

## CHAPTER 2

### MAJOR FINDINGS

This chapter presents a summary of the results of the labor force survey conducted in the whole kingdom during the 1<sup>st</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> of January – March 2009, which is the first quarter of the year. The results obtained from this survey showed conditional of the number of employed, unemployed and interesting characteristics of labor force in January – March 2009.

The number of population which had been used in the estimation procedure from the survey round 1 in February, 1995 were changed in order to correspond with those used in the 8<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan such number were obtained from the new series of Population Projection for Thailand, 1990-2020 which was revised by Quality of life and social development office, National Economic and Social Development Board in May 2003.

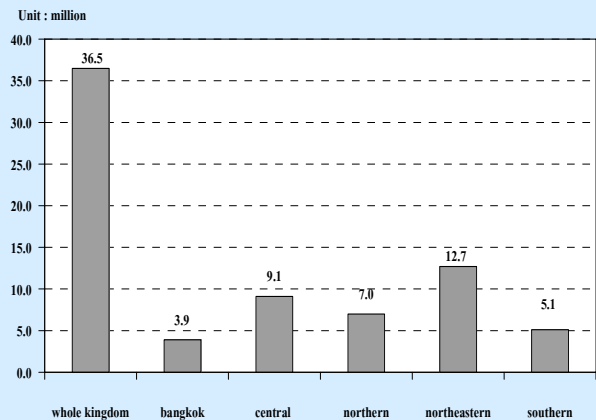
#### 1. Structure of the labor force

The total population was estimated at 66.7 million, of which 52.6 million persons were population aged 15 years and over and 37.5 million persons were in the labor force. Of the total labor force, about 69.3% were residing in the non-municipal areas and about 54.7% were males.

The “current labor force”, that is the currently active part of the total labor force, which was either employed or was available for employment in January – March 2009, was of the order of 37.4 million persons. Since the survey

period was among the agricultural season, the number of the seasonally inactive labor force was about 247,800 persons. This number will be increased when the survey in non-agriculture season.

FIGURE 1 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY REGION



The current labor force was largely employed, however 2.1% of which or about 0.78 million persons were unemployed. Of these, 0.4% were looking for works and the rest 1.6% were not looking for works but available for works.

Persons not in the labor force could be divided into two major groups i.e. persons aged 15 years and over and those under 15 years of age. The first group comprised 22.5% of the total population or 28.6% of total population aged 15 years and over. About 4.9 million persons were housewives 4.4 million persons were students and 4.6 million persons were young/old or incapable of work. The latter group comprised 14.2 million persons or 21.2% of the total population.

