

Data Summary

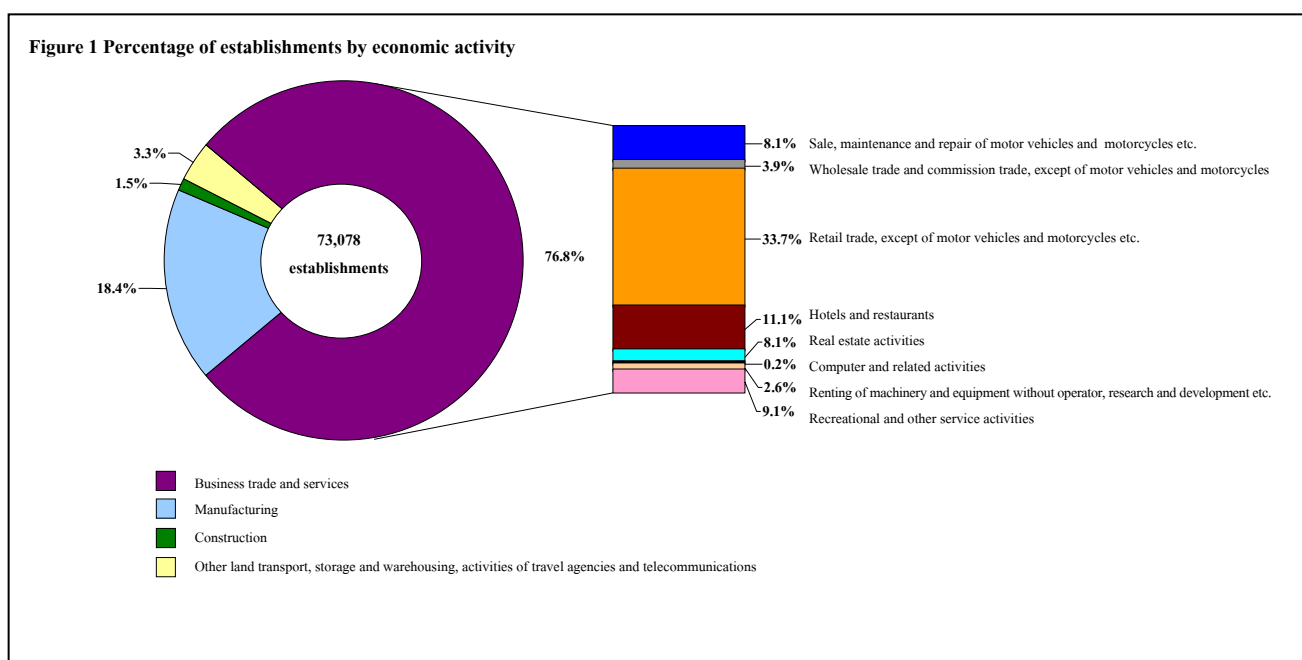
The 2007 Industrial Census (Basic Information : Non - municipal area) ; Vicinity



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 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.

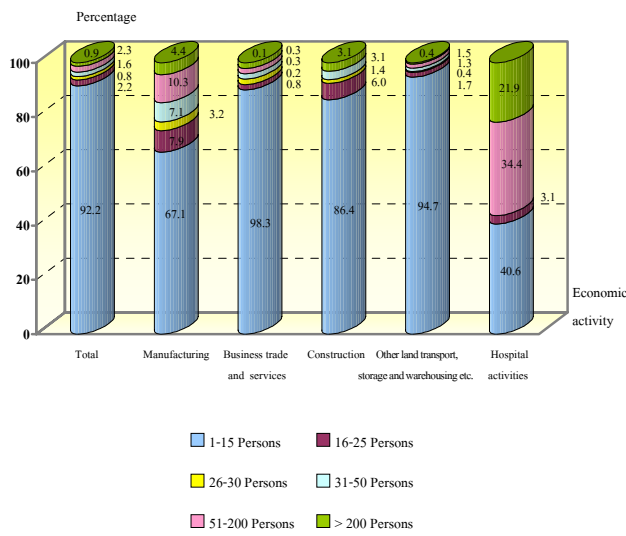
The data presents the results of the first stage, conducted in 2006, which establishments with one person engaged or more located in non-municipal areas in the **Vicinity**. The main findings are as follows;



