

**PART III**  
**TOURISM DEVELOPMENT**



# 1 CURRENT TOURISM ACTIVITIES

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## 1.1 National Tourism Growth

Thailand has enjoyed a rapid growth of tourism industry since 1986, and the tourism sector has been the primary foreign exchange earning sector. According to the latest tourism statistics, the international tourist arrivals reached about 4.8 million in 1989 or doubled since 1985. The average increase rate during the rapidly growing period between 1986 and 1989 was as high as 20% per annum, as shown in Table 1.1 and Fig. 1.1. Thailand is an outstanding tourism country, being supported by extreme increases in Asian Newly Industrialized Economics (NIEs) tourism demands as well as those of Europeans and Japanese. Since Bangkok is an international transport node, the major destination is Bangkok: more than 2 million international tourists travel this capital city and its vicinities.

As for the domestic tourist market, " Domestic Tourist Survey" conducted by TAT in 1986 shows that a total number of domestic tourists reached 45.8 million. Although current data is not available to know the growth trends of domestic tourists, it can easily be supposed that along with the growth of per capita national income, the domestic tourism demands are proportionally increasing. Hence, a number of more than 56 million domestic tourists as of 1989 may be estimated. It is noted that 49% of the domestic tourists originate from Bangkok according to the survey.

Thus, the tourism market, both international and domestic, is quite large for the nation as a whole, and the market tends to become larger and larger. Taking into account such an expanding tourism market, an important issue is how to make use of this expanding economic activities as a stimulus to boost regional economic development in the UCR.

In the UCR, Ayutthaya is the focal tourism spot. Popular nearby Changwat for tourists are Lop Buri, Sara Buri, Ang Thong and Sing Buri. Unlike the other

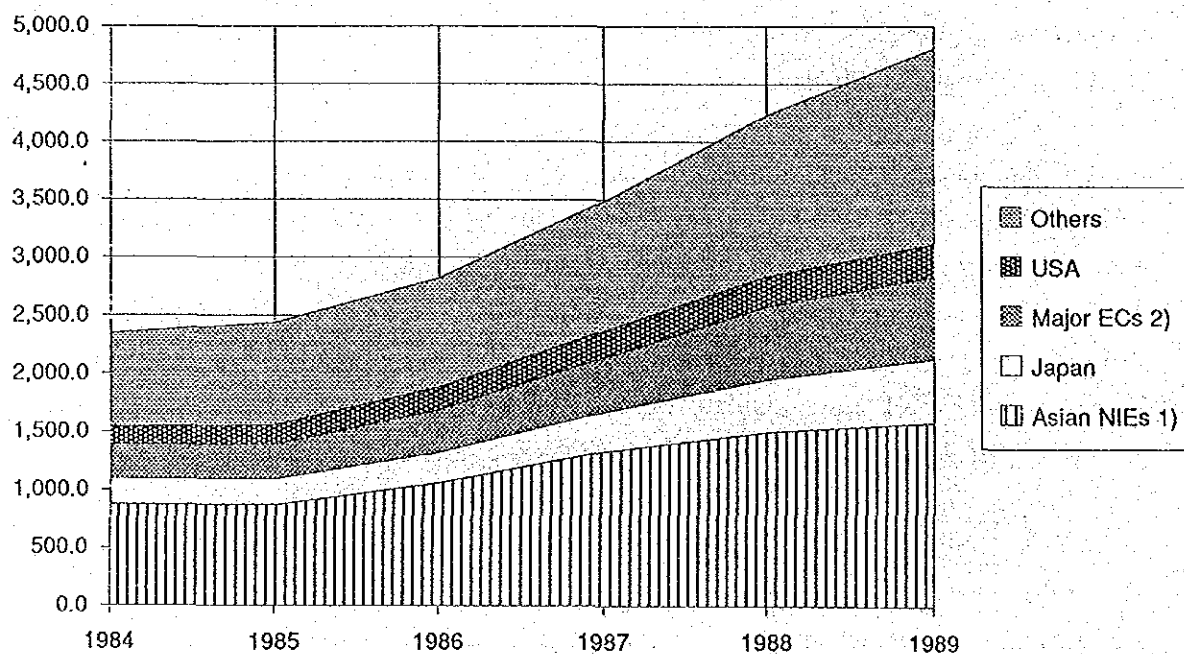
**Table 1.1 International Tourist Arrivals in Thailand by Nationality**

	Unit: thousand					
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Asian NIEs 1)	875.3	872.8	1,063.8	1,332.8	1,505.3	1,588.9
Japan	221.9	221.5	259.4	341.9	449.1	547.0
Major ECs 2)	289.4	296.7	367.1	464.4	627.3	703.2
USA	155.3	171.2	196.4	235.9	257.6	282.9
Others	804.7	876.1	931.3	1,107.9	1,391.5	1,687.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,346.7</b>	<b>2,438.3</b>	<b>2,818.1</b>	<b>3,483.0</b>	<b>4,230.7</b>	<b>4,809.5</b>
Growth Rate to Previous Year		3.9%	15.6%	23.6%	21.5%	13.7%

Source: Tourism Authority of Thailand

Notes: 1) Includes Taiwan, Korea, Malaysia and Singapore

2) Includes France, W.Germany and United Kingdom



**Fig. 1.1 International Tourist Arrivals in Thailand**

representative resorts such as Pattaya, Chiang Mai, and Phuket, the UCR is a destination for one-day trip from Bangkok, and it is a tourism area mainly for the domestic tourists. According to "Domestic Tourism Survey" conducted by TAT in 1987, a total of about 4.63 million people visited the UCR, out of which about 1.64 million people, or 35%, were tourists who stayed at least one night in the UCR and the others were just travellers who did not stay, as shown in Table 1.2. Majority of tourists and travellers were Thai people who represented 97%. Foreigners accounted only for 135 thousand, or 3% of the total. Out of the total number of foreigners, only 21 thousand, or 18%, stayed at least one night in the UCR. This may prove that the UCR has not been an over-night tourism destination for foreign tourists.

**Table 1.2 Number of Tourists and Travellers in the UCR In 1987**

	UCR	Ayutthaya	Ang Thong	Sing Bun	Sara Bun	Lop Buri	Chai Nat
Total of Tourists and Travellers	4,630,524	1,353,808	280,395	506,855	1,234,574	839,179	415,713
Thai	4,495,739	1,225,229	280,395	506,855	1,232,905	834,727	415,628
Foreigner	134,785	128,579	0	0	1,669	4,452	85
Number of Tourists 1)	1,635,028	369,692	117,056	193,274	551,567	263,809	139,630
Thai	1,614,383	352,295	117,056	193,274	549,898	262,315	139,545
Foreign	20,645	17,397	0	0	1,669	1,494	85
Number of Travellers 2)	2,995,496	984,116	163,339	313,581	683,007	575,370	276,083
Thai	2,881,356	872,934	163,339	313,581	683,007	572,412	276,063
Foreigner	114,140	111,182	0	0	0	2,958	0
Share (%)							
Total of Tourists and Travellers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thai	97.1	90.5	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.5	100.0
Foreigner	2.9	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0
Number of Tourists 1)	35.3	27.3	41.7	38.1	44.7	31.4	33.6
Thai	34.9	26.0	41.7	38.1	44.5	31.3	33.6
Foreign	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Number of Travellers 2)	64.7	72.7	58.3	61.9	55.3	68.6	66.4
Thai	62.2	64.5	58.3	61.9	55.3	68.2	66.4
Foreigner	2.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0

Source: Domestic Tourism Survey in 1987, Tourism Authority of Thailand (1988)

Notes: 1) Tourists who stayed at least one night in the province;

2) Travellers who did not stay or passed through the province

In terms of number of tourists, Sara Buri attracted the largest number of 552 thousand, followed by Ayutthaya, 370 thousand, and Lop Buri, 264 thousand. Foreign tourists were attracted to Ayutthaya only, although some of them were found in Sara Buri and Lop Buri.

In spite of its proximity to Bangkok, the power of the UCR to attract tourists from Bangkok seems to be considerably small, if it is taken into account that number of tourists from Bangkok is about 29.2 million in 1988 of which 25 million are domestic tourists. It is estimated that the UCR has attracted only 3-4% of the international tourists and 6-7% of the domestic tourists from Bangkok. We believe that the UCR could attract a much greater number of tourists, if its tourism resource endowments could properly be utilized.

General characteristics of tourism activities in the UCR can be demonstrated in Table 1.3 which shows composition of transportation mode and type of accommodation, tourists' origins by region, average length of stay, and average expenditure per head per day. As for transportation mode, it is noted that tourists to Ayutthaya use tourist bus considerably. Twenty-eight percent of them use the tourist buses. For tourists to Lop Buri, train is a major transportation mode. As for origin of tourists, 36% of tourists in the UCR come from Bangkok. Relative magnitude of the tourists from Bangkok in the total tourists is the highest in Ayutthaya followed by Ang Thong. On the other hand, Chai Nat attracts 35% of tourists from the northern region.

