

## Summary of the labor force survey in Thailand : May 2015

**Table 1 Comparison of population aged 15 years and over by labor force status**  
Unit : million

| Labor force status           | 2014         |              |              | 2015         |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                              | Apr          | May          | Jun          | Apr          | May          |
| Persons 15 years and over    | 54.76        | 54.79        | 54.83        | 55.16        | 55.19        |
| <b>1. Total labor force</b>  | <b>38.03</b> | <b>38.37</b> | <b>38.93</b> | <b>38.28</b> | <b>38.27</b> |
| 1.1 employed                 | 37.33        | 37.76        | 38.38        | 37.53        | 37.57        |
| 1.2 unemployed               | 0.35         | 0.36         | 0.45         | 0.32         | 0.35         |
| 1.3 seasonally               | 0.35         | 0.25         | 0.10         | 0.43         | 0.35         |
| <b>2. Not in labor force</b> | <b>16.73</b> | <b>16.42</b> | <b>15.90</b> | <b>16.88</b> | <b>16.92</b> |

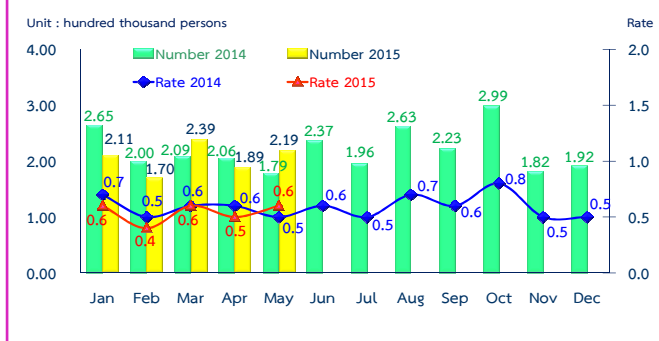
**Table 2 Comparison of number of employed persons by industry**  
Unit : Million

| Industry   | 2014         |              |              | 2015         |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|  | Apr          | May          | Jun          | Apr          | May          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>37.33</b> | <b>37.76</b> | <b>38.38</b> | <b>37.53</b> | <b>37.57</b> |
| <b>1. Agricultural</b>   | <b>11.04</b> | <b>12.30</b> | <b>13.60</b> | <b>10.61</b> | <b>11.43</b> |
| - Agriculture, forestry and fishing                                    | 11.04        | 12.30        | 13.60        | 10.61        | 11.43        |
| <b>2. Non-Agricultural</b>   | <b>26.29</b> | <b>25.46</b> | <b>24.78</b> | <b>26.92</b> | <b>26.14</b> |
| - Manufacturing  | 6.41         | 6.49         | 6.27         | 6.81         | 6.44         |
| - Construction   | 2.62         | 2.28         | 2.22         | 2.56         | 2.47         |
| - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 6.51         | 6.25         | 5.70         | 6.48         | 6.35         |
| - Transportation and storage   | 1.17         | 1.11         | 1.22         | 1.26         | 1.15         |
| - Accommodation and food service activities                            | 2.68         | 2.62         | 2.47         | 2.78         | 2.61         |
| - Financial and insurance activities                                   | 0.63         | 0.52         | 0.51         | 0.55         | 0.58         |
| - Real estate activities   | 0.14         | 0.16         | 0.15         | 0.18         | 0.23         |
| - Public administration defence and compulsory social security         | 1.54         | 1.63         | 1.62         | 1.62         | 1.64         |
| - Education  | 1.23         | 1.10         | 1.16         | 1.11         | 1.20         |
| - Human health and social work activities                              | 0.65         | 0.75         | 0.65         | 0.72         | 0.65         |
| - Other service activities   | 0.72         | 0.68         | 0.82         | 0.71         | 0.86         |
| - Others   | 1.99         | 1.87         | 1.99         | 2.14         | 1.96         |

The results of Labor Force Survey in May 2015 showed that there are population, aged 15 years and over, of about 55.19 million persons. Of these 38.27 million were in the labor force or available for work (37.57 million were employed, 0.35 million were unemployed and 0.35 million were seasonally inactive labor force), while 16.92 million were not in the labor force or not available for work, such as housewives, students or elderly.

