

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

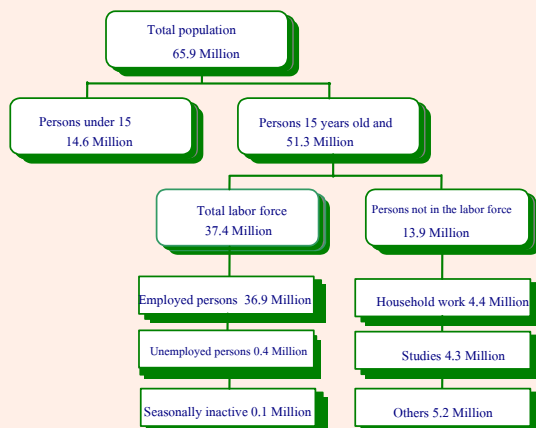
The Labor Force Survey has been conducted by the National Statistical Office since 1963. At that time 2 rounds were conducted each year by the first round representing the non-agricultural season, and the second round representing the agricultural season. In 1984-1997 three rounds of the survey were conducted, the additional survey were in May representing the new labor from the graduate students. Since 1998 The Labor Force Survey has been conducted four round by the additional of the fourth round of the survey in November representing the harvest season.

This report represent the information on the employment and unemployment status of the Thai population of the fourth round Labor Force Survey conducted during 1<sup>st</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> of each month during October - December 2007 by interviewing household members of the sampling households. The total sampling households were 79,560, where 50,040 households were in municipal area, and 29,520 households were in non-municipal area.

## SUMMARY RESULTS

### 1. Structure of the labor force

CHART OF POPULATION BY LABOR FORCE  
THE LABOR FORCE SURVEY, QUARTER 4 : 2007

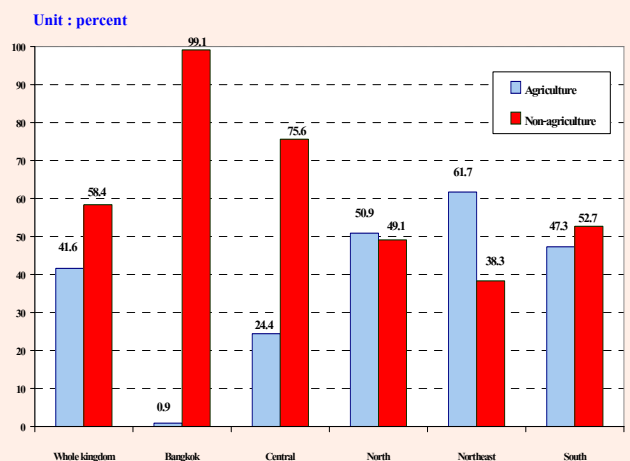


The total population was 65.9 million, out of which 37.4 million were in the total labor force. Of the total labor force 36.9 million were employed, 0.41 million were unemployed and 0.1 million were seasonally inactive labor force. About 13.9 million were not in the labor force and about 14.6 million were persons under 15 years old.

## 2. Employed labor force

### 2.1 Industry

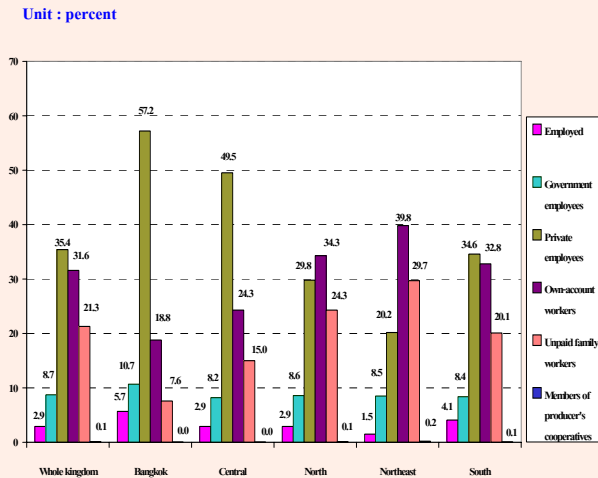
FIGURE 1 PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSON BY AGRICULTURAL, NON-AGRICULTURAL AND REGION, QUARTER 4 : 2007



