

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 Southern 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 Southern Region on the census date was 8.9 million, 4.5 million were females (50.5%) and 4.4 million were males (49.5%) with the sex ratio of 98.0 (males to 100 females).

Considering the number of population, it was found that in the South, population in municipality were less than those in outside (33.5% compared to 66.5%).

Regarding the number of population, Songkhla is the most populous of about 1,481,021 persons (16.7%), followed by Nakhon Si Thammarat which is 1,450,466 persons (16.4%), Surat Thani has 1,009,351 persons (11.4%) and Ranong is the least populous, of about 249,017 persons (2.8%).

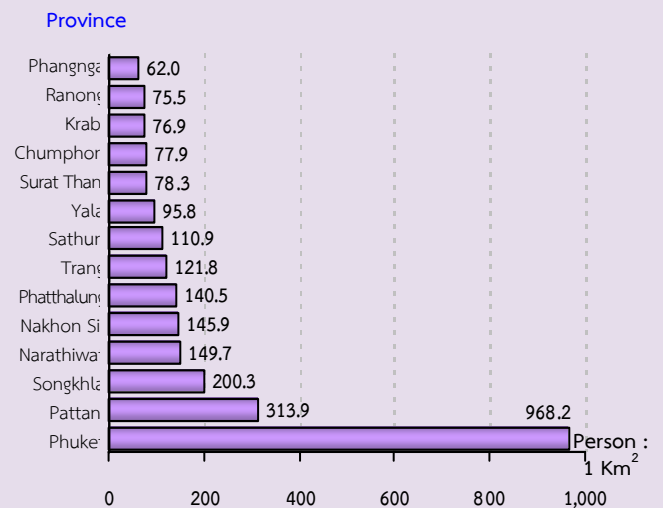
Table 1 Number and percentage of population by sex, province and area

Province and area	Population			Percent
	Total	Male	Female	
Total	8,871,002	4,391,060	4,479,942	100.0
Municipality	2,970,176	1,438,797	1,531,379	33.5
Non-municipality	5,900,826	2,952,263	2,948,563	66.5
Province				
Nakhon Si Thammarat	1,450,466	717,438	733,027	16.4
Krabi	362,203	181,186	181,017	4.1
Phangnga	258,535	132,374	126,160	2.9
Phuket	525,709	262,330	263,379	5.9
Surat Thani	1,009,351	498,523	510,828	11.4
Ranong	249,017	126,765	122,253	2.8
Chumphon	467,801	238,024	229,777	5.3
Songkhla	1,481,021	722,596	758,425	16.7
Satun	274,863	139,512	135,351	3.1
Trang	598,877	293,291	305,585	6.8
Phatthalung	480,976	234,145	246,831	5.4
Pattani	609,015	298,040	310,975	6.9
Yala	433,167	214,645	218,522	4.9
Narathiwat	670,002	332,190	337,812	7.6

1.2 Population density

In the South, the average population density was 125.4 persons per 1 square kilometer. The area with the most population density is Phuket, of about 968.2 persons per 1 square kilometer, followed by Pattani and Songkhla, of about 313.9 and 200.3 persons per 1 square kilometer, respectively. Phangnga has the least density which is 62.0 persons per 1 square kilometer.

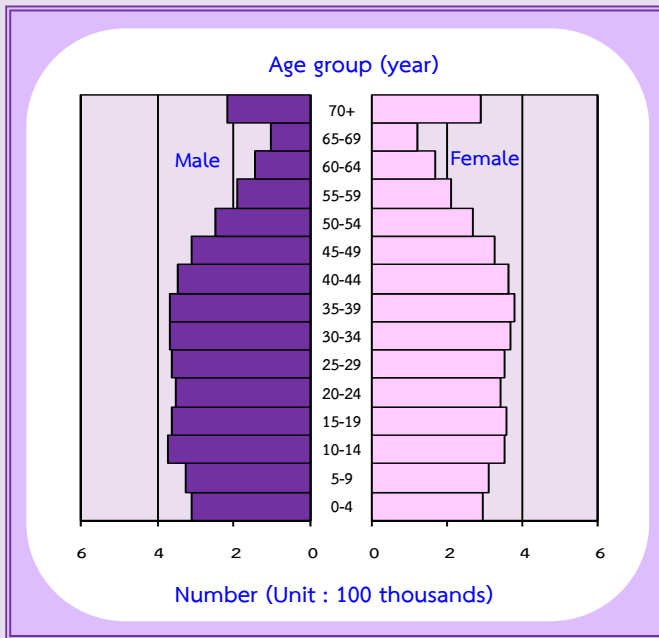
Figure 1 Average of population density by province



1.3 Population structure

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

Figure 2 Population pyramids in the Southern Region, 2010



From the population and housing census of the year 2010, it was found that in the South, there were around 2.0 million persons (22.1%) of children (0-14 years), 5.9 million persons (66.1%) working age population (15-59 years) and aging (60 years and over), of about 1.0 million persons (11.8%).

