

## CHAPTER 3

### SUMMARY

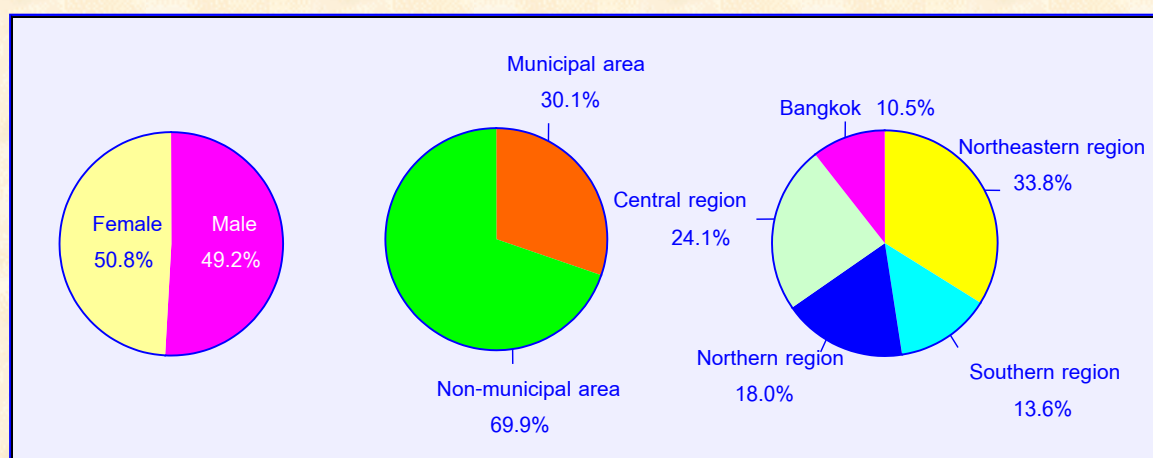
The result of the survey of Population Change in 2005 - 2006 which presents informations obtained on the first round are reported. From the results of the survey conducted in July 2005, demographic characteristics, socio-economic and living condition are presented. The result of the survey revealed certain important finding which are summarized as follows :

#### 3.1 Demographic Characteristics (Figure A)

##### 3.1.1 Population Distribution

The current population in Thailand is approximately 64.8 millions people, about 31.9 millions is male and 32.9 is female. A majority (69.9 percent) of population resided in non-municipal area, and thus 30.1 percent resided in municipal area. Out of the population resided in municipal area, about 34.8 percent live in Bangkok. In comparison of population among regions, apparently, the Northeastern region was the most populated region. About 33.8 percent of total population live in Northeastern 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 (Figure A).

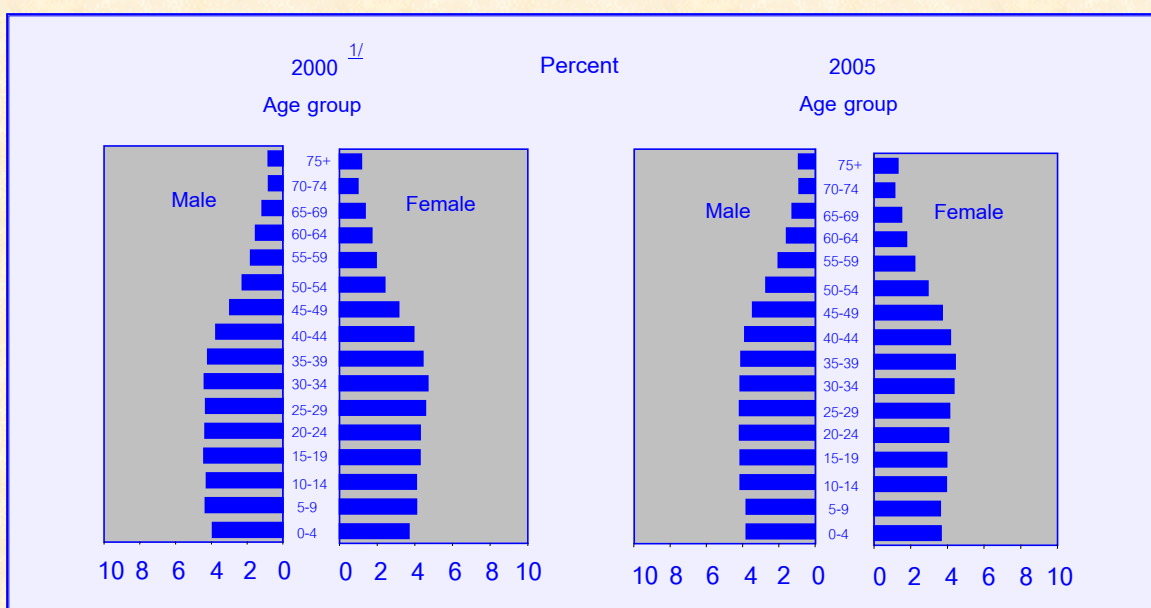
Figure A Percentage of population as of July 2005 by sex, region, and area



### 3.1.2 Population Density (Figure B)

The land area of Thailand is about 513,120 square kilometer. The overall population density was approximately 126 persons per square kilometer, this figure has increased about 5.9 percent more than that of last 5 years. Bangkok had the highest population density about 4,332 persons per square kilometer. When comparing the population density among regions, with the exception of the Bangkok, the Central region had the highest population density of about 153 persons per square kilometer, followed by the Northeastern, the Southern and the Northern, of which the population density was the lowest (69 persons per square kilometer).

