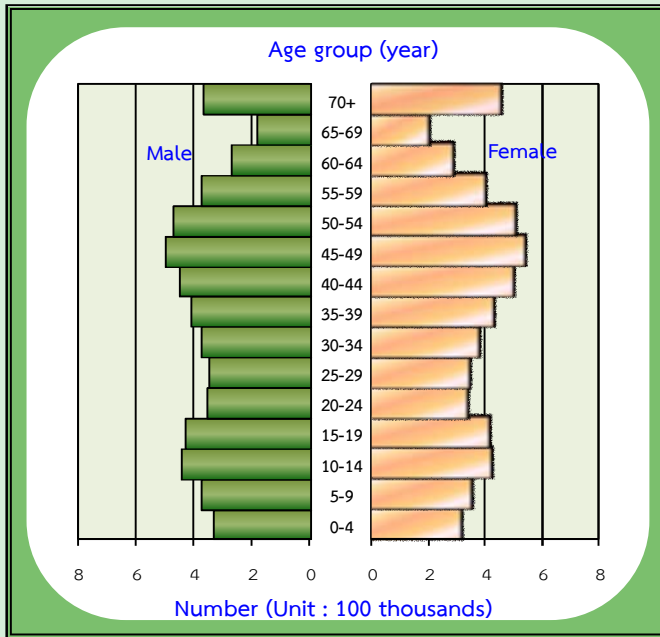
Figure 1 Average population density by province



1.3 Population structure

The population pyramid which presents age-sex structure, shows that the Northern 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 the people have longer life.

Figure 2 Population pyramid in the Northern Region, 2010



From the population and housing census of the year 2010, it was found that in the Northern, there were children population (0-14 years), around 2.2 million (19.3%), working age population (15-59 years), of about 7.6 million (65.4%) and aging population (60 years and over), of about 1.8 million (15.3%).

Table 2 Percentage of population by age structure and area

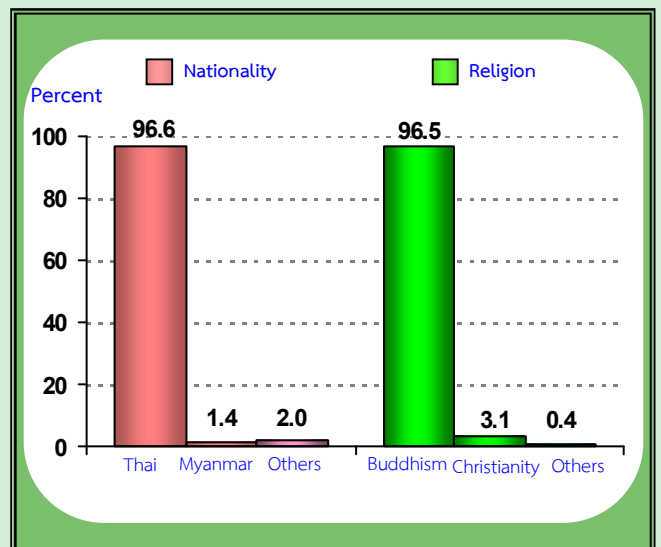
Age structure	Total	Area	
		Municipality	Non-municipality
Children aged 0-14 years			
Total	19.3	16.1	21.0
Male	20.2	17.1	21.8
Female	18.4	15.2	20.1
Working aged 15-59 years			
Total	65.4	68.5	63.7
Male	65.3	68.4	63.7
Female	65.5	68.6	63.8
Old aged 60 years and over			
Total	15.3	15.4	15.3
Male	14.5	14.5	14.5
Female	16.1	16.2	16.1

1.4 Nationality and religion

Most population in the North were Thais (96.6%), followed by Burmese (1.4%), the rest of 2.0 % was such as Chinese and Laotian etc.

Most population was Buddhist (96.5%), followed by Christian (3.1%) and other religions, of about 0.4%.

