Executive Summary

The National Statistical Office carries out a population and housing census every 10 years, according to the United Nations' recommendation. Almost 230 countries around the world conduct a population census. The 2010 census in Thailand was the eleventh population census and the fifth housing census of Thailand, and marked the 100th Anniversary of the Thailand Population Census Program. The objective of the census was to collect basic information on the number of population according to demographic and socioeconomic characteristics as well as housing characteristics of everyone who was residing in Thailand, on the census date (1st September 2010), without regard to household registration. The major findings are as follows:

1. Demographic characteristics

1.1 Number and distribution of population

On September 1, 2010, Thailand had a population of 65.98 million persons: 33.63 million persons were females (51.0%) and 32.35 million persons were males (49.0 %) with a sex ratio of 96.2 (males to 100 females).

When considering population distribution, it was found that the population in municipal areas was less than those in non-municipal areas (44.2% compared to 55.8%). The proportion of the population in municipalities was moderately higher than in the past (29.4% and 31.1% in 1990 and 2000). Comparing among regions, it was found that the Northeastern region had the most population, or about 18.97 million persons (28.7%), followed by the Central region 18.18 million persons (27.6%), the North region 11.66 million persons (17.7%), the South region 8.87 million persons (13.4%) and Bangkok 8.30 million persons (12.6 %).

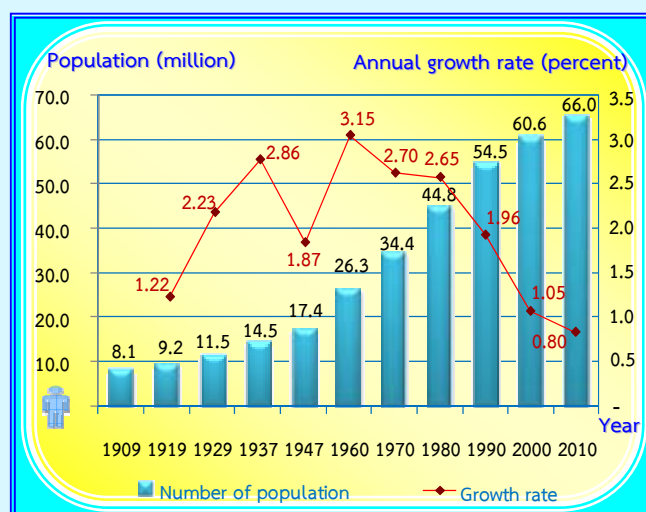Table 1 Number and percentage of population by sex, area and region

(Number : million)

Region and area	Population			Percent
	Total	Male	Female	
Whole Kingdom	65.98	32.35	33.63	100.0
Municipality	29.13	14.12	15.01	44.2
Non-municipality	36.85	18.23	18.62	55.8
Region				
Bangkok	8.30	4.03	4.27	12.6
Central	18.18	8.93	9.25	27.6
Northern	11.66	5.72	5.94	17.7
Northeastern	18.97	9.28	9.69	28.7
Southern	8.87	4.39	4.48	13.4

1.2 Annual population growth rate

Although the number of population increased over time, the annual population growth rate has shown a significant decline since 1960. The annual population growth rate was 2.70% from 1960 to 1970, 1.05% from 1990 to 2000, and 0.80% from 2000 to 2010, which was the result of a dramatic and continually decreasing birth rate.

Figure 1 Number of population in Thailand and annual population growth rate, 1909-2010

