

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 **Vicinity** are as follows:

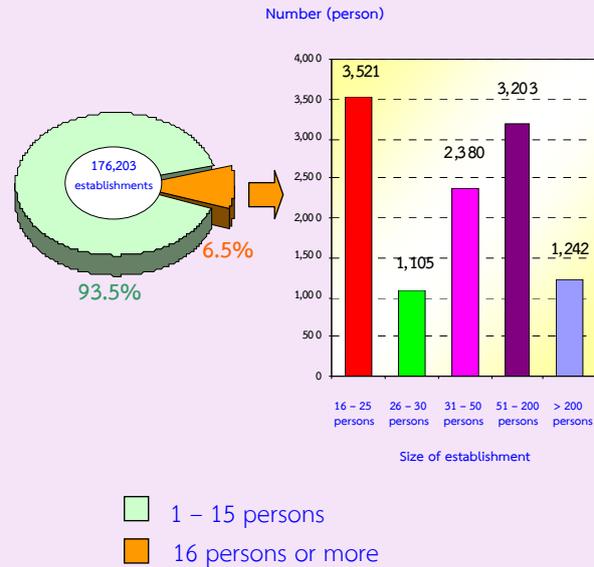
1. Number of establishments

The result shows that there were totally 176,203 establishments. About 32.6 percent of the establishments were engaged in *retail trade*. Followed by those engaged in *manufacturing and accommodation, food and beverage service activities* of about 14.0 and 12.7 percent respectively. Establishment engaged in *other service activities* and *real estate activities* were about 12.3 and 9.9 percent respectively. The other economic activities not mentioned above, each had less than 9.0 percent of the total.

Figure A Percentage of establishments by economic activity



Figure B Number of establishments by size of establishment



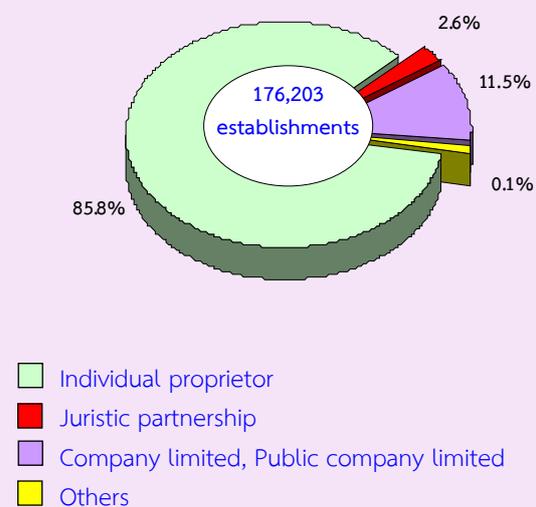
2. Size of establishment

The size of establishment specified by number of persons engaged, it was found that most of them, about 164,752 establishments or 93.5 percent, was the establishment with 1-15 persons. The establishments with 16 persons or more were totally 11,451 or about 6.5 percent. Out of these, were the establishment with 16-25, 51-200 and 31-50 persons about 3,521, 3,203 and 2,380 establishments respectively. For the establishment more than 200 persons and 26-30 were about 1,242 and 1,105 establishment respectively.

3. Form of legal organization

Most of establishments (about 85.8 percent) were *individual proprietor*. The establishments, which were *company limited*, *public company limited* and *juristic partnership* had the proportions of about 11.5 and 2.6 percent respectively. The rest of about 0.1 percent was *government or state-enterprise*, *cooperative and others*.

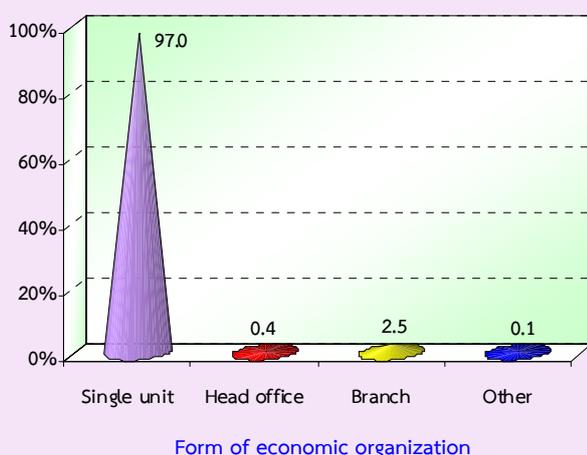
Figure C Percentage of establishments by form of legal organization



4. Form of economic organization

For the form of economic organization, it shows that most of establishment in the Vicinity were *single unit* with the highest proportion, of about 97.0 percent. The branch office was about 2.5 percent, while the head office and other had very small proportion, of about 0.4 and 0.1 percent respectively.

