

City Report of Khon Kaen

Thotsaphon Wong-Asa

Chief, Subdivision of Natural Resources,
Natural Resources Section, Office of Public Works
Khon Kaen Municipality, Thailand

1. City in Brief

History

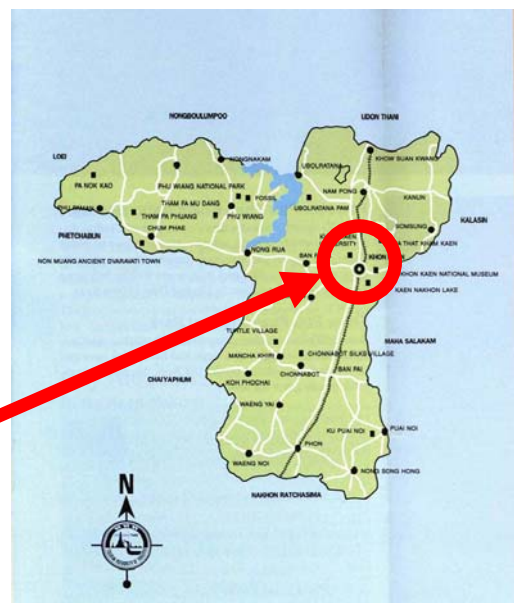
Khon kaen (KK.) is second – largest of the north – eastern provinces of Thailand. KK is located in the heart of the Khorat Plateau. The Chi River flows through this province. KK have area about 10,886 sq.km. (rank 15 th) and Population is 1,733,434 (rank 3rd).



Khon Kaen Province

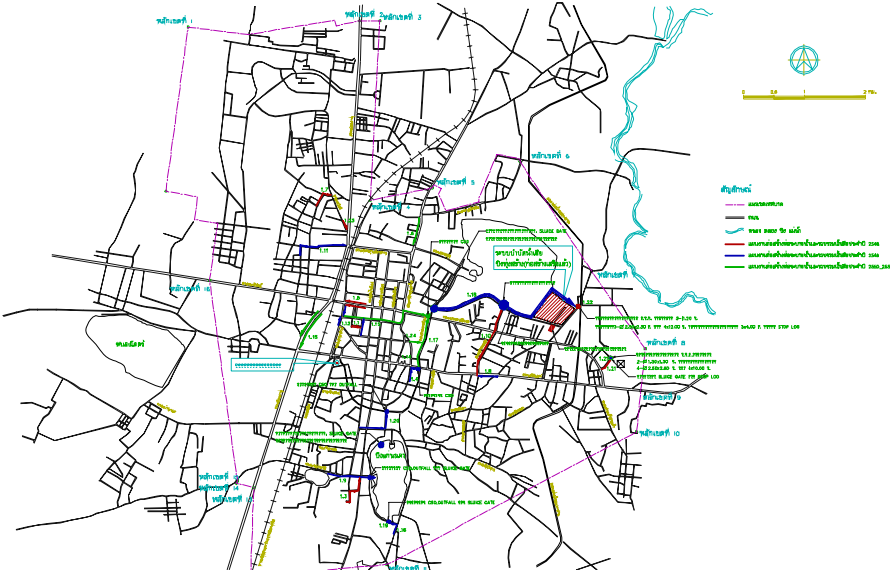
The first city of the area was established in 1783 when Rajakruluang settle there with 330 people. King Rama I made Rajakruluang the first governor of area when establishing tigher connections with the Isan area. The main city was move six times until in 1879 it reacher its modern location at Moug Kaw. KK became the administrative centre in the beginning of the 20 th century.

Moug Kaw or Khon Kaen Municipality



Location, Topography and Area

Khon Kaen Municipality (KKM) is located in Muang District, Khon Kaen Province. The Province is centrally located in the North-East Region of Thailand. The KKM is located on the plain at an altitude of between 150-200 m. The areas surrounding the plain to the north, west and south reaches 215 m. The total area of the KKM is 46 sq. kms. The average annual temperature is around 27oC and the average annual rainfall 1,244 mm. Both the geography and climate of the Region make it suitable for a wide range of crops, although it is occasionally susceptible to periods of both drought and flooding.



