

Summary of the labor force survey in Thailand : April 2016

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

| Labor force status | 2015 | | | 2016 | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Mar | Apr | May | Mar | Apr |
| Persons 15 years and over | 55.12 | 55.16 | 55.19 | 55.50 | 55.53 |
| 1. Total labor force | 38.37 | 38.28 | 38.27 | 38.35 | 38.02 |
| 1.1 employed | 37.62 | 37.53 | 37.57 | 37.61 | 37.23 |
| 1.2 unemployed | 0.38 | 0.32 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.39 |
| 1.3 seasonally | 0.37 | 0.43 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.40 |
| 2. Not in labor force | 16.75 | 16.88 | 16.92 | 17.15 | 17.51 |

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

| Industry | 2015 | | | 2016 | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Mar | Apr | May | Mar | Apr |
| Total | 37.62 | 37.53 | 37.57 | 37.61 | 37.23 |
| 1. Agricultural | 11.63 | 10.61 | 11.43 | 11.25 | 9.86 |
| - Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 11.63 | 10.61 | 11.43 | 11.25 | 9.86 |
| 2. Non-Agricultural | 25.99 | 26.92 | 26.14 | 26.36 | 27.37 |
| - Manufacturing | 6.60 | 6.81 | 6.44 | 6.23 | 6.75 |
| - Construction | 2.52 | 2.56 | 2.47 | 2.70 | 2.81 |
| - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 6.14 | 6.48 | 6.35 | 6.38 | 6.51 |
| - Transportation and storage | 1.16 | 1.26 | 1.15 | 1.23 | 1.26 |
| - Accommodation and food service activities | 2.64 | 2.78 | 2.61 | 2.72 | 2.87 |
| - Financial and insurance activities | 0.51 | 0.55 | 0.58 | 0.53 | 0.58 |
| - Real estate activities | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.18 |
| - Public administration defence and compulsory social security | 1.52 | 1.62 | 1.64 | 1.50 | 1.60 |
| - Education | 1.22 | 1.11 | 1.20 | 1.19 | 1.14 |
| - Human health and social work activities | 0.66 | 0.72 | 0.65 | 0.72 | 0.77 |
| - Other service activities | 0.78 | 0.71 | 0.86 | 0.84 | 0.86 |
| - Others | 2.08 | 2.14 | 1.96 | 2.11 | 2.04 |

Structure of the Labor force

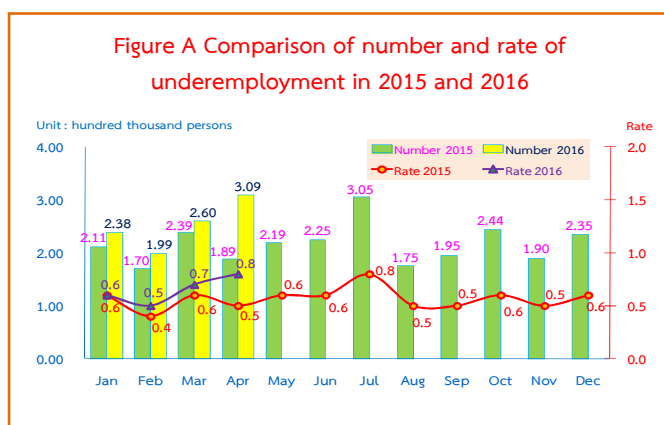
The results of Labor Force Survey in April 2016 showed that there are population, aged 15 years and over, of about 55.53 million persons. Of these 38.02 million were in the labor force or available for work (37.23 million were employed, 0.39 million were unemployed and 0.40 million were seasonally inactive labor force), while 17.51 million were not in the labor force or not available for work, such as housewives, students or elderly.