**Table 1.3 Characteristics of Tourism Activities In the UCR In 1987**

	UCR	Ayutthaya	Ang Thong	Sing Buri	Sara Buri	Lop Buri	Chai Nat
<b>Transportation Mode</b>							
by train	10.4%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	32.1%	0.0%
by bus	29.1%	28.4%	29.5%	17.4%	40.0%	21.8%	28.3%
by tourist bus	14.1%	27.6%	19.8%	20.7%	2.1%	11.2%	0.0%
by private car	46.3%	32.1%	50.7%	61.9%	53.8%	34.8%	71.7%
others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Type of Accommodation</b>							
Hotel	29.9%	21.5%	26.1%	29.9%	28.9%	45.7%	29.3%
Bungalow	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Guest House	0.5%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	68.5%	76.0%	73.9%	70.1%	68.1%	54.3%	70.7%
<b>Origin (by region, %)</b>							
North	12.1	6.9	5.5	16.7	6.8	16.5	35.1
Northeast	11.6	7.2	4.8	2.7	27.2	6.9	4.4
Central	23.7	22.4	33.9	42.3	16.9	23.1	19.1
West	6.3	6.4	5.0	8.2	4.7	6.4	9.1
East	7.5	11.4	9.3	5.9	5.9	5.8	4.2
South	2.5	2.2	1.4	0.6	1.4	3.6	7.2
Bangkok	36.3	43.5	40.1	23.6	37.1	37.8	20.9
<b>Av. Length of Stay (days)</b>							
	2.75	2.20	2.61	2.23	1.94	2.34	3.24
<b>Av. Expenditure (Baht/person/day)</b>							
Thai tourist	274	356	243	354	211	219	335
Foreigner	740	812	0	0	352	350	511

Source: Domestic Tourism Survey in 1987, Tourism Authority of Thailand (1988)

## 2 TOURISM MARKET POTENTIAL

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The Preliminary Survey for Tourism Development of Ayutthaya and Nearby Provinces by Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) in 1988 presents the future estimates of tourism demands for Ayutthaya as follows:

### 2.1 Tourism Demand Estimation

#### 2.1.1 Thai Tourist

In 1988 a total of 436,000 Thai tourists visited Ayutthaya and it is estimated that the total number will reach 472,500 tourists by 1991 at an average growth rate of 2.7% per annum. From 1992 onward, the average annual growth rate is projected to be 2.2% during the period 1992 to 1996 and 1.7% during the period 1997 to 2001.

#### 2.1.2 Foreign Tourist

The growth trend of foreign tourists is similar to that of the Thai tourists. The number of foreign tourists will increase from 170,000 in 1988 to 205,500 in 1991 at an annual increase rate of 6.5%. In long-term, the growth will be at a lower rate of 5.6% and 4.9% during the periods 1992 to 1996 and 1997 to 2001, respectively. However, it is estimated that the share of foreign tourists in the total tourists will increase substantially from 28% in 1988 to 30% in 1991, 34 and 37% in 1996 and 2001 respectively.

We think that the above projection made based on the past trend may be rather pessimistic, and that given more intensive tourism promotion and development in the UCR, the tourism demand would be expanded to a more considerable extent than the projection delineated above as shown in Fig. 2.1. We estimated tourist demand based on the assumptions that the domestic tourism demand is likely to increase at slightly higher rate than that of per capita income growth, and that the demand for international tourism will be



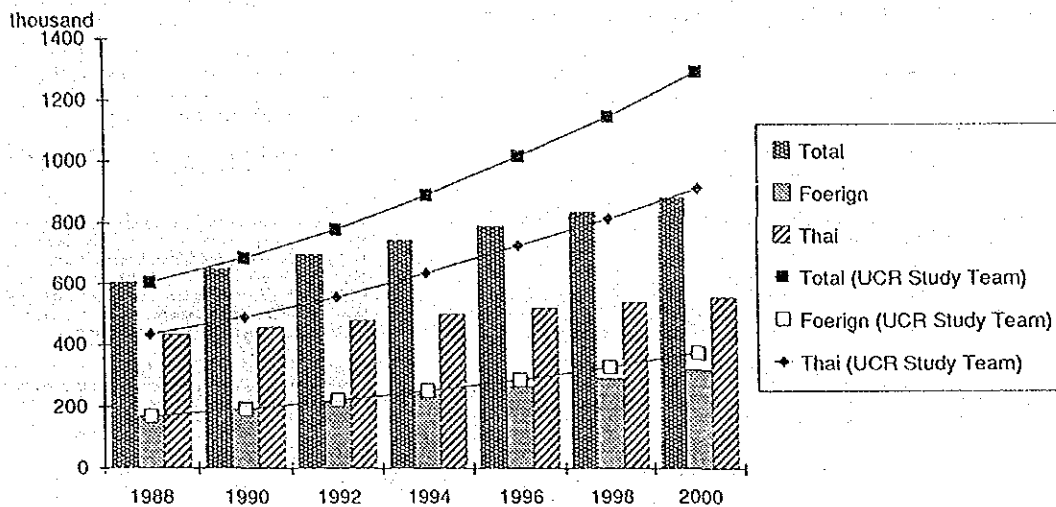


Fig. 2.1 Tourist Demand Projection to Ayutthaya by Tourism Development Master Plan (1988, TAT) and the UCR Study Team

dependent upon the attractiveness of destination, but would not decrease the present share even in future. The outcome shows that a total number of the tourists visiting Ayutthaya will reach 1.3 million or double in the year 2001, compared with the TAT's estimate of around 0.9 million in 2000.

A total of the tourism demand in the UCR can be estimated based on the above projection in Ayutthaya. The UCR as a whole will attract about 3-4 times as many tourists as in Ayutthaya. As a result, it is estimated that the tourism market potential in the UCR will be about 4.0 million to 5.2 million in 2001 compared with the actual market size of 1.6 million as of 1987.

## 2.2 Tourism Resources

Most of tourism attractions in the UCR are historical and architectural sites. In Ayutthaya, 41 attractions out of 46 or almost 90 per cent are historical and architectural ones while 17 out of 22 tourism attractions are in Lop Buri, Sing Buri and Sara Buri. It is also noted that most of the natural beauties exist only in Sara Buri. Table 2.1 shows the inventory of these tourism resources in the UCR and Fig. 2.2 illustrates the location of these resources.

In this region, tourism resources of each Changwat are not various but rich in the historical assets such as ancient monument, religious/traditional monument and temple. Most of the existing historical sites and ancient

**Table 2.1 Tourism Resources in the UCR**

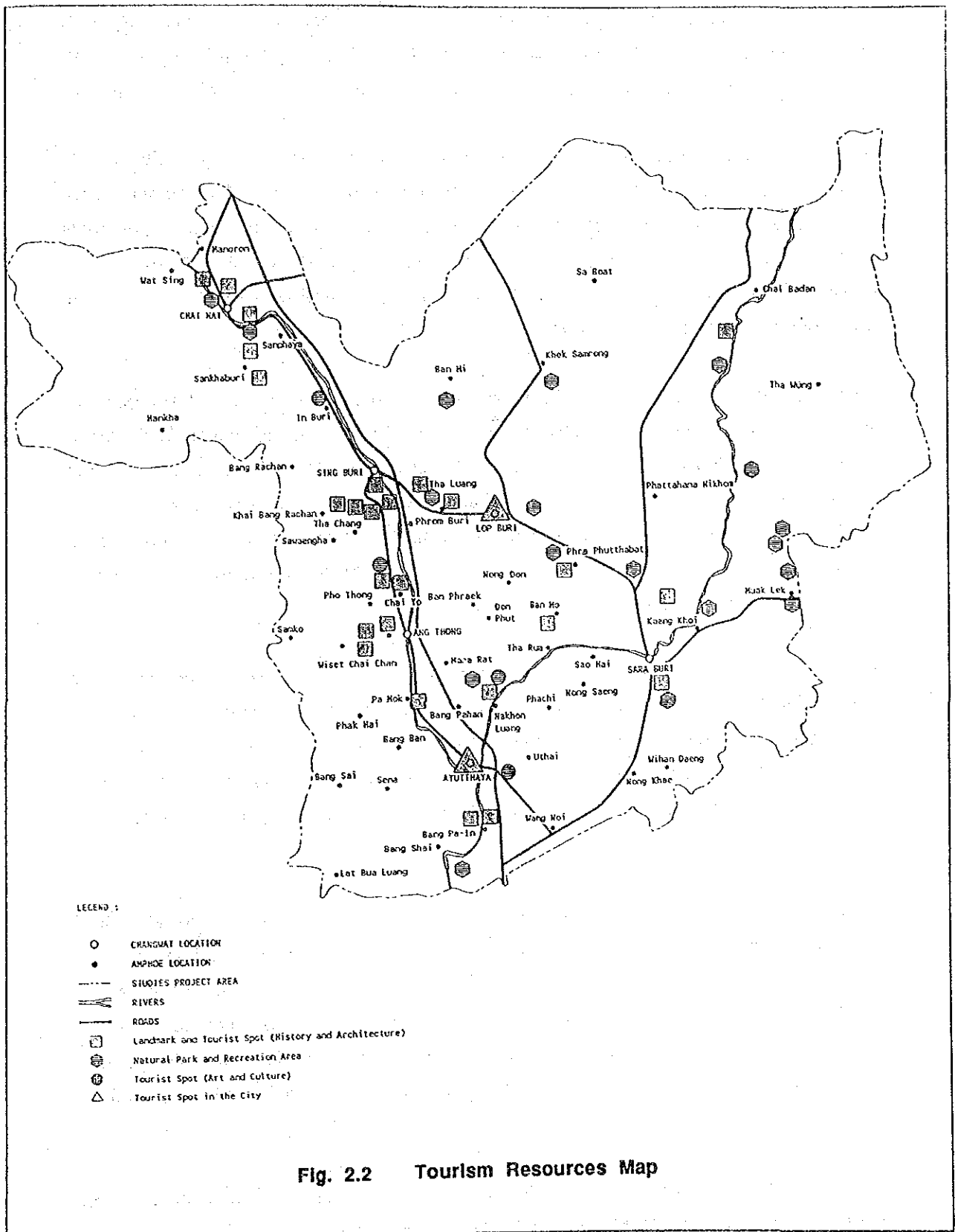
	Historical and Religious Places	Natural Beauty Places	Religious, Culture, Custom, Life Style and Other
Chai Nai			Bird Ground and Straw Bird Procession.
Sing Buri	Kaif Bang Rachan Park; the Intri-Buri National Museum; The Ancient Kiln at Pra Phrang Temple, Amphoe Bang Rachan.		The Reclining Buddha Wat Chak Sri Worawiharn; Wat Pikuntong, Amphoe Ta Chang.
Ang Thong	Kam Yard Residence, Amphoe Po Tong; Ancient City Ruins, Amphoe Sawaeng Ha.	Rice-Field Birds, Amphoe Sawaeng Ha.	Wat Chaiyo Worawiharn, Amphoe Chaiyo; Wat Pamok Worawiharn, Amphoe Pamok; Wat Khun In Promool, Amphoe Po Tong; Wat Wiset Chal Charit, Amphoe Wiset Chal Charit; Mural Paint at Wat Klen, Amphoe Wiset Chal Charit; Miniature Thai Dolls Village of Bang Sadot, Amphoe Pamok; Drum Making Village of Ekkarat, Amphoe Pamok; Basketry Village of Bang Chao Cha; Amphoe Po Tong.
Ayutthaya	Ancient Palace, Wat Phra Sri Sanphet, Wat Phra Rama, Wat Phra Mahathat, Wat Ratburana, Chedi Phra Khao Thong, Wat Yai Chal Mongkol, The Elephant Kraal, Chandra Kasem Palace, Foreigner Village, Bang Pa In Palace.		Viharn Pra Mongkol Bopit, Khun Phaen House, The Chao Sam Phraya National Museum, Wat Panan Choeng, Wat Nivet Thamprawat, Royal Folk Arts and Crafts Center at Bang Sai, Way of life along the Chao Phraya River.
Lop Buri	Phra Prang Sam Yot, Narai Ratchanivet Palace, Wat Phra Sri Maha Thart, Wichayan House, Prang Khack, Wat San Paulo, Wat Sra Thong, The Hindu Shrine.		San Phra Karn, Wat Lol.
Sara Buri		Phra Buddha Daht Temple; Phra Buddha Chal Temple Kusuma Garden	Pra Pho Thi Sat Cave; Pra Thart Cave; Muak Lek Waterfall; Jod Sao Noi Waterfall National Park; Sam Lan Waterfall National Park.

