

Executive Summary

At present the structure of business trade, services and industrial activity, has changed dramatically. There are new kind of business in the economy, including the small scale industries and home industry which has a role in the economic growth of the country as a whole increased. Therefore, statistical data on basic information of the business is important and necessary for the public and private sector in policy formulation and development planning of economic and industry in both the national and provincial level, to increase competitiveness in the global trade arena. The National Statistical Office (NSO) proposed by the key government agencies, including the Office of Industry Economics, the Ministry of Industry, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, Bank of Thailand and the Ministry of Commerce, to conduct the Industrial Census every 5 years, there for, the basic information obtained by the census can be used for both government and private sectors in various aspects.

The NSO had carried The Business trade and Services Census for 3 times, in 1966 and 1988 and 2002. The Industrial Census had been conducted 3 times as well, in 1964 and 1997, in 2007. For the year 2012 will mature around 10 years for conducting the Census of Business trade and Services and 5 years for conducting the Census of Industrial. The NSO had integrated of such a census named “The 2012 Business trade and Industrial Census”.

The 2012 Business trade and Industrial Census, was performed 2 stages. The listing stage, which basic information establishments in all economic activities is collected. The enumeration stage, which detailed information of establishments engaged in only business trade and manufacturing are collected.

Data presented is from the listing stage which covered all establishment engaged in the economic activity, classified according to the Thailand Standard Industrial Classifications (TSIC-2009) i.e. business trade and business services, manufacturing, construction, land transportation and storage and warehouse, activities of Information and communication and private hospital activities. The field work was during March 1 to June 30, 2011, the summary information of the **Southern region** are as follows:

1. Number of establishments

The result shows that there were totally 326,786 establishments. About 39.8 percent of the establishments were engaged in *retail trade*. Followed by those engaged in *accommodation, food and beverage service activities* and *other service activities* of about 16.3 and 10.4 percent respectively. Establishment engaged in *manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* were about 10.2 and 7.3 percent respectively. The other economic activities not mentioned above, each had less than 8.0 percent of the total.

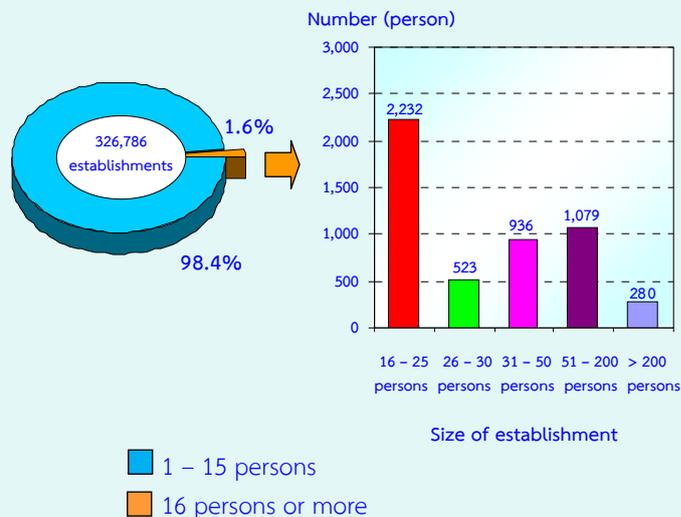
Figure A Percentage of establishments by economic activity



2. Size of establishment

The size of establishment specified by number of persons engaged, it was found that most of them, about 321,736 establishments or 98.4 percent, was the establishment with 1-15 persons. The establishments with 16 persons or more were totally 5,050 or about 1.6 percent. Out of these, were the establishment with 16-25, 51-200 and 31-50 persons about 2,232, 1,079 and 936 establishments respectively. For the establishment with 26-30 and more than 200 persons were about 523 and 280 establishment respectively.

Figure B Number of establishments by size of establishment



3. Form of legal organization

Most of establishments (about 94.8 percent) were *individual proprietor*. The establishments, which were *company limited*, *public company limited* and *juristic partnership* had the proportions of about 2.9 and 1.7 percent respectively. The rest of about 0.6 percent was *government or state-enterprise*, *cooperative and others*.

