

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report on The Survey of Population Change in 2005 - 2006 presents data of the first round only. From the results of the Survey in July 2005, demographic characteristics, socio-economic and living conditions are shown. Results obtained are briefly summarized as follows.

Population Distribution

Current population in Thailand is approximately 64.8 millions, people at present, approximately 31.9 millions is male and 32.9 is female. A majority (69.9 percent) of population resided in non-municipal area, while 30.1 percent resided in the municipal area. Among the population resided in municipal area, about 34.8 percent live in Bangkok. Comparing the population living in different regions, the Northeastern Region is apparently the most populated region. About 33.8 percent of total national population live in this region followed by the Central Region (Excluding Bangkok), the Northern Region, the Southern Region and Bangkok in which approximately 24.1, 18.0, 13.6 and 10.5 percent are located respectively.

The overall population density of Thailand was about 126 persons per square kilometer. The Bangkok has the highest population density of approximately 4,332 persons per square kilometer. As the Northern, of which the population density was the lowest which is about 69 persons per square kilometer.

Population structure of Thailand are transitionally change to the structure of the old population. The bottom of population Pyramids was narrow while the top became wider. The proportion of old female was higher than old male

According to the sex ratio which is defined as the number of males per 100 females. In the year 2000, sex ratio was about 97.0 and decreasing slowly to 96.7 in 2005, this had indicated that the number of female population was slightly increased over the male population, because of female expectancy of life at birth is normally higher than male.

When comparing the sex ratio by region, it was found that all regions has the sex ratio of less than 100, the highest of sex ratio was at Northeastern region which is approximately about 98.8 followed by the Northern (97.8), the Southern (97.6), the Central (95.7) and Bangkok (89.3) respectively. Sex ratio of non-municipal areas was higher than that municipal area (98.7 and 92.1 respectively).

The population of youth in which their age are lesser than 15 years old is approximately 14.9 millions (23.0 percent), the working age group population (15-59 years old) is about 43.2 millions (66.7 percent) while the old population (60 years and over) is about 6.7 millions (10.3 percent). When comparing these three age groups for the previous 5 years, the proportion of the old population is increasing from 9.5 percent in 2000 to 10.3 percent in 2005, and the working age group population is also increasing from 66.1 percent in 2000 to 66.7 percent in 2005, however young population is largely decline from 27.9 percent in 1995 to 23.0 percent in 2005.

Changing of the age structure would affected to the dependency ratio. The proportion of working age group which increased from 66.1 in 2000 to 66.7 in 2005 share to look after the young and old population. When considering total dependency ratio, the reduction which occurred in 2000 of 51.2 to 49.9 percent in 2005, reflected to the fact that every 100 persons in the productive age supported approximately 50 dependents.

The result of this survey also showed that the average number of children ever born per ever-married women aged 15-49 years was 1.81, and average number of living children was 1.76. These results had decrease from the year 2000. It can be stated that the total fertility in Thailand was decreased up to the point lower than the replacement level, the tendency of the total fertility of the country will be decreased more and more in the future until reaching the critical level which may affected the socio-economic condition of the nation. Among other factors, contraception play an important role in lowering fertility.

Social characteristics

The 6 years of aged population and over which accounted for 59.0 millions or approximately 95.7 percent of those finished their schooling. Among the educated persons, 61.4 percent completed the lower and elementary level, 24.5 percent completed secondary level and 9.5 percent completed higher education level. The proportion of female completed higher education was higher than male (9.9 percent for female and 9.0 percent for male). Considering this fact at the regional level, population in the Northern region had the highest percentage of non attending school.

Regarding the marital status of population, it was found that more than half of the total population of 13 years of aged and over were currently married (63.8 percent), about 66.5 percent of those registered, and the rest was non registered (33.5 percent), widowed, divorced, separated (9.3 percent) and single (26.6 percent).

Up to the point lower than the replacement level, this, tendency of the total fertility will be decreased mere and were in the future.

Economical characteristics

The population aged of 15 years and over who were employed last year was about 73.0 percent, Considering the different sector of employed persons, most employed persons were engaged in agricultural sector such as farming and forestry which accounted for 43.1 percent of total employed, followed by wholesale and retail trade, merchants, repaired of motor vehicles motorcycles and personal and household goods (14.5 percent), and also manufacturing sector (13.9 percent). Most of the working status of employed persons were privately employee (35.4 percent), followed by own account worker (29.8 percent), unpaid family worker (22.5 percent). The employed persons residing in the municipal area were privately employee while employed persons residing in non-municipal area were own account worker.