monuments are located in town areas; the Ancient City Island of Ayutthaya and Lop Buri City. There also exist a number of historical and academically-valuable cultural assets, which have not been exposed for tourism, alongside both the Chao Phraya River and the Noi River. At present, Bang Pa-In Palace and Folk Arts and Crafts Center at Bang Sai are popular among international tourists.

Natural resources, represented by the Khao Yai National Park, are located in the eastern area in Sara Buri, extending over Changwat Sara Buri, Nakhon Ratchasima, Prachinburi and Nakhon Nayok. This mountainous beauties are some of strong attractions around Bangkok in contrast to the coastal tourism attractions such as Pattaya and Hua Hin. Khao Yai is potentially an attractive resort for not only Thai but international tourists.

### 2.3 Potentials and Constraints

Major attraction of Ayutthaya is near the center of Bangkok (approximately 75 kms.) and accessible by bus, train and boat. This relatively short distance is an advantage of Ayutthaya over other places of tourist attraction. The UCR being easily accessible from the international airport and Bangkok has high potential in both international and domestic tourist market. In addition to highway access, the region is endowed with river boat access, which has tourism attractiveness in itself. Based on these endowments and transport conditions, TAT has promoted it as a tourism spot suitable for one-day sightseeing trip from Bangkok since the Fourth National Economic and Social



Development Plan. In the meantime, the other 5 Changwat have not very much been promoted though there are various tourist attractions like historical places, significant art and cultural assets including religious places.

As long as the world tourism market continues to expand and the national economic expansion further raise the domestic income level, the income level of Bangkok in particular, the UCR can be said to have strong market potentials as described in the preceding section. In spite of these market and resource potentials, the UCR has not relatively been a major tourism area due to several interrelated constraints as follows:

First, the UCR is too close to Bangkok to be a tourism destination for overnight stay. Day trip tourists naturally spend much less amount of expenditure than overnight trip tourists with a result that substantial tourism investments have not been warranted. The lack of sufficient overnight trip tourists partly results in this lack of the investments to make up historical and cultural assets as tourism attractions. TAT's campaign has also been highlighting this region as merely an area for the day trip tourists.

Second, in spite of a variety of the historical and cultural assets scattered over the region, they are all more or less similar in the eyes of tourists because these assets are not given with such man-made attractions that would add distinguished characteristics to different places. Those assets have not been linked by the tourism loop which could provide more attractive interests for tourists.

Third, the UCR lacks attractive cities where tourists can enjoy overnight stay with shopping and dining. Existing accommodations and entertainment service can serve only for local market. Most hotels are small and not up to a standard for international tourists. There are also a small number of restaurants and souvenir shops. Without the urban amenities like above, the UCR will continue to be a transit region in terms of not only industrial and business activities but also tourism.

Fourth, although historical and cultural assets have fairly been restored with effort of the Department of Fine Arts, such effort has been confined to individual spots of historical/cultural building. Looking at these assets as a

group to form tourism environment, however, sufficient effort has not been made to improve and conserve the environment with proper land use control.

### 3. REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS IN PREVIOUS STUDIES

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Regarding the tourism in the UCR, three preliminary studies and one master plan have been made by Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT), namely, Preliminary Study for Tourism Development of Ayutthaya (1985); Preliminary Survey for Tourism Development of Lop Buri (1987); Preliminary Study for Tourism Development of Nokhon Sawan, Uthai Thani, Chai Nat, and Sing Buri (1989); and Tourism Development Master Plan of Ayutthaya and Nearby Provinces (1988). There is also another study being carried out: Preliminary Study for Tourism Development in Suphan Buri, Ang Thong, Lop Buri and Sara Buri, which is to be completed in 1990. Of these, development directions and policies are clearly shown in "Tourism Development Master Plan of Ayutthaya and Nearby Provinces (1988)" which provides useful insights and considerations for our study. This master plan is briefly reviewed as follows:

- 1) The master plan, based on the Preliminary Study (1985), provides main ideas for tourism development projects and programs in Ayutthaya and guidelines for five nearby Changwat, namely, Sara Buri, Lop Buri, Ang Thong, Sing Buri and Suphan Buri.
- 2) The plan has proposed a strategy for tourism development of Ayutthaya under a concept of promoting Ayutthaya as *the center for over-night visitors and international entrance stop* with attention to preservation of natural resources. The development guidelines for this end has been proposed as follows:

- (1) Marketing Promotion: It is proposed to create a new tourism image of Ayutthaya by emphasizing the ancient city so as to provide new activities for the tourists who are interested in historical and cultural tours. Target groups will be the Thai organized in the package tours which could be promoted throughout the year. This special tour excursion can be

promoted for international market during the peak season and famous festivals. The programs are to be supported by well-managed promotion activities and information by using all kinds of mass media.

- (2) Tour Loop Arrangement: The master plan has proposed promotion of tourism loops from Ayutthaya to other nearby Changwat. Ayutthaya is recommended to be *the tourist center of the region*. The tourism loops are:
  - One-day trip: Ayutthaya - Sing Buri - Lop Buri - Sara Buri - Ayutthaya;
  - Half-day trip: Ayutthaya - Suphan Buri - Ang Thong - Sing Buri - Ayutthaya
  - 3/4 day trip: Ayutthaya - Bang Pa In - Bang Sai - Ayutthaya.
- (3) Transport Network and Public Services: The plan has proposed expansion of public utility services to cope with the growing market and an integrated transportation system combined with river cruise, train and coach from Bangkok to Ayutthaya and other Changwat. The plan also proposes development of networks of the second tourism resources groups such as Ancient City, Bang Pa In, Foreign Villages, Ancient Elephant Kraal, Ayutthaya, Nakhon Luang Palace and the southern and western riversides of the Ancient City Island.
- (4) Handicrafts Development: The plan recommends to revive the well-known ancient style handicrafts and improve these designs so as to fit for daily uses. The development of local handicraft will contribute to not only tourism promotion but also generation of local people's income.
- (5) Local Cultural Development: The proposed project is to revive and improve the arts and traditions in order to fascinate visitors with the well planned programs operated from one to another all year round.
- (6) Services and Facilities Development: The plan recommends to construct more standard tourist hotels and accommodations as well

as more souvenir shops and restaurants. The plan also proposes a number of facilities for improvement of the tourism environment, that is, construction of tourist landmarks both inland and riverside; *Ayutthaya Historical Study Center*, permanent light and sound presentation; permanent elephant show at Ancient Elephant Kraal; great pond for fresh water fish and so on.