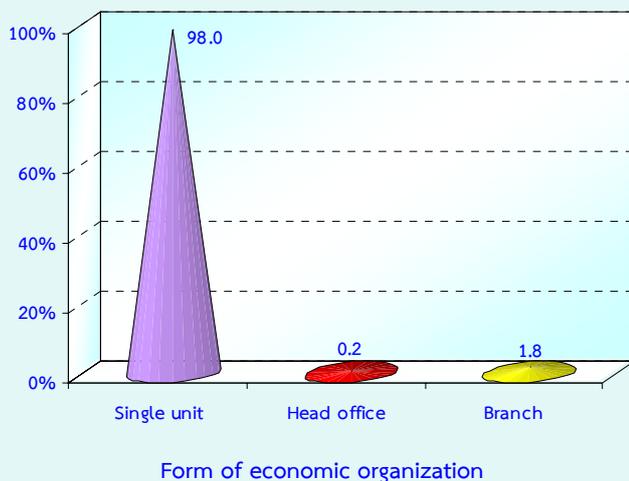
Figure C Percentage of establishments by form of legal organization



4. Form of economic organization

For the form of economic organization, it shows that most of establishment in the Southern region were *single unit* with the highest proportion, of about 98.0 percent. The branch office was about 1.8 percent, while the head office was of about 0.2.

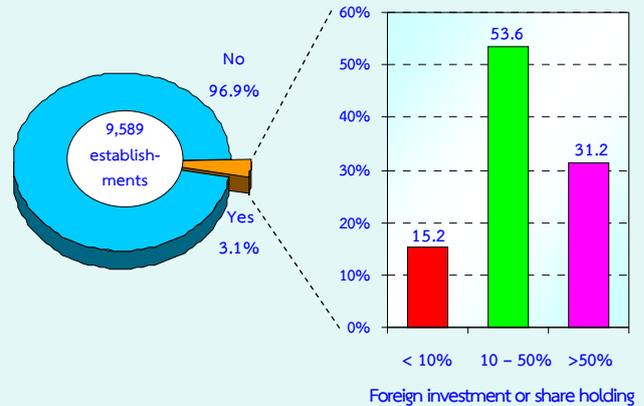
Figure D Percentage of establishments by form of economic organization



5. Foreign investment or share holding

Looking at foreign investment or share holding, figure E shows that, from the 9,589 corporate establishments (*company limited and public company limited*), 96.9 percent had no foreign investment or share holding. The rest of about 3.1 percent did. Out of these, about 53.6 percent had the foreign investment or share holding with 10-50%. Followed by those, which was 50% of foreign investment or share holding, was about 31.2 and 15.2 percent was less than 10% or more of foreign investment.

Figure E Percentage of corporate establishments by proportion foreign investment or share holding



6. Persons engaged and employees

For the persons engaged which refer to owners or juristic partnerships, unpaid workers and included employees in the establishments. There were totally 1.0 million persons engaged.

In term of employees, there were totally 570,920 persons. Most of them, about 252,312 persons or 44.2 percent, were in the establishment with 1-15 persons. Followed by those, with more than 200 persons and 51-200 persons were about 23.4 and 17.3 percent respectively. While the establishments with 26-30 persons had the lowest proportion, about 2.3 percent.

Table A Number and percentage of persons engaged and employees by size of establishment