Economic

Economic growth in the KKM will continue throughout the plan period, the population generating this economic growth will increase at a slowly rate.

Table 1: KKM: GPP per Capita 1993-2004 (1998 fixed prices)

| | Bath | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995p | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2004 | |
| Percapita GPP | 53,912 | 57,584 | 59,868 | 57,154 | 55,197 | 51,734 | 50,526 | 49,424 | 56,137 | |

2. Urban Development

In the last several years, construction has restarted within the city, including the widening of Mitaprah Road on the West side of Khon Kaen (Highway 2 Bangkok-Nong Khai). The present population of the city is around 150,000. The government had endorsed Khon Kaen as the export center for trade into the Indo-China Region, but politics may play a role in preventing this. Laos and Vietnam have located consulate offices in the city to process visa applications. The city also hosts the largest university in the North East, Khon Kaen University.

It is also a good starting point for excursions into Laos and border visits to Cambodia. So KKM is central about economic, education, traffic etc in north – eastern Thailand.

2.1. Change in Area and Population

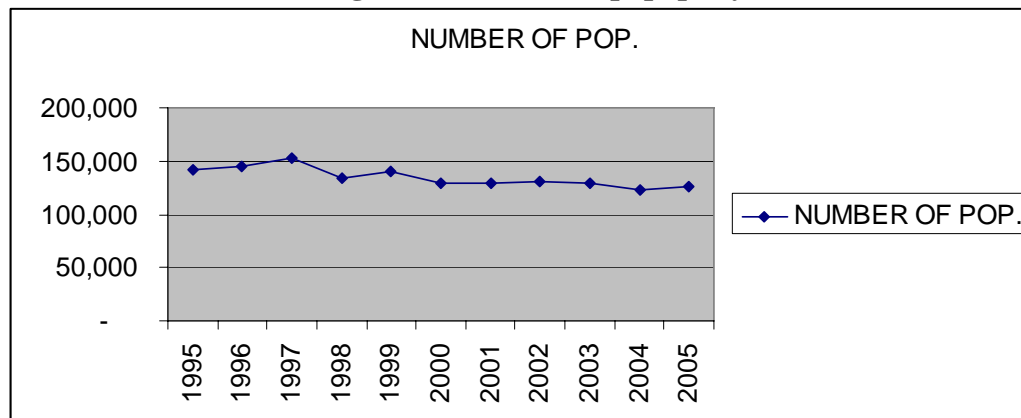
Table 2: Number of population, Births, Deaths, In-migrants, Out-migrants Rate of population change (from previous year) and Population density: 2005

| Number of population | | | Number of births | Number of deaths | Number of in-migrants | Number Of out-migrants | Population Density per sq.km. |
|----------------------|--------|--------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total | Male | Female | | | | | |
| 126,390 | 60,683 | 65,707 | 9,434 | 679 | 10,329 | 14,886 | 2,748 |

Table 3: Number of population, Population density and rate of population: 1995-2005

| year | population | density | rate |
|------|------------|---------------|--------|
| | | (per sq.km) | |
| 1995 | 141,011 | 3,065 | -1.49 |
| 1996 | 144,223 | 3,135 | 2.28 |
| 1997 | 152,601 | 3,317 | 5.81 |
| 1998 | 133,770 | 2,908 | -12.34 |
| 1999 | 139,445 | 3,031 | 4.24 |
| 2000 | 129,290 | 2,811 | -7.28 |
| 2001 | 129,579 | 2,817 | 0.22 |
| 2002 | 130,582 | 2,839 | 0.77 |
| 2003 | 128,795 | 2,800 | -1.37 |
| 2004 | 123,151 | 2,677 | -4.38 |
| 2005 | 126,390 | 2,748 | 2.63 |

Figure 1: Number of pop. per year.