Considering the annual growth rate by region, it was found that the highest growth rate from 2000 to 2010 occurred in Bangkok, followed by the Central region (2.68% and 2.46%, respectively). This is probably because of the number of workers and migrants, including non-Thai workers, who came to work or live in Bangkok and the vicinity.
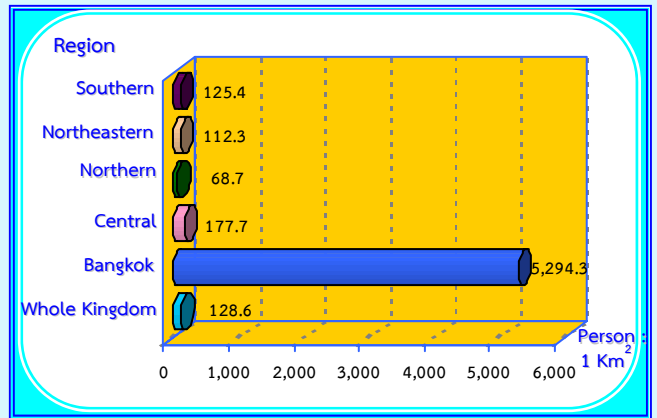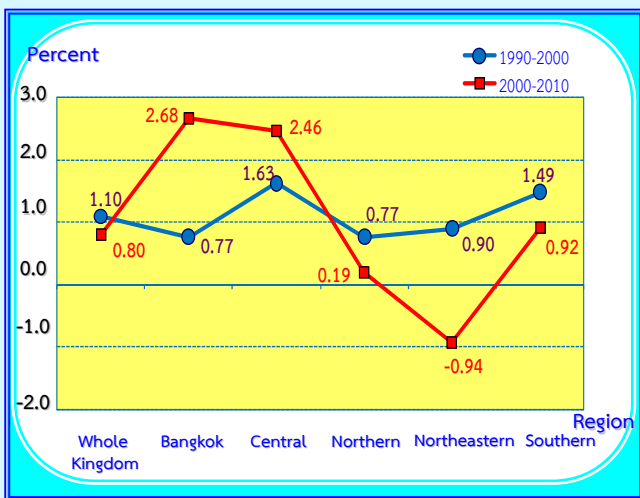
Figure 2 The annual population growth rate by region, 1990 to 2010
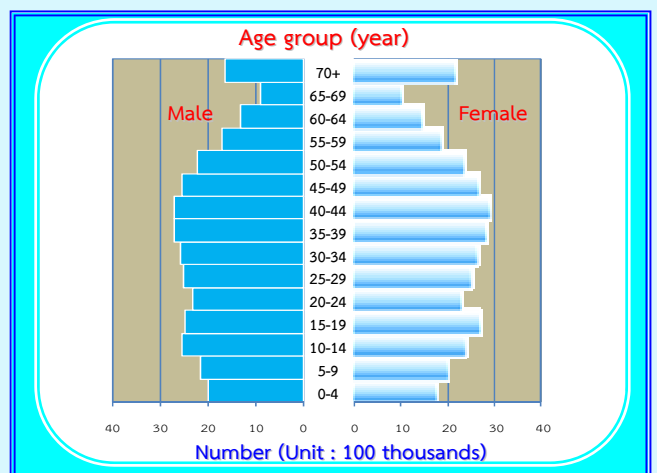

1.3 Population density

Thailand has an area of 513,120 square kilometers. The population density in 2010 was 128.6 persons per square kilometer, which was higher than in the 2000 Census (118.7 persons per square kilometer). Bangkok has the highest population density of about 5,294.3 persons per square kilometer and the Northern region has the lowest population density (68.7 persons per square kilometer). Population density of Bangkok is about 77 times higher than that of the North.

Figure 3 Average of population density by region

1.4 Population age-sex structure

Figure 4 shows the distribution of the population by age group and sex in 2010. It was found that the population pyramid has changed from a young to an older structure in which the pyramid base is narrower while the top of the pyramid is wider when compared with 2000. This change is due to continuous birth rate decreases, better health service, and longer life of the Thai people. Among the population aged 60 years or over, females tend to outnumber males as age increases. By contrast, among the young population, the ratio of males is higher than females.

Figure 4 Population pyramids in Whole Kingdom, 2010

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, it was found Thais age 0-14 years numbered about 12.7 million (19.2%), while the working-age population totaled 44.8 million (67.9%), and the elderly accounted for 8.5 million persons (12.9%). The average age of the population (median age) was about 34.7 years.