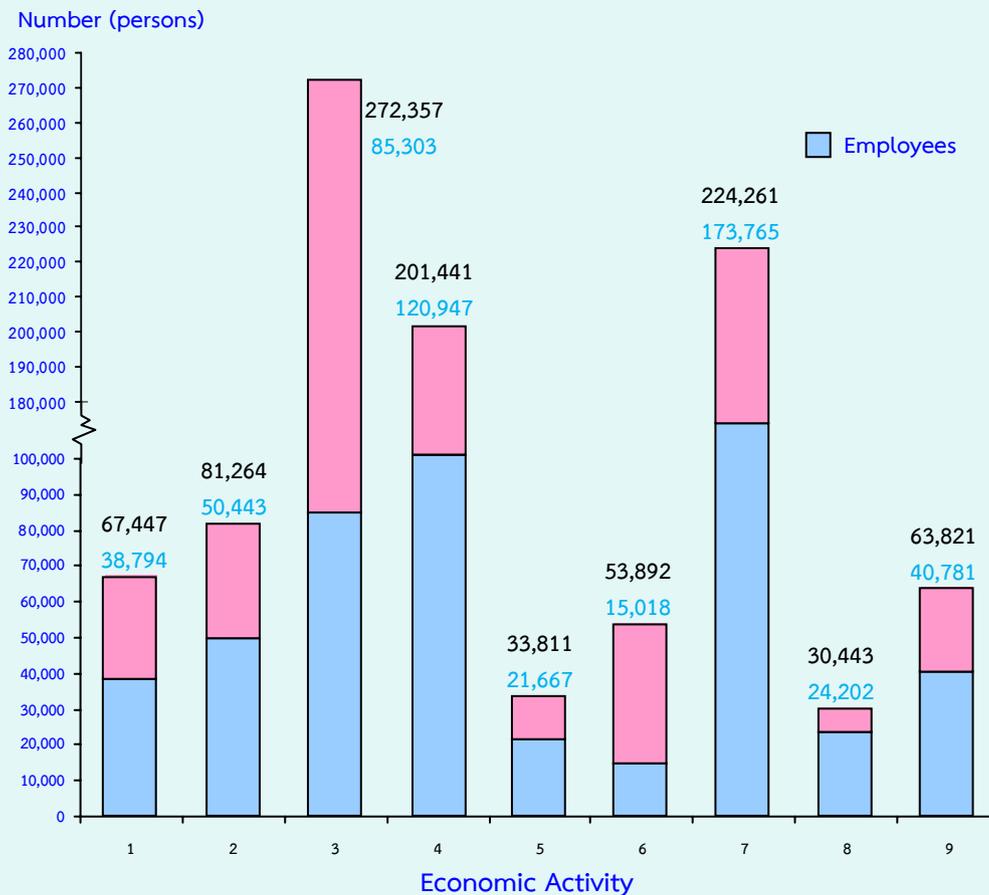
Size of establishments	Persons engaged ^{1/}		Employees	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	1,028,737	100.0	570,920	100.0
1-15 persons	691,197	67.2	252,312	44.2
16-25 persons	44,243	4.3	39,181	6.9
26-30 persons	14,995	1.5	13,594	2.3
31-50 persons	36,681	3.6	33,598	5.9
51-200 persons	104,384	10.1	98,744	17.3
200 persons or more	137,237	13.3	133,491	23.4

1/ Persons engaged refer to owners or juristic partnerships, unpaid workers and included employees in the establishments.

Considering by economic activity, it was found that about 272,357 persons or 26.5 percent worked in *retail trade*. Followed by those worked in *manufacturing* and *accommodation, food and beverage service activities* were about 224,261 persons or 21.8 percent and about 201,441 persons or 19.6 percent respectively. The other economic activities not mentioned above, each had less than 8.0 percent.

In term of employment in each economic activities, it was found that, there were 173,765 employees or 30.4 percent worked in *manufacturing*. Followed by those working in *accommodation, food and beverage service activities* were about 120,947 persons or 21.2 percent and *retail trade* were about 85,303 persons or 14.9 percent.

Figure F Number of persons engaged^{1/} and employees by economic activity



1/ Persons engaged refer to owners or juristic partnerships, unpaid workers and included employees in the establishments.

1. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
2. Wholesale trade
3. Retail trade
4. Accommodation, food and beverage service activities
5. Administrative and support service activities
6. Other service activities
7. Manufacturing
8. Construction
9. Other i.e. Real estate activities, Land transport and storage, Information and communication, Professional, scientific and technical activities, Art, entertainment and recreation, Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities and Private hospital activities