

Mahidol Population Gazette

Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University

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Population of Thailand, 2014

Estimated Population at Midyear 2014 (1st July)

1.	Total Population	64,871,000
2.	Population by Sex	
	Male	31,542,000
	Female	33,329,000
3.	Population by Area of Residence	
	Population in urban areas (population living in all types of municipal areas)	30,325,000
	Population in rural areas (population living outside urban areas)	34,546,000
4.	Population by Region	
	Bangkok Metropolis	7,980,000
	Central (excluding Bangkok Metropolis)	18,142,000
	Northern	11,313,000
	Northeastern	18,666,000
_	Southern	8,770,000
5.	Population by Age Group	44.054.000
	Children (under 15 years)	11,954,000
	Labor force (15 – 59 years)	42,989,000
	Elderly (60 years and over)	9,928,000
	Elderly (65 years and over)	6,647,000
	Pre-school ages (0 – 5 years)	4,487,000
	School ages (6 – 21 years)	13,875,000 17,263,000
6.	Women of reproductive ages (15 – 49 years) Vital Rates	17,263,000
0.	Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	11.5
	Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	7.9
	Natural growth rate (percent)	0.4
	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.9
	Child (under 5) mortality ratio (per 1,000 live births)	17.9
7.	Life Expectancy at Birth (average number of years a person could expect to live after birth)	17.0
	Male	71.3
	Female	78.2
8.	Life Expectancy at Sixty (average number of years a person could expect to live after age sixty)	
	Male	20.0
	Female	23.2
9.	Life Expectancy at Sixty-five (average number of years a person could expect to live after age six	
	Male	16.4
	Female	19.2
10.	Total Fertility Rate (average number of children a woman would have during her reproductive year	rs) 1.6
11.	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (percent)	79.6
12.	Aging Index 2014	
	Whole Kingdom	83
	Lowest index province : Narathiwat	40
	Highest index province : Lampang	144

IPSR publishes the "Mahidol Population Gazette" in January annually in both Thai and English versions to disseminate estimated population indicators. All figures are updated each year based on the most recent information available. Therefore, the data in the "Mahidol Population Gazette" of different years should not be analyzed to determine population trends.

Sources of data

- Report on the Reproductive Health Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.
- Population and Housing Census 2010, National Statistical Office.
- Population Projections for Thailand 2010-2040 by the Population Projection Working Group, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board.

Notes on data

- Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 population): Number of births in one year divided by midyear population and multiplied by 1,000.
- Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population): Number of deaths in one year divided by midyear population and multiplied by 1,000.
- Natural Growth Rate (percent): Number of births minus number of deaths divided by midyear population and multiplied by 100.
- Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births): Number of deaths of infants under age 1 in one year divided by total live births in that year and multiplied by 1,000.
- Child (under 5) Mortality Ratio (per 1,000 live births): Number of deaths of children under age 5 in one year divided by total live births in that year and multiplied by 1,000.
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR): Average number of children a woman would have throughout her reproductive years, calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates of women of reproductive age.
- Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: Percent of currently married women age 15 49 using contraception.
- Aging Index: Ratio of population age 60 years and over to population age under 15 years 100 persons.



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Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University Salaya, Phutthamonthon 4, Nakhonpathom 73170 Thailand.
Tel. 66-2-441-0201, 66-2-441-9666 Fax: 66-2-441-9333
E-mail: directpr@mahidol.ac.th
Website: www.ipsr.mahidol.ac.th

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