Figure B Percentage of population by age group, sex and area, in the year 2000 and 2005



1/ The 2000 population and housing census, National Statistical Office

### 3.1.3 Age and Sex Structure

#### 1. Sex Ratio

Structure of population Thailand composes of old population. The bottom of population Pyramid became narrower while the top was wider. As the population compose of older people, the proportion of old female was higher than old male.

As regards to the sex ratio which is defined as the number of males per 100 females, it was found that in 2000, the sex ratio was approximately 97.0 and decrease to 96.7 in 2005, this has indicated that the number of female population was slightly higher than those of male population, because the female expectancy of life at birth is higher than male.

Comparing the sex ratio by region, it was found that the sex ratio of all region was lower than 100, the highest number of sex ratio was in the Northeastern region, about 98.8 followed by the Northern region (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 of municipal area (98.7 and 92.1 respectively).

**Table A Number and percentage of population, sex ratio and population density by region and area, 2005**

Region	Number of population <sup>1/</sup> (In thousands)			Percentage of population			Sex ratio	Population density (Population per square kilometer)
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
Whole kingdom	64,758.5	31,832.9	32,925.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.7	126.2
Municipal area	195,227.0	9,357.4	10,165.3	30.1	29.4	30.9	92.1	1,507.5
Non-municipal area	45,235.8	22,475.5	22,760.3	69.9	70.6	69.1	98.7	90.4
Bangkok	6,796.0	3,206.0	3,590.0	10.5	10.1	10.9	89.3	4,332.2
Central region (Excluding Bangkok)	15,631.6	7,642.4	7,989.2	24.1	24.0	24.3	95.7	152.7
Northern region	11,641.0	5,755.6	5,885.5	18.0	18.1	17.9	97.8	68.6
Northeastern region	21,902.1	10,887.5	11,014.6	33.8	34.2	33.5	98.8	129.7
Southern region	8,787.8	4,341.4	4,446.4	13.6	13.6	13.5	97.6	124.3

1/ base on the projection of July, 2005 as estimated from base population and housing census, 2000

## 2. Aging Structure

The old population (60 years and over) was approximately 6.7 millions or 10.3 percent of the total population. Three groups of old population were the beginning (60-69 years), moderately old (70-79 years), and the very old (80 years and over). It was indicated that 59.2 percent belong to the beginning old, 31.6 percent was moderately old, and 9.2 percent was the very old one. The proportion of female was more than male in aged group of 70-79 and 80-89 years old. When considering the number of old population, it was found that the number of female were nearly double higher than that male in all age group. There were 8,098 persons at the age of 100 years and over, compose of 5,330 females and 2,768 males elderly. The government and also other related organizations should be interesting in these age groups in pattern of their daily living, both physical and mental status.

**Table B Number and percentage of population aged 60 years and over by age groups and sex, 2005**

Elderly	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,693,070	3,006,034	3,687,036	100.0	100.0	100.0
60 – 69	3,961,727	1,841,702	2,120,025	59.2	61.3	57.5
70 – 79	2,113,827	923,021	1,190,806	31.6	30.7	32.3
80 – 89	529,226	210,290	318,936	7.9	7.0	8.7
90 – 99	80,192	28,253	51,939	1.2	0.9	1.4
100 years and over	8,098	2,768	5,330	0.1	0.1	0.1

### 3. Dependency Ratio

The population structure by age of Thailand is skewing towards the Aging population structure meaning that the proportion of the elderly is increasing more and more while the younger population is decreasing. At present, the current population of the country is 64.8 millions in July, 2005. The younger population which age less than 15 years old was 14.9 millions (23.0 percent), the working age group population (15-59 years old) was 43.2 millions (66.7 percent), and the old population (60 years and over) was 6.7 millions (10.3 percent). When comparing these three age groups to the last 5 years, the proportion of the old population is increasing from 9.5 percent in 2000 to 10.3 percent in 2005, and working age group population is also increasing from 66.1 percent in 2000 to 66.7 percent in 2005, while the young population is largely declined from 27.9 percent in 1995 to 23.0 percent in 2005. This situation showed the demographic dividend pattern, when the working age group population has been increasing more and more unit 2009.

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

Even though the child dependency ratio sharply declined from 36.8 percent in 2000 to 34.4 percent in 2005, while the old dependency ratio modestly increased from 14.4 percent in 2000 to 15.5 percent in 2005. Because of the proportion of old population which increased more and more followed by the increase in life expectancy at birth.