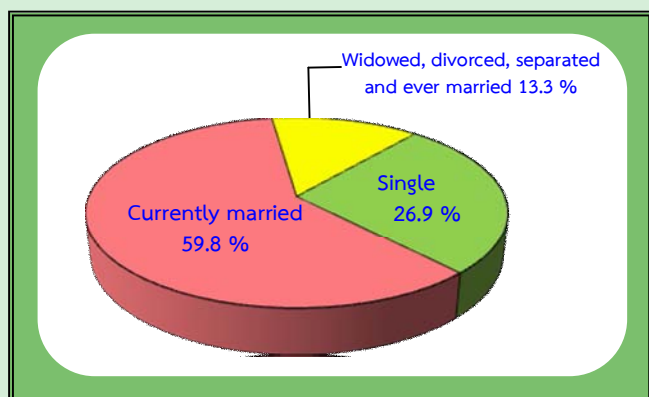
Figure 3 Percentage of population by nationality and religion



1.5 Marital status and fertility

There were 9.8 million population, aged 13 years and over, out of these 5.8 million (59.8%) were currently married, single 2.6 million (26.9%). The rest were widowed, divorced, separated and ever married, with unknown status (13.3%).

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 1.65 children. Females in municipality had average number of children ever born lower than females in non-municipality (1.40 and 1.79 children, respectively). However, when considering females ever married, with reproductive aged 15-49 years, it was found that the average children ever born was 1.55 children which decreased from the last 10 years (1.78 children) and it is in accordance with single mean age at 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	1.65	1.40	1.79
Per females aged 15-49 yrs.	1.11	0.89	1.24
Per females, ever married aged 15-49 yrs.	1.55	1.40	1.63
No. of children still living^{1/} (person)			
Per females aged 13 yrs. & over	1.56	1.33	1.70
Per females aged 15-49 yrs.	1.09	0.88	1.22
Per females, ever married aged 15-49 yrs.	1.53	1.38	1.61

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

1.6 Education

For population aged 6 - 24 years, should be enrolled in school at any levels, it was found that there was 25.8% of population with not attending school. Males with not attending school were higher proportion than females (27.6% compared to 24.0%).

Considering according to the administrative areas, population with not attending school in non-municipality is more than those in municipality (26.8% and 24.0%, respectively).

Population aged 15 years and over, having some levels of schooling, it was found that there is 37.4% of population, with higher than elementary school. Comparing between sex, male completed higher than elementary school with higher proportion than female (40.0% and 35.0%, respectively). Population in municipality completed higher than elementary school more than population in non-municipality (48.2% and 31.4%, respectively).

The results of the census showed that the average years of education attainment of the population aged 15 years and over was 7.1 years, which was similar to both male and female (7.3 and 6.9 years, respectively).

Table 4 Education of population by sex and area

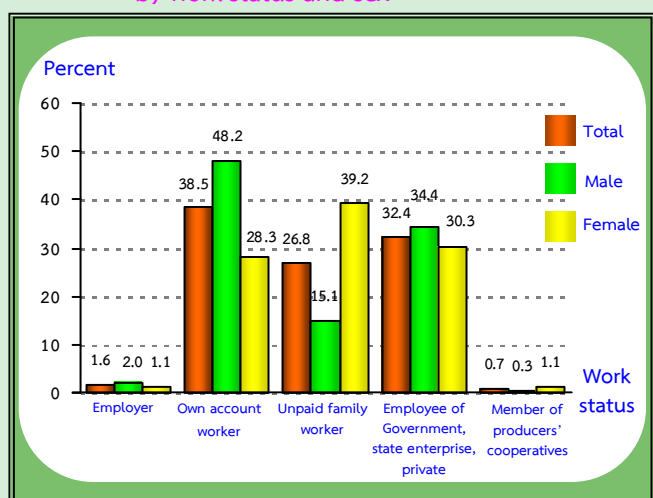
Education	Total	Sex		Area	
		Male	Female	Municipality	Non-municipality
Population aged 6-24 yrs., with not attending school (%)	25.8	27.6	24.0	24.0	26.8
Population aged 15 yrs. & over, with higher than elementary level (%)	37.4	40.0	35.0	48.2	31.4
Average years of schooling of population, aged 15 yrs. & over (yrs.)	7.1	7.3	6.9	8.2	6.5

1.7 Last year employment

Out of the total number of population aged 15 years and over, of about 9.4 million persons, there were 71.8% working last year, and 28.2% were not working. There were more males working than female (51.3% and 48.7%, respectively).