Table 2 Percentage of population by age structure and area

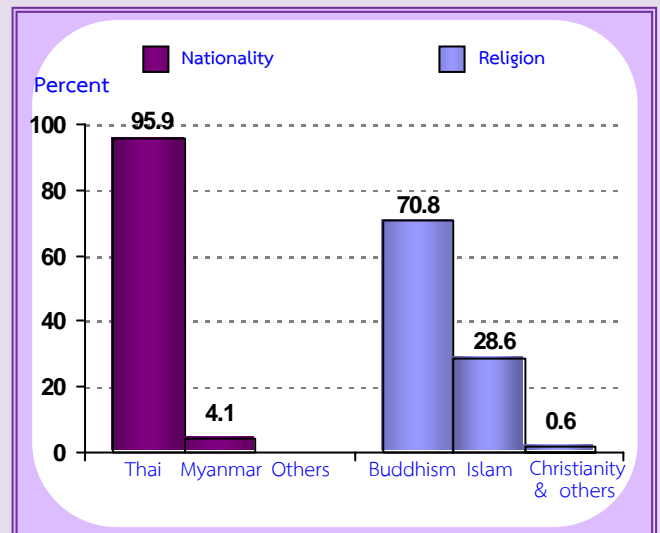
Age structure	Total	Area	
		Municipality	Non-municipality
Children aged 0-14 years			
Total	22.1	19.4	23.5
Male	22.9	20.4	24.2
Female	21.3	18.5	22.7
Working aged 15-59 years			
Total	66.1	69.5	64.3
Male	66.3	69.5	64.7
Female	65.9	69.6	64.0
Old aged 60 years and over			
Total	11.8	11.0	12.2
Male	10.8	10.1	11.1
Female	12.8	11.9	13.3

1.4 Nationality and religion

Most population in the South are Thai (95.9%), the rest of 4.1% are such as Burmese, Cambodian, Laotian and Chinese etc.

Most population is Buddhist (70.8%), followed by Islamic (28.6%) and Christian or other religions, of about 0.6%.

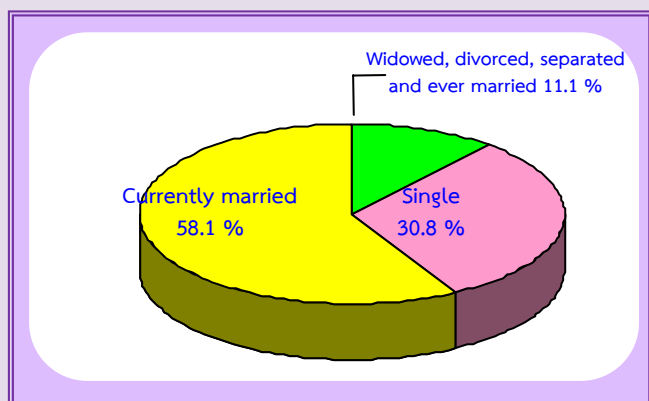
Figure 3 Percentage of population by nationality and religion



1.5 Marital status and fertility

There were 7.2 million population, aged 13 years and over, out of these 4.1 million persons (58.1%) were currently married, single 2.2 million persons (30.8%). The rest were widowed, divorced, separated and ever married, with unknown status (11.1%).

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 1.68 children. Females in municipality had average number of children ever born lower than females in non-municipality (1.40 and 1.83 children, respectively). However, when considering females ever married aged 15-49 years old, it was found that the average children ever born was 1.73 children which decreased from the last 10 years (2.17 children) and it is in accordance with average age of the 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	1.68	1.40	1.83
Per females aged 15-49 yrs.	1.17	0.95	1.29
Per females, ever married aged 15-49 yrs.	1.73	1.53	1.83
No. of children still living^{1/} (person)			
Per females aged 13 yrs. & over	1.64	1.36	1.78
Per females aged 15-49 yrs.	1.16	0.94	1.28
Per females, ever married aged 15-49 yrs.	1.71	1.52	1.81

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

1.6 Education

For population aged 6 - 24 years, being studying at any levels, it was found that there were 32.2% of population with no education. Males with no education are higher than females (34.8% compared to 29.6%).