There were 37.57 million employed persons, which 11.43 and 26.14 million were in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, respectively. Comparing with May in 2014, it was shown that the number of employed persons in agriculture sector decreased by 0.87 million, but non-agriculture sector increased by 0.68 million. This increment was found in various industries e.g. 0.19 million in construction, 0.18 million in other service activities, 0.10 million wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and education, 70 thousand in real estate activities, 60 thousand in financial and insurance activities, 40 thousand in transportation and storage, 10 thousand in public administration defence and compulsory social security, However, a decrease in some other industries was found e.g., 0.10 million in human health and social work activities, 50 thousand in manufacturing, 10 thousand in accommodation and food service activities and the rest shared in the other industries.

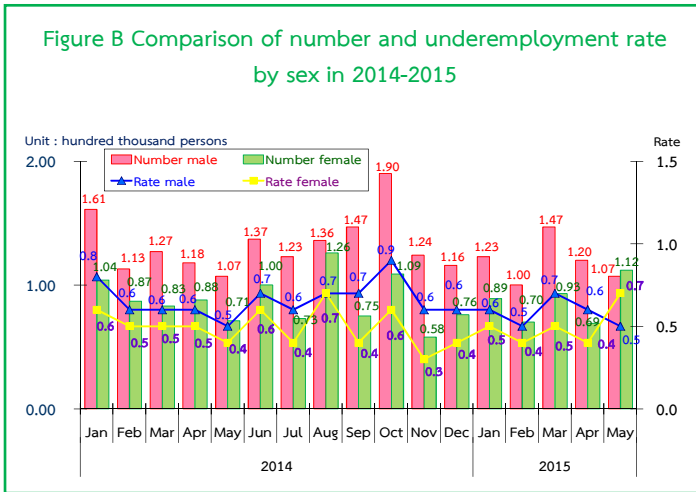
**Figure A Comparison of number and rate of underemployment in 2014 and 2015**



Remark : Underemployment worker is a worker who working less than 35 hours per week and available for additional work.

Considering the number of underemployed workers and available for additional work, there were 0.22 million or 0.6% of the total employed persons.

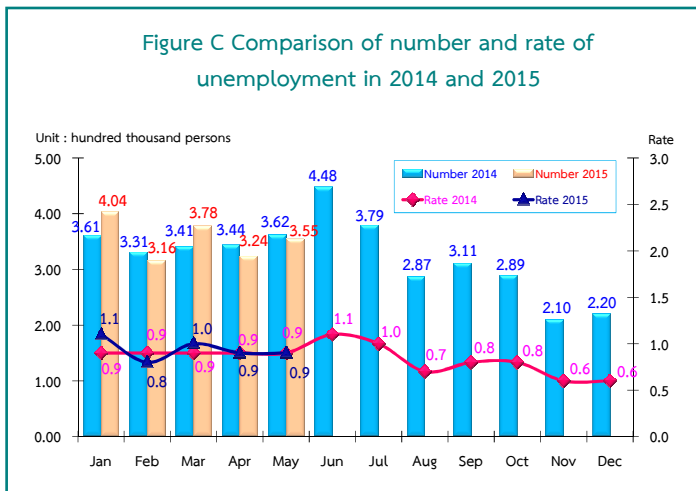
Figure B Comparison of number and underemployment rate by sex in 2014-2015



Considered underemployment rate by sex, it was shown that the overall underemployment rate of male was higher than female.