Considering work status, it was found that 38.5% of own account workers, followed by 32.4% of employees (government, state enterprise, private). Males were own account workers more than females (48.2% and 28.3%, respectively). However, females were unpaid family workers more than males (39.2% and 15.1%, 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 North and presently live in hometown was 85.3%, most of them lived in non-municipality (86.7%). Population who were born in other provinces or population do not live in their hometown was 14.7%.

Population in the North migrated during the year 2005–2010, approximately 901,501 persons or 7.7%. There was a difference between male and female in migration proportion (8.1% compared to 7.4%). People in municipality migrated more than those in non-municipality (12.4% and 5.3%, respectively).

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	85.3	85.0	85.5	82.5	86.7
People who do not live in their hometown	14.7	15.0	14.5	17.5	13.3
People who migrate 5 yrs. (2005 -2010)	7.7	8.1	7.4	12.4	5.3

^{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 3.77 million households in the Northern Region, out of these, 3.74 million were private households and 0.03 million were collective households. Average size of private household was 3.0 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 3.5 persons per 1 household.

Most household head of private household were males more than females (67.7% and 32.3%, 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	3,741,291	1,397,060	2,344,231
Average size of private household	3.0	2.8	3.2
Household with female household head (%)	32.3	35.6	30.4

2.2 Type and characteristic of living quarters

About 88.8% of private households in the North are detached houses, followed by 4.9% of row house, shop house and 4.2% of flat apartment and hostel.

There are row houses, shop houses in municipality more than those in non-municipality (9.7% and 2.1%, respectively), and flat, apartment, hostel in municipality is higher proportion than non-municipality (9.6% and 1.0%, 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
Type of living quarters	3,741,291	100.0	100.0	100.0
Detached house	3,321,090	88.8	76.8	95.9
Town house, duplex, townhome	52,043	1.4	2.5	0.7
Condominium, mansion	16,996	0.5	1.1	0.1
Flat, apartment, hostel	156,858	4.2	9.6	1.0
Row house, shop house	184,689	4.9	9.7	2.1
Others ^{1/}	9,615	0.2	0.3	0.2

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 of private households in the North drink bottled water (38.7%), followed by tap water (20.0%) and rain water (18.0%). Considering administrative area, illustrated that most households in municipality drink bottled water (59.9%), which higher ratio than those in non-municipality (26.0%).

For source of water supply, most households use tap water (77.0%), followed by well water (11.1%).

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	20.0	11.8	24.8
Treated tap water (boiled/filtered)	14.3	15.2	13.8
Underground water	1.5	1.3	1.6
Well water	5.0	3.4	6.0
River, stream, canal, waterfall	2.4	0.7	3.5
Rain water	18.0	7.6	24.2
Bottled water, water from vending machine	38.7	59.9	26.0
Others	0.1	0.1	1.1
Water supply^{1/}	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tap water	77.0	80.2	75.1
Treated tap water (boiled/filtered)	1.1	0.9	1.1
Underground water	5.3	7.1	4.2
Well water	11.1	9.8	11.9
River, stream, canal, waterfall	4.6	1.4	6.5
Rain water	0.8	0.5	1.1
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1

