Agricultural Census In Thailand

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Background

The Agricultural Census

Surveying in Agricultural changing (Inter-census)

1st B.E. 2493 (A.D. 1950)

2nd B.E. 2506 (A.D. 1963)

3rd B.E. 2521 (A.D. 1978)

4th B.E. 2536 (A.D. 1993)

5th B.E. 2546 (A.D. 2003)

6th B.E. 2556 (A.D. 2013)

B.E. 2526 (A.D. 1983)

B.E. 2531 (A.D. 1988)

B.E. 2541 (A.D. 1998)

B.E. 2551 (A.D. 2008)

Background(cont.)

- National Statistical Office (NSO)
 Ministry of Information and
 Communication Technology
- To conduct the agricultural census every 10 years in accordance with the recommendation of the FAO

The Operation of Agricultural Census

- Collection of basic information on fundamental structure of agriculture which was obtained from all agricultural holding throughout the country
- By interviewing every agricultural holding in the whole kingdom

performs as snapshot of information on agricultural sector at the census date

2013 Agricultural Census In Thailand

(The 6th Agricultural Census)

Census Objectives

1. To collect basic data of fundamental structure of agriculture in the whole country.

Agricultural holding Population Area of holding Cultivation Rearing livestock

fresh water aquaculture Agricultural income and debt

- 2. To provide the aforementioned information in both national and sub-national levels. (For national and sub-national development plans)
- 3. To provide basic sampling frame for other surveys undertakings related to agriculture, marine fishery and coastal aquaculture
- 4. To determine changes of basic information on agricultural structure in the past decade

Scope of Agricultural Census

- 1. Cultivating crops
- 2. Rearing livestock
- 3. Culturing in fresh water
- 4. Sea salt farm

- Exclude 1. Agricultural activity for education, experiment, competition, sports, and leisure
 - 2. Agricultural services

Census date

The 1st May 2013

It was set as reference date in obtaining census information

Coverage

covered all of agricultural holdings in both municipal area and non-municipal area in the whole kingdom

Fieldwork Operators



Enumerator (Data collector)

- Village agricultural volunteer 15,465 persons



Supervisor

- District agricultural extension officer 3,087 persons

- National Statistical Office's officer 2,947 persons

New Innovation

1.Using tablet for data collection instead of a traditional paper form in order to improve the efficiency of field operation

- 1) Be able to immediately check for data consistency and completeness
- 2) Reduce time for data processing; be able to present the result in timely manner
- 3) Be able to identify the location for the field operation by of each enumerator's work by using GPS (Fieldwork Quality Control)
- 4) Be able to constantly upload data to the sever in the cloud computing

New Innovation

2. Using Web Application for monitoring progress in the field operation (real time)

- Be able to track the field work of each enumerator linked to the maps on the tablet
- 2) Be able to monitor progress work in the field operation at all levels, in order to immediately solving the problem in case of delay field work or unmet deadline.

Data dissemination

- 1. Preliminary Report (Processing data from listing form)
 - to disseminate general information of all household at provincial, regional levels and whole kingdom
- 2. Advanced Report (Processing 1% of data from the enumeration form)
 - to disseminate basic results of information at regional level and whole kingdom
- **3. Final Report** (Processing 100% of data from the enumeration form)
 - to disseminate all results of information at provincial, regional and whole kingdom

Data publication

- 1. Documentation, Report, Fact Sheet, CD-ROM
 - 2. Web site http://www.nso.go.th
 - 3. Data Warehouse
 - 4. Geographic Information System: GIS

Evaluation of census data

The Post Enumeration Survey (PES) was carried out in order to evaluate the quality of census

The PES was conducted for all households of the enumeration sample areas (1,280 samples)

The PES information was used for

- Matching check between information of census and the PES
- Analysis and Evaluation of coverage and content errors of census survey

Preliminary Report of 2013 Agricultural Census In Thailand

Table 1 Number and area of holdings by region (2013)

Region	Number of holdings (Million case)		Area of holding (Million Rai)		Average Area of
	Number	%	Number	%	holding (Rai)
Whole Kingdom	5.9	100.0	114.6	100.0	19.4
Central	0.8	14.3	19.2	16.8	22.7
Northern	1.3	22.0	27.2	23.7	20.9
Northeastern	2.8	46.5	53.5	46.7	19.5
Southern	1.0	17.2	14.7	12.8	14.5