Employed of the Labor force

-Employed

There were 37.23 million employed persons, which 9.86 and 27.37 million were in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, respectively. Comparing with April in 2015, it was shown that the number of employed persons in agriculture sector decreased by 0.75 million, but non-agriculture sector increased by 0.45 million (from 26.92 million to 27.37 million). This increment was found in various industries e.g. 0.25 million in construction, 0.15 million in other service activities, 90 thousand in accommodation and food service activities, 50 thousand in human health and social work activities and 30 thousand in wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, financial and insurance activities and education. However, a decrease in some other industries was found e.g., 60 thousand in manufacturing, and 20 thousand in public administration defence and compulsory social security and the rest shared in the other industries.

Figure A Comparison of number and rate of underemployment in 2015 and 2016

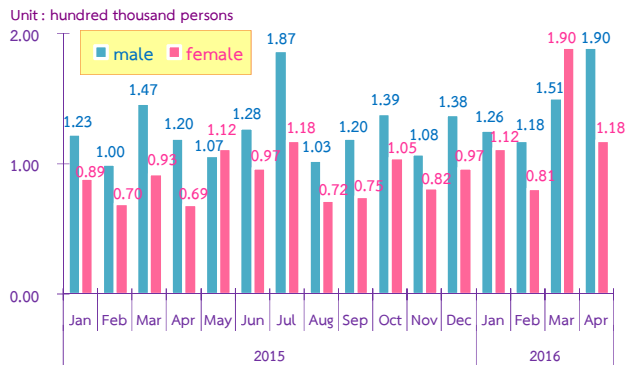


Remark : Underemployment worker is a worker who working less than 35 hours per week and available for additional work.

Underemployment workers

Considering the number of underemployed workers and available for additional work, there were 0.31 million or 0.8% of the total employed persons.

Figure B Comparison of number and underemployment rate by sex in 2015-2016

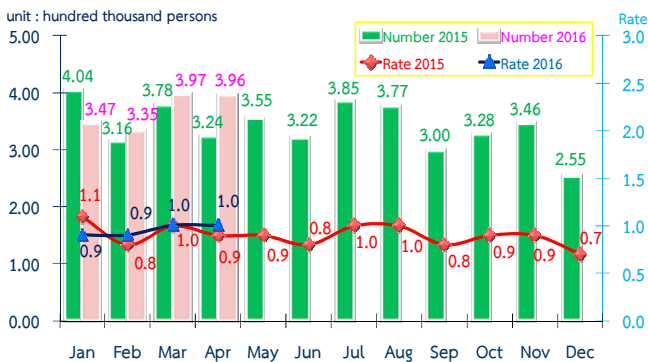


Considered underemployment rate by sex, it was shown that the overall underemployment rate of male was higher than female.

In April 2016, number of underemployment of male was higher than female (0.19 million and 0.12 million respectively).

And underemployment rate of male was 0.9% and female was 0.7%.

Figure C Comparison of number and rate of unemployment in 2015 and 2016



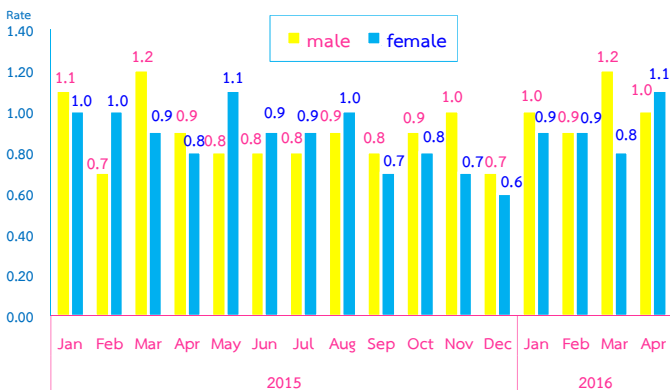
Unemployment

-Number and Rate of unemployment

In April 2016, the total number of unemployed persons were 0.40 million or 1.0% of the total labor force and increased of 72 thousand (from 324 thousand to 396 thousand) comparing to the same period as in 2015. And, showed a decreased of 1 thousand (from 397 thousand to 396 thousand) in March 2016.

Comparing to the unemployment rate to the same period as in 2015 increased from 0.9% to 1.0% and did not change (1.0%) comparing to March in 2016.

