

Chapter 1

Introduction

1. Background

Thailand's first population census was conducted in 1909 by the Ministry of Interior, followed by the population census in 1919, 1929, 1937, and 1947. The population census was formerly called 'Household Census'.

Under the Statistics Act 1952, 1965, and 2007, the National Statistical Office was defined to organize the population census every ten years since 1960, followed by the census in 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010. This is in line with the United Nations' recommendation to undertake national censuses in the year ending with '0' (Zero) for the purpose of having data for country planning and of international comparison. The 2010 Census was carried out as the eleventh round of population census, which was marked "the 100th Anniversary of the Population Census", and the fifth round of housing census in Thailand.

2. Objective

1) To compile basic information on the population and housing characteristics such as gender, age, religion, nationality, education, marital status, work status, type of dwelling and so on.

2) To obtain basic statistics at sub-region level (Village, area).

3) To measure changes in the composition of population and housing during the past 10 years.

3. Benefits of census information

The Census was designed to count persons where they live in usual residence on census day. The uses of census information were as follows.

3.1 Government

1) To determine adequate policies or plans related to population, economic, social and environmental issues both at the country level and locality level.

2) To prepare the budget in order to provide public utilities and services to the needs of people in each area (Villages, sub-districts, districts, provinces, etc.).

3) To use as the baseline data for the estimation of the population projection.

4) To evaluate the Tenth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007 – 2011) and to prepare for the Eleventh Plan (2012-2016).

5) To provide an up-to-date sampling frame for surveys of some specific issues related to population and households.

3.2 Private sector

Business and Establishment use information on population density of each area to determine their business plans, such as building new shops, expanding business, and launching new products to the target customer.

3.3 Public use

Information of accessing to public services indicates the well-being of people.

4. Coverage

The coverage of population and the residence where population actually live in are as follows. :

4.1 Population in coverage :

- All Thai citizens residing in Thailand on the Census day (September 1, 2010);
- Thai/Non-Thai who usually live in Thailand but temporarily be outside the country on the Census Day;
- All military servants, defenses, civil servants, and Thai diplomats, including their families, of which their stations were outside of Thailand.
- Non-Thais who residing in Thailand at least three months prior to the Census Day.

4.2 Population not coverage :

- Non-Thai military servants, defenses, civil servants, and diplomats, including their families, of which their stations were inside Thailand.
- Non-Thais who live in Thailand less than three months prior to the Census Day.
- Refugees or illegal migrants who live in the refugee camps.

4.3 Housing coverage :

- All houses or dwellings where people live in such as private houses, buildings, public housing, rooms in office, domiciles under bridges, etc.

5. Census day

September 1, 2010 was the Census Day, the day of reference for counting number of population and households.

6. Core items of question

The 2010 Census covered the following topics:

1) **Demographic data** : providing basic information on the structure of population and households such as age, sex, religion, nationality, speaking languages, type and characteristics of household.

2) **Education** : providing information on education level and literacy of the population such as number of students currently enrolled in each level, number of graduates.

3) **Employment** : providing information on type of work and work status such as major occupation and industry.

4) **Fertility** : such as marital status, number of children ever born, number of living children and dead children.

5) **Migration** : providing information on migration characteristics of the population such as place of birth, duration of living in current place and reasons for migration.

6) **Housing** : providing information on level of living and wellbeing of population such as type and characteristics of dwelling, tenure of dwelling, use of light and toilet facility, type of fuel, drinking water and water supplies, ownership of basic living appliances and use of different types of technology.

7. Data collection

The fieldwork period of the 2010 Census was organized during September 1 to October 31, 2010. There were four methods for responding to the Census questionnaire as follows :

1) **Face to face interview** : the major method of data collection,

2) **Self-enumeration** : an enumerator dropped of a census questionnaire, then made appointment to pick it up or the respondents mailed it back after completion,

3) **Internet** : respondents accessed the website www.nso.go.th or the URL <http://popcensus.nso.go.th>.

4) **Telephone Interview Center (TIC)** : respondents provided their information via telephone interview.

8. Definitions

Population Profile

8.1 Type of household

Private household refers to a constitution of persons who make common provision of consumption and stayed under the same roof or in the same place.

Collective household refers to a group of people who live together in some kind of dwelling or residence, or in some other arrangement which was organized for a specific purpose. There are two types of collective household as follows:

1) Group of employees household refers to a group of workers who live and work together in some kind of dwelling or residence, where was organized by their employer separately, without paying rent.

2) Institutional household refers to a group of people who share a common objective or characteristics for living together in the same institution such as temple, barracks, student dormitories.

8.2 Age

Age refers to the age of each person in complete years as of the latest birthday prior to September 1, 2010.

8.3 Literate

Literate refers to the ability to read and write a simple statement for their daily life in any language. If they could only read but not be able to write, they would be considered to be illiteracy (Included the Braille language, a language for blind people).

8.4 Marital status

The marital status classification referred to the status of persons or couples that they considered the most appropriate.