Table 2 Number of holdings

Items	Million cases	%
Whole kingdom	5.91	100.0
- municipal area	1.35	22.8
- non-municipal area	4.56	77.2

Table 3 Area of Agricultural holdings

Items	Million Rais	%	
whole kingdom	114.56	100.0	
- municipal area	23.52	20.5	
- non-municipal area	91.04	79.5	

Figure 1 Comparing number and Area of holdings (1993-2013)

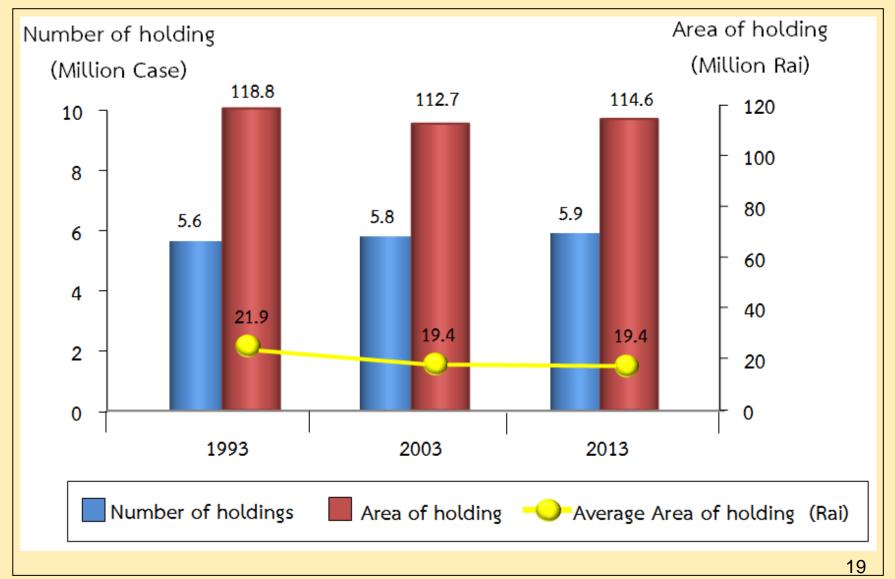


Figure 2 Top 10 provinces of the highest number of holdings (2013)

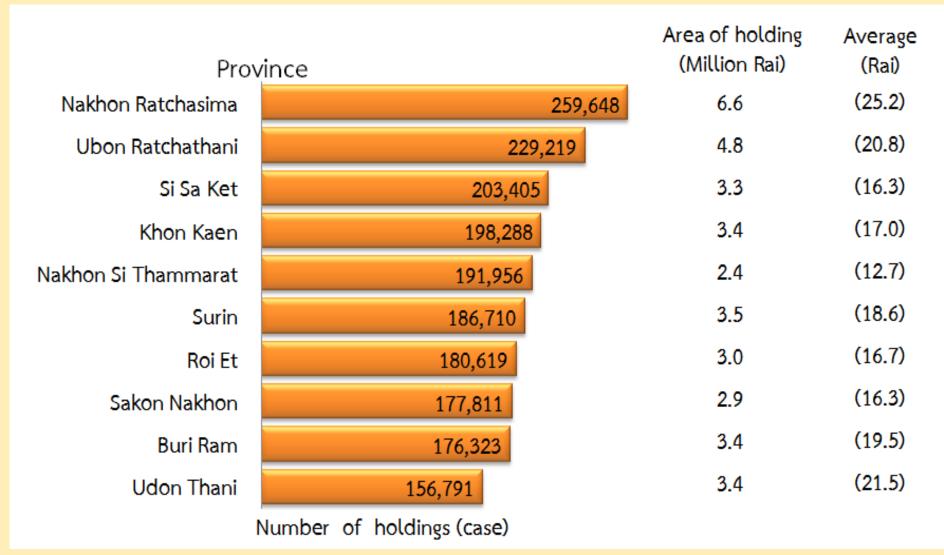


Figure 3 Number of holdings by province (2013)