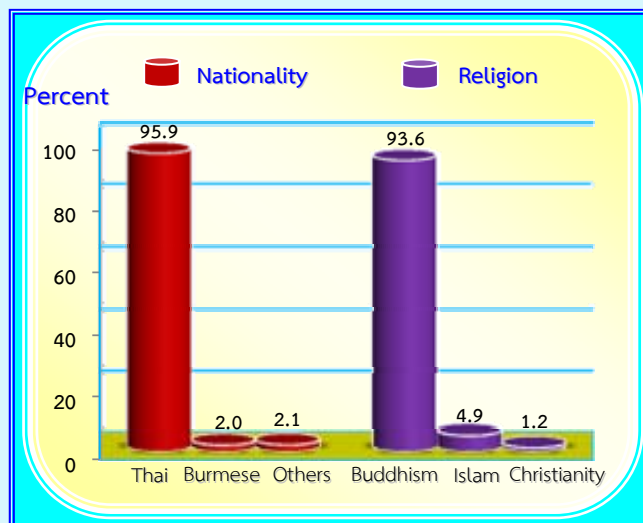Table 2 Percentage of population by age structure and area

Age structure	Total	Area	
		Municipality	Non-municipality
Children age: 0-14 years			
Total	19.2	16.0	21.8
Male	20.1	16.8	22.7
Female	18.4	15.2	20.9
Working age: 15-59 years			
Total	67.9	72.3	64.4
Male	68.0	72.5	64.5
Female	67.8	72.2	64.2
Age 60 years or over			
Total	12.9	11.7	13.8
Male	11.9	10.8	12.8
Female	13.9	12.6	14.9

1.5 Nationality and religion

Almost all of the population in Thailand are Thai nationals (95.9%); the rest (4.1%) are Burmese, Laotian, Cambodian or Chinese, etc.

Most of the population are Buddhist (93.6%), followed by Muslim (4.9%), Christian (1.2%), Hindu (0.06%), Confucian (0.03%), Sikh (0.02%), other or atheist (0.07%).

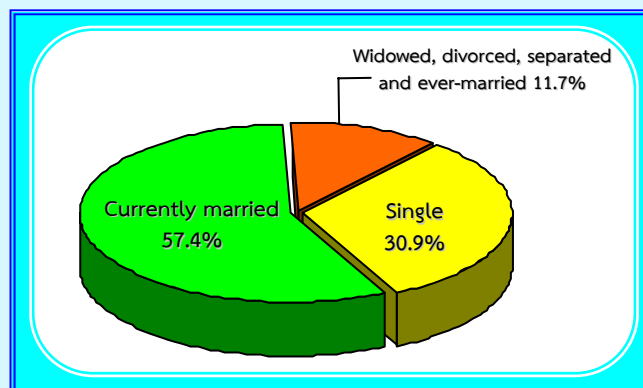Figure 5 Percentage of population by nationality and religion

1.6 Marital status and fertility

There were 55.4 million people age 13 years or over. Out of these, 31.6 million (57.4%) were currently married, and 17.0 million were single (30.9%). The rest were widowed, divorced, separated, ever-married, or with unknown status (11.7%).

Figure 6 Percentage of population age 13 years or over by marital status

Regarding fertility, females age 13 years or over, have an average of 1.50 children ever born. Females in municipalities had a lower average number of children ever born than females in non-municipalities (1.22 and 1.74 children, respectively). However, when considering ever-married females age 15-49 years, it was found that the average number of children ever born was 1.52, which is a decrease from 10 years ago (1.88 children) and is consistent with the increasing average age of first marriage for both males and females.