**TABLE A NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY LABOR FORCE STATUS, AREA AND SEX**

LABOR FORCE STATUS	Whole kingdom			Municipal areas			Non - municipal areas		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number ('000)									
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,715.4</b>	<b>32,783.1</b>	<b>33,932.3</b>	<b>20,532.7</b>	<b>9,826.5</b>	<b>10,706.2</b>	<b>46,182.7</b>	<b>22,956.6</b>	<b>23,226.1</b>
<b>Total labor force</b>	<b>37,530.0</b>	<b>20,540.0</b>	<b>16,990.0</b>	<b>11,511.2</b>	<b>6,016.9</b>	<b>5,494.3</b>	<b>26,018.8</b>	<b>14,523.2</b>	<b>11,495.7</b>
<b>1.Current labor force</b>	<b>37,282.2</b>	<b>20,417.4</b>	<b>16,864.9</b>	<b>11,484.9</b>	<b>6,002.3</b>	<b>5,482.7</b>	<b>25,797.3</b>	<b>14,415.1</b>	<b>11,382.2</b>
1.1 Employed	36,502.8	19,959.1	16,543.7	11,280.2	5,892.1	5,388.1	25,222.6	14,067.0	11,155.6
1) At work	35,526.1	19,373.1	16,153.0	11,143.1	5,811.0	5,332.1	24,383.0	13,562.2	10,820.8
2) With job but not at work	976.7	586.0	390.8	137.1	81.1	56.0	839.6	504.9	334.8
1.2 Unemployed	779.4	458.3	321.2	204.7	110.2	94.6	574.7	348.1	226.6
1) Looking for a job	163.2	96.5	66.7	48.3	23.9	24.3	114.9	72.6	42.3
2) Not looking /Available for work	616.3	361.8	254.5	156.5	86.3	70.2	459.8	275.5	184.3
<b>2.Seasonally inactive labor force</b>	<b>247.8</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>221.5</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>113.5</b>
<b>Not in labor force &gt; 15 years of age</b>	<b>15,035.3</b>	<b>5,009.6</b>	<b>10,025.7</b>	<b>4,821.5</b>	<b>1,693.6</b>	<b>3,127.8</b>	<b>10,213.8</b>	<b>3,315.9</b>	<b>6,897.9</b>
1. Household work	4,927.0	211.9	4,715.0	1,504.4	75.6	1,428.9	3,422.5	136.4	3,286.2
2. Studies	4,407.4	2,133.5	2,273.9	1,490.5	727.3	763.2	2,917.0	1,406.2	1,510.7
3. Too young/old or incapable to work	4,554.6	1,957.2	2,597.4	1,307.5	571.1	736.4	3,247.1	1,386.1	1,861.0
4. Others	1,146.3	706.9	439.3	519.1	319.7	199.4	627.2	387.3	239.9
<b>Persons under 15 years of age</b>	<b>14,150.2</b>	<b>7,233.5</b>	<b>6,916.7</b>	<b>4,200.1</b>	<b>2,116.0</b>	<b>2,084.1</b>	<b>9,950.1</b>	<b>5,117.5</b>	<b>4,832.6</b>
Percentage									
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total labor force</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>49.5</b>
<b>1.Current labor force</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>49.0</b>
1.1 Employed	54.7	60.9	48.8	54.9	60.0	50.3	54.6	61.3	48.0
1) At work	53.3	59.1	47.6	54.3	59.1	49.8	52.8	59.1	46.6
2) With job but not at work	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.8	2.2	1.4
1.2 Unemployed	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.0
1) Looking for a job	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
2) Not looking /Available for work	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8
<b>2.Seasonally inactive labor force</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Not in labor force &gt; 15 years of age</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>29.7</b>
1. Household work	7.4	0.7	13.9	7.3	0.8	13.4	7.4	0.6	14.2
2. Studies	6.6	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.3	6.1	6.5
3. Too young/old or incapable to work	6.8	6.0	7.7	6.4	5.8	6.9	7.0	6.0	8.0
4. Others	1.7	2.2	1.3	2.5	3.3	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.0
<b>Persons under 15 years of age</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>20.8</b>