1/ Excluding unknown

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)	10,584.4	11,433.1	11,656.0	Total population ('000)
ประชากรในเขตเทศบาล (%)	20.7	20.6	34.6	Population in municipal area (%)
อัตราส่วนเพศ (ชายต่อหญิง 100 คน)	101.0	98.2	96.2	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
อัตราการเพิ่มของประชากรต่อปี	1.54	0.77	0.19	Annual growth rate
อายุมัธยฐาน (ปี)	26.5	31.6	37.9	Median age (years)
ประชากรตามหมวดอายุ				Population by age group
วัยเด็ก 0-14 ปี (%)	26.9	23.4	19.3	0-14 years (%)
วัยแรงงาน 15-59 ปี (%)	64.7	65.4	65.4	15-59 years (%)
วัยสูงอายุ 60 ปีขึ้นไป (%)	8.4	11.2	15.3	60 years and over (%)
อัตราส่วนการเป็นภาระ (ต่อประชากรอายุ 15-59 ปี 100 คน)				Age dependency ratio (per 100 adults 15-59 years)
รวม	54.4	52.9	52.9	Total
ประชากรอายุ 0-14 ปี	41.5	35.8	29.5	population aged 0 - 14 years
ประชากรอายุ 60 ปีขึ้นไป	12.9	17.1	23.4	population aged 60 years and over
อายุเฉลี่ยเมื่อแรกสมรส				Singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM)
รวม	23.8	25.0	26.1	Total
ชาย	25.1	26.8	28.1	Male
หญิง	22.4	23.3	24.1	Female
ประชากรที่มีสัญชาติไทย (%)	na	98.2	96.6	Thai nationalities (%)
ประชากรที่ไม่ใช่สัญชาติไทย (%)	na	1.8	3.4	Non Thai nationalities (%)
ประชากรที่นับถือศาสนาพุทธ (%)	98.1	96.6	96.5	Buddhists (%)
ประชากรที่นับถือศาสนาอิสลาม (%)	0.2	0.3	0.3	Muslims (%)
ประชากรที่มีชื่อในทะเบียนบ้านตามที่อยู่อาศัยจริง (%)	na	na	86.9	Registered in actual resident (%)
ประชากรที่มีชื่อในทะเบียนบ้านภายในจังหวัดที่อยู่อาศัยจริง (%)	na	na	95.4	Registered in actual provinced resident (%)
การศึกษา				Education
จำนวนปีโดยเฉลี่ยที่สำเร็จการศึกษาของประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไป (ปี)	4.9	6.1	7.1	Average years of education attainment of population aged 15 years and over (year)
ประชากรอายุ 6-24 ปี ที่ไม่ได้กำลังเรียนหนังสือ (%)	57.6	37.3	25.8	Population aged 6-24 years not attending school (%)
การอ่านออกเขียนได้ของประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไป				Literacy of population aged 15 years and over
ประชากรที่อ่านและเขียนภาษาใดก็ได้ (%)	na	86.2	95.2	Population can read and write any language (%)
ประชากรที่อ่านและเขียนภาษาไทยได้ (%)	87.7	na	94.4	Population can read and write Thai language (%)
ประชากรที่อ่านและเขียนภาษาอื่นได้ (%)	na	na	13.3	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 (%)	85.0	73.8	71.8	Population work in the last year (%)
ประชากรที่ทำงานในภาคเกษตรกรรม (%)	75.4	63.1	57.5	Population in agricultural sector (%)
สถานภาพการทำงาน (%)				Work status (%)
นายจ้าง	0.6	0.8	1.6	Employers
ธุรกิจส่วนตัวโดยไม่มีลูกจ้าง	32.4	34.0	38.5	Own account workers
ลูกจ้าง (รัฐบาล/รัฐวิสาหกิจ/เอกชน)	20.8	31.7	26.8	Employees
ช่วยธุรกิจในครัวเรือนโดยไม่ได้รับค่าจ้าง	46.2	33.4	32.4	Unpaid family workers
การรวมกลุ่ม	-	0.1	0.7	Members of producers' cooperatives
ภาวะเจริญพันธุ์				Fertility
จำนวนบุตรเกิดรอดเฉลี่ย (ต่อสตรีเคยสมรสอายุ 15-49 ปี)	2.11	1.78	1.55	Mean number of children ever born (Per ever married women 15-49 years)
จำนวนบุตรที่มีชีวิตอยู่โดยเฉลี่ย (ต่อสตรีเคยสมรสอายุ 15-49 ปี)	2.01	1.72	1.53	Mean number of children still living (Per ever married women 15-49 years)
การย้ายถิ่น				Migration
การย้ายถิ่นในช่วง 5 ปี				Five years migration
ประชากรที่ย้ายถิ่นภายใน 5 ปี (%)	5.5	4.3	7.7	Population who migrated within previous 5 years (%)
ประชากรที่ไม่ได้อาศัยอยู่ในจังหวัดที่เกิด (%)	11.6	15.2	14.7	Population who were not living in province of birth (%)
ลักษณะของครัวเรือน				Households characteristics
จำนวนครัวเรือนทั้งสิ้น ('000)	2,631.9	3,194.2	3,771.5	Total households ('000)
จำนวนครัวเรือนกลุ่มบุคคล ('000)	9.8	13.1	30.2	Collective households ('000)
จำนวนครัวเรือนส่วนบุคคล ('000)	2,622.1	3,181.1	3,741.3	Private households ('000)
- ขนาดครัวเรือนเฉลี่ย	4.0	3.5	3.0	- Average household size
- ครัวเรือนคนเดียว (%)	4.9	8.9	18.1	- One person households (%)
- ครัวเรือนที่มีหัวหน้าครัวเรือนเป็นหญิง (%)	15.6	23.5	32.3	- 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 (%)	11.4	9.0	2.0	Households living in non-permanent materials dwelling (%)
ครัวเรือนที่เป็นเจ้าของที่อยู่อาศัย (%)	93.2	90.2	88.3	Households with ownership (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีสุขภัณฑ์ (%)	89.4	97.6	99.3	Households with sanitation (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีน้ำดื่มสะอาด ^{1/} (%)	75.7	89.0	91.0	Households with safe drinking water ^{1/} (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีคอมพิวเตอร์ (%)	na	na	26.7	Households with computer (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีโทรศัพท์มือถือ (%)	na	na	87.2	Households with mobile phone (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีอินเทอร์เน็ต (%)	na	na	8.3	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

