

## Data Summary

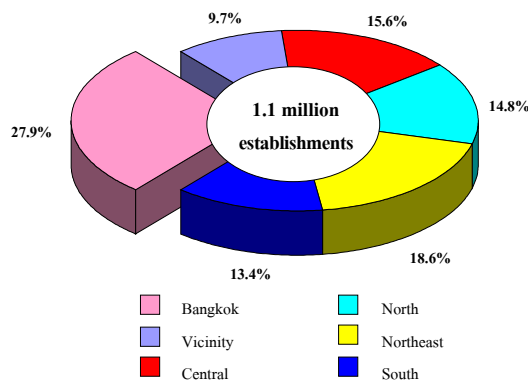
### The 2007 Industrial census (Basic information : municipal area) : Whole kingdom



The National Statistical Office carried out the third Industrial Census in 2007, after having conducted the first one in 1964 and the second in 1997. According to the United Nations recommendation, the countries should conduct the census every 10 years to provide basic information on industrial continually. The main purpose of the 2007 Industrial Census is to collect the basic industrial information on industrial establishments with at least one person engaged or more located in non-municipal areas throughout the country. The information collected will be useful for formulating policy and industrial development plan as well as for decision making in both government and private sectors. In conducting the 2007 Industrial Census, the operational plan has been divided into 2 stages. The listing stage, which basic information of establishments engaged in all economic activities is collected. The enumeration stage, which detailed information of manufacturing establishments is collected.

This publication presents the results of the first stage which the data were establishments with at least one person engaged or more in municipal areas located in the **Whole Kingdom**. The main findings are as follows;

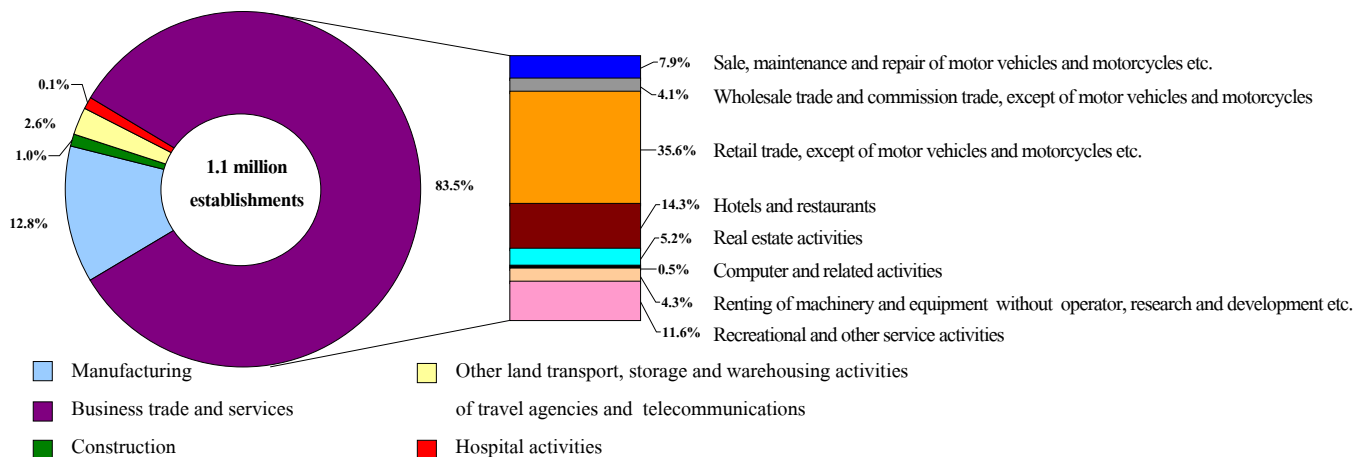
**Figure 1 Percentage of establishments by region**



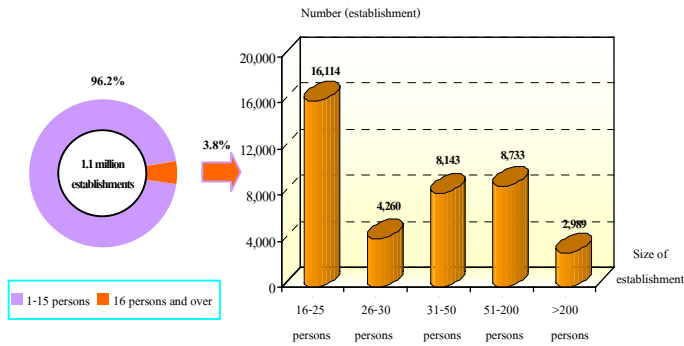
**1. Number of establishments by region**, there were totally 1.1 million establishments. Of that total, about 27.9 percent were located in Bangkok. The establishments located in Northeastern region had the proportion, of about 18.6 percent. For the establishments located in Central, Northern and Southern regions, had the proportions of about 15.6, 14.8 and 13.4 percent respectively. While establishments located in Vicinity had the lowest proportion, of about 9.7 percent.