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 age 13 yrs. or over	1.50	1.22	1.74
Per females age 15-49 yrs.	1.01	0.81	1.20
Per females, ever married age 15-49 yrs.	1.52	1.35	1.64
No. of children still living[1] (person)			
Per females age 13 yrs. or over	1.45	1.19	1.67
Per females age 15-49 yrs.	1.00	0.81	1.18
Per females, ever married age 15-49 yrs.	1.50	1.34	1.63

1/ **Excluding** females with no answer regarding children ever born

1.7 House registration

Fully 78.6% of the enumerated population is registered to the present location. Another 9.0% and 9.2% are registered but living elsewhere, living in the household but registered other province respectively. A total of 3.0% were non-Thais but registered to the household in other country. Only 0.2% had no registration and were non-Thais.

Table 4 Percentage of population by house registration, sex and area

Name listing in house registration	Total	Sex		Area	
		Male	Female	Municipality	Non-municipality
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Listed in the house actual living	78.6	77.4	79.7	66.9	87.8
Listed in other house					
In this province	9.0	9.3	8.7	12.2	6.4
In other province	9.2	9.6	8.9	16.2	3.8
In other country	3.0	3.5	2.5	4.5	1.8
No where	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

1.8 Education

Normally, the population age 6 to 24 years is considered school-age. The Census found that 29.4% of the population was not attending school: Males 31.3% and females 27.5%. According to administrative area, the proportion not attending school in municipalities is higher than those in non-municipalities (30.9% and 28.3%, respectively).

Of the population age 15 years or over, who have finished some schooling 46.5% have higher than elementary school. Comparing sex and area, the proportion of males finishing higher than elementary school was higher than females and municipalities higher than those in non-municipalities (58.0% and 36.7%, respectively).

The results of the census indicate that the average years of schooling of the population age 15 years or over was 8.1. The population in Bangkok had the most schooling (10.8 years), followed by the Central region (8.3 years), the Southern region (7.8 years), and the Northeastern region (7.2 years). The Northern region had the lowest average number of years of schooling (7.1 years).

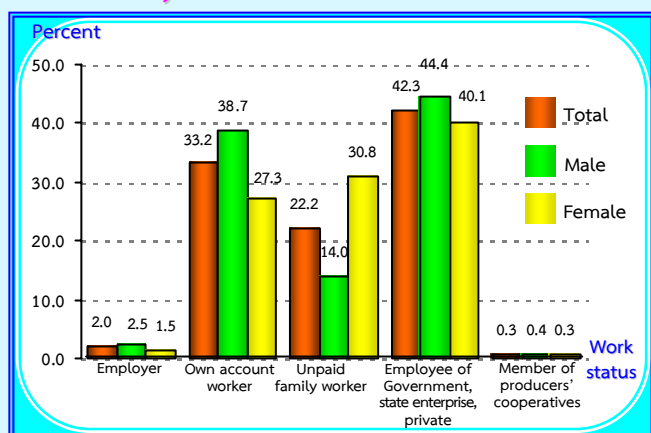## Table 5 Education of population by sex, area and region

Sex area and region	Population age 6-24 yrs., with not attending school (%)	Population age 15 yrs. or over, finishing higher than elementary level (%)	Average years of schooling of population, age 15 yrs. or over (yrs.)
Total	29.4	46.5	8.1
Male	31.3	48.5	8.2
Female	27.5	44.6	8.0
Municipality	30.9	58.0	9.3
Non-municipality	28.3	36.7	7.0
Region			
Bangkok	36.3	70.8	10.8
Central	35.5	50.6	8.3
Northern	25.8	37.4	7.1
Northeastern	22.1	36.5	7.2
Southern	32.2	45.4	7.8

1.9 Employment

Out of the total population age 15 years or over, about 38.6 million persons or 73.5% (excluding unknown) were working in the year prior to the Census. Of these 19.9 million were males (51.5%), and 18.7 million were females (48.5%). Most were employed in the non-agricultural sector (56.4%).

Considering work status, it was found that 42.3% were employees (government, state enterprise, private company), followed by 33.2% who were self-employed, and 22.2% who were unpaid family workers. More males were self-employed than females (38.7% and 27.3%, respectively). However, more females were unpaid family workers than males (30.8% and 14.0%, respectively).