- 3) The master plan has proposed guidelines for tourism development in other Changwat as follows:
- (1) Sara Buri: Based on domestic tourism demands, this Changwat should be developed as a supplementary tourism destination to Ayutthaya with natural recreational resources and historical and religious sites. Picnic or camping areas could be feasible by providing security measures and improved accessibility.
  - (2) Lop Buri: As the second royal city, the town tourism of Lop Buri should be more encouraged by improving the presentation of ancient architectural monuments and valuable cultural assets. Promotion of joint tour programs to cover Ayutthaya and Lop Buri could be effective. The most important measures are proper restoration of cultural assets, land use regulation, the resource use control for tourism, city cleaning service and the provision of security system.
  - (3) Ang Thong and Sing Buri: These two Changwat endowed with the similar nature of resources should be developed as supplementary destination and should be integrated in the tour loops centered around Ayutthaya. In Ang Thong, special emphasis may be placed on its handicrafts production and river tourism to attract the international tourists who are interested in rural life in Thailand.
  - (4) Chai Nat: The master plan describes that Chai Nat is too far from Ayutthaya to enjoy the positive influence of tourism promotion in Ayutthaya and that this area should, therefore, be incorporated in the development policies for the lower northern region.



## 4. RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 4.1 Policies

Of importance is a basic recognition that tourism development should be concordant with the policies for regional economic and social development as well as those for natural and cultural resources conservation. Given proper policies for tourism promotion/development, tourism could be a stimulus to boost the regional economy and be a promising industry to generate regional income and create more employment opportunities. However, more attention should also be paid to its negative impacts on social and natural deterioration as well as positive impacts on the regional economy. For instance, the inducement of tourists into towns may economically benefit these towns and their surroundings but, at the same time, may require higher costs for external diseconomies such as destruction of communities and environment. This is common to the argument on urbanization. In this regard, a proper pace of growth is important so that region may keep up with social changes and local government may manage the costs for eliminating external diseconomies. A rapid growth of tourism should not necessarily be urged, but rather steady development should be carried out based on long-term perspectives.

With potential market, both domestic and international, and the distinct strength in historical/cultural resources as well as in inland natural beauties, the UCR is assessed to become one of the outstanding national and international tourism destinations in the long-run. Development policies should be taken toward this goal, and may be divided into two phases: short- and medium-term (the 7th and 8th National Plan Period:1992 - 2001) and long-term (beyond 2001).

In short- and medium-term, an emphasis should be given to the fullest utilization of major existing tourism resources, including Ayutthaya and Lop Buri, so that they may become major international tourism areas as a stop-over

destination. In long-term, historical and cultural assets in the rest of the UCR should be integrated into the loops of both international and domestic tourism with their base at Ayutthaya, and these loops should be supported by the improved urban services and amenities of other major cities, including Sara Buri, Ang Thong, Sing Buri and Chai Nut. These tourism developments with improved urban services and amenities will not only attract tourists but also encourage those engaged in urban service activities.

Regarding programs/projects, the proposals and recommendations presented by the master plan entitled "Tourism Development Master Plan of Ayutthaya and Nearby Provinces (1988)", which was reviewed in the preceding section, are appreciable enough to be considered. A basic spatial system delineated by the master plan is the one that we may recommend; Ayutthaya should be *the tourism center of the UCR* with the integration of resources in other nearby provinces. Keeping this basic system in mind, greater emphasis should be placed on the local people's participation in tourism industry and activities.

#### 4.2 Measures

The following measures need to be taken:

1) Emphasis of TAT in the marketing strategies for the UCR, Ayutthaya in particular, should be shifted from one-day sightseeing to the new stop-over destination especially for the international tourists. The target tourism resources for promotion will include:

- Historical sites of the Ancient Ayutthaya Island and the Ancient Elephant Kraal.
- Bang Pa-In - Bang Sai.
- The Ancient City Ruins of Lop Buri; and
- The Kai Bang Ra Chan Monument in Sing Buri.

In this regard, a greater effort should be made in promoting *river tour*, as a selling strategy, in which traveling loops could be : Bangkok - Ayutthaya and Ayutthaya - Bang Pa In - Bang Sai or Ayutthaya - Ang Thong as well as short boat trips in Ayutthaya Area. Also, *Public Relations and Campaign* should be employed to create new regional image. These can be managed through all kinds of media.

- 2) Khao Yai National Park is another resource attractive to both international and domestic tourists. It is recommended that TAT, together with Department of National Parks put its development plan forward though in a controlled manner with due attention to the natural environmental conservation. Excessive development by the private sector should be avoided.
- 3) More investments should be made to enhance urban services and improve urban sanitary conditions in major cities. Urban amenities should be promoted in addition to the existing historical, cultural and natural assets. Special attention should be paid to the followings:
  - (1) Improvement of public utilities, sewerage and garbage disposal particularly in Ayutthaya, Lop Buri, and Sara Buri Cities.
  - (2) Encouragement of provision of hotels/accommodations at an international standard.
  - (3) Upgrading of the main entrance to promote "sense of arrival" for visitors coming to Ayutthaya by boat. Fort Petch by Chao Phraya River is suggested as the landmark point. It is necessary to provide facilities to support the river tour such as piers at Bang Pa-In, Ancient City and Handicraft Center of Ang Thong.
  - (4) Targets for new investments in added man-made attractions especially in Ayutthaya and its vicinities should include the projects proposed by the master plan (TAT) such as:
    - The Chedi of Wat Sam Pleum as the landmark point for visitors who travel by coach or passenger car
    - Development of City Plaza of Ayutthaya Historical Parks to attract night spending tourists all year round
    - Constructing of the Four Royal City and Ayutthaya Tower for the bird-eye view of Ayutthaya Historical Parks.
    - Integrated improvement of landscaping, sign boards, direction signs, story boards and information center in specific target areas.
    - Sport facilities at international standard.

- (5) Centered on Ayutthaya, tourism excursion loops named "*Explore the Origin of Thai Culture*" are recommended to be organized and promoted as proposed by the master plan (TAT). This kind of tours should be encouraged as educational tours for the Thai school children.
  - (6) Within these loops, added attractions should be made by making full use of characteristics of existing local economic activities such as handicraft industries at Ayutthaya and Ang Thong.
- 4) Restoration of ancient ruins and their immediate environment especially in Khun Phan Residence of Ayutthaya and Ancient City of Lop Buri should be encouraged in the long run in collaboration with Department of Fine Arts and academic areas. Land use control and building regulations to maintain the environment are very necessary in these areas.
  - 5) Because of the disadvantage of long distance from Bangkok and Ayutthaya, Chai Nat is hardly put in the tourism zone centered on Ayutthaya. However, this Changwat has maintained natural beauties, the typical feature of Thai rural life style and the religious/cultural assets alongside the Chao Phraya River. Using these resources, Chai Nat is recommended to be developed as one of river cruising stations like "*Center for River-Side Exploration*" with a river-port pier, restaurants, information center, festival deck and so on. In order to overcome its locational disadvantage, this project would need specially well-organized promotion activities supported by TAT.

### **4.3 Local Participation**

In implementing the above measures, an essential need is local participation. We propose tourism development in the UCR as an important component to stimulate the local economy and urban service activities. Tourism development without local participation tends to result in the creation of tourism enclaves with very limited local economic impact, the imbalance between tourism investments and the local environmental and infrastructure capacities and the deterioration of the local spirit to maintain and enhance

historical and cultural assets. This is particularly true in the tourism areas like the UCR where the tourism attractions such as historical and cultural assets coexist with local communities.

In the UCR, the local participation should be encouraged particularly in the following fields:

- 1) Enhancing local peoples awareness of historical and cultural assets through formal and nonformal education and locally initiated campaign.
- 2) Strengthening the role of Changwat Chamber of Commerce in the information exchange between the hotel investors, both local and external, and the other local tourism-related industries such as shops, restaurant, and the various potential local suppliers of food and other materials for hotels.
- 3) Supporting the traditional festivals and cultural shows involving local communities in coordination with tourism campaign of TAT.
- 4) Supporting local investors, local communities/groups and people's organizations to launch and manage new tourism projects and business.

Tourism-related industries are another important field for the local participation, and may provide direct benefits for the local people with limited access to the economic externalities of tourism. Handicraft industries should be encouraged for the tourism purpose by improving quality and design of their products. Agriculture-related tourism may be another facet of local participation. Making use of diversified agricultural activities, several ideas can be considered, e.g., "Tourism Ranch" where fresh milk, meet, primary processed agro-products, experience of livestock work can be provided; "Fresh Food Park" which serves fresh fish and meals; and "Fruits Heaven" where tourists can experience harvesting of fruits and enjoy shopping of fresh fruits and more sophisticated fruit processed goods at low prices. Local people's attempts of this kind of business should be supported by TAT's promotion activities.