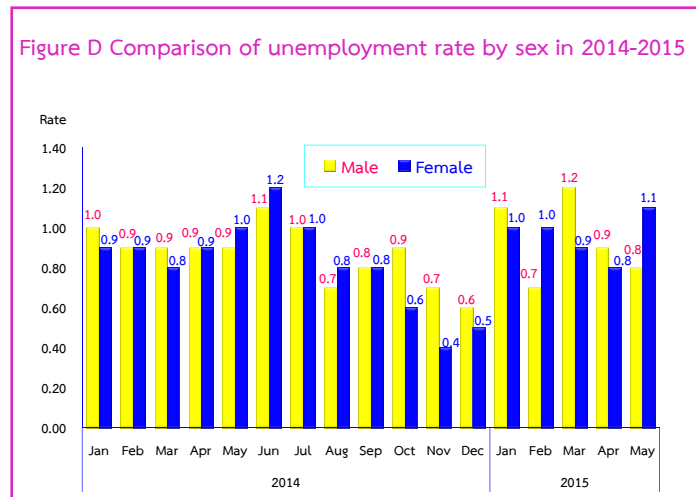
But in May 2015, underemployment rate of female was higher than male (0.7% and 0.5% respectively)

Figure C Comparison of number and rate of unemployment in 2014 and 2015

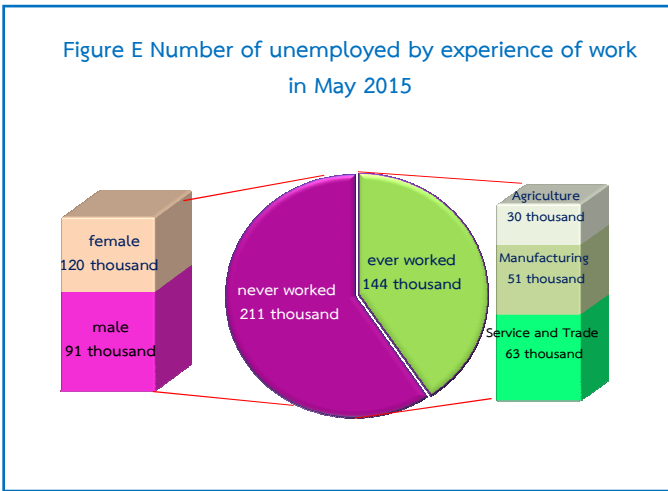


In May 2015, the total number of unemployed persons were 0.35 million or 0.9% of the total labor force and decreased of 7 thousand (from 0.36 million to 0.35 million) comparing to the same period as in 2014. But, it showed a increased of 31 thousand (from 0.32 million to 0.35 million) in April 2015.

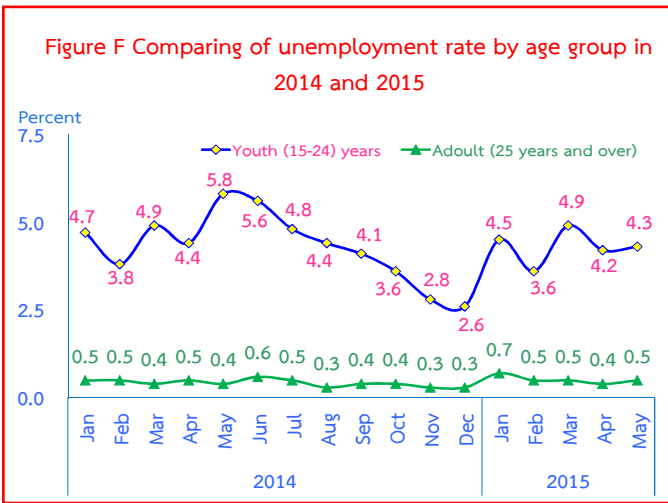
Figure D Comparison of unemployment rate by sex in 2014-2015



Comparing to the unemployment rate by sex in May 2015, it was found that, unemployment rate of female was higher than male (1.1% and 0.8% respectively).