Figure 7 Percentage of population age 15 years or over by work status and sex

1.10 Migration

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, it was found that about 21.8% of the population do not live in their home town, which indicated most of population (78.2%) live in their home town or live in the same province they were born.

Approximately 6.2 million persons, or about 9.4%, were migrants during 2005-2010. More males migrated than females (9.9% compared to 9.0%). People in municipalities migrated more than those in non-municipalities (13.4% and 6.3%, respectively).

Table 6 Percentage of population migration by sex and area

Migration [1/]	Total	Sex		Area	
		Male	Female	Municipality	Non-municipality
People who live in their hometown	78.2	77.8	78.5	68.9	85.4
People who do not live in their hometown	21.8	22.2	21.5	31.1	14.6
People who migrate 5 yrs. (2005 -2010)	9.4	9.9	9.0	13.4	6.3

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

2. Household characteristics

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

There were 20.52 million households in the whole country. Among these, 20.36 million were private households and 0.16 million were collective households. The average size of a private household was 3.1 persons which was smaller than the average size recorded in the 2000 census round, in which the average size was 3.8 persons per household. In municipalities, the average size of a private household was smaller than for those in non-municipalities (2.9 and 3.4 persons, respectively).

Most household heads of private households were males (65.3%). The proportion of female household heads in municipalities was higher than for non-municipalities (36.2% compared to 33.4%).

Table 7 Number and size of private households, percentage of households head by area

Household	Total	Area	
		Municipality	Non-municipality
Number of private households	20,364,332	9,685,386	10,678,946
Average size of private household	3.1	2.9	3.4
Household with female household head (%)	34.7	36.2	33.4

2.2 Type of living quarters

Most of private households in Thailand are detached houses (72.6%) followed by 11.1% shop houses or row houses, 7.0% flats and apartments, 6.4% town houses, duplexes, and townhomes. In municipalities, there are four times more row houses and shop houses than in non-municipalities (18.5% versus 4.5%, respectively).

Table 8 Number and size of private households, percentage of households head by area

Type of living quarters	Total		Area	
	Number	Percent	Municipality	Non-municipality
Type of living quarters	20,282,743	100.0	100.0	100.0
Detached house	14,728,702	72.6	53.5	89.8
Town house, duplex, townhome	1,297,664	6.4	9.9	3.2
Condominium, mansion	492,368	2.4	4.6	0.5
Flat, apartment, hostel	1,408,741	7.0	12.8	1.7
Row house, shop house	2,256,145	11.1	18.5	4.5
Others [1/]	99,123	0.5	0.7	0.3

1/ **Excluding,** unknown

2/ **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 households drink bottled water (37.8%), followed by rain water (28.0%), or treated tap water (boiled/filtered) (20.3%). Most households in municipalities drink bottled water (50.6%), while most households in non-municipalities drink rain water (43.1%).

For source of water supply, most of households use tap water (81.2%), followed by well water (7.5%), underground water (7.3%), river, stream, canal, waterfall (1.8%) and rain water (1.4%). The proportion of households in municipalities using tap water is higher than those in non-municipalities (89.6% and 73.6%, respectively).

Table 9 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	8.0	5.1	10.6
Treated tap water (boiled/filtered)	20.3	30.4	11.2
Underground water	1.3	0.8	1.7
Well water	3.9	1.5	6.1
River, stream, canal, waterfall, mountain,	0.6	0.2	1.0
Rain water	28.0	11.3	43.1
Bottled water, water from vending machine	37.8	50.6	26.2
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply [1/]	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tap water	81.2	89.6	73.6
Treated tap water (boiled/filtered)	0.7	0.5	1.0
Underground water	7.3	4.6	9.7
Well water	7.5	4.1	10.6
River, stream, canal, waterfall, mountain	1.8	0.6	2.9
Rain water	1.4	0.6	2.1
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1

1/ **Excluding,** unknown