**APPENDIX 1. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC  
CHANGES**





## APPENDIX 1. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES

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A set of data regarding socioeconomic changes in Greater Bangkok Region, comprising Bangkok and its influence areas, is compiled. The UCR is located within the influence areas. Tables are:

Table A1-1: Population Changes in Greater Bangkok Region

Table A1-2: Economic Changes in Greater Bangkok Region

Table A1-3: Population Changes in Major Regional Centers

Table A1-4: Population Changes in the UCR by District (Amphoe)

Table A1-5: Percentage Distribution of Employed In-Migrants to the Bangkok Metropolis (June 1983 - May 1985) by Current Occupation and Former Occupation

Table A1-6: Educational Career of Employed In-Migrants to the Bangkok Metropolis (June 1983 - May 1985)

Table A1-1: Population Changes in Greater Bangkok Region

	Area (sq.km)	Pop. Dns. (Prs./Ha)		Population				G. R. (% p.a. on av.) 1976-81 1981-86 1976-86
		1986	1976	1981	1986	1976-81	1981-86	
<b>BANGKOK METROPOLITAN REGION</b>	<b>7,758.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>6,400.6</b>	<b>7,464.9</b>	<b>8,031.4</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
BANGKOK	1,565.2	34.9	4,545.6	5,331.4	5,468.9	3.2%	0.5%	1.9%
OUTER BANGKOK	6,193.0	4.1	1,855.0	2,133.5	2,562.5	2.8%	3.7%	3.3%
NONTHABURI	622.3	8.4	347.7	403.8	525.5	3.0%	5.4%	4.2%
PATHUMTHANI	1,525.9	2.6	295.5	332.1	402.1	2.4%	3.9%	3.1%
SAMUT PRAKAN	1,004.1	6.9	448.7	557.3	689.6	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
SAMUT SAKHON	872.4	3.8	244.6	270.7	327.7	2.0%	3.9%	3.0%
NAKHON PATHOM	2,168.3	2.8	518.5	569.6	617.6	1.9%	1.6%	1.8%
<b>AREAS WITHIN 100 KM</b>	<b>23,241.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3,198.2</b>	<b>3,430.5</b>	<b>3,735.4</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
*AYUTTHAYA	2,556.6	2.6	607.2	626.6	664.2	0.6%	1.2%	0.9%
CHACHOENGSAO	5,351.0	1.0	455.4	498.1	540.9	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
CHON BURI	4,363.0	1.9	669.2	738.2	835.8	2.0%	2.5%	2.2%
RATCHABURI	5,196.5	1.3	596.7	653.6	691.6	1.8%	1.1%	1.5%
SUPHAN BURI	5,358.0	1.5	677.4	716.5	797.6	1.1%	2.2%	1.6%
SAMUT SONGKHRAM	416.7	4.9	192.3	197.5	205.3	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%
<b>AREAS FROM 100 TO 200 KM</b>	<b>57,376.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3,690.4</b>	<b>4,075.4</b>	<b>4,567.1</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
*CHAINAT	2,469.7	1.4	321.8	332.0	343.2	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
*LOP BURI	6,199.7	1.2	598.2	662.3	719.6	2.1%	1.7%	1.9%
*SING BURI	822.5	2.7	197.9	203.9	218.9	0.6%	1.4%	1.0%
*SARÀ BURI	3,576.5	1.4	445.0	475.4	503.8	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
*ANG THONG	968.4	2.8	247.4	256.8	273.9	0.7%	1.3%	1.0%
NAKHON NAYOK	2,122.0	1.0	193.6	202.4	214.7	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%
PRACHIN BURI	11,957.5	0.7	563.9	648.6	816.0	2.8%	4.7%	3.8%
RAYONG	3,552.0	1.2	329.7	377.1	430.9	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
PETCHABURI	6,225.1	0.7	345.2	372.2	412.3	1.5%	2.1%	1.8%
KANCHANABURI	19,483.2	0.3	447.7	544.7	633.8	4.0%	3.1%	3.5%
<b>REST OF WHOLE KINGDOM</b>	<b>424,738.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>29,924.5</b>	<b>32,904.2</b>	<b>36,635.3</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
WHOLE KINGDOM	513,115.0	1.0	43,213.7	47,875.0	52,969.2	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%

Table A1-2: Economic Changes In Greater Bangkok Region

	GDP (mill. B at 1972 prices)			Per Capita GDP (Baht at 1972 Prices)		
	1981	1986	G. R. (% p.a.)	1981	1986	G.R. 1981-86
<b>BANGKOK METROPOLITAN</b>	<b>135,718.1</b>	<b>173,274.8</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>18,181</b>	<b>21,575</b>	<b>3.48%</b>
BANGKOK C	109,578.0	136,942.0	4.6%	21,750	23,505	1.56%
OUTER BANGKOK	26,140.1	36,332.8	6.8%	12,252	14,179	2.96%
NONTABURI C	2,629.6	3,508.1	5.9%	6,691	7,016	0.95%
PATHUM THANI C	4,284.7	7,081.1	10.6%	13,143	18,536	7.12%
SAMUT PRAKAN E	11,914.1	16,936.6	7.3%	21,941	24,293	2.06%
SAMUT SAKHON W	3,126.7	3,517.0	2.4%	11,754	11,272	-0.83%
NAKHON PATHOM W	4,185.0	5,290.0	4.8%	7,446	8,890	3.61%
<b>AREAS WITHIN 100 KM</b>	<b>25,547.1</b>	<b>31,623.5</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>8,466</b>	<b>2.60%</b>
*AYUTTHAYA UC	2,611.0	3,290.3	4.7%	4,204	5,149	4.14%
CHACHOENGSAO E	3,422.8	4,201.3	4.2%	6,914	8,126	3.28%
CHON BURI E	9,749.3	12,642.3	5.3%	13,428	15,882	3.41%
RATCHABURI W	5,006.8	5,735.5	2.8%	7,762	8,599	2.07%
SUPHAN BURI W	3,992.3	4,797.7	3.7%	5,638	6,271	2.15%
SAMUT SONGKHRAM W	764.9	956.4	4.6%	3,902	4,830	4.36%
<b>AREAS FROM 100 TO 200</b>	<b>25,801.6</b>	<b>32,915.0</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>6,331</b>	<b>7,207</b>	<b>2.63%</b>
*CHAINAT UC	2,008.6	2,176.5	1.6%	6,105	6,575	1.49%
*LOP BURI UC	3,183.7	3,781.6	3.5%	4,860	5,504	2.52%
*SING BURI UC	1,157.2	1,434.8	4.4%	5,728	6,832	3.59%
*SARA BURI UC	3,945.1	5,342.1	6.3%	8,429	11,083	5.63%
*ANG THONG UC	1,301.6	1,503.2	2.9%	5,124	5,693	2.13%
NAKHON NAYOK E	911.8	1,007.7	2.0%	4,559	4,868	1.32%
PRACHIN BURI E	2,858.1	3,798.5	5.9%	4,493	4,907	1.78%
RAYONG E	2,615.3	3,735.3	7.4%	7,145	9,066	4.88%
PETCHABURI W	2,476.4	3,107.0	4.6%	6,747	7,787	2.91%
KANCHANABURI W	5,343.8	7,028.3	5.6%	10,120	11,559	2.69%
<b>REST OF WHOLE KINGDOM</b>	<b>124,198.5</b>	<b>148,979.7</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>4,067</b>	<b>1.50%</b>
<b>WHOLE KINGDOM</b>	<b>311,265.3</b>	<b>386,793.0</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>6,520</b>	<b>7,345</b>	<b>2.41%</b>

	Industrial Activities (GPP Of MFG sector)		
	(Mill. B)	Share of MFG	Share to WK
<b>BANGKOK METROPOLITAN REGION</b>	<b>63,908.1</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	<b>77.4%</b>
BANGKOK C	45,107.9	32.9%	54.6%
OUTER BANGKOK	18,800.2	51.7%	22.8%
NONTABURI C	959.9	27.4%	1.2%
PATHUM THANI C	4,525.6	63.9%	5.5%
SAMUT PRAKAN E	10,686.0	63.1%	12.9%
SAMUT SAKHON W	1,299.5	36.9%	1.6%
NAKHON PATHOM W	1,329.2	25.1%	1.6%
<b>AREAS WITHIN 100 KM</b>	<b>6,857.4</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
*AYUTTHAYA UC	380.2	11.6%	0.5%
CHACHOENGSAO E	279.4	6.7%	0.3%
CHON BURI E	4,474.9	35.4%	5.4%
RATCHABURI W	1,514.6	26.4%	1.8%
SUPHAN BURI W	131.4	2.7%	0.2%
SAMUT SONGKHRAM W	76.9	8.0%	0.1%
<b>AREAS FROM 100 TO 200 KM</b>	<b>3,409.2</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
*CHAINAT UC	80.0	3.7%	0.1%
*LOP BURI UC	119.9	3.2%	0.1%
*SING BURI UC	187.7	13.1%	0.2%
*SARA BURI UC	1,211.4	22.7%	1.5%
*ANG THONG UC	33.1	2.2%	0.0%
NAKHON NAYOK E	27.7	2.7%	0.0%
PRACHIN BURI E	247.3	6.5%	0.3%
RAYONG E	166.7	4.5%	0.2%
PETCHABURI W	224.2	7.2%	0.3%
KANCHANABURI W	1,111.2	15.8%	1.3%
<b>REST OF WHOLE KINGDOM</b>	<b>8,434.4</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>
<b>WHOLE KINGDOM</b>	<b>82,609.1</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table A1-3: Population Changes in Major Regional Centers