Considering according to the administrative areas, population with no education in municipality is lower than those in non-municipality (30.2% and 33.2%, respectively).

Population aged 15 years and over, having some levels of schooling, it was found that there is 45.4% of population, with higher than elementary school. Comparing between sex, male finished higher than elementary school with higher proportion than female (46.4% and 44.5%, respectively). Population in municipality finished higher than elementary school more than population in non-municipality (55.3% and 40.2%, respectively).

The results of the census showed that the average years of schooling of the population aged 15 years and over was 7.8 years, which was similar to both sexes. (7.8 and 7.7 years, respectively).

Table 4 Education of population by sex and area

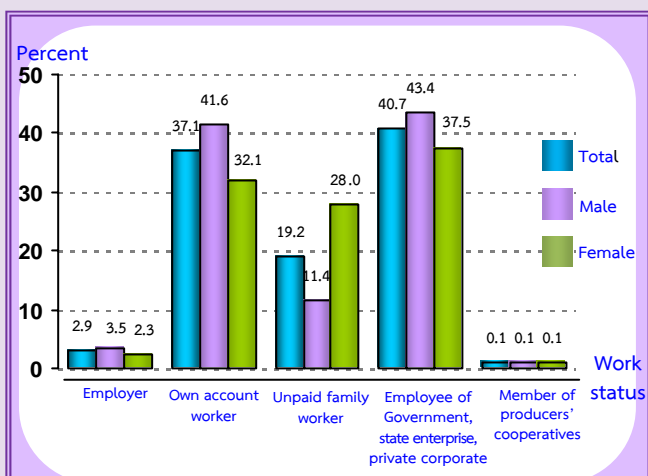
Education	Total	Sex		Area	
		Male	Female	Municipality	Non-municipality
Population aged 6-24 yrs., with no education (%)	32.2	34.8	29.6	30.2	33.2
Population aged 15 yrs. & over, finishing higher than elementary level (%)	45.4	46.4	44.5	55.3	40.2
Average years of schooling of population, aged of 15 yrs. & over (yrs.)	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.9	7.2

1.7 Employment

Out of the total number of population aged 15 years and over, of about 6.8 million persons, there were 72.7% working last year, and 27.3% were not working. There were more males working (53.1% and 46.9%, respectively).

Considering work status, it was found that 40.7% were employees (government, state enterprise, private), followed by 37.1% of own account workers, and 19.2% of unpaid family workers. Males were own account workers more than females (41.6% and 32.1%, respectively). However, females were unpaid family workers more than males (28.0% and 11.4%, 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 South and presently live in hometown was 84.3%, most of them were females, (84.7% compared to 83.9% of males). Population who were born in other provinces or population do not live in their hometown was 15.7%, most of them live in municipality (24.0% and 11.6%, respectively).

Population in the South migrated during the year 2005 – 2010, approximately 756,099 persons or 8.5%. People in municipality migrated more than those in non-municipality (13.9% and 5.8%, respectively). There is a small difference between male and female in migration proportion (8.9% compared to 8.2%).

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	84.3	83.9	84.7	76.0	88.4
People who do not live in their hometown	15.7	16.1	15.3	24.0	11.6
People who migrate 5 yrs. (2005 -2010)	8.5	8.9	8.2	13.9	5.8

^{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 2.51 million households in the Southern Region, among these, 2.49 million were private households and 0.02 million were collective households. Average size of private household was 3.4 persons per household which was smaller than the average size of the previous census round in the year 2000, which the average size was 4.0 persons per household.

Most household head of private household were males, which was 68.8% and 31.2% respectively.