**TABLE B NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY LABOR FORCE STATUS, SEX, REGION AND AREA**

Labor Force Status and Sex	Whole Kingdom			Bangkok	Central Region			Northern Region			Northeastern Region			Southern Region		
	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	
<b>Number ('000)</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,715.4</b>	<b>20,532.7</b>	<b>46,182.7</b>	<b>6,858.3</b>	<b>15,816.1</b>	<b>5,239.9</b>	<b>10,576.2</b>	<b>12,111.3</b>	<b>2,476.3</b>	<b>9,635.0</b>	<b>22,718.4</b>	<b>3,670.8</b>	<b>19,047.6</b>	<b>9,211.2</b>	<b>2,287.4</b>	<b>6,923.8</b>
In the labor force	37,530.0	11,511.2	26,018.8	3,942.1	9,323.8	3,015.7	6,308.1	7,022.5	1,403.8	5,618.7	12,128.2	1,923.8	10,204.4	5,113.4	1,225.8	3,887.6
Not in the labor force over 15 years	15,035.3	4,821.5	10,213.8	1,638.2	3,323.5	1,158.9	2,164.6	2,777.0	604.0	2,173.0	5,446.9	917.8	4,529.2	1,849.7	502.6	1,347.0
Not in the labor force under 15 years	14,150.2	4,200.1	9,950.1	1,278.0	3,168.9	1,065.4	2,103.5	2,311.9	468.6	1,843.3	5,143.3	829.2	4,314.1	2,248.2	559.0	1,689.2
<b>Male</b>	<b>32,783.1</b>	<b>9,826.5</b>	<b>22,956.6</b>	<b>3,198.0</b>	<b>7,713.8</b>	<b>2,530.0</b>	<b>5,183.8</b>	<b>5,983.1</b>	<b>1,189.4</b>	<b>4,793.7</b>	<b>11,319.9</b>	<b>1,797.9</b>	<b>9,522.0</b>	<b>4,568.4</b>	<b>1,111.3</b>	<b>3,457.1</b>
In the labor force	20,540.0	6,016.9	14,523.2	2,003.6	4,978.7	1,578.0	3,400.8	3,792.0	730.3	3,061.7	6,919.1	1,045.3	5,873.8	2,846.7	659.8	2,186.9
Not in the labor force over 15 years	5,009.6	1,693.6	3,315.9	549.2	1,120.8	414.0	706.7	1,008.1	225.7	782.3	1,760.4	334.0	1,426.4	571.2	170.6	400.5
Not in the labor force under 15 years	7,233.5	2,116.0	5,117.5	645.2	1,614.3	538.0	1,076.3	1,183.0	233.4	949.6	2,640.5	418.5	2,221.9	1,150.5	280.9	869.7
<b>Female</b>	<b>33,932.3</b>	<b>10,706.2</b>	<b>23,226.1</b>	<b>3,660.4</b>	<b>8,102.4</b>	<b>2,709.9</b>	<b>5,392.5</b>	<b>6,128.3</b>	<b>1,286.9</b>	<b>4,841.4</b>	<b>11,398.5</b>	<b>1,872.9</b>	<b>9,525.6</b>	<b>4,642.8</b>	<b>1,176.1</b>	<b>3,466.7</b>
In the labor force	16,990.0	5,494.3	11,495.7	1,938.6	4,345.1	1,437.7	2,907.4	3,230.5	673.5	2,557.0	5,209.2	878.5	4,330.7	2,266.7	566.0	1,700.7
Not in the labor force over 15 years	10,025.7	3,127.8	6,897.9	1,089.0	2,202.7	744.8	1,457.9	1,768.9	378.3	1,390.7	3,686.6	583.7	3,102.8	1,278.5	332.0	946.5
Not in the labor force under 15 years	6,916.7	2,084.1	4,832.6	632.8	1,554.6	527.4	1,027.2	1,128.9	235.1	893.7	2,502.8	410.7	2,092.1	1,097.7	278.1	819.5
<b>Percentage</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
In the labor force	56.3	56.1	56.3	57.5	59.0	57.6	59.6	58.0	56.7	58.3	53.4	52.4	53.6	55.5	53.6	56.2
Not in the labor force over 15 years	22.5	23.5	22.1	23.9	21.0	22.1	20.5	22.9	24.4	22.6	24.0	25.0	23.8	20.1	22.0	19.5
Not in the labor force under 15 years	21.2	20.5	21.6	18.6	20.0	20.3	19.9	19.1	18.9	19.1	22.6	22.6	22.7	24.4	24.4	24.4
<b>Male</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
In the labor force	62.7	61.2	63.3	62.7	64.5	62.4	65.6	63.4	61.4	63.9	61.1	58.1	61.7	62.3	59.4	63.3
Not in the labor force over 15 years	15.3	17.2	14.4	17.2	14.5	16.4	13.6	16.9	19.0	16.3	15.6	18.6	15.0	12.5	15.4	11.6
Not in the labor force under 15 years	22.1	21.5	22.3	20.2	20.9	21.3	20.8	19.8	19.6	19.8	23.3	23.3	23.3	25.2	25.3	25.2
<b>Female</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
In the labor force	50.1	51.3	49.5	53.0	53.6	53.1	53.9	52.7	52.3	52.8	45.7	46.9	45.5	48.8	48.1	49.1
Not in the labor force over 15 years	29.6	29.2	29.7	29.8	27.2	27.5	27.0	28.9	29.4	28.7	32.3	31.2	32.6	27.5	28.2	27.3
Not in the labor force under 15 years	20.4	19.5	20.8	17.3	19.2	19.5	19.1	18.4	18.3	18.5	22.0	21.9	22.0	23.6	23.7	23.6

## 2. Labor force participation

Table C shows the labor force participation rates which was defined as the percentage of the population in the total labor force to the population 15 years of age and over was

71.4%, and it shows that persons in non-municipal areas had higher participation rates than the municipal areas (71.8% compared with 70.5%).