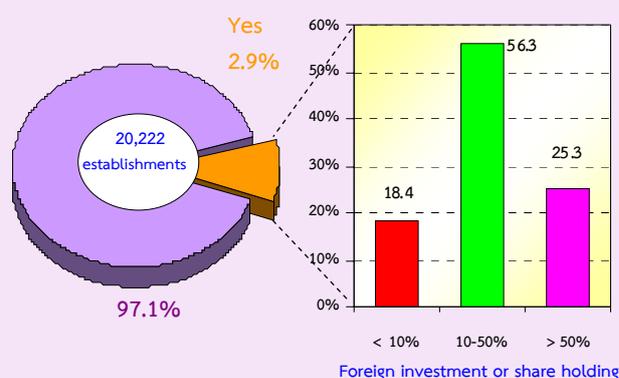
Figure D Percentage of establishments by form of economic organization



5. Foreign investment or share holding

Looking at foreign investment or share holding, figure E shows that, from the 20,222 corporate establishments (*company limited and public company limited*), 97.1 percent had no foreign investment or share holding. The rest of about 2.9 percent did. Out of these, about 56.3 percent had the foreign investment or share holding with 10-50%. Followed by those, which had 50% or more of foreign investment or share holding, was about 25.3 and 18.4 percent was less than 10% 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 business partner, unpaid workers and included employees in the establishments. There were totally 1.7 million persons engaged.

In term of employees, there were totally 1.5 million persons. Most of them, about 738,732 persons or 50.0 percent, were in the establishment with more than 200 persons. Followed by those, with 51-200 persons and 1-15 persons were about 22.3 and 14.2 percent respectively. While the establishments with 26-30 persons had the lowest proportion, about 2.2 percent.

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

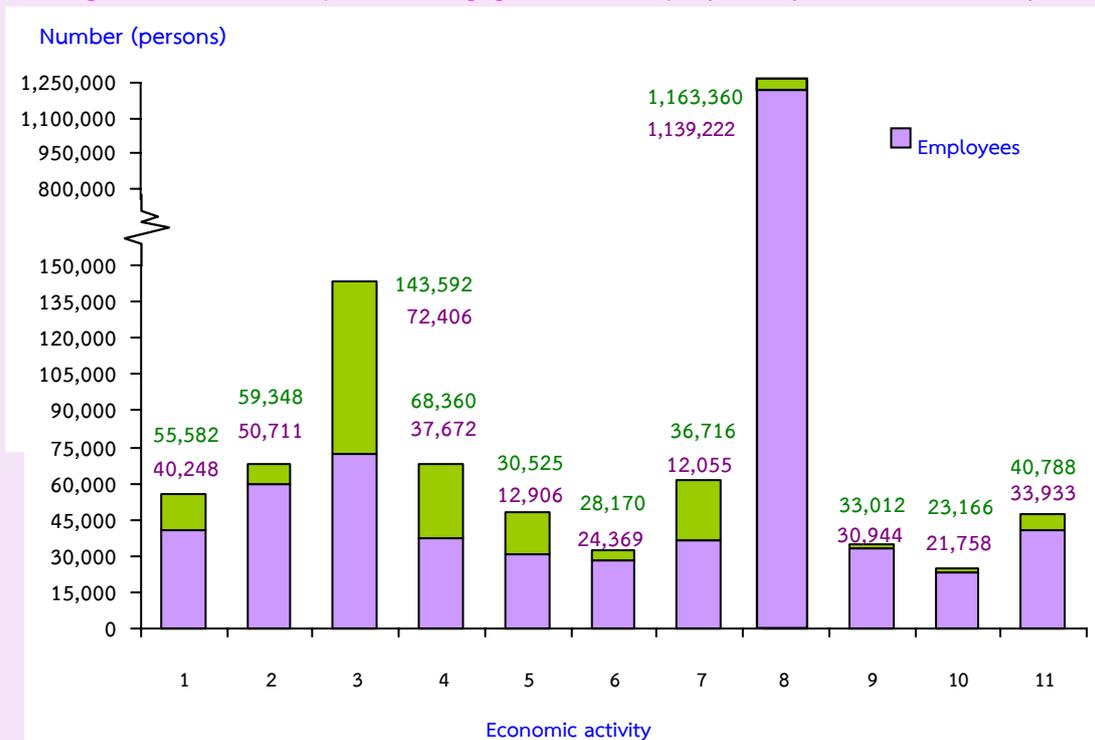
Size of establishments	Persons engaged ^{1/}		Employees	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	1,682,619	100.0	1,476,224	100.0
1-15 persons	409,398	24.3	210,288	14.2
16-25 persons	70,853	4.2	68,796	4.7
26-30 persons	32,154	1.9	31,793	2.2
31-50 persons	99,039	5.9	97,811	6.6
51-200 persons	330,085	19.6	328,804	22.3
200 persons or more	741,090	44.1	738,732	50.0

^{1/} Persons engaged refer to owners or business partner, unpaid workers and included employees in the establishments.

Considering by economic activity, it was found that about 1.2 million persons or 69.1 percent worked in *manufacturing*. Followed by those worked in *retail trade and accommodation, food and beverage service activities* were about 143,592 persons or 8.5 percent and about 68,360 persons or 4.1 percent respectively. The other economic activities not mentioned above, each had less than 4.0 percent.

In term of employment in each economic activities, it was found that, there were 1.1 million persons employees or 77.2 percent worked in *manufacturing*. Followed by those working in *retail trade* were about 72,406 persons or 4.9 percent and *wholesale trade* were about 50,711 persons or 3.4 percent.

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



^{1/} Persons engaged refer to owners or business partner, 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. Real estate activities
6. Administrative and support service activities
7. Other service activities
8. Manufacturing
9. Construction
10. Land transport and storage
11. Other i.e. Information and communication, Professional, scientific and technical activities, Art, entertainment and recreation, Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities and Private hospital activities