Living condition

Current household in Thailand is approximately 17.9 millions, average household size 3.6 persons. Mostly 98.4 percent of houses was made permanent materials. About 82.4 percent of household with ownership. The proportion of house owner of living quarter in non-municipal area was higher than those of the municipal area. Considering safe drinking water, most of the households had safe drinking water (89.9 percent), sanitary type of toilet (99.0 percent), and electricity (99.4 percent).

Conclusion

This results indicated the change in population structure, socio-economic and living condition of population at the regional and the national levels of Thailand. Figures which are shown reflected the change in five years based on population and housing census started from the year 2000. Result of the survey of Population change will be useful for policy maker, the planer, academic and other user who will be involving in value added policy and action of the country.

Key indicators of demographic, socio-economic, and households, 2005

Items	Whole kingdom	Municipal area	Non-municipal area
Demographic Characteristics			
Number of population (In thousands)			
Total	64,758.5	19,522.7	45,235.8
Male	31,832.9	9,357.4	22,475.5
Female	32,925.6	10,165.3	22,760.3
Sex ratio (Male : Female 100 persons)	96.7	92.1	98.7
Median age (years)	30.9	31.4	30.7
Population density (Population per square kilometer)	126.2	1,507.5	90.4
Age Structure			
0-14 years (%)	23.0	20.6	24.0
15-59 years (%)	66.7	69.7	65.4
60 years and over (%)	10.3	9.7	10.6
Age dependency ratio (per 100 adults 15-59 years)			
Total	49.9	43.5	52.8
0-14 years	34.4	29.6	36.6
60 years and over	15.5	13.9	16.2
Female household heads (%)	28.3	31.8	26.6
Household heads of the elderly (60 years and over) (%)	58.8	57.2	59.4
Fertility			
Fertility (of ever-married women age 15-49 years)			
Mean number of children ever born per ever-married women	1.81	1.62	1.88
Mean number of living children per ever-married women	1.76	1.60	1.83
Contraception rate			
Currently married women aged 15-49 years	73.9	70.4	75.3
Single women aged 15-49 years	1.0	1.0	1.0
Social characteristics			
Literacy rate of population aged 15 - 24 years			
Total	98.1	98.6	97.8
Male	98.2	98.7	98.0
Female	97.9	98.4	97.6

Key indicators of demographic, socio-economic, and households, 2005 (Contd.)

Items	Whole kingdom	Municipal area	Non-municipal area
Literacy rate female by male (aged 15-24 years)	0.96	1.01	0.94
Literacy rate female by male (aged 40 years and over)	1.03	1.11	1.01
Education attainment (%)			
Elementary level and lower	61.4	57.8	67.3
Secondary level	24.5	29.9	22.1
Higher education	9.5	18.3	5.6
The proportion of single			
Female of aged 35 years and over	20.8	25.5	17.5
Male of aged 35 years and over	12.0	15.5	10.3
Economic characteristics			
Employed of aged 15 years and over (%)	73.0	68.2	75.1
Unemployed of aged 15 years and over (%)	27.0	31.8	24.9
Industry			
Agricultural section (%)	43.0	9.5	56.6
Work status (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employer	3.9	4.5	3.7
Own account worker	29.9	24.3	32.1
Unpaid family worker	22.5	11.9	26.9
Government employee	7.3	11.3	5.7
Government enterprise employee	0.8	1.8	0.4
Private employee	35.5	46.1	31.1
Members of producer's cooperatives	0.1	0.1	0.1
Housing characteristics			
Number of private household (In thousands)	17,898.5	5,629.7	12,268.8
Average household size	3.6	3.5	3.7
Household with ownership (%) ^{1/}	82.4	63.7	91.0
Proportion of population having secure tenure ^{2/}	93.8	90.7	95.3
Houses in non-permanent materials (%) ^{3/}	1.6	0.8	1.9
Households with safe drinking water (%) ^{4/}	89.9	96.3	87.0
Households with sanitation (%) ^{5/}	98.9	99.6	98.6
Households with Electricity	99.4	99.8	99.2

^{1/} Ownership includes owner or hire purchaser

^{2/} Ownership, hire purchaser, or rent

^{3/} Non-permanent materials include local materials and waste or reused materials.

^{4/} Safe drinking water includes bottled drinking water, tap water, rain water or private well.

^{5/} Sanitary types of toilet include flush latrine or moulded bucket latrine.