**Table C Age structure, dependency ratio by region, and area in 2000 and 2005**

Items	Whole kingdom			Region				
	Total	Municipal area	Non-municipal	Bangkok	Central	Northern	Northeast	Southern
<b>2000</b>								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number (In theosands)	60,916.4	18,972.3	41,944.1	6,355.1	14,215.5	11,433.1	20,825.3	8,087.5
Age group (%)								
0-14 years	24.4	20.4	26.2	17.5	22.2	23.4	27.1	27.9
15-59 years	66.1	70.7	64.0	74.6	67.9	65.4	64.1	62.6
60 years and over	9.5	8.9	9.8	7.9	9.9	11.2	8.8	9.5
Age dependency ratio (%)								
(By 15-59 years)								
Total	51.2	41.4	56.1	34.1	47.3	52.9	56.0	59.7
0-14 years	36.8	28.9	40.8	23.5	32.7	35.8	42.3	44.5
60 years and over	14.4	12.5	15.3	10.6	14.6	17.1	13.7	15.2
<b>2005</b>								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number (In theosands)	64,758.5	19,522.7	45,235.8	6,796.0	15,631.6	11,641.0	21,902.1	8,787.8
Age group (%)								
0-14 years	23.0	20.6	24.0	17.2	20.5	22.0	25.7	26.2
15-59 years	66.7	69.7	65.4	73.9	69.3	65.8	64.2	64.0
60 years and over	10.3	9.7	10.6	8.9	10.2	12.2	10.1	9.8
Age dependency ratio (%)								
(By 15-59 years)								
Total	49.9	43.5	52.8	35.2	44.3	51.9	55.8	56.3
0-14 years	34.4	29.6	36.6	23.2	29.6	33.4	40.1	40.9
60 years and over	15.5	13.9	16.2	12.0	14.7	18.5	15.7	15.4

$$\text{Total dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of population aged 0-14 years and 60 years and over}}{\text{Number of population aged 15-59 years}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Child dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of population aged 0-14 years}}{\text{Number of population aged 15-59 years}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Old dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of population aged 60 years and over}}{\text{Number of population aged 15-59 years}} \times 100$$

#### 4. Age and sex of household heads (Table D)

The results of this survey indicated that in 2005 among 17.9 millions households, of these, 71.7 percent was male head and 28.3 percent was female head (see statistical table C, for the whole kingdom). The highest percentage of household heads was found to be in the 35-49 years age group of 37.5 percent, followed by the 60 years and over which was 23.8 percent. The pattern of household heads differed from the previous 5 years. The proportion of household heads in 2005 of the two age groups were higher than that in the year 2000 (aged 50-59, and the age group of 60 year and over) while it was lower in the aged of below 49 years. Due to the fact that Thai society still respect the elderly and long life people, therefore, the proportion of older household heads was affected to be higher than that in the past.

Considering sex and age of household heads, it was found that in the year 2005, the highest proportion of the household heads was the 35-49 years age group of both sexes. Female household heads aged 60 and more accounted for 31.2 percent which was higher than that of the males.

When considering the household heads of the elderly, it was found that about 6.7 millions were the elderly and more than half of the elderly were household heads (58.8 percent.). (Indicator table, 2005)

Table D Percentage of household heads in private household by age group, and sex, in 2000 and 2005

Age group	Percentage of household heads					
	2000			2005		
	Total	Male	Femele	Total	Male	Femele
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 20	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.1
20-34	20.7	21.4	18.9	17.4	18.1	15.6
35-49	38.8	41.6	30.8	37.5	39.6	32.4
50-59	18.2	18.2	18.3	20.5	20.8	19.7
60 years and over	21.5	18.2	30.7	23.8	20.8	31.2

### 3.1.4 Fertility (Figure C)

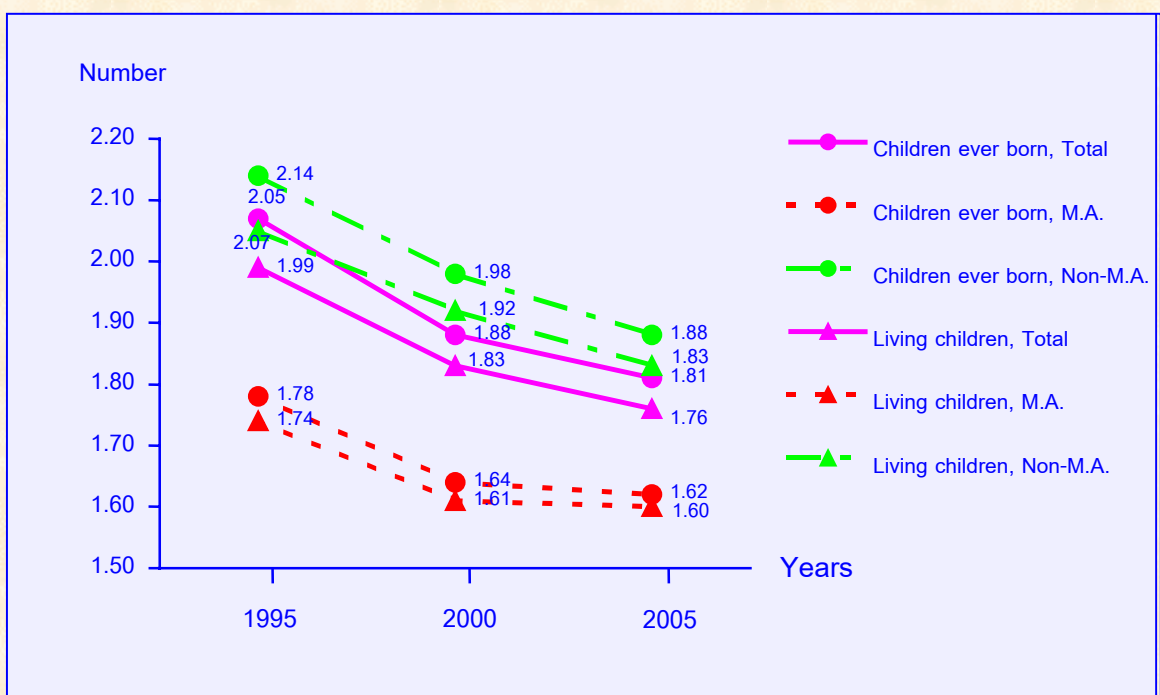
#### 1. Children ever born and living children

The results of this survey 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 figure was lower than of those of and there was a tendency of further decreasing. It can be stated that the total fertility of Thailand was decreasing and the trend of total fertility in Thailand will be decreasing further in the future under replacement level fertility. If it is ever decreasing, it would affect the socio-economic status of the nation and also family institute, because of the delay in marriage, single status, and highly divorced rate, in addition, contraception rate trend to be very high.

