

# Mahidol Population Gazette

Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University

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# Population of Thailand, 2025

Estimated Population at Midyear 2025 (1st July)

	Male	Female	Total
1. Total Population (x 1,000)	31,580	34,117	65,697
2. Population by Area of Residence (x 1,000)			
Urban area (population living in all types of cities and municipal areas)	19,940	21,571	41,511
Rural area (population living outside urban areas)	11,640	12,546	24,186
3. Population by Region (x 1,000)			
Bangkok Metropolis	3,977	4,321	8,298
Central (excluding Bangkok Metropolis)	9,628	10,344	19,972
Northern	5,053	5,529	10,582
Northeastern	8,434	9,165	17,599
Southern	4,488	4,758	9,246
4. Population by Age Group (x 1,000)			
Children (under 15 years)	4,856	4,629	9,485
Labor force (15-59 years)	20,667	21,086	41,753
Older persons (60 years and over)	6,057	8,402	14,459
Older persons (65 years and over)	3,900	5,864	9,764
Pre-school ages (0-5 years)	1,567	1,498	3,065
School ages (6-21 years)	6,118	5,835	11,953
Women of reproductive age (15-49 years)		15,612	
5. Life Expectancy at Birth (average number of years a person could expect to live after birth)	Male <b>72.0</b> y	rears Female 8	30.1 years
$\textbf{6. Life Expectancy at Sixty} \ (\textbf{average number of years a person could expect to live after age sixty})\\$	Male 17.5 y	ears Female 2	23.2 years
7. Life Expectancy at Eighty (average number of years a person could expect to live after age eighty)	Male 5.8 y	ears Female	8.3 years
8. Vital Rates			
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)			6.2
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)			9.3
Natural growth rate (percent)			-0.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)			7.2
Child (under 5) mortality ratio (per 1,000 live births)			10.3
9. Total Fertility Rate (average number of children a woman would have throughout her re	productive year	rs) 0.93	
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (percent)		73.0	
11. Older persons (60 years and over) with unclear vision or blindness (perce	ent) 50.3	49.4	50.9

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 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, National Statistical Office & UNICEF.
- \* Population and Housing Census 2010, National Statistical Office.
- \* The 2021 Survey of the Older Persons in Thailand, National Statistical Office.
- \* Report on Population Projections for Thailand 2010 2040 (Revised), Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council
- \* Bureau of Registration and Administration, Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior.

### Notes on data

- \* Population in Listing 1-4: Thais and non-Thais whose names are in household registration.
- \* 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.



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