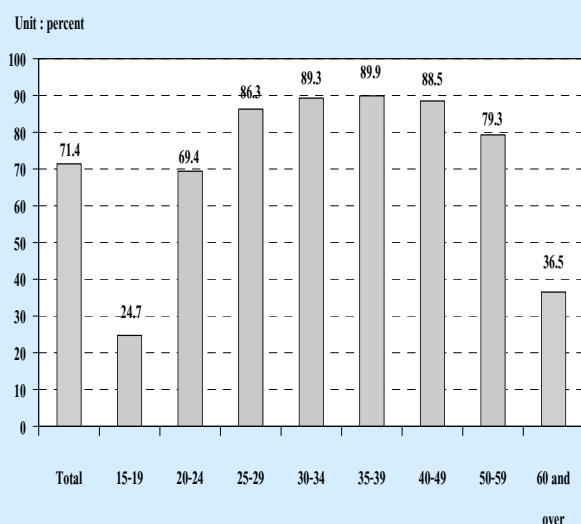
**TABLE C LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE GROUP, SEX, REGION AND AREA**

(Percentage)

Age group (Years) and sex	Whole kingdom			Bangkok	Central region			Northern region			Northeastern region			Southern region		
	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>74.3</b>
15-19	24.7	19.9	26.5	18.2	28.7	24.1	30.9	21.4	16.0	22.8	22.5	16.5	23.6	31.0	24.7	33.1
20-24	69.4	62.6	72.0	56.9	73.1	69.9	74.6	70.6	61.7	72.8	67.1	58.6	68.8	73.4	66.1	75.7
25-29	86.3	87.9	85.5	87.1	89.7	88.8	90.2	86.1	89.7	85.2	83.7	86.6	83.1	85.9	87.9	85.2
30-34	89.3	90.6	88.6	91.2	91.9	92.1	91.7	89.8	90.3	89.6	85.8	87.5	85.5	89.9	88.8	90.2
35-39	89.9	90.1	89.8	90.9	90.5	89.1	91.2	90.9	91.0	90.9	88.6	89.3	88.4	89.9	90.1	89.9
40-49	88.5	87.9	88.8	87.4	89.6	87.7	90.5	90.4	89.2	90.7	86.5	87.8	86.2	90.0	88.8	90.4
50-59	79.3	75.6	81.0	68.9	78.9	77.2	79.7	82.7	81.3	83.1	78.9	78.7	78.9	84.6	82.4	85.4
60and over	36.5	29.5	39.5	21.8	35.5	30.0	38.0	38.0	36.3	38.5	38.4	33.8	39.3	42.0	34.9	44.3
<b>Male</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>84.5</b>
15-19	31.7	24.1	34.5	21.1	36.5	29.5	39.6	27.0	20.8	28.5	29.3	20.0	31.0	41.1	29.1	44.9
20-24	77.0	67.5	80.5	60.4	79.9	72.0	83.5	75.6	66.8	77.8	75.9	66.2	77.7	84.2	74.3	87.2
25-29	94.5	93.0	95.1	91.2	95.5	93.2	96.7	93.1	94.4	92.8	94.3	93.0	94.6	97.0	95.9	97.4
30-34	95.9	97.0	95.4	97.6	96.7	98.0	96.1	95.3	95.8	95.2	93.9	94.0	93.9	98.4	97.4	98.7
35-39	96.7	96.7	96.6	97.5	96.9	96.3	97.2	96.7	96.0	96.8	95.7	95.4	95.7	97.9	97.9	98.0
40-49	96.2	95.6	96.4	95.7	96.4	95.1	97.0	96.8	95.4	97.1	95.3	94.8	95.4	97.8	98.4	97.6
50-59	91.0	87.0	92.7	82.8	89.8	86.8	91.2	92.2	89.5	92.9	92.9	91.4	93.2	92.9	91.0	93.5
60and over	49.6	38.7	54.0	30.6	45.6	37.8	49.1	48.3	44.9	49.1	56.1	44.9	58.1	55.3	45.7	58.4
<b>Female</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>64.3</b>
15-19	17.3	15.7	17.9	15.5	20.6	18.6	21.6	15.6	11.2	16.7	15.3	12.8	15.8	20.3	20.2	20.4
20-24	61.4	57.8	62.9	53.8	66.2	67.9	65.4	65.2	56.5	67.5	57.8	50.8	59.2	61.9	57.8	63.3
25-29	77.9	83.1	75.3	83.7	84.0	84.6	83.6	78.7	85.1	77.0	72.0	79.9	70.4	74.5	80.1	72.5
30-34	82.7	84.7	81.6	85.8	87.0	86.4	87.3	84.1	85.0	83.9	77.4	80.9	76.7	81.4	80.7	81.6
35-39	83.6	84.2	83.2	85.2	84.5	82.4	85.6	85.4	86.6	85.1	81.7	83.7	81.3	82.3	83.0	82.0
40-49	81.4	81.0	81.6	80.4	83.3	81.0	84.5	84.4	83.8	84.6	78.0	81.2	77.3	82.6	80.0	83.5
50-59	68.6	65.6	70.0	57.1	69.2	68.8	69.4	73.9	73.9	73.9	65.7	67.1	65.5	76.9	74.6	77.7
60and over	26.2	22.5	27.7	15.3	27.8	24.1	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	24.2	25.1	24.0	31.4	26.6	33.0