It was also found that the average number of children ever born and living children were decline in both municipal and non-municipal areas and in every region except Bangkok.

The cumulative fertility was decreasing in every region, except in Bangkok the cumulative fertility in Bangkok was modestly increased in 2005. Results from statistic table 6 showed that, in Bangkok, the average number of children ever born per ever married women aged 15-49 years increased from 1.51 children in 2000 to 1.55 children in 2005. Considering the fertility in the Southern region, it revealed that the cumulative fertility was slightly decreased but remained in replacement level fertility. Average number of children ever born per ever married women aged 15-49 years was 2.10 in 2005. (statistic table 6 for the southern)

Figure C Average number of children ever born and living children of ever-married women age 15-49 years, by area, 1995, 2000 and 2005



## 2. Contraception (Table E)

Contraception is found to be the very importance factor affecting the level of fertility. The results of this survey showed that in 2005, about 73.9 percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years practiced at least one kind of contraception, oral pill was the most popular current method of contraception of 31.3 percent, followed by female sterilization which was 25.0 percent, injection 12.5 percent, intra-uterine device (IUD) 1.1 percent, and others method accounted for less than 1.0 percent (Table E).

Considering the contraceptive method of currently married, it revealed that three popular current methods of contraception were oral pills, female sterilization and injection in both municipal and non-municipal areas, and in every region. The proportion of practiced condom method was popular in municipal area more than those of non-municipal area while in non-municipal area, the IUD practiced was found to be higher than those of the municipal areas.

This is the first time of the survey of population change in which the questions dealt specifically to single female with regard to the contraception practices.

Statistic table showed that single women aged 15-49 years practiced contraception approximately 1.0 percent, oral pills was the most popular current method of contraception, excluding those which practiced contraception but did not give the response about the method used (Statistic table E for the Whole kingdom).

Table E Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years by contraceptive method, area and region, 2005

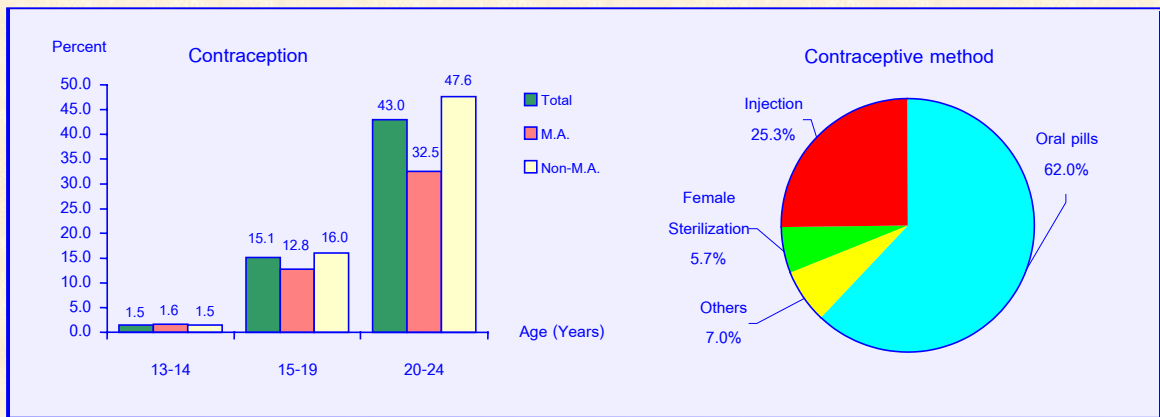
Contraceptive method	Whole kingdom			Region				
	Total	Municipal area	Non-municipal area	Bangkok	Central	Northern	Northeastern	Southern
Currently married women aged 15-49 <sup>1/</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No contraception	26.1	29.6	24.7	34.5	25.5	20.6	23.0	39.2
Contraception	73.9	70.4	75.3	65.5	74.5	79.4	77.0	60.8
Oral pills	31.3	32.9	30.7	35.6	35.0	30.7	27.6	29.3
Emergency	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
Injection	12.5	7.4	14.5	4.5	11.3	19.3	12.6	10.0
Norplant	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5
IUD	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.8	1.5
Condom	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.2
Female sterilization	25.0	24.0	25.4	4.7	23.5	24.8	32.0	14.8
Male Sterilization	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.5
Count period	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.4
Others	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
Unknown method	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9

<sup>1/</sup> Excluding unknown contraception



Considering the contraceptive method for teenager female group, it was found that about 1.5 percent of teenager women at the age of 13-14 years, practiced at least one kind of contraception, also, for age 15-19 years about 15.1 percent and 43.0 percent in aged 20-24 years. Oral pills was the most popular method of contraception. The proportion of contraception of teenager female aged 13-14 years in municipal area was higher than that in non-municipal area (1.6 percent for municipal area and 1.5 percent for non-municipal area), while the proportion of contraception of teenager female aged 15-19 and 20-24 years in non-municipal area was higher than that of the municipal area (Figure D).