Table 6 Number and size of private household, percentage of households head by area

Household	Total	Area	
		Municipality	Non-municipality
Number of private household	2,493,867	902,329	1,591,538
Average size of private household	3.4	3.1	3.6
Household with female household head (%)	31.2	33.8	29.7

2.2 Type and characteristic of living quarters

Most of private households in the South are detached houses (78.8%), followed by 14.3% of row house, shop house and 4.3% of town house and duplex. There are shop houses or row houses in municipality more than those of outside municipality (31.2% and 4.7%, 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	2,493,867	100.0	100.0	100.0
Detached house	1,966,261	78.8	53.6	93.2
Town house, duplex, townhome	107,676	4.3	9.2	1.5
Condominium, mansion	9,685	0.4	1.0	0.1
Flat, apartment, hostel	47,785	1.9	4.6	0.4
Row house, shop house	355,492	14.3	31.2	4.7
Others ^{1/}	6,968	0.3	0.4	0.1

1/ Including rooms as living quarter inside a house, office, boat, raft and car

2.3 Source of drinking water and water supply

Regarding drinking water, it was found that most households in the South drink bottled water (50.4%), well water (16.8%) and rain water (13.0%). Considering administrative area, illustrated that most households in municipality drink bottled water (70.5%), which higher ratio than those outside municipality (39.1%).

For source of water supply, most households use tap water (62.1%), followed by well water (24.9%).