The participation rates were relatively high in almost every age-group, even in the age-group 15-19 at which the rates in non-municipal areas were higher than municipal areas. This was partly because in the agricultural households, the members who were students could help their families during the busy season. Whereas, this aged group in the municipal areas were mostly students.

**FIGURE 2 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE GROUP (YEARS)**



**TABLE D LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND AREA**

(Percentage)

Area and sex	Total	Marital status					
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Married do not know status
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>55.1</b>
Male	80.4	63.5	89.8	40.7	85.5	83.8	58.7
Female	62.9	51.0	70.6	35.3	80.6	74.6	48.4
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>50.5</b>
Male	78.0	63.6	87.0	37.6	85.9	81.0	39.8
Female	63.7	60.0	69.1	37.0	81.0	76.0	81.7
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>60.0</b>
Male	81.4	63.5	91.0	41.9	85.2	85.4	85.5
Female	62.5	44.2	71.2	34.6	80.4	73.6	28.3

Considering sex differentials, it is found that males participated in the labor force more than females (80.4% and 62.9% respectively). It was true in both areas and every region.

Table D shows that the divorced participated the highest in the labor force (82.4%) and males participation rates were the highest among the married about 89.8% and females, the highest rate was among the divorced about 80.6%. The results also show that in municipal area, the divorced participated the highest in the labor force, about 82.7%, 87.0% for married males and 81.0% for divorced females. In non-municipal area, the divorced participated the highest in the labor force about 82.3%, 91.0% for married males and 80.4% for divorced females (excluded the unknown status who ever married were in the labor force only 0.01% of the total labor force).

Table E illustrates the participation rates by educational attainment, area and sex. It shows that levels of education at which people seem to get more interested in working than at other levels were the higher level, elementary and Upper secondary level. Those who completed less than elementary level and lower secondary

level seemed to be more interested in continuing education rather than taking up employment.

The participation rates in non-municipal areas are mostly higher than in municipal areas, except these of level of education; lower secondary and upper secondary level (Vocational and teacher training)

FIGURE 3 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

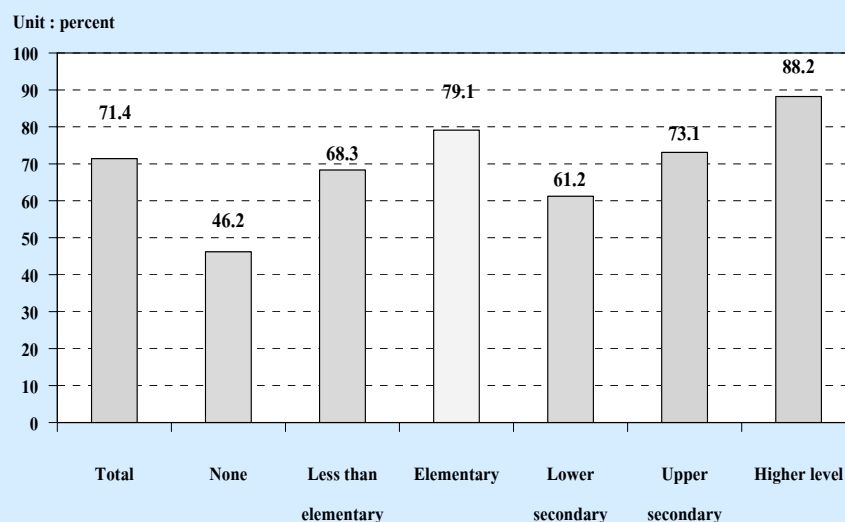


TABLE E LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AREA AND SEX

(Percentage)