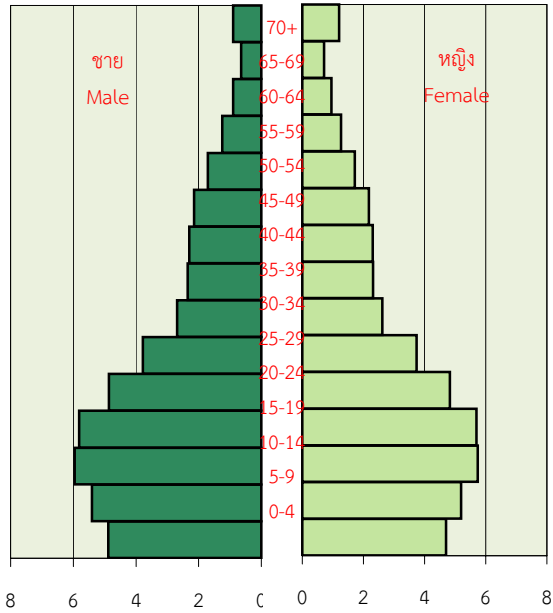
In 2000 : Safe drinking water included private well

แผนภูมิ ปีรามิตประชากรภาคเหนือ พ.ศ. 2523 2533 2543 2553

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

พ.ศ. 2523, 1980

กลุ่มอายุ (ปี) Age group (year)