		1987	Growth Rate (% p.a. on average)		
			1972-77	1977-1982	1982-87
<b>Regional Urban Growth Centers</b>					
CHIANG MAI	Province	1,313,859	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%
	Muang Chiang I	211,552	1.8%	1.9%	2.6%
	Mncpl. Chaing	50,856	0.8%	5.0%	-9.1%
KHON KAEN	Province	1,638,260	1.2%	2.3%	3.0%
	Muang Khon Ka	322,683	-2.9%	3.4%	3.5%
	Mncpl. Khon Ka	190,637	-8.3%	1.8%	3.1%
NK. RATCHASI	Province	2,298,024	3.4%	1.7%	3.0%
	Muang N.R.	400,770	4.7%	2.2%	4.6%
	Mncpl. N.R.	193,266	5.7%	3.0%	-3.5%
CHON BURI	Province	849,807	2.5%	2.1%	2.4%
	Muang Chon Bu	207,643	2.1%	1.9%	3.3%
	Mncpl. Chon Bu	159,661	2.5%	2.6%	4.9%
SONGKHLA/H.	Province	1,044,244	3.3%	2.1%	3.3%
	Muang Songkhl	216,590	4.2%	2.0%	3.4%
	Mncpl. Songkhl	131,445	3.5%	1.0%	4.6%
	Muang Hat Yai	265,880	3.3%	2.1%	2.1%
	Mncpl. Hat Yai	130,758	3.3%	-2.5%	0.0%
<b>Second-Generation Regional Urban Growth Centers</b>					
PHITSANULOK	Province	756,073	3.6%	0.9%	1.2%
	Muang Phitsan	226,561	1.8%	0.9%	2.8%
	Mncpl. Phitsan	148,502	2.5%	1.7%	3.4%
UDON THANI	Province	1,740,650	4.2%	1.9%	2.9%
	Muang Udon Th	349,276	2.4%	1.4%	1.8%
	Mncpl. Udon Th	267,084	2.7%	1.4%	2.4%
NAKHON SAWI	Province	1,059,909	2.3%	1.1%	1.2%
	Muang Nakhon	233,225	2.9%	1.6%	2.0%
	Mncpl. Nakhon	129,486	3.4%	-3.2%	1.8%
RATCHABURI	Province	699,422	2.3%	1.6%	1.1%
	Muang Ratchab	166,429	2.4%	2.4%	1.0%
	Mncpl. Ratchab	121,244	2.5%	2.1%	1.3%
SURAT THANI	Province	699,805	2.3%	1.8%	2.6%
	Muang Surat Th	110,375	0.8%	2.4%	1.7%
	Mncpl. Surat T	68,735	2.0%	1.8%	2.2%
PHUKET	Province	151,716	2.3%	2.3%	1.8%
	Muang Phuket	90,292	2.5%	2.3%	2.0%
	Mncpl. Phuket	43,375	3.0%	3.7%	3.6%

Source: Department of Local administration, Ministry of Interior

**Table A1-4: Population Changes in the UCR by District (Amphoe)**

Code No.	Name of Provinces and Districts	Area (Sq.km)	Population			Growth Rate (% p.a.)	
			1972	1982	1987	1972-82	1982-87
<b>100</b>	<b>CHAI NAT</b>						
101	Muang Chai Nat	237.6	60,808	72,312	70,964	1.7%	-0.4%
102	Manozom	216.9	36,224	33,343	35,060	-0.8%	1.0%
103	Wat Sing	583.6	44,233	44,145	43,152	0.0%	-0.5%
104	Sankhaburi	341.1	50,775	65,606	66,699	2.6%	0.3%
105	Sanphaya	219.5	48,146	49,704	51,658	0.3%	0.8%
106	Hankha	871.1	59,873	67,600	76,829	1.2%	2.6%
	Province Total	2,469.7	300,059	332,710	344,362	1.0%	0.7%
<b>200</b>	<b>SING BURI</b>						
201	Muang Sing Buri	112.4	43,812	45,914	50,899	0.5%	2.1%
202	Khal Bang Rachan	88.4	22,026	27,324	28,155	2.2%	0.6%
203	Tha Chang	34.3	15,992	15,055	15,507	-0.6%	0.6%
204	Bang Rachan	190.5	29,062	33,597	36,894	1.5%	1.9%
205	Phrom Buri	82.5	27,537	25,092	25,078	-0.9%	0.0%
206	In Buri	314.3	54,735	59,084	63,533	0.8%	1.5%
	Province Total	822.5	193,164	205,066	220,066	0.6%	1.3%
<b>300</b>	<b>ANG THONG</b>						
301	Muang Ang Thong	102.8	40,232	44,646	46,433	1.0%	0.8%
302	Chaiyo	73.3	21,905	22,092	22,404	0.5%	0.3%
303	Pa Mok	81.9	27,044	28,776	29,351	0.6%	0.4%
304	Pho Thong	222.2	47,280	49,574	56,404	0.5%	2.6%
305	Wiset Chai Chan	227.6	61,877	65,459	67,186	0.6%	0.5%
306	Samko	88.0	13,491	15,435	16,984	1.4%	1.9%
307	Sawaengha	184.0	31,312	32,511	34,861	0.4%	1.4%
	Province Total	981.1	242,241	258,493	273,623	0.7%	1.1%
<b>400</b>	<b>PHRANAKHON SI AYUTTHAYA</b>						
401	Phr. Si Ayutthaya	129.3	94,476	107,862	118,412	1.3%	1.9%
402	Tha Rua	105.2	40,318	48,593	50,929	1.9%	0.9%
403	Nakhon Luang	197.0	30,922	28,424	32,405	-0.6%	2.7%
404	Bang Sai	149.3	19,621	19,877	19,380	0.1%	-0.5%
405	Bang Sai	202.1	39,014	40,780	42,862	0.4%	1.0%
406	Bang Ban	89.1	32,829	33,831	34,000	0.3%	0.1%
407	Bang Pahan	120.7	34,234	34,507	35,918	0.1%	0.8%
408	Bang Pa-In	226.9	48,134	54,459	60,806	1.2%	2.2%
409	Ban Phraek	112.8	9,124	9,605	9,282	0.5%	-0.7%
410	Phak Hai	187.2	47,857	47,298	45,989	-0.1%	-0.6%
411	Phachi	84.3	27,053	28,344	29,103	0.5%	0.5%
412	Maha Rat	119.1	21,781	22,217	23,280	0.2%	0.9%
413	Lal Bua Luang	215.7	25,933	29,478	31,268	1.3%	1.2%
414	Wang Noi	217.1	32,588	34,985	39,946	0.7%	2.7%
415	Sena	203.6	54,091	56,542	58,833	0.4%	0.8%
416	Uthai	188.3	30,726	34,473	36,198	1.2%	1.0%
	Province Total	2,547.6	588,701	631,285	668,611	0.7%	1.2%
<b>500</b>	<b>LOP BURI</b>						
501	Muang Lop Buri	569.2	188,181	227,801	245,656	1.9%	1.5%
502	Khok Samrong	1,169.6	129,872	118,350	117,145	-0.9%	-0.2%
503	Chai Badan	1,710.7	86,224	95,492	104,897	1.0%	1.9%
504	Tha Luang	503.2		20,914	22,157		1.2%
505	Tha Wung	244.4	45,448	49,899	49,759	0.9%	-0.1%
506	Ban Mi	569.4	78,296	80,549	84,919	0.3%	1.1%
507	Phallahana Nakhom	520.3	44,319	51,316	51,813	1.5%	0.2%
508	Sa Boet	893.1		20,651	44,245		16.5%
	Province Total	6,199.8	574,312	666,954	722,578	1.5%	1.6%
<b>600</b>	<b>SARA BURI</b>						
601	Muang Sara Buri	503.8	88,942	103,710	118,866	1.5%	2.8%
602	Kaeng Khoi	871.1	59,251	68,800	69,423	1.5%	0.2%
623	Don Phut	65.6	7,988	6,299	6,292	-2.3%	0.0%
604	Ban Mo	279.0	40,921	43,076	46,259	0.5%	1.4%
605	Phra Phuthabat	324.6	59,353	46,498	47,100	-2.4%	0.3%
606	Muak Lek	752.5	28,757	51,418	60,052	6.0%	3.2%
607	Wihan Daeng	228.8	27,340	28,485	31,245	0.4%	1.9%
608	Sao hal	125.1	25,926	26,300	25,498	0.1%	-0.6%
609	Nong Khae	293.8	58,427	78,505	75,736	2.7%	-0.2%
610	Nong Saeng	97.4	14,365	15,331	15,820	0.7%	0.6%
611	Nong Don	34.6	13,919	13,122	13,459	-0.6%	0.5%
	Province Total	3,576.5	425,189	479,544	509,750	1.2%	1.2%
	<b>Upper Central Total</b>	<b>16,597.2</b>	<b>2,323,666</b>	<b>2,575,052</b>	<b>2,738,990</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
	Share of UCR to the Nation		6.03%	5.27%	5.08%	-1.3%	
	BMR		5,457,511	7,686,871	8,292,009	3.5%	1.5%
	BMA		3,793,763	5,468,286	5,609,352	3.7%	0.5%
	Whole Nation		38,471,684	48,846,927	53,873,172	2.4%	2.0%

Source :  
Population Registration Division, Local Administration Department,  
Ministry of Interior

**Table A1-5: Percentage Distribution of Employed In-Migrants to the Bangkok Metropolis (June 1983 - May 1985) by Current Occupation and Former Occupation**