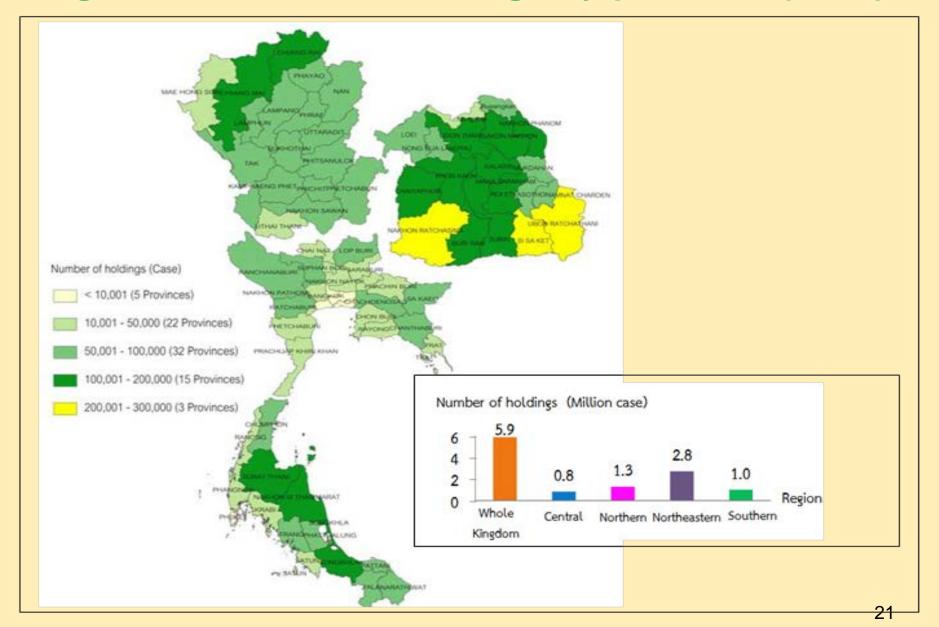
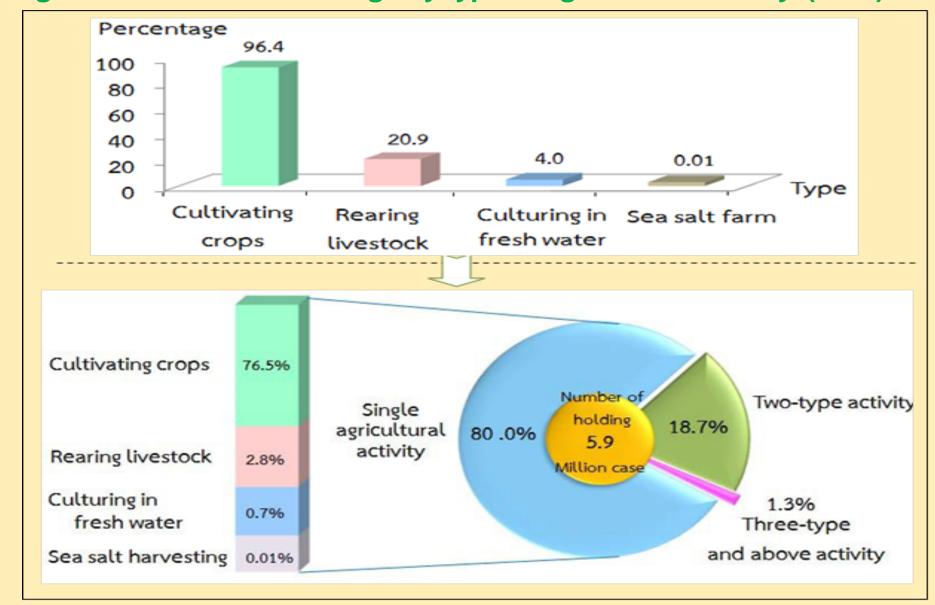


Figure 4 Number of holdings by type of agricultural activity (2013)



Marine Capture fishery

1. Total of Marine fishery household	45,058 cases
2. Coastal zone of the higher number of	
Marine fishery household	17,579 cases
3. Using boats	88.1 %
4.Total of using outboard powered boat	32,032 boats

Coastal agriculture

1. Total of Coastal aquaculture household in	
the country	13,185 cases
2. Total area of coastal aquaculture holdings	199,213 cases



Thank You