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	9.1	5.5	11.1
Treated tap water (boiled/filtered)	7.0	9.7	5.5
Underground water	2.8	2.8	2.8
Well water	16.8	6.5	22.6
River, stream, canal, waterfall, mountain	0.8	0.4	1.0
Rain water	13.0	4.5	17.8
Bottled water, water from vending machine	50.4	70.5	39.1
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply^{1/}	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tap water	62.1	76.2	54.2
Treated tap water (boiled/filtered)	0.6	0.6	0.7
Underground water	5.9	7.8	4.9
Well water	24.9	13.2	31.6
River, stream, canal, waterfall, mountain	4.0	1.5	5.3
Rain water	2.2	0.6	3.2
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)	6,966.5	8,087.5	8,871.0	Total population ('000)
ประชากรในเขตเทศบาล (%)	20.2	23.0	33.5	Population in municipal area (%)
อัตราส่วนเพศ (ชายต่อหญิง 100 คน)	99.6	98.5	98.0	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
อัตราการเพิ่มของประชากรต่อปี	2.13	1.49	0.92	Annual growth rate
อายุมัธยฐาน (ปี)	22.8	27.6	31.8	Median age (years)
ประชากรตามหมวดอายุ				Population by age group
วัยเด็ก 0-14 ปี (%)	32.5	27.9	22.1	0-14 years (%)
วัยแรงงาน 15-59 ปี (%)	59.9	62.6	66.1	15-59 years (%)
วัยสูงอายุ 60 ปีขึ้นไป (%)	7.6	9.5	11.8	60 years and over (%)
อัตราส่วนการเป็นภาระ (ต่อประชากรอายุ 15-59 ปี 100 คน)				Age dependency ratio (per 100 adults 15-59 years)
รวม	66.9	59.7	51.3	Total
ประชากรอายุ 0-14 ปี	54.2	44.5	33.5	population aged 0 - 14 years
ประชากรอายุ 60 ปีขึ้นไป	12.7	15.2	17.9	population aged 60 years and over
อายุเฉลี่ยเมื่อแรกสมรส				Singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM)
รวม	24.7	25.5	26.3	Total
ชาย	26.0	27.1	28.2	Male
หญิง	23.5	23.9	24.4	Female
ประชากรที่มีสัญชาติไทย (%)	na	99.6	95.9	Thai nationalities (%)
ประชากรที่ไม่ใช่สัญชาติไทย (%)	na	0.4	4.1	Non Thai nationalities (%)
ประชากรที่นับถือศาสนาพุทธ (%)	73.8	71.7	70.8	Buddhists (%)
ประชากรที่นับถือศาสนาอิสลาม (%)	26.0	27.9	28.6	Muslims (%)
ประชากรที่มีชื่อในทะเบียนบ้านตามที่อยู่อาศัยจริง (%)	na	na	83.4	Registered in actual resident (%)
ประชากรที่มีชื่อในทะเบียนบ้านภายในจังหวัดที่อยู่อาศัยจริง (%)	na	na	93.8	Registered in actual provincial resident (%)
การศึกษา				Education
จำนวนปีโดยเฉลี่ยที่สำเร็จการศึกษาของประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไป (ปี)	5.7	6.9	7.8	Average years of education attainment of population aged 15 years and over (year)
ประชากรอายุ 6-24 ปี ที่ไม่ได้กำลังเรียนหนังสือ (%)	51.5	36.9	32.2	Population aged 6-24 years not attending school (%)
การอ่านออกเขียนได้ของประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไป				Literacy of population aged 15 years and over
ประชากรที่อ่านและเขียนภาษาใดก็ได้ (%)	na	90.4	97.1	Population can read and write any language (%)
ประชากรที่อ่านและเขียนภาษาไทยได้ (%)	90.9	na	94.5	Population can read and write Thai language (%)
ประชากรที่อ่านและเขียนภาษาอื่นได้ (%)	na	na	17.7	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 (%)	70.5	75.1	72.7	Population work in the last year (%)
ประชากรที่ทำงานในภาคเกษตรกรรม (%)	70.4	57.0	52.5	Population in agricultural sector (%)
สภาพการทำงาน (%)				Work status (%)
นายจ้าง	0.8	1.8	2.9	Employers
ธุรกิจส่วนตัวโดยไม่มีลูกจ้าง	35.5	35.7	37.1	Own account workers
ลูกจ้าง (รัฐบาล/รัฐวิสาหกิจ/เอกชน)	23.7	35.8	40.7	Employees
ช่วยธุรกิจในครัวเรือนโดยไม่ได้รับค่าจ้าง	40.0	26.6	19.2	Unpaid family workers
การรวมกลุ่ม	na	0.1	0.1	Members of producers' cooperatives
ภาวะเจริญพันธุ์				Fertility
จำนวนบุตรเกิดรอดเฉลี่ย (ต่อสตรีเคยสมรสอายุ 15-49 ปี)	2.66	2.17	1.73	Mean number of children ever born (Per ever married women 15-49 years)
จำนวนบุตรที่มีชีวิตอยู่โดยเฉลี่ย (ต่อสตรีเคยสมรสอายุ 15-49 ปี)	2.60	2.12	1.71	Mean number of children still living (Per ever married women 15-49 years)
การย้ายถิ่น				Migration
การย้ายถิ่นในช่วง 5 ปี				Five years migration
ประชากรที่ย้ายถิ่นภายใน 5 ปี (%)	6.5	6.4	8.5	Population who migrated within previous 5 years (%)
ประชากรที่ไม่ได้อาศัยอยู่ในจังหวัดที่เกิด (%)	10.2	16.1	15.7	Population who were not living in province of birth (%)
ลักษณะของครัวเรือน				Households characteristics
จำนวนครัวเรือนทั้งสิ้น ('000)	1,526.4	2,004.1	2,509.5	Total households ('000)
จำนวนครัวเรือนกลุ่มบุคคล ('000)	3.3	5.7	15.6	Collective households ('000)
จำนวนครัวเรือนส่วนบุคคล ('000)	1,523.1	1,998.4	2,493.9	Private households ('000)
- ขนาดครัวเรือนเฉลี่ย	4.5	4.0	3.4	- Average household size
- ครัวเรือนคนเดียว (%)	5.3	8.6	14.3	- One person households (%)
- ครัวเรือนที่มีหัวหน้าครัวเรือนเป็นหญิง (%)	16.8	22.8	31.2	- 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 (%)	14.0	9.8	0.5	Households living in non-permanent materials dwelling (%)
ครัวเรือนที่เป็นเจ้าของที่อยู่อาศัย (%)	86.8	82.0	83.8	Households with ownership (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีสุขลักษณะ (%)	73.2	94.8	99.9	Households with sanitation (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีน้ำดื่มสะอาด ^{1/} (%)	90.1	93.6	79.5	Households with safe drinking water ^{1/} (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีคอมพิวเตอร์ (%)	na	na	22.6	Households with computer (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีโทรศัพท์มือถือ (%)	na	na	89.2	Households with mobile phone (%)
ครัวเรือนที่มีอินเทอร์เน็ต (%)	na	na	8.9	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

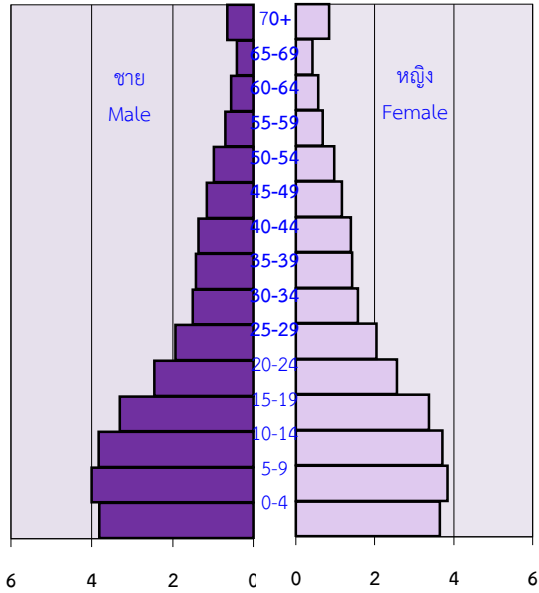
ปี 2543 น้ำดื่มสะอาด รวมน้ำบาดาล/น้ำบ่อที่ไม่ใช่สาธารณะ