Figure D Percentage of women aged 13-24 years by contraceptive method, area, 2005



1/ Others : IUD, condom, emergency pills, count period etc.

## 3.2 Social characteristics (Table F)

### 3.2.1 Education and literacy

Results of the survey showed that about 95.7 percent of the population at 6 years of age and over was attending school. Among the educated persons, 61.4 percent completed elementary level and lower, 24.5 percent completed secondary level, and 9.5 percent completed higher education level. The proportion of female completed higher education was higher than that of male (9.9 percent for female and 9.0 percent for male).

For region wise, the population in the North had the highest percentage of non attending school, followed by the Southern, the Central, and Bangkok (8.3, 5.6, 3.8 and 3.1 percent respectively), and the Northeastern region had the lowest percentage of non attaining school. The majority (71.7 percent) of population aged 6 years and over of the Northeastern region attained elementary school level, only 5.3 percent completed their higher education (Table F).

**Table F Percentage of population of 6 years of age and over by attained education, sex, area, and region, 2005**

Sex, area and region	Population 6 years and over	Level of education attainment					
		No education <sup>1/</sup>	Education Elementary llevel	Secondary llevel	Higher education	Others education <sup>2/</sup>	
Whole kingdom	100.0	4.3	95.7	61.4	24.5	9.5	0.3
Male	100.0	2.8	97.2	61.1	26.8	9.0	0.3
Female	100.0	5.8	94.2	61.7	22.3	9.9	0.3
Municipal area	100.0	3.3	96.7	47.8	29.9	18.3	0.7
Non-municipal area	100.0	4.8	95.2	67.3	22.2	5.6	0.1
Bangkok metropolis	100.0	3.1	96.9	41.3	30.9	23.6	1.1
Central (Excluding bkk.metropolis)	100.0	3.8	96.2	56.9	28.5	10.4	0.4
Northern region	100.0	8.3	91.7	61.8	22.0	7.8	0.1
Northeastern region	100.0	2.5	97.5	71.7	20.5	5.3	*
Southern region	100.0	5.6	94.4	59.4	25.6	9.1	0.3

<sup>1/</sup> Including attending kindergarten

<sup>2/</sup> Including unknown education attainment level

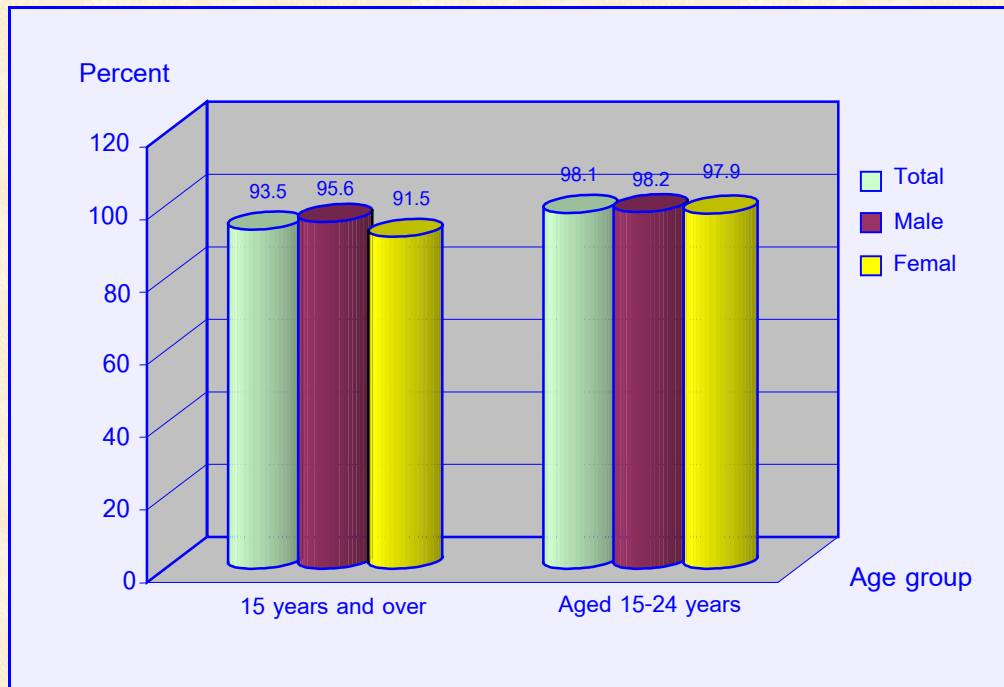
\* Less than 0.01

Considering the literacy rate, the result showed that 93.5 percent of population at the age of 15 years and over was literated and 6.5 percent was illiterated. Most of literate which was about 99.5 percent can read and write Thai language, followed by English (0.11 percent), Maylay-yawi (0.09 percent), Chinese (0.05 percent), and other languages (0.22 percent). Those literated in Japanese were less than 0.01 percent (Statistic table D for the Whole kingdom).

Regarding the differential areas, it was found that population of 15 years of aged and over who were considered literated in municipal area was higher than that of the non-municipal area (96.1 percent and 92.3 percent), the literacy rate of male was higher than that of female (95.6 percent and 91.5 percent) (Statistic table C for the Whole kingdom).