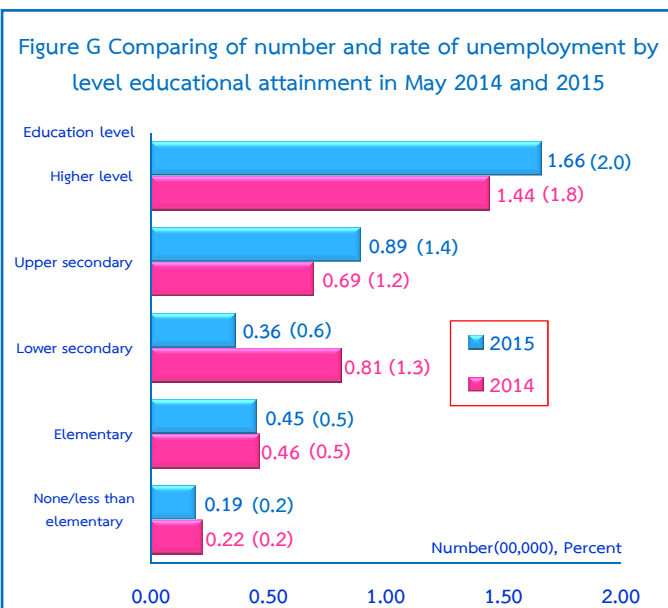


Out of 0.35 million, there were 0.21 million having never worked (91 thousand were male and 120 thousand were female) and 0.14 million had ever worked, among these, the number of unemployed persons who ever worked decreased by 16 thousand (from 0.16 million to 0.14 million), comparing to the same period as in 2014. It was found that 0.14 million distributed in 3 sectors i.e. 63 thousand in services and trade, 51 thousand in manufacturing and 30 thousand in agriculture.



Regarding the unemployment rates by age groups, there were 4.3% in a youth group (aged 15-24 years) and 0.5% in adults group (age 25 years and over).

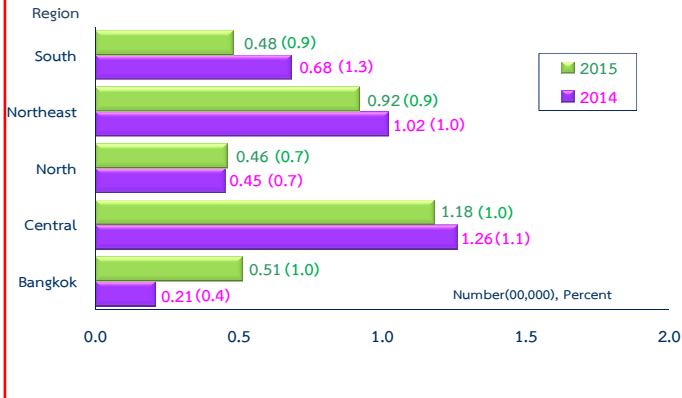
The unemployment rate in the youth group decreased from 5.8% to 4.3% comparing to the same period as in 2014, but increased from 4.2% to 4.3% comparing to April in 2015. In adults group increased from 0.4% to 0.5% comparing to the same period as in 2014.



For level of educational attainment of unemployed persons in May 2015, it was found that most of them had higher level (166 thousand or 2.0%), followed by those with upper secondary level (89 thousand or 1.4%), primary level (45 thousand or 0.5%), lower secondary level (36 thousand or 0.6%) and illiterate and less than primary level (19 thousand or 0.2%).

Comparing to the same period in 2014, the result showed that the number of unemployed persons with higher level increased of 22 thousand and upper secondary level increased of 20 thousand. However, those with lower level decreased of 45 thousand, illiterate less than primary level of 3 thousand and primary level of 1 thousand.

**Figure H Comparing of number of unemployed and unemployment rate by region in May 2014 and 2015**



Concerning the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate by region, it was found that those in the Central was the highest with (118 thousand or 1.0%), followed by the Northeast (92 thousand or 0.9%), Bangkok (51 thousand or 1.0%), the South (48 thousand or 0.9%) and the North (46 thousand or 0.7%).

Comparing to the same period as in 2014, the unemployment of the whole kingdom decreased of 7 thousand. However, concerning by region, it changes in some regions such as, a decrease in the South, the Northeast and the Central, but an increase in Bangkok and the North.