Education facilities.

Higher Education: many regional and provincial education facilities are located in KKM. Follow institutions for higher education are located in KKM:

- 📖 Khon Kaen University
- 📖 Khon Kaen Police Academic School Region 4
- 📖 Khon Kaen Technology School
- 📖 Administration and Management School
- 📖 Khon Kaen Vocational Collage
- 📖 Phongpinyo Technology School
- 📖 Phumsith and Khon Kaen Commerce School
- 📖 Northeastern University
- 📖 North-eastern Technology School
- 📖 Non-Formal Education Center
- 📖 Khon Kaen Commerce School
- 📖 Khon Kean Public Heath College
- 📖 Khon Kaen Technical College
- 📖 Institute of Rajchamangkala Technology (Khon Kaen Campus)
- 📖 Asia College

Primary and secondary schools: about 100 primary and secondary schools are located in KKM. All larger communities in each TAO have primary schools while secondary schools are far apart. As there outside KKM is free choice for selection of schools, children can go to school in other TAO's than where they live.

Table 4: Number of students by grade: academic year 2005

| Municipality | Total | Grade | | |
|--------------|--------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| | | Pre-primary | Elementary | Secondary |
| Khon Kaen | 11,326 | 1,403 | 8,165 | 1,758 |

Source: Education Bureau, KKM

**Table 5: Number of students by grade and jurisdiction: academic year 2005
(Municipal school of KKM)**

| Jurisdiction | Total | Grade | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Pre-primary | Elementary | Secondary |
| Suan Sa-nuk | 2,614 | 263 | 2,351 | - |
| Wat Klang | 2,671 | 303 | 1,314 | 1,054 |
| Non Tun | 790 | 142 | 648 | - |
| Non Chai | 590 | 140 | 450 | - |
| Nong Yai | 1,219 | 72 | 748 | 399 |
| Nong Wlang | 423 | 65 | 358 | - |
| Non Nong Wat | 347 | 48 | 299 | - |
| Nong Khoo | 632 | 77 | 555 | - |
| Ban Toom | 372 | 71 | 301 | - |
| Sri Tan | 398 | 97 | 301 | - |
| Sam Liam | 1,168 | 125 | 738 | 305 |
| Total | 11,224 | 1,403 | 8,063 | 1,758 |

Source: Education Bureau, KKM

3. Organogram of the City Administration



Mr. Peeraphon Pattanapeeradej
 Mayor of Khon Kaen Municipality
 Khon Kaen, Thailand.

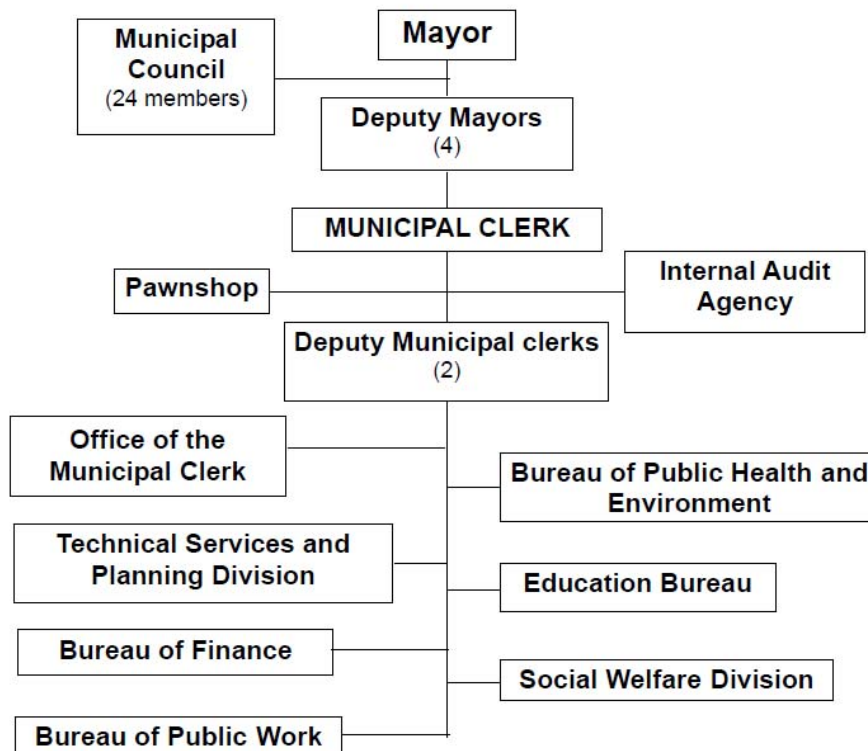
Thailand presently has five types of local self-government. Municipalities in Thailand were established by the Municipal Act (1953) to provide large urban with limited self-government. Municipalities comprise an elected council as the municipal legislative body and a mayor.