**2. Number of establishments by economic activity**, it reveals that most of establishments (about 35.6 percent) were engaged in *retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal and household goods*. Followed by those engaged in *hotels and restaurants* had the proportion, of about 14.3 percent. For establishments engaged in *manufacturing* and *recreational and other service activities* had the proportion, of about 12.8 and 11.6 percent respectively. The other economic activities not mentioned above, each had the proportion less than 8.0 percent.

**Figure 2 Percentage of establishments by economic activity**

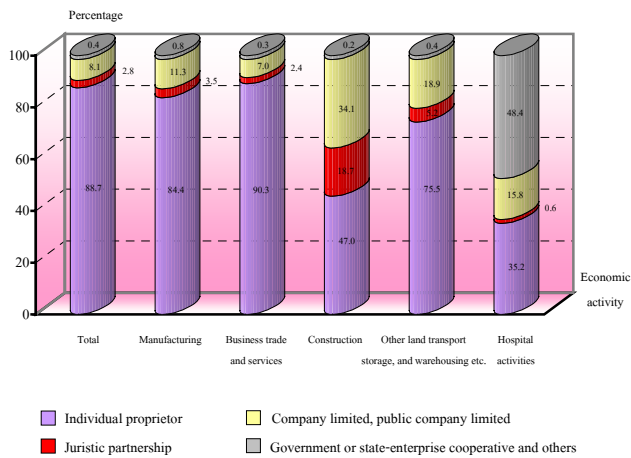


**Figure 3 Number of establishments by size of establishment (Number of persons engaged)**



**3. Size of establishment**, which was specified by number of persons engaged, It was found that most of establishments (about 1.0 million establishments or 96.2 percent) were small scale establishments, with 1-15 persons. The establishments with 16-25 persons was about 1.5 percent. For the establishments with 51-200 and 31-50 persons, which had the same proportion of about 0.8 percent. The establishments with 26-30 persons were about 0.4 percent, while the large scale establishments (more than 200 persons) had the lowest proportion, of about 0.3 percent.

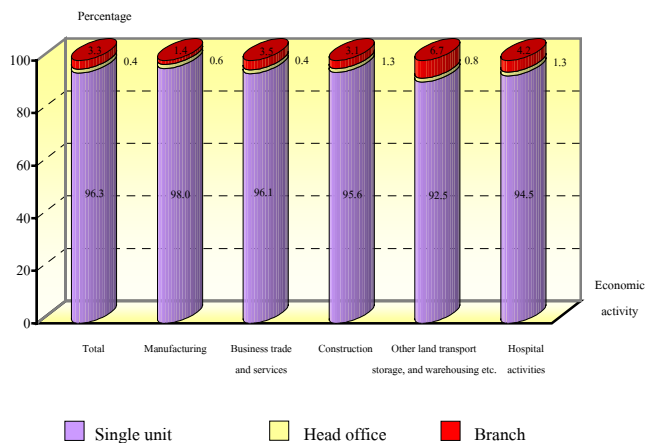
**Figure 4 Percentage of establishments by form of legal organization and economic activities**



**4. Form of legal organization**, it reveals that most of establishments (about 88.7 percent) were individual proprietor. The establishments which were company limited, public company limited and juristic partnership, had the proportions of about 8.1 and 2.8 percent respectively. The rest, of about 0.4 percent were government or state-enterprise, cooperatives and others.

Considering the economic activities and form of legal organization, it was found that most of economic activities were individual proprietor. Except establishments engaged in *hospital activities*, which had the highest proportion of government and others, of about 48.4 percent.