1. Number of establishments by economic activity

Considering the economic activity, figure 1 shows that establishments with one person engaged or more located in non-municipal areas in the Vicinity, there were totally 73,078 establishments. Most of them (about 33.7 percent) were engaged in *retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal and household goods*. Followed by those engaged in *manufacturing*, of about 18.4 percent. The establishments engaged in *hotels and restaurants* and *recreational and other service activities*, were about 11.1 and 9.1 percent respectively. The other economic activities not mentioned above, each had the proportion less than 9.0 percent.

Figure 2 Percentage of establishments by size of establishment and economic activity



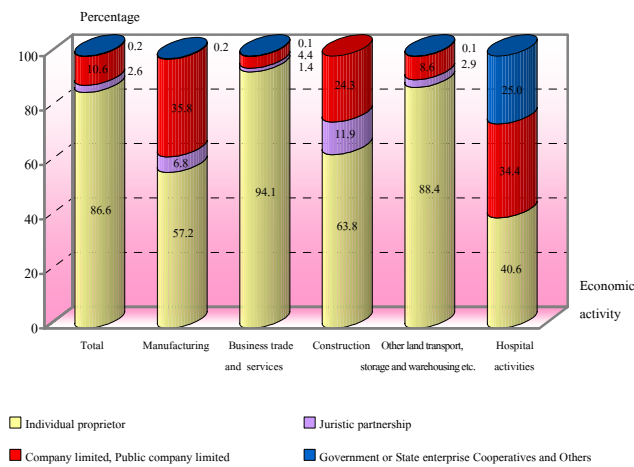
2. Size of establishment

For the size of establishment, specified by number of persons engaged, figure 2 shows that most of establishments (about 67,419 establishments or 92.2 percent) were small scale, with 1-15 persons. The establishments with 51-200 and 16-25 persons had the close proportions of about 2.3 and 2.2 percent respectively. For the establishments with 26-30 persons, 31-50 persons and the large scale establishments (more than 200 persons), each of them had the proportion, less than 2.0 percent.

Considering the economic activity, it was found that most of them were small size, with 1-15 persons especially establishments engaged in *business trade and services*, *other land transport*, and *construction*, had the highest proportion more than 86.0 percent.

For the establishments engaged in *manufacturing*, it was found that most of them (about 67.1 percent) were small scale, with 1-15 persons. Followed by those engaged in the medium scale, with 51-200 persons, of about 10.3 percent. The rest of about 4.4 percent were in the large scale establishments (more than 200 persons).

Figure 3 Percentage of establishments by form of legal organization and economic activity

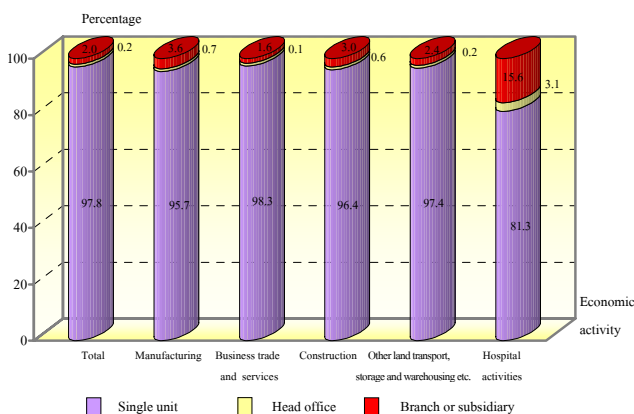


3. Form of legal organization

For the form of legal organization of establishments, figure 3 shows that most of establishments (about 86.6 percent) were individual proprietor. Followed by those, which were company limited, public company limited, and juristic partnership, of about 10.6 and 2.6 percent respectively. The establishments which were government or state enterprise, cooperatives and others, each had the proportion less than 0.2 percent.

Considering the economic activity and form of legal organization it appeared that most of establishments engaged in every activity were individual proprietor, especially the *business trade and services*, *others land transport*, *construction*, and *manufacturing* had the highest proportion, more than 50.0 percent.