a) **The Municipal Council:** reviews and approves the annual budget and passes municipal ordinances. The number of Council members varies from 12 to 24 depending on the category of municipality. Khon Kaen as a City Municipality has 24.

b) **Mayor:** determines policies, present ordinances and recommendations to the Council, and supervises the operations of the municipality and its employees. The Mayor appointed deputy mayor. KKM has four.

Each municipality has a municipal clerk (city manager), possibly aided by one or two deputy municipal clerks (KKM has two), to administer its activities which are handled through a number of specific divisions. The number of divisions is determined by municipal class and total annual revenue.

Figure 2: Khon Kaen Municipality Administrative Structure



4. Sources of Revenue

Most municipal government revenue comes from central government, either as a part share of tax collections or as general or specific purpose grants.

Municipal governments collect two forms of property tax, a signboard tax, slaughterhouse tax and various fees. A limited amount of additional revenue is generated from municipal enterprises such as markets and pawnshops.

Table 6: Sources of Revenue. 2004 - 2006

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Tax. | 317,722,231 | 266,617,000 | 344,737,000 |
| Various Fee | 23,241,401 | 27,132,000 | 27,746,000 |
| Property Rent | 6,734,786 | 17,950,650 | 21,469,210 |
| Pawnshop | 2,407,140 | 6,600,000 | 10,506,900 |
| Subsidy | 67,321,235 | 65,339,500 | 82,312,000 |
| Others | 16,620,603 | 9,602,000 | 19,646,100 |
| Total | 434,047,396 | 393,241,150 | 506,417,210 |