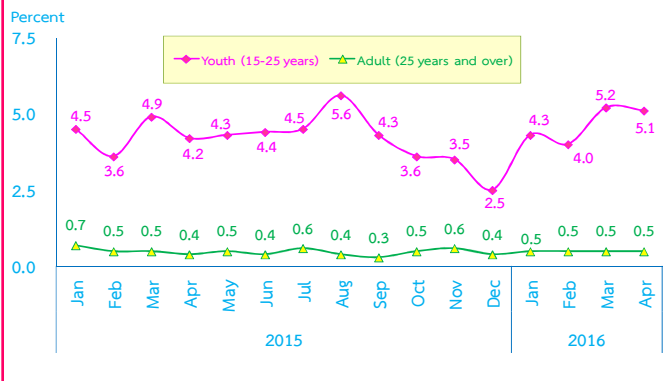
Figure D Comparison of unemployment rate by sex in 2015-2016



Unemployment rate by sex

Comparing to the unemployment rate by sex in April 2016, it was found that, unemployment rate of female was higher than male (1.1% and 1.0% respectively)

Figure E Comparing of unemployment rate by age group in 2015 and 2016

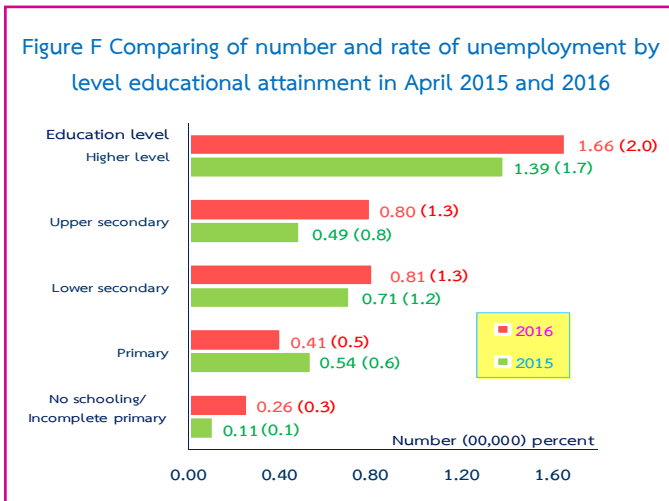


Unemployment rate by age group

Regarding the unemployment rates by age groups, there were 5.1% 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 increased from 4.2% to 5.1% comparing to the same period as in 2015, and decreased from 5.2% to 5.1% comparing to March in 2016. In adults group increased from 0.4% to 0.5% comparing to the same period as in 2015.

Figure F Comparing of number and rate of unemployment by level educational attainment in April 2015 and 2016

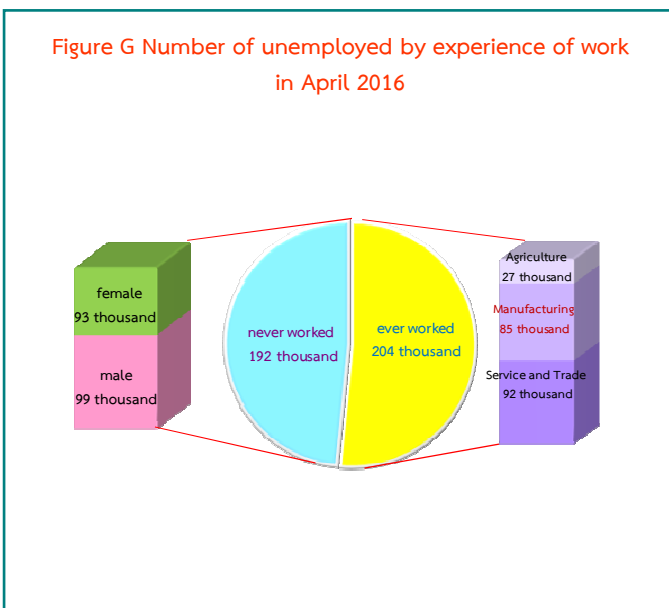


Number and Rate of unemployment by level educational attainment

For level of educational attainment of unemployed persons in April 2016, it was found that most of them had higher level (166 thousand or 2.0%), followed by those with lower secondary level (81 thousand or 1.3%), upper secondary level (80 thousand or 1.3%), primary level (41 thousand or 0.5%) and no schooling and incomplete primary level (26 thousand or 0.3%).