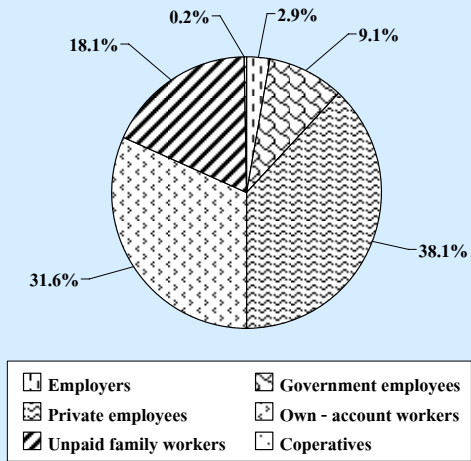
Area and sex	Level of educational attainment											Others <sup>1/</sup>	Unknown
	Total	None	Less than elementary	Elementary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary level			Higher level				
						General/academic	Vocational	Teacher training	Academic	Higher technical education	Teacher training		
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>79.3</b>
Male	80.4	59.8	80.2	85.7	71.2	82.6	76.3	54.5	92.7	90.7	82.1	95.0	79.3
Female	62.9	39.6	58.7	71.7	49.9	65.7	60.2	55.8	88.6	81.3	85.7	71.9	79.3
<b>M.A.</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>75.1</b>
Male	78.0	54.6	74.3	82.9	69.6	74.0	78.8	53.0	91.0	89.9	78.4	95.7	73.8
Female	63.7	34.2	54.2	69.8	52.5	59.4	63.5	61.5	88.2	80.3	79.6	76.1	76.8
<b>Non-M.A.</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>88.4</b>
Male	81.4	61.2	81.8	86.6	71.9	87.3	74.3	55.6	96.0	91.3	85.1	94.6	91.1
Female	62.5	41.3	60.1	72.4	48.8	69.6	57.0	48.7	89.4	82.3	91.7	69.3	84.9

<sup>1/</sup> Including short course vocational

### 3. Employed labor force

**3.1 Work status :** (Table F) The highest proportion of the total employed person was employees or about 47.2% and of these 4 in 5 were employed in private sector, followed by own account workers (31.6%). The unpaid family workers and employer which accounted for 18.1% and 2.9% of the total employed. While the percentage of members of producers' cooperatives was very less about 0.2% of the total employed persons.

FIGURE 4 PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY WORK STATUS



The majority of employed persons in both areas were employees, followed by own account workers. In municipal area, about 58.2% were employees, among these, mostly working in private sector (45.2%) while only 13.0% were government employees. In non-municipal areas, about 42.2% were employees, among these, 34.9% working in private sector, followed by own account workers (25.1%). For the proportion of unpaid family workers in municipal areas was

rather low compared with the non-municipal areas (12.4% and 20.7% respectively).

When work status was considered by regions, it was found that the percentages of those employed in all regions include Bangkok were largely worked as employees, followed by own account workers except the Northeast region, large percentages of employed persons were worked as own account workers about 38.6% followed by employees and unpaid family worker (37.6% and 21.6% respectively).

**3.2 Industry :** (Table G) About 35.4% of the total employed persons worked in agricultural sector and about 64.6% in non-agricultural sector. The highest proportions of the employed persons was in the wholesale and retail trade 16.9%, followed by manufacturing 15.3%. The next was hotel and restaurants 7.1%, construction 7.0%, public administration 3.7%, transport storage 3.3% and education 3.0%. The rest shared in the other industries.

Most employed persons in municipal area worked in non-agriculture sector 92.0%, the principal activities were wholesale and retail trade (24.9%), followed by manufacturing 18.0%, hotel and restaurants 12.8%, While most of those in the non-municipal areas worked in non-agricultural sector 52.4%.