Never married	all persons who never have been married
Currently married	persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation, including couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages, with or without a legal document
Widowed	widows and widowers who have not remarried
Divorced	persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried

Separated	persons absent from their spouse because of marital discord, includes persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce
Marital status unknown	persons who ever married but absent from their spouse but don't know their recent status with their spouse

8.5 Class of work

Class of work refers to any kind of economic activity that the person work such as private employees, government or state-enterprise or international organization employees, self-employed in business, industry, professional work, and farm business.

8.6 Occupation

Occupation refers to an activity that serves as one's regular source of earning such as musical teaching, electronic engineering, accounting, dental, nursing, journal, rice production farming, durian production farming, taxi service, etc.

8.7 Main occupation

Main occupation refers to the activity that the person has spent most time for working during the past 12 months.

8.8 Type of business (Industry)

Type of business refers to type of economic activity of the enterprise that the person engaged for work or operated their work, such as a tailor shop, a bank, a veterinary hospital, a high school, etc.

8.9 Work status

Work status refers to the status of person who works in all kinds of economically activity such as

An employer is defined as a person who operates his/her own enterprise (Or jointly with others in form of a partnership), either for profit or dividends, and hires one or more employees, which is on the basis of continuous employment. (Excluding a hired worker for housing care but does not relate to their business)

An own-account worker without employee is a person who operates an enterprise on his own account (or jointly with others in form of a partnership), either for profit or dividends, without engaging any employees (On the basis of continuous employment), but may have family members or apprentices who work without pay.

An unpaid family worker is a person who normally works without pay on a farm or in a business enterprise owned or operated by any household member but does not involve as partnership, sometimes compensation has been made but not as for hiring purpose.

An employee is a person who works for pay, which is on the basis of continuous employment, without any authority to make decision on operating the enterprise. Wages can be made in form of per month, per day, per hour, per unit of goods or services, or per contract, of which can be paid either by cash or goods. There are three categories of employee: government employee, state-enterprise employee, and private employee.

A producer's cooperative is a group of person who hold a "self-employment" job in a cooperative producing goods and services, in which each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organization of every production processes, as well as the distribution of the proceeds of the establishment amongst their members.

8.10 Live births

Live births refers to the birth of a living child excluding stepson or daughter.

Living children refers to live births which are still living until the census date.

Dead children refers to live births but died before the census date.

8.11 Migration

A migrant is the person who travels from the latest administrative area or from other country to another administrative area of their recent residence.

The only except is the expanding boundary of the administrative area of which the person still lives in the same dwelling. The movements within Bangkok Metropolitan and within Pattaya City are not counted as migrants.

8.12 Type of disability

Disability can be categorized into five types of the most obvious of the disabilities as following :

- 1) Visual impairment which refers to
 - (1) Blindness or unable to see
 - (2) Inability to see images clearly and distinctly or loss of visual field
- 2) Hearing or communication impairment which refers to
 - (1) Loss of hearing ability and total deafness
 - (2) Having problems with articulation or voice strength to complete voicelessness or having difficulty in projection, articulation and fluency

3) Mobility or physical impairment

(1) Disability in mobility because of having broken arms or legs

- Having broken arms either left /right arm or two arms
- Having broken arms either left /right leg or two legs

(2) Inability of a person to use one or more of his/her extremities, or a lack of strength to walk, grasp, or lift objects, having difficulty with one or more instrumental activities of daily living, including people who are a long-term user of a wheelchair, crutches, or a walker

4) Psychological disorder or behavioral impairment or autism

(1) Psychological disorder

- An affective disorders of mood or feeling states or disturbances of mood and behavior
- A mental disorder with inadequate patterns of behavior or disturbances of thinking

(2) Behavioral impairment

Such as Autism which have difficulties in social interactions

5) Learning disability or intellectual impairment

Loss of cognitive ability or having difficulty learning in a typical manner or having trouble performing specific types of skills or completing tasks

Housing Profile

Household living quarter

The place of residence of household may be part of the house or many houses in the same area, Include the public area has a household living on a regular basis.

8.13 Type of living quarter

A living quarter is defined as the housing unit occupied by the household, classified as follow:

- 1) Detached house
- 2) Town house/Twin house/Townhome
- 3) Condominium/Apartment/Flat
- 4) Brick row house/Row house
- 5) Room in the house
- 6) Room in the office
- 7) Vehicle/Mobile car/Boat
- 8) Others

8.14 Type of construction material

Housing, which can be classified according to materials used in construction

- 1) Cement or brick
- 2) Wood
- 3) Wood and cement or brick
- 4) Non permanent materials
- 5) Reused materials

8.15 Tenure of housing units (Excluding land)

A member of the household occupies the housing unit as owner, hire-purchaser or renter. Living quarters may be occupied rent-free, because it is part of payment in kind or is occupied by a relative of the owner.

8.16 Tenure of land

Members of the household may occupy land as owner, hire purchaser, renter or person who occupies the land with no payment.

8.17 Household appliances

Appliances in the household are owned by any member of household (Excluding appliances for sale or have it repaired).

9. Remarks for users

Statistical data presented in this report came from data processing of the province. Total number of each number in some statistical tables may not equal to grand total, and data in each table may be different as each number of data was independently rounded. As for households data (Housing sector), it is a presentation of data for personal households only.