Considering the literacy rate of adolescence, it was found that among the youth population (aged 15-24 years) which accounted for 98.1 percent of the total youth population, the percentage of male was slightly higher than that of female (98.2 percent and 97.9 percent).

Figure E Literacy rate of population of 15 years of age and over, and the aged of 15-24 years by sex, 2005

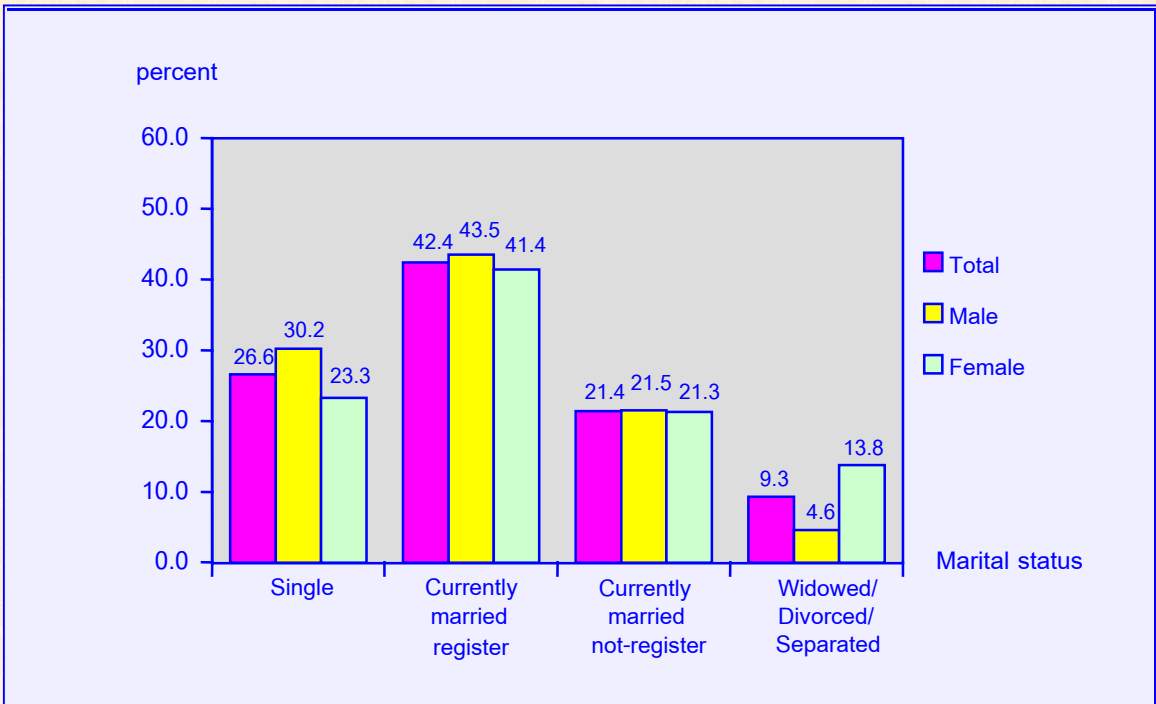


### 3.2.2 Marital status

Figure F shows that about 63.8 percent population of 13 years of aged and over was currently married, two-third of those married were registered, and about 21.4 percent was non-registered. Approximately 9.3 percent were widowed, divorced and separated. 26.6 percent of the population of 13 years and over was single.

When considering the marital status by sex and area, the proportion of single was higher for male than female (30.2 percent for male and 23.3 percent for female). In municipal area, the figure was higher than in non-municipal area (31.6 percent and 24.4 percent for municipal area and non-municipal area respectively). However the proportion of widowed, divorced, and separated was about three times higher in female than that of male because the male has more opportunity to re-marriage.

Figure F Percentage of population aged 13 years and over by marital status and sex, 2005



### 3.3 Economical characteristics

#### 3.3.1 Employment and Work status

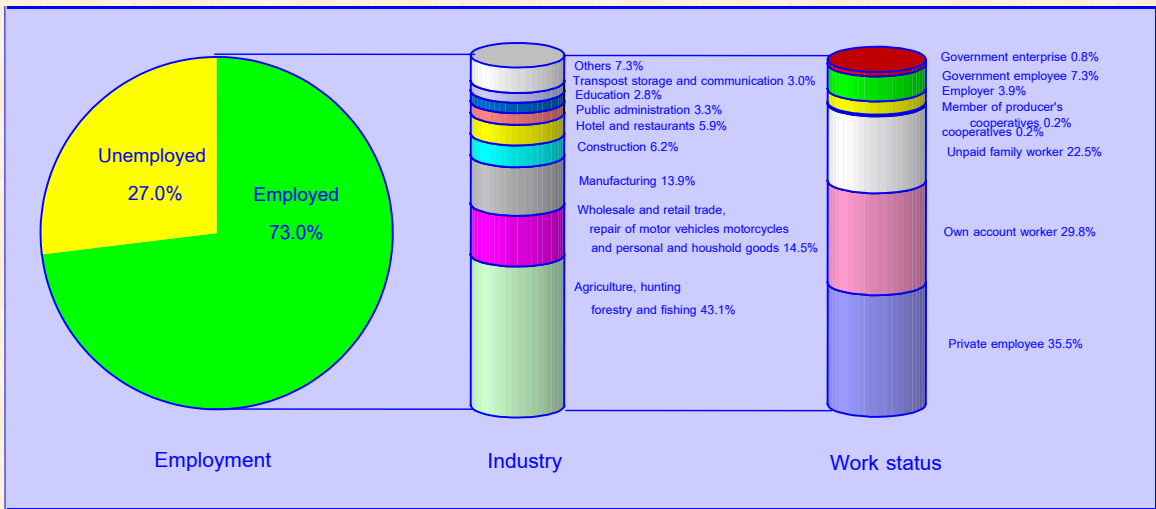
The population aged 15 years and over who were employed last year (July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2005) was approximately 36.4 million persons or 73.0 percent, 19.6 million persons or 53.9 percent of employed were male and 16.8 million persons or 46.1 percent were female (Figure G). The largest number of employed persons was in agriculture, such as skill farmer and fishery workers (37.0 percent), the next largest number of employed was service workers, shops and market sales workers (12.9 percent), elementary occupations (12.5 percent).