**TABLE F NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY WORK STATUS, REGION AND AREA**

WORK STATUS	Whole Kingdom			Bangkok	Central Region			Northern Region			Northeastern Region			Southern Region		
	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.		Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.
<b>Number ('000)</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,502.8</b>	<b>11,280.2</b>	<b>25,222.6</b>	<b>3,886.6</b>	<b>9,136.8</b>	<b>2,957.5</b>	<b>6,179.3</b>	<b>6,869.9</b>	<b>1,375.0</b>	<b>5,494.9</b>	<b>11,632.9</b>	<b>1,864.4</b>	<b>9,768.6</b>	<b>4,976.6</b>	<b>1,196.7</b>	<b>3,779.9</b>
Employers	1,042.8	488.0	554.8	193.7	272.5	104.5	168.0	177.3	54.7	122.5	205.3	61.4	143.8	194.1	73.7	120.4
Government employees	3,312.5	1,461.7	1,850.9	384.3	695.8	308.2	387.6	676.1	238.0	438.0	1,123.4	368.4	755.0	433.0	162.7	270.4
Private employees	13,893.9	5,096.1	8,797.8	2,210.3	4,473.0	1,513.6	2,959.4	2,242.8	431.9	1,810.9	3,244.3	508.6	2,735.7	1,723.4	431.6	1,291.8
Own - account workers	11,551.7	2,829.7	8,722.0	795.5	2,307.3	673.3	1,634.0	2,275.0	421.6	1,853.4	4,490.5	584.9	3,905.6	1,683.4	354.4	1,329.0
Unpaid family workers	6,624.8	1,395.3	5,229.5	301.8	1,382.0	357.0	1,025.0	1,492.0	226.7	1,265.3	2,517.7	335.7	2,182.1	931.3	174.1	757.2
Members of Producers Cooperatives	77.1	9.5	67.6	1.1	6.1	0.8	5.3	6.7	1.8	4.8	51.8	5.4	46.4	11.4	0.3	11.1
<b>Percentage</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employers	2.9	4.3	2.2	5.0	3.0	3.5	2.7	2.6	3.9	2.2	1.8	3.3	1.5	3.9	6.2	3.2
Government employees	9.1	13.0	7.3	9.9	7.6	10.4	6.3	9.8	17.3	8.0	9.7	19.8	7.7	8.7	13.6	7.2
Private employees	38.1	45.2	34.9	56.9	49.0	51.2	47.9	32.7	31.4	33.0	27.9	27.3	28.0	34.6	36.1	34.2
Own - account workers	31.7	25.1	34.6	20.5	25.3	22.8	26.4	33.1	30.6	33.7	38.6	31.4	40.0	33.8	29.6	35.2
Unpaid family workers	18.2	12.4	20.7	7.8	15.1	12.1	16.6	21.7	16.4	23.0	21.6	18.0	22.3	18.7	14.6	20.0
Members of Producers Cooperatives	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3







Considering regional differentials, it was found that the majority of employed persons in the region were non-agricultural sector, especially the Central Region 74.5%, the next was the South and North Region show equally the same rate 55.9%, and Northeast 54.5% the highest employed. For Bangkok the majority of employed person were considerably high in non-agricultural sector (98.8%).

**3.3 Occupation :** From the distribution of employed persons by occupation (Table H), skilled agricultural and fishery workers constituted the bulk of the employed labor force 30.9%. The occupation group with the next largest number of workers was service workers and shop and market sales workers which accounted for 18.6%, and elementary occupations workers about 13.7%, and craft and related trades workers about 13.2%, and the rest were other occupations.

Again the pattern of occupation in the municipal areas was quite different from that of the non-municipal areas and the whole kingdom. In the municipal areas, about 29.9% of the total employed were service workers and shop and market sales workers, 13.4% were craft and same related trades workers, 11.6% were elementary occupation, and 11.0% were plant and machine operators and assemblers. The occupational patterns in non-municipal areas were similar to the whole kingdom, which the largest number of workers was skilled agricultural and fishery workers 41.6%, followed by elementary occupations workers 14.6%, service workers and shop and market sales workers 13.5%, and craft and related trades workers about 13.0%.

In every region, the occupational patterns were not quite different. That was the principal occupation was agricultural occupation especially in the South, comprised 42.7%, the next was the Northeast 39.8%. The next was the North 37.5% and central 20.9%. But in the Bangkok, service workers and shop and market sales workers constituted about 27.0% of the total employed. Around 13.3% were craftsmen and related trade workers, plant and machine operators 13.1%, elementary occupation 11.0%, technicians and associate professionals about 10.3%, clerks about 8.7%, Professionals about 7.9% and legislator senior officials and managers about 7.1% and the rest were other occupations.