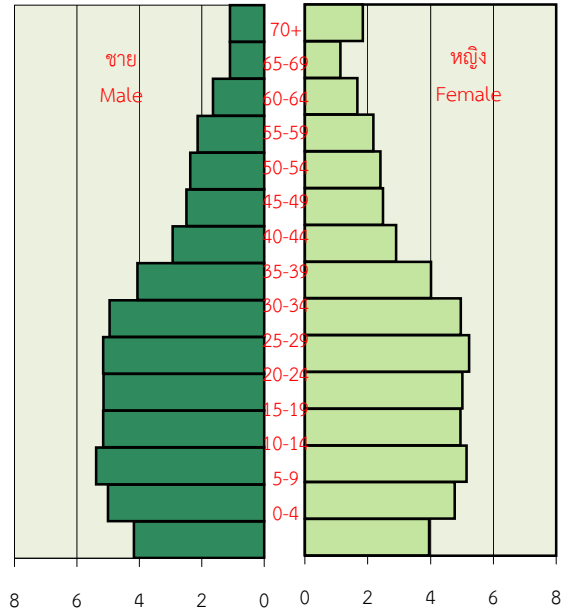


จำนวน (หน่วยเป็นแสน)

Number (Unit : 100 thousands)

พ.ศ. 2533, 1990

กลุ่มอายุ (ปี) Age group (year)

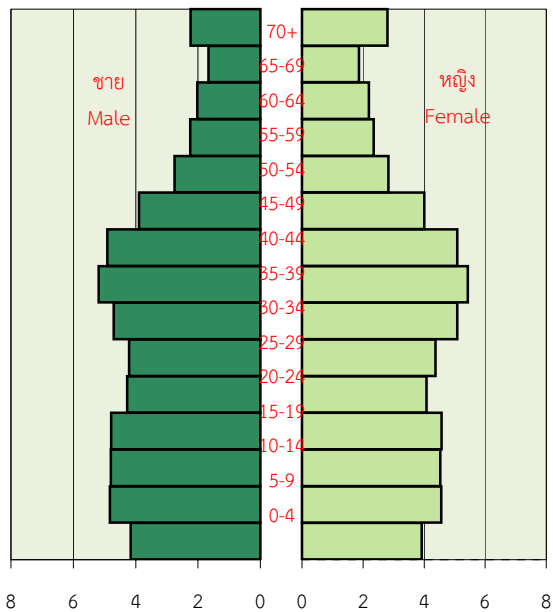


จำนวน (หน่วยเป็นแสน)

Number (Unit : 100 thousands)

พ.ศ. 2543, 2000

กลุ่มอายุ (ปี) Age group (year)

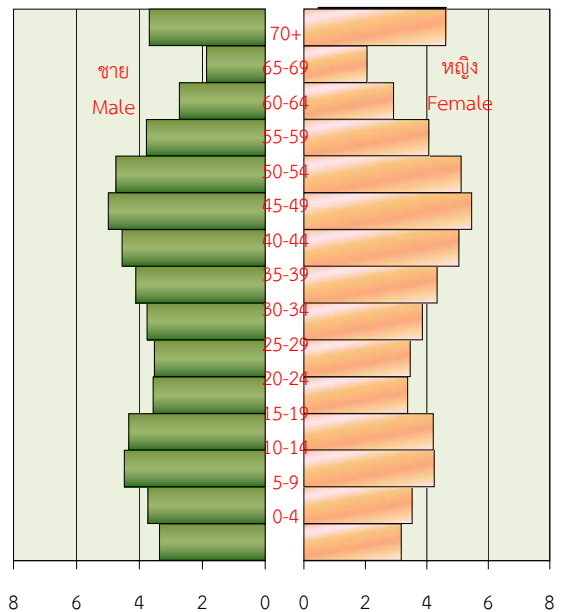


จำนวน (หน่วยเป็นแสน)

Number (Unit : 100 thousands)

พ.ศ. 2553, 2010

กลุ่มอายุ (ปี) Age group (year)



จำนวน (หน่วยเป็นแสน)

Number (Unit : 100 thousands)