In 2000 : Safe drinking water included private well

แผนภูมิ พีรามิดประชากรภาคใต้ พ.ศ. 2523 2533 2543 2553

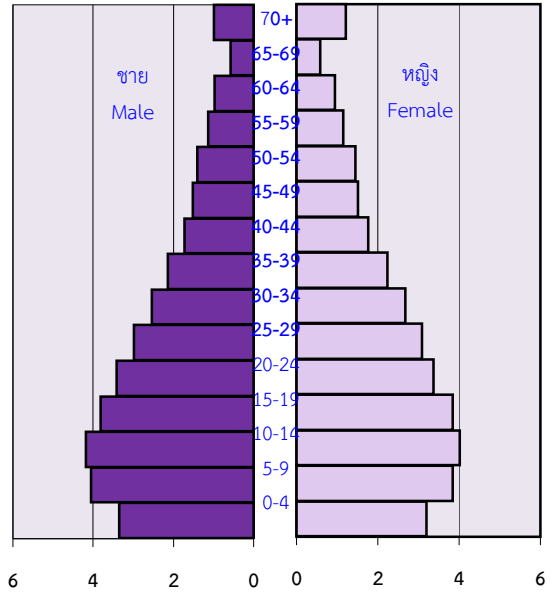
Figure Population Pyramids in the Southern Region, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010

พ.ศ. 2523, 1980
กลุ่มอายุ (ปี) Age group (year)



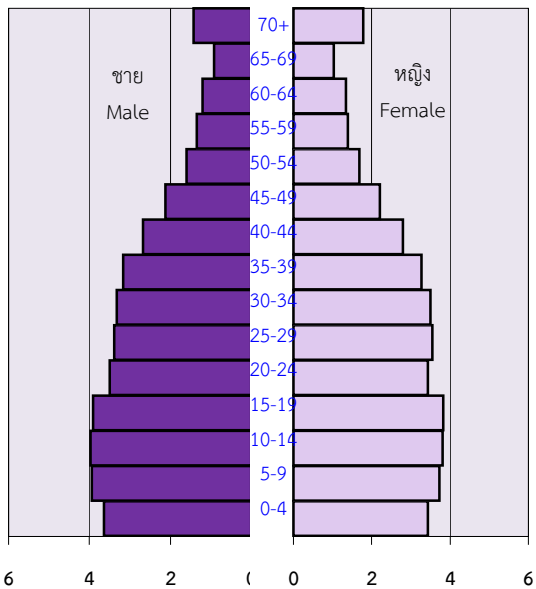
จำนวน (หน่วยเป็นแสน)
Number (Unit : 100 thousands)

พ.ศ. 2533, 1990
กลุ่มอายุ (ปี) Age group (year)



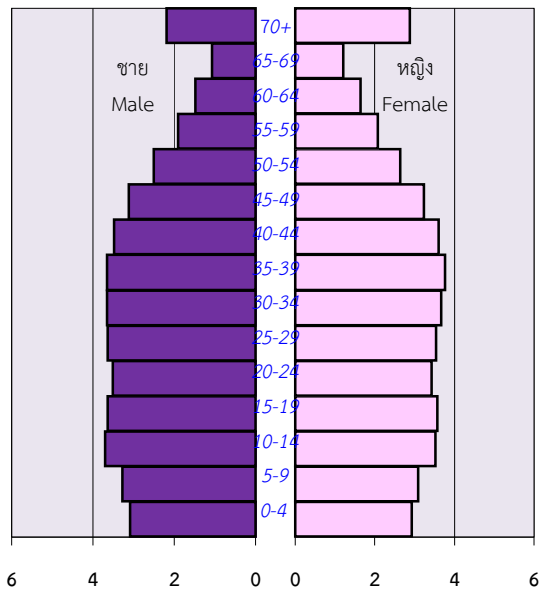
จำนวน (หน่วยเป็นแสน)
Number (Unit : 100 thousands)

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)