When considering employed person by industry, about 41.6 per cent of the total employed persons worked in agricultural sector and about 58.4 per cent work in non-agricultural sector. The highest proportions of the employed persons was in the wholesale and retail trade of 14.9 per cent, the manufacturing shared nearly the same rate of 14.7 per cent, followed by the hotel and restaurants 6.4 per cent, the construction 5.1 per cent, public administration 3.4 per cent, the transport storage and communication and education same rate of 2.9 per cent. The rest were shared in the other industries.

## 2.2 Work status

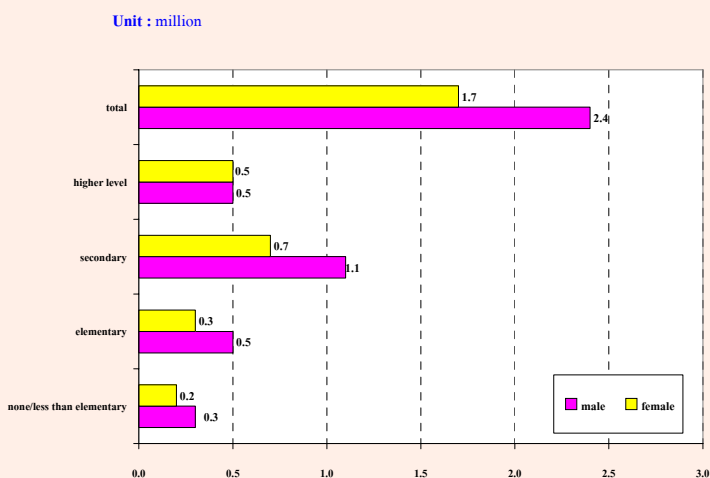
FIGURE 2 PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY WORK STATUS AND REGION, QUARTER 4 : 2007



The total employed person 36.9 million. The highest proportion of the total employed person was employees of about 44.1 per cent (35.4 per cent were in private sector and 8.7 per cent were in government sector) followed by own account workers, unpaid family workers and employer which accounted for 31.6, 21.3 and 2.9 per cent respectively, while the percentage of members of producers' cooperatives was very low of about 0.1 per cent.

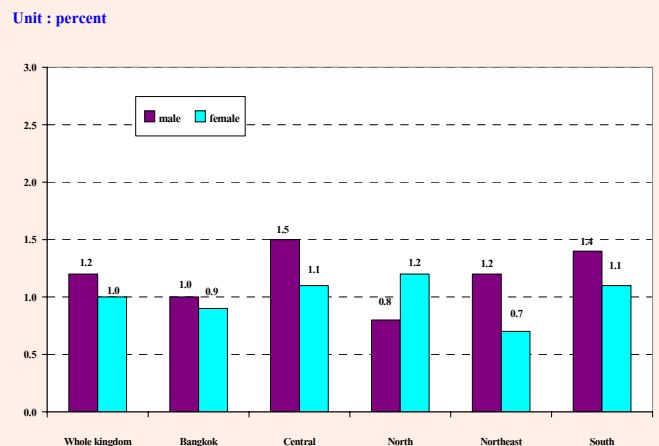
## 3. Unemployment

FIGURE 3 NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL AND SEX, QUARTER 4 : 2007



The total unemployed persons was estimated at 0.41 million, where 0.24 million unemployed persons were male and 0.17 million were female. Of these unemployed persons, about 0.13 million were elementary and less than elementary level, about 0.18 million were secondary level and about 0.10 million were in the higher level.

FIGURE 4 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX AND REGION, QUARTER 4 : 2007



When considering 1.1 per cent unemployment rate, it was 1.2 per cent was male and 1.0 per cent was female. The Central and South had the highest percentage of 1.4 per cent, followed by the North and Northeastern nearly the same rate of 1.0 per cent and Bangkok were the lowest of 0.9 per cent.