When consideration is given to the employed persons in municipal area, the pattern of occupation differed from those of non-municipal area. In the municipal area 21.8 percent were service workers, shops and market sales workers. The occupation patterns of population resided in the non-municipal area were similar to the occupation patterns of the whole kingdom, 48.9 percent of employed persons in non-municipal area was in agricultural (Statistic table 9 for the Whole kingdom).

For the industry sector of employed persons, most employed persons was engager in agricultural sector, such as working in the farm, and those also depend on forest for living such as hunting or collecting forest products. These type of population accounted for 43.1 percent of total employed, followed by the wholesale and retail trade, repaired of motor vehicles motorcycles and also repairing personal and household goods (14.5 percent), which belong to the manufacturing sector (13.9 percent). Most employed persons in the municipal area engaged in wholesale and retail trade, repaired of motor vehicles motorcycles, a repair of personal and household goods sector accounted for 23.2 percent, while most of those in non-municipal area were mainly engaged in agriculture, and forestry sections (56.7 percent).

Most work status of employed persons was private employee (35.4 percent), followed by own account worker (29.8 percent), unpaid family worker (22.5 percent). The employed persons residing in municipal area were mainly private employee while employed persons residing in non-municipal area were own account worker.

Figure G Population aged 15 years and over by employment, industry and work status, 2005



### 3.4 Living condition

#### 3.4.1 Type of living quarters and tenure of living quarters.

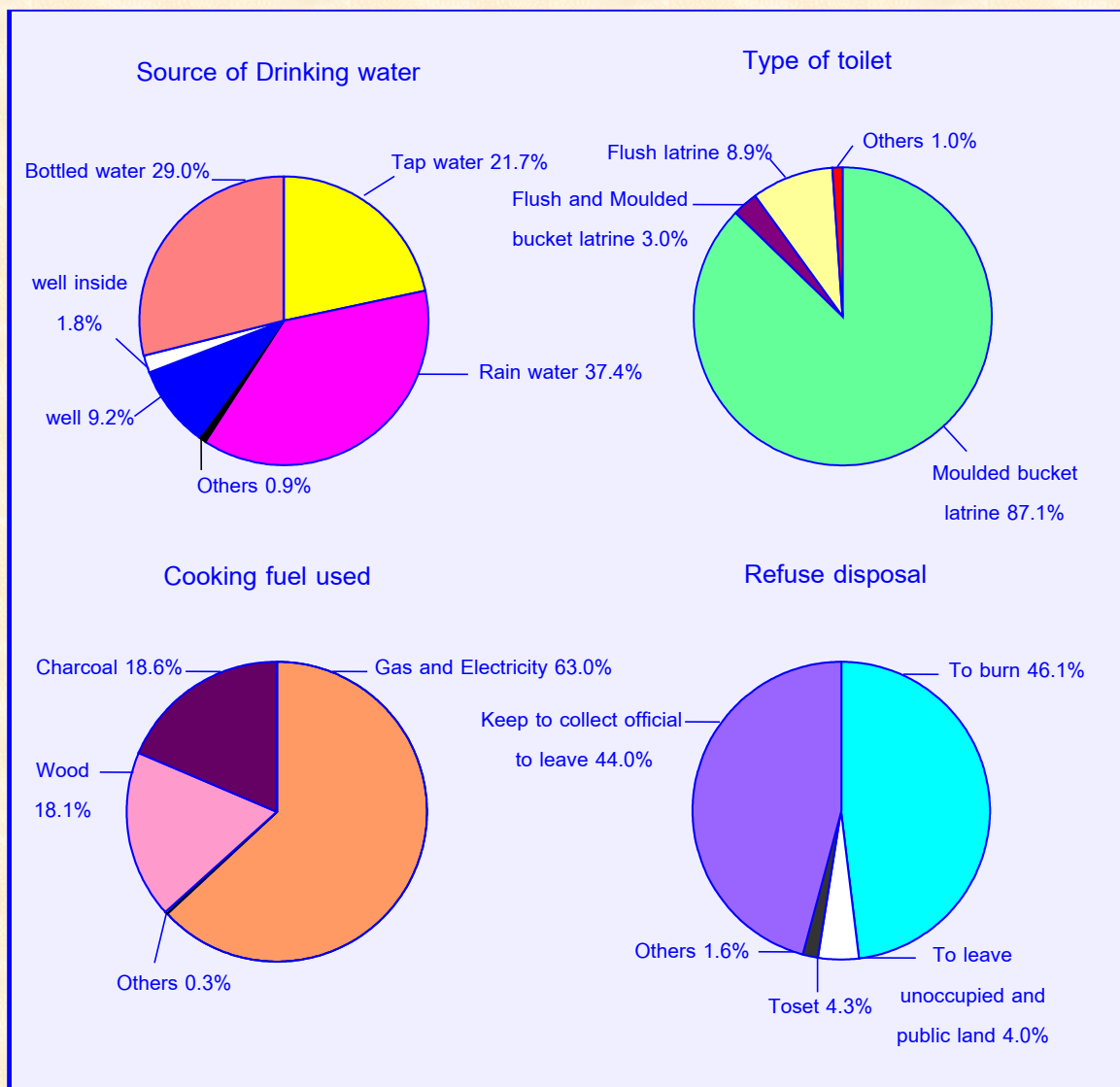
This report of the survey also revealed the information on housing characteristics in 2005 such as the quality of living quarter, tenure of living quarter and tenure of land where living quarter located, and the type of durable household appliance. There were 17.9 million households in the country, most construction materials of dwelling unit for housing were cement or brick (43.2 percent), followed by wood (30.3 percent), and combination of wood and cement or brick (24.5 percent).