Current Occupation	Former Occupation of Migrants										
	All Employed Persons in the 1) Bangkok Metropolis	Total Employed In-migrants	Professional, Technical & Related Workers	Administrative Executive & Managerial Workers	Clerical Workers	Sales Workers	Farmers, Fishermen, Miners & Related Workers	Workers in Transport & Communication	Craftsmen, Production Workers & Laborers	Service Workers	Workers not Classifiable by Occ. & Unknown
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional Technical and Related Workers	6.8	1.7	74.3	13.4	3.5	-	0.4	-	-	-	-
Administration, Executive & Managerial Workers	6.3	0.6	3.8	72.5	-	-	0.1	-	0.5	1.3	-
Clerical Workers	12.1	2.6	-	-	71.8	2.8	0.9	-	-	-	-
Sales Workers	22.2	7.8	14.7	14.1	10.7	50.0	5.0	3.9	3.3	2.6	-
Farmers, Fishermen, Miners & Related Workers	5.4	1.2	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	1.6	-	-
Workers in Transport & Communication	7.7	4.4	-	-	3.5	5.6	4.1	68.1	3.3	1.3	14.4
Craftsmen, Production Workers & Laborers	27.9	45.2	3.6	-	7.0	23.1	48.1	28.0	79.9	6.6	-
Service Workers	11.2	36.3	3.6	-	3.5	18.5	40.1	-	11.4	88.2	7.0
Workers not Classifiable by Occupation & Unknown	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	78.6

1) Data on the employed persons of the Bangkok Metropolis by occupation are from the National Office, REPORT OF THE LABOR FORCE SURVEY, WHOLE KINGDOM, (ROUND 2) MAY, 1985.

**Table A1-6: Educational Career of Employed In-Migrants to the Bangkok Metropolis (June 1983 - May 1985)**

Level of Education	Total			Male			Female		
	Outside the Bangkok Metropolis 1)	Employed In-Migrants	In the Bangkok Metropolis 1)	Outside the Bangkok Metropolis 1)	Employed In-migrants	In the Bangkok Metropolis 1)	Outside the Bangkok Metropolis 1)	Employed In-migrants	In the Bangkok Metropolis 1)
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	7.1	1.4	4.1	5.1	1.1	2.4	9.7	1.5	6.3
Less than Completed Elementary	65.5	46.1	43.5	65.9	46.6	41.3	65.0	45.9	46.3
Completed Elementary	16.8	36.7	13.0	16.7	29.5	13.7	17.0	41.4	12.0
Completed Lower Secondary	4.6	7.0	11.8	5.9	9.4	14.8	3.0	5.4	8.0
Completed Upper Secondary	1.1	3.0	4.5	1.4	4.5	5.4	0.8	2.0	3.3
Completed Certificate of Vocational Education	1.6	2.2	8.7	1.8	3.8	8.4	1.3	1.2	9.1
Completed Diploma of Vocational Education or Equiv.	0.5	1.3	2.6	0.5	2.2	2.8	0.5	0.6	2.4
University (including Diploma)	0.6	1.0	8.1	0.6	1.7	8.4	0.5	0.4	7.7
Completed Tender Training	1.9	1.0	2.2	1.8	0.6	1.1	2.1	1.3	3.7
Completed Short Course Vocational	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.4
Others or Unknown	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.8	

1) Data on the employed persons of the Bangkok Metropolis and outside the Bangkok Metropolis are from the National Statistical Office, REPORT OF THE LABOR FORCE SURVEY, WHOLE KINGDOM, (ROUND 2) MAY, 1985.

**APPENDIX 2. LAND PRICES IN BANGKOK  
AND ITS ECONOMIC  
INFLUENCE AREAS, 1989**





## **APPENDIX 2. LAND PRICES IN BANGKOK AND ITS ECONOMIC INFLUENCE AREAS, 1989**

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Land prices in 1989 are listed up in this appendix to support the argument of urbanization in the main text. Table A2-1 shows the raw data by the Department of Land, Ministry of Interior, and Fig. A2-2 shows the relations between distance from Bangkok and land price by land use category and access to road. The distance is measured with the base point at a hypothetical center of Bangkok, namely, the democracy monument.

Table A2-1: Land Prices In 1989 (Department of Land)

NORTHERN AREA  
( Unit : 1,000 Bahts/rai )

DISTANCE from BMA	NAME OF PLACE	ROAD NO. (NEAR BY)	LAND PRICE BY CATEGORIES			
			Land in the agricultural area		Land in the urban area	
			roadside	off road	roadside	off road
10	Ban Thung Si Kan,(BKK)	1			20,000.0	4,800.0
27	Ban Klong Nung,(BKK)	1	300.0	80.0	2,000.0	700.0
38	Ban Phayom, (Pathum Thani)	1	100.0	25.0	450.0	100.0
58	Ban Hanira Fang Nua, (Ayutthaya)	32			550.0	240.0
88	Ban Nam Hak, (Ang Thong)	32	45.0	40.0	81.3	54.0
108	Ban Phu Khae, (Ang Thong)	1	45.0	40.0		
125	Ban Huan Pradu,(Saraburi)	1	40.0	12.0	100.0	40.0
78	Ban Hin Kong,(Saraburi)	1	45.0	8.5	350.0	100.0
100	Ban Taling Chan,(Saraburi)	2	30.0	8.0		
105	Ban Song Khon Tai,(Saraburi)	2	30.0	8.0		
45	Ban Bo Ta Lo,(Ayutthaya)	309	45.0	7.0		
120	Ban Nong Pho, (Lopburi)	21	16.0	6.0		
83	Ban Khok Daeng,(Ayutthaya)	329				
93	Khao Pong,(Sarsburi)	1	400.0	80.0		
63	Ban Khlong Sip,(Ayutthaya)	1	200.0	20.0		
10	Amphoe Pak Kret,(Nonthaburi)		3,200.0	800.0	7,200.0	1,200.0
10	Ban Khlong Maha Sawal	340	600.0	320.0	1,200.0	720.0
16	Ban Ton Chuak,(Nonthaburi)	340	1,000.0	400.0		
27	Ban Khlong Ta Chom,(Nonthaburi)	340	2,000.0	800.0	10,000.0	4,800.0
40	Ban Plai Khlong Bang Pha Si,(Pathum Thar	340	150.0	60.0		
62	Ban Nai Thum, (Ayutthya)	340	50.0	8.0		
77	Ban Bang Yi Hon,(Suphanburi)	340	40.0	20.0		
95	Suphanburi	340	20.0	10.0	160.0	30.0

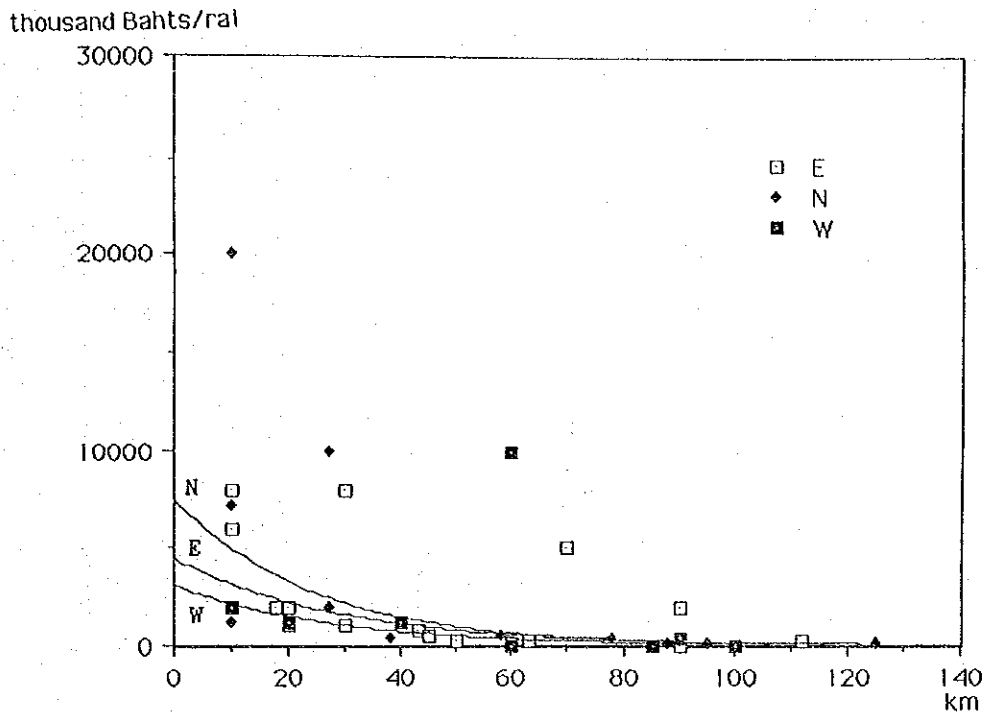
LAND PRICE 1989 Land Price WESTERN AREA  
( Unit : 1,000 Bahts/rai )