Figure 3: Sources of Revenue. < 2006>

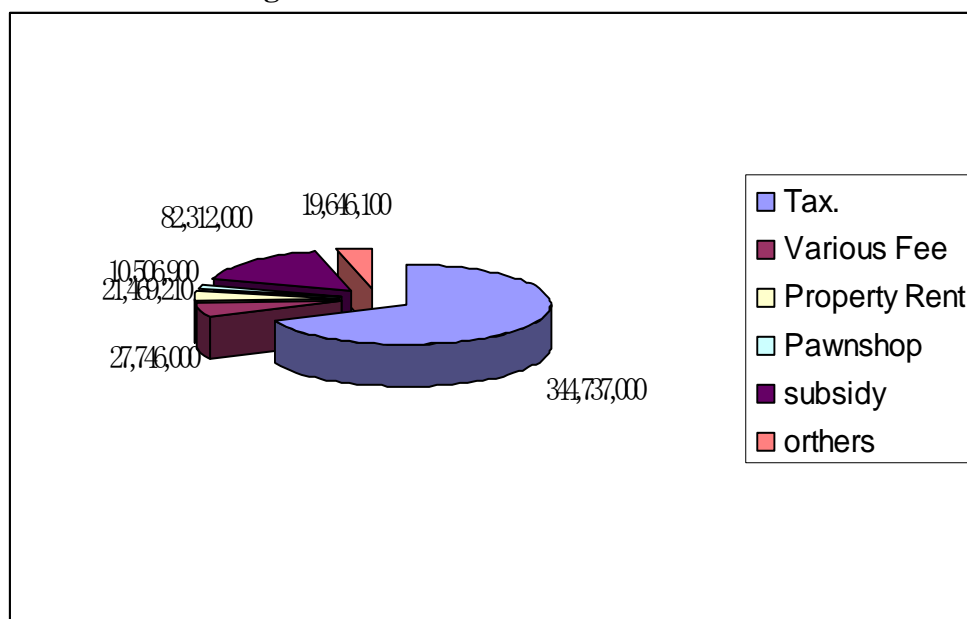
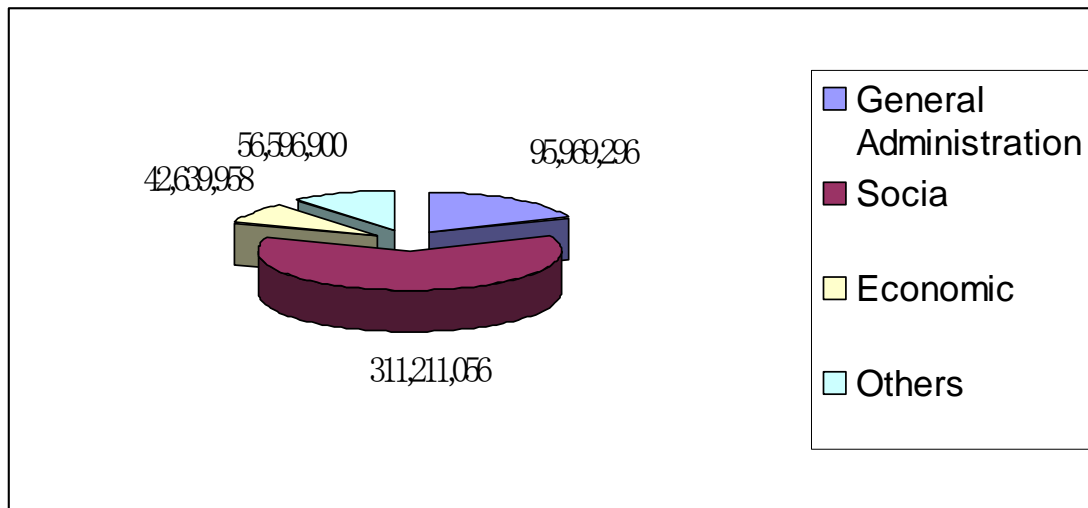


Table 7: Distribution of Expenditure

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| General Administration | 50,385,595 | 71,088,320 | 95,969,296 |
| Social | 198,995,652 | 264,437,730 | 311,211,056 |
| Economic | 45,547,429 | 18,658,100 | 42,639,958 |
| Others | 24,835,580 | 39,057,000 | 56,596,900 |
| Total | 319,764,256 | 393,241,150 | 506,417,210 |

Figure 4: Distribution of Expenditure 2006



5. Problems and Issues of the City

. In The present, the price of Diesel fuel has more than 100 % from 3 years ago. KKM office use diesel fuel for any machine about 1,200 lite per day or 840 dollar per day. So we find some energy instead Diesel fuel. Biodiesel is used for alternative energy.

In this program, KKM is interesting the used vegetable oil and animal-based oil were subject to produce bio-diesel to use in machinery of Khon Kaen municipality. According to the data on the used oil of respondents representing home-based oil users, it was found that the municipality could collect the used oil as much as 251,822 liters/year equally 839 liters/day. The commercial action was taken into consideration from return on investment, breakeven point, effect to environmental, and health of the Khon Kaen residents will be considered to answer.