Comparing to the same period in 2015, the result showed that the number of unemployed persons with upper secondary level increased of 31 thousand, higher level of 27 thousand, no schooling and incomplete primary level of 15 thousand and lower secondary level of 10 thousand. However, those with primary level decreased of 13 thousand.

Figure G Number of unemployed by experience of work in April 2016



Number of unemployed by experience of work

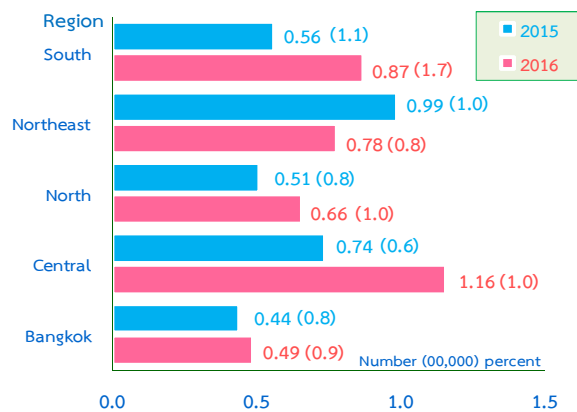
Out of 396 thousand, there were 192 thousand having never worked (99 thousand were male and 93 thousand were female) and 204 thousand had ever, among these, the number of unemployed persons who ever worked increased by 31 thousand (from 173 thousand to 204 thousand), comparing to the same period as in 2015. It was found that 204 thousand distributed in 3 sectors i.e. 92 thousand in services and trade, 85 thousand in manufacturing and 27 thousand in agriculture.

| Unemploy persons Table 3 Number of by experience of work and level educational attainment in April 2016 | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Unit : hundred thousand persons | | | |
| level education attainment | Total | Ever worked | Never worked |
| Total | 3.96 | 2.04 | 1.92 |
| 1. No schooling/Incomplete primary | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.02 |
| 2. Primary | 0.41 | 0.32 | 0.09 |
| 3. Lower secondary | 0.82 | 0.60 | 0.22 |
| 4. Upper secondary | 0.80 | 0.35 | 0.45 |
| 5. Higher level | 1.66 | 0.53 | 1.13 |
| -academic | 0.96 | 0.34 | 0.63 |
| -vacational | 0.45 | 0.16 | 0.29 |
| -academic studies | 0.25 | 0.03 | 0.22 |
| 6. Others | 0.01 | - | 0.01 |

The number of unemployed persons who never worked 192 thousand, it was found that most of them had higher level of 113 thousand, followed by those with upper secondary level of 45 thousand, lower secondary level of 22 thousand, primary level of 9 thousand, no schooling and incomplete primary level of 2 thousand and others level of 1 thousand.

The number of unemployed persons who ever worked 204 thousand, it was found that most of them had lower secondary level of 60 thousand, followed by those with higher level of 53 thousand, upper secondary level of 35 thousand, primary level of 32 thousand and no schooling and incomplete primary level of 25 thousand.

Figure H Comparing of number of unemployed and unemployment rate by region in April 2015 and 2016



Number of unemployed and unemployment rate by region

Concerning the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate by region, it was found that those in the Central was the highest with (1 16 thousand or 1.0%), followed by the South (87 thousand or 1.7%), the Northeast (78 thousand or 0.8%), the North (66 thousand or 1.0%) and Bangkok (49 thousand or 0.9%).

Comparing to the same period as in 2015, the unemployment of the whole kingdom increased of 72 thousand. However, concerning by region, it increases in the Central, the South, the North and Bangkok. But decrease in the Northeast.