DISTANCE from BMA	NAME OF PLACE	ROAD NO. (NEAR BY)	LAND PRICE BY CATEGORIES			
			Land in the agricultural area		Land in the urban area	
			roadside	off road	roadside	off road
10	Ban Bang Rathuk,(Nakhon Pathom)	338	500	300		
20	Amphoe Sam Phran,(Nakhon Pathom)	338	500	65	1,200	600
30	Amphoe Nakhon Chaisi,(Nakhon Pathom) n	4	60	20		
40	Nakhon Pathom, (Nakhon Pathom)	4	350	17	1,200	30
60	Ban Ichang,(Ratchaburi)	4	70	40	12	7
85	Ratchaburi,(Ratchaburi)	4	12	8	50	16
100	Ban Nam Phung,(Ratchaburi)	4	16	10	60	30
60	Amphoe Ban Pong,(Ratchaburi)	323	300	80	10,000	2,000
90	Ban Wang Sala,(Kanchanaburi)	323	160	20	400	40
10	Amphoe Bang Khun Thian,(Samut Sakhon)	4	300	80	2,000	400
20	Ban Khlong Om Yai,(Samut Sakhon)	4	750	240		
10	Ban Khlong Bang Bon,(Samut Sakhon)	35	2,800	800		
20	Ban Khok Krabu,(Samut Sakhon)	35	500	50		
30	Bridge of Mae Nam Tha Chin,(Samut Sakhon)	35	800	200		
50	Ban Bang Bo,(Samut Sakhon)	35	120	40		
40	Ban Bang Si Khot,(Samut Sakhon)	35	200	100		

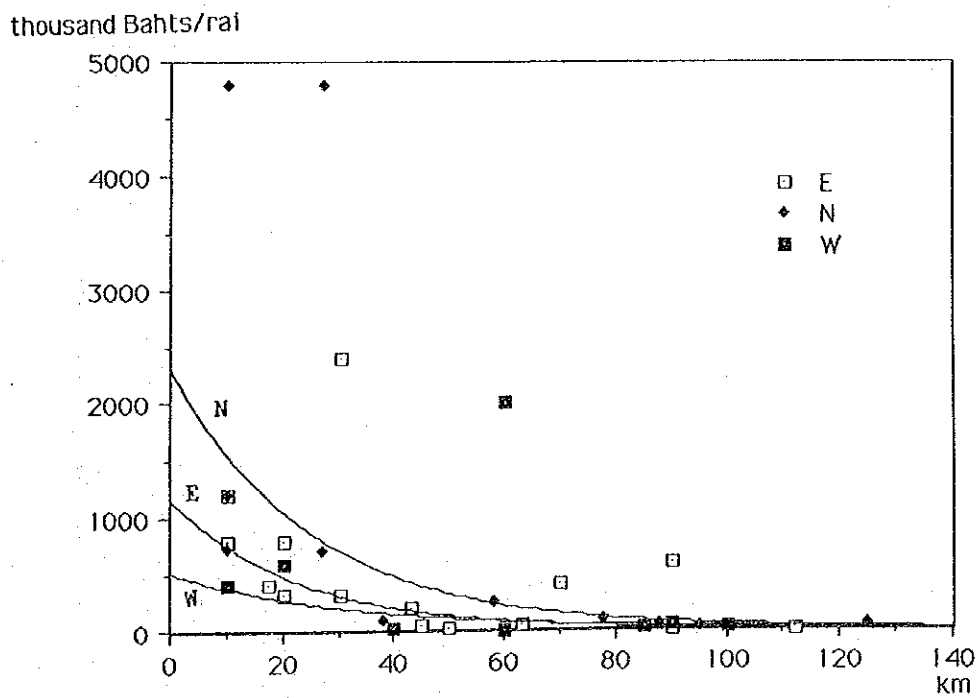
LAND PRICE 1989 Land Price EASTERN AREA  
( Unit : 1,000 Bahts/rai )

DISTANCE from BMA	NAME OF PLACE	ROAD NO. (NEAR BY)	LAND PRICE BY CATEGORIES			
			Land in the agricultural area		Land in the urban area	
			roadside	off road	roadside	off road
10	Samut Prakan,(Samut Prakan)	3	1,200	400	6,000	1,200
20	Ban Hua Lam Phu,(Samut Prakan)	3	480	120	1,000	320
30	Ban Ta Chia,(Samut Prakan)	3	800	280	1,000	320
40	Ban Khlong Dan,(Samut Prakan)	3	800	280		
60	Ban Khlong Hua Chak,(Samut Prakan)	3	2,800	720		
30	Khlong Pha Ong Chao Chaiyanuchit,(Samui	34	180	100		
10	Ban Khlong Salut,(Samut Prakan)	34	800	200	8,000	800
20	Ban Khlong Bang Krathiam,(Samut Prakan)	34	1,200	200	2,000	800
43	Ban Bang Samak,(Chachoengsao)	34	500	35	800	200
60	Ban Si Phalo,(Chachoengsao)	3	125	6	150	10
70	Chon Buri,(Chon Buri)	3	800	40	5,000	400
90	Amphoe Si Racha,(Chon Buri)	3	1,200	150	2,000	600
112	Amphoe Bang Lamung,(Chon Buri)	36	60	6	200	8
17.5	Ban B'Ang Chan (BKK)	304	400	320	2,000	400
30	THANON RAM INTHRA,(BKK)	304	2,000	400	8,000	2,400
40	Ban Khlong Song,(BKK)	304	30	8		
50	Ban Khlong Khwang,(Chachoengsao)	304	30	8	200	20
63	ChaChoengsao,(Chachoengsao)	304	30	8	300	50
90	Ban Sai Hai,(Chachoengsao)	304	70	25	10	2
45	Ban Khlong Prawal Buri Rom,(Chachoengsa	RURAL	150	20	500	50

**A2-2: Relations between Distance from Bangkok and Land Price by Land Use and Location Category**

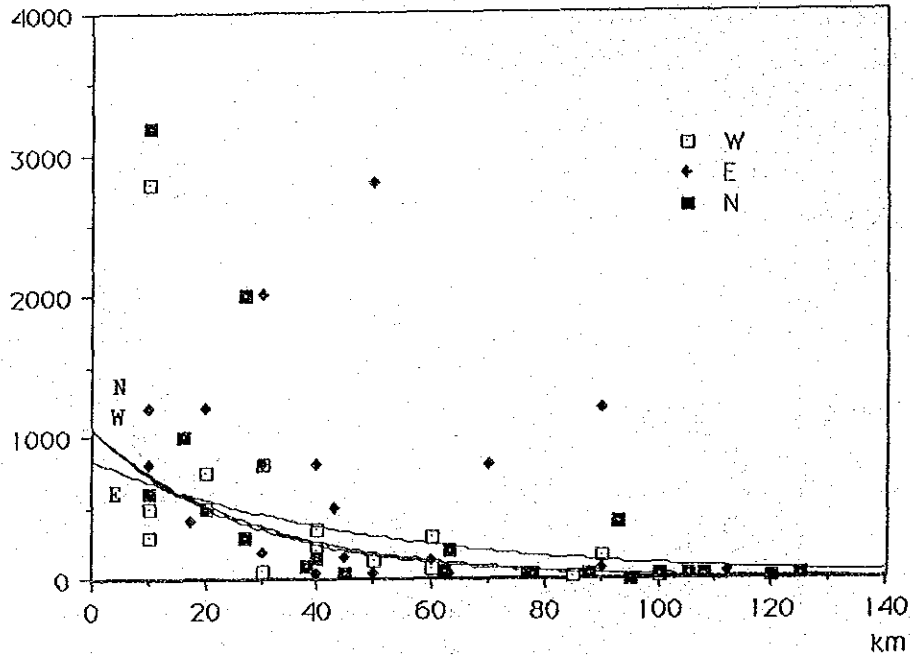


( 1 ) Urban Land Roadside



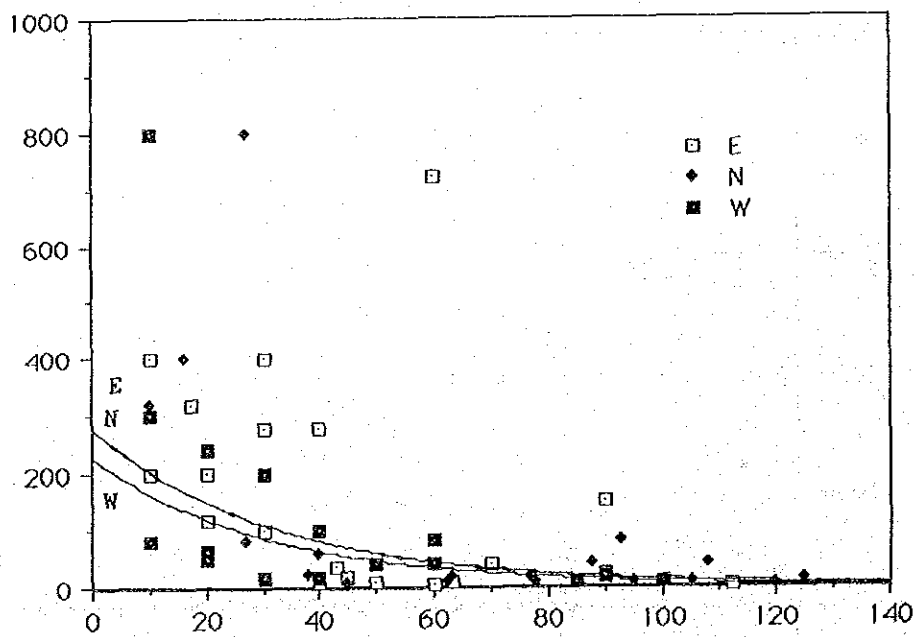
( 2 ) Urban Land Off-Road

thousand Bahts/rai



( 3 ) Agricultural Land Roadside

thousand Bahts/rai



( 4 ) Agricultural Land Off-Road