Figure 4 Percentage of establishments by form of economic organization and economic activity

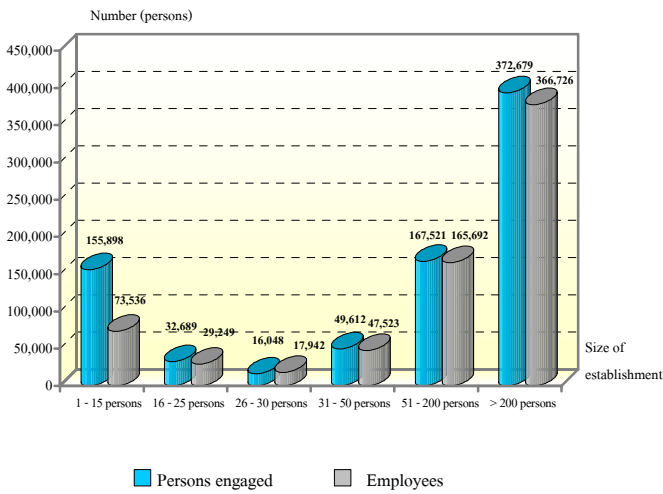


4. Form of economic organization

Looking at the form of economic organization, figure 4 shows that most of establishments (about 71,447 establishments or 97.8 percent) were single unit. Establishments were in the form of branch or subsidiary and head office had relatively low proportions, of about 2.0 and 0.2 percent respectively.

Considering the economic activity and form of economic organization, it was found that every economic activities were individual proprietor, which had the highest proportion more than 81.0 percent.

figure 5 Number of persons engaged and employees by size of establishment

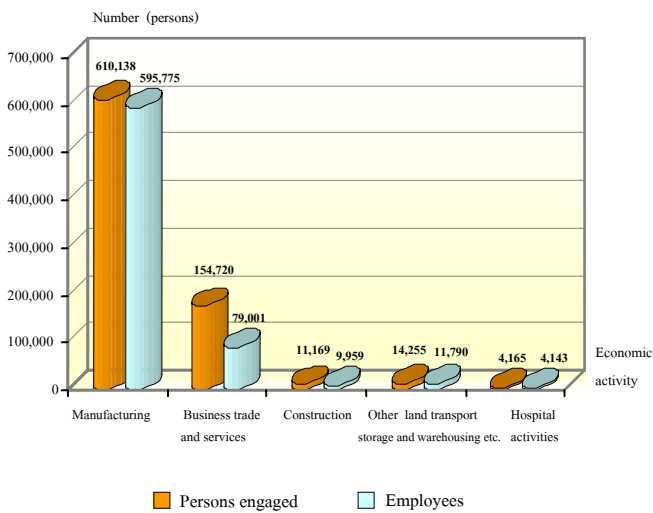


5. Persons engaged and employees by size of establishment

Focusing on the number of persons engaged, figure 5 shows that there were totally 794,447 persons worked in the establishments located in non-municipal areas in the Vicinity. Most of them (about 46.9 percent) were in the large scale establishments (more than 200 persons). The following engaged in establishments with 51-200 persons, of about 21.1percent. The establishments with 26-30 persons had the lowest proportion of about 2.0 percent.

In terms of employees, it was found that there were totally 700,668 persons. Most of them (about 52.3 percent) were in the large scale establishments (more than 200 persons). The following engaged in establishments with 51-200 persons had the proportion of about 23.6 percent. The establishments with 26-30 persons had the lowest proportion of employees, of about 2.6 percent.

Figure 6 Number of persons engaged and employees by economic activity



6. Persons engaged and employees by economic activity

Considering the economic activity, it appeared that most of them (about 76.8 percent) were in *manufacturing*. The following engaged in *business trade and services*, of about 19.5 percent. For the other economic activities e.g. *construction*, *other land transport*, and *hospital activities*, each of them had the rather low proportion of persons engaged less than 1.8 percent.

In terms of employees, most of them were in *manufacturing* about 85.0 percent. Followed by those worked in *business trade and services*, of about 11.3 percent. The other economic activities, e.g. *construction*, *other land transport*, and *hospital activities*, each of them had the proportion of employee less than 1.7 percent.

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