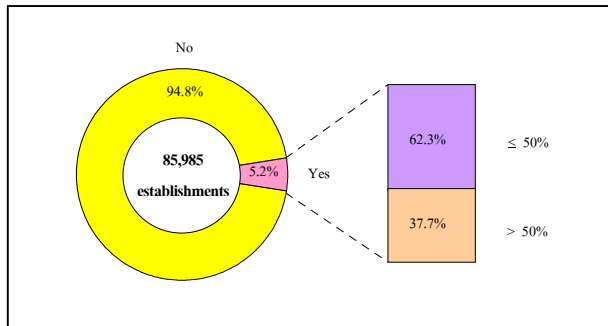
**Figure 5 Percentage of establishments by form of economic organization and economic activity**



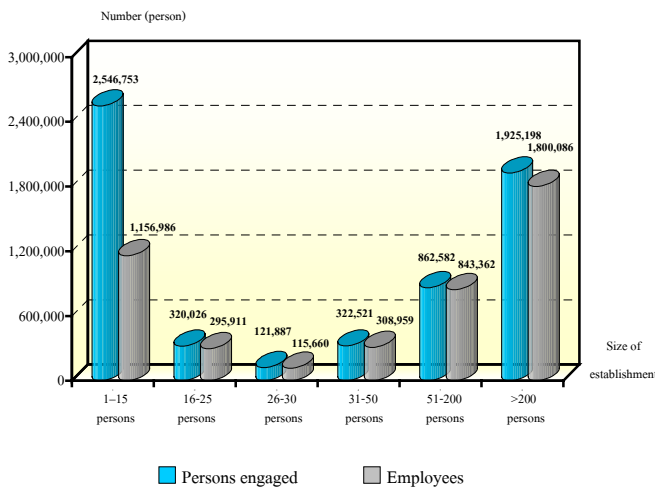
**5. Form of economic organization**, figure 5 shows that most of establishments (about 1.0 million establishments or 96.3 percent) were single unit. The establishments were in the form of branch and head office had very small proportion, of about 3.3 and 0.4 percent respectively.

Considering the economic activity and form of economic organization, it was found that all kind of economic activities were single unit with the highest proportion, each had more than 92.0 percent.

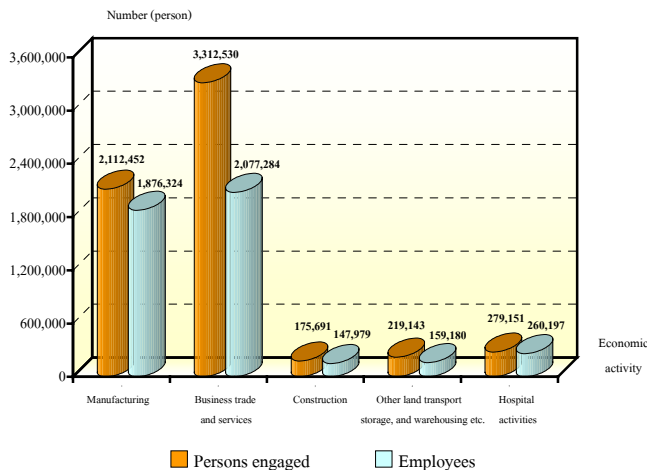
**Figure 6 Percentage of establishments by foreign investment or share holding**



**Figure 7 Number of persons engaged and employees of establishments by size of establishment**



**Figure 8 Number of persons engaged and employees of establishments by economic activities**



Note : persons engaged refer to owner or juristic partnerships unpaid worker and employees.

**6. Foreign investment or share holding**, it was found that most of 85,985 company limited and public company limited had no foreign investment or share holding, while the rest of about 5.2 percent did. Out of these, about 62.3 percent was fifty percent or lower of share holding and 37.7 percent was over fifty percent of share holding.

**7. Persons engaged and employees**, figure 7 shows that there were totally 6.1 million persons working in the establishments located in municipal areas in the Whole Kingdom. Most of them (about 41.8 percent) were in the small scale establishments, with 1-15 persons. Followed by those worked in the large scale establishments (more than 200 persons), of about 31.6 percent. Establishments with 26-30 persons had the lowest proportion of persons engaged, of about 2.0 percent.

In terms of employees, there were totally 4.5 million persons. Most of them (about 39.8 percent) worked in the large scale establishments (more than 200 persons). Followed by those working in the small scale, with 1-15 persons of about 25.6 percent. For the establishments with 26-30 persons had the lowest proportion, of about 2.6 percent.

Considering by economic activity, figure 8 shows that most of persons engaged (about 54.3 percent) worked in *business trade and services*. Followed by those working in *manufacturing*, of about 34.6 percent. For the other economic activities, e.g. *construction*, *other land transport etc.* and *hospital activities* each of them had the proportion of persons engaged, less than 5.0 percent.

In terms of employees, it was found that all kind of economic activities had the same patterns of persons engaged as mentioned above.