Most household in the municipal area were built by cement or brick about 61.2 percent while the most of those in non-municipal area were built by cement or brick as much as wood about 35.0 percent.

Regarding tenure of living quarters and land ownership, 77.4 percent of the household were the owner of living quarter and land ownership. The proportion of house owner of living quarter and land ownership in non-municipal area was higher than those of the municipal area (87.4 percent as opposed to 55.6 percent). The remaining 11.4 percent of total households was rental and only 5.7 percent were considered as rent free or payment were made in kind for service (statistic table 1 for the Whole kingdom for housing).



Figure H Percentage of private households by sanitary of households, 2005



### 3.4.2 Sanitary of households.

The degree of household sanitation can be measured by the assessment to safe drinking water, sanitary toilet, electrical facility, major source of cooking fuel used and refuse disposal.

Figure H shows the percentage of household according to the main source of drinking water. Approximately 89.9 percent of households have accessed to safe drinking water namely bottled drinking water, tap water, rain water and private well. The proportion of household in municipal area which had safe drinking water supply and facilities was higher than the non-municipal.

With respect to toilet facility, flush latrine and moulded bucket latrine, are generally considered as sanitary toilets. The proportion of households with these types of toilet was about 99.0 percent. As a whole, household in both areas had sanitary toilets.

Considering the fuel for cooking, most of the households use gas and electricity as the main fuel for cooking (63.0 percent). These two sources of fuel are considered as the cleanest and most convenient source for cooking. The proportion of households using gas and electricity was higher in municipal area than in the non-municipality (87.8 percent for municipal area compared to 52.1 percent for non-municipal area). With respect to the electricity, nearly all the households in municipal area and non-municipal area had electricity. (99.8 percent and 99.2 percent). 46.1 percent of disposal method of garbage in most household was done by burning, followed by the collection by garbage truck (86.7 percent). Burning was reputed as the highest percentage of garbage disposal in non-municipal area (61.8 percent).

Regarding the possession of some type of durable household appliance, it was found that most of the households in Thailand had 4 items of durable household appliances, namely electric fan, television, rice cooker and refrigerator. These appliances were found necessary for daily living in municipal areas as well as in the non-municipal areas. Most of the household, approximately higher than 90 percent, possess electric fan and television, more than 80 percent had rice cooker and refrigerator. However, it was found that there were some appliances which were used more in the municipal areas than that of the non-municipal areas, they were telephone, washing machine, air-conditioner, mobile telephone, microwave oven, computer and automobile. On the other hand, some types of durable household appliances were more often used in household of the non-municipal areas, namely motorcycle, bicycle and agricultural machines. Mobile telephone was found to be popular in which 67.5 percent of the household used the mobile telephone. Mobile telephones were used more in municipal areas than in the non-municipal areas (80.6 percent and 61.5 percent respectively).

Table G Percentage of households by type durable household appliances and area, 2005

Type	Total	Municipal area	Non-municipal area
Bed	53.3	63.5	48.6
Gas stove	75.2	84.1	71.2
Electric stove	12.8	18.0	10.4
Microwave oven	12.6	23.8	7.5
Electric kettle	62.9	71.5	58.9
Refrigerator	83.2	87.7	81.1
Electric iron	78.2	88.8	73.4
Rice cooker	85.1	90.4	82.6
Electric fan	96.3	98.6	95.2
Radio	60.4	68.7	56.6
Television	94.3	96.2	93.4
Video/CD player	67.1	74.5	63.7
Washing machine	43.2	58.4	36.2
Air conditioner	12.9	28.2	5.8
Computer	14.5	27.1	8.7
Telephone	25.9	48.1	15.8
Mobile telephone	67.5	80.6	61.5
Automobile	12.0	22.8	7.0
Truck/Pickup/Van	18.8	21.3	17.7
Agricultural machine	12.7	2.7	17.3
Motorcycle	71.8	60.3	77.1
Bicycle	49.1	40.6	53.0