**3.4 Education :** The distribution of employed persons by level of educational attainment (Table I) illustrated that of the employed people, vast majority had low level of education, 55.9% only held some elementary level or none at all, while 28.4% in secondary level, 15.3% in higher level and the rest were others.

Among people residing in municipal areas who were employed and completed more than elementary level (secondary and higher level) was higher than those live in non-municipal areas (59.6% and 36.6% respectively). In municipal areas, 39.8% of employed person had some elementary level or none at all, 31.3% had secondary level and 28.3% had higher level, whereas the corresponding educational level for employed persons in non-municipal areas were 63.3%, 27.1% and 9.5% respectively.



**TABLE I NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSON BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, REGION AND AREA**

LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Whole Kingdom			Bangkok	Central Region			Northern Region			Northeastern Region			Southern Region		
	Total	M.A.	Non- M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non- M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non- M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non- M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non- M.A.	
<b>Number ('000)</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,502.8</b>	<b>11,280.2</b>	<b>25,222.6</b>	<b>3,886.6</b>	<b>9,136.8</b>	<b>2,957.5</b>	<b>6,179.3</b>	<b>6,869.9</b>	<b>1,375.0</b>	<b>5,494.9</b>	<b>11,632.9</b>	<b>1,864.4</b>	<b>9,768.6</b>	<b>4,976.6</b>	<b>1,196.7</b>	<b>3,779.9</b>
None	1,070.3	222.2	848.1	55.2	253.5	60.1	193.4	405.1	54.9	350.1	166.3	21.1	145.2	190.2	30.9	159.3
Less than Elementary	11,022.1	2,305.5	8,716.6	615.5	2,561.5	639.4	1,922.1	2,538.3	389.9	2,148.4	3,948.8	429.4	3,519.4	1,357.9	231.3	1,126.7
Elementary	8,330.2	1,956.7	6,373.5	711.6	1,872.7	495.8	1,377.0	1,325.0	196.2	1,128.8	3,260.5	350.3	2,910.2	1,160.3	202.8	957.5
Lower Secondary	5,511.2	1,720.3	3,790.9	533.9	1,593.9	517.0	1,076.9	950.4	187.7	762.6	1,632.0	269.2	1,362.9	801.0	212.4	588.6
Upper Secondary Level	4,848.5	1,807.4	3,041.1	608.9	1,313.8	502.7	811.1	792.2	197.2	595.0	1,426.8	301.2	1,125.6	706.8	197.4	509.5
General/Academic	3,597.8	1,187.9	2,409.9	371.0	908.4	336.7	571.8	620.4	137.1	483.3	1,185.6	215.8	969.8	512.4	127.3	385.0
Vocational	1,237.2	612.4	624.8	237.3	399.9	163.4	236.5	170.6	59.3	111.3	238.0	84.0	154.0	191.3	68.4	123.0
Teacher Training	13.6	7.1	6.5	0.7	5.4	2.6	2.9	1.2	0.7	0.4	3.2	1.4	1.8	3.1	1.7	1.4
Higher Level	5,598.8	3,195.4	2,403.4	1,335.5	1,490.2	714.0	776.2	841.3	341.1	500.1	1,197.5	493.0	704.5	734.4	311.8	422.6
Academic	3,140.0	2,051.1	1,088.8	1,033.2	804.0	426.8	377.2	421.7	187.5	234.1	541.4	243.6	297.8	339.7	159.9	179.8
Higher Technical Education	1,709.9	811.9	898.0	243.4	532.1	218.2	313.9	263.6	94.2	169.3	395.1	148.5	246.6	275.8	107.6	168.2
Teacher Training	748.9	332.4	416.5	58.9	154.1	69.0	85.0	156.1	59.3	96.8	261.0	100.8	160.1	118.9	44.3	74.6
Others <sup>1/</sup>	26.7	10.6	16.1	-	5.0	2.6	2.3	15.8	7.3	8.4	0.8	-	0.8	5.2	0.6	4.6
Unknown	94.9	62.0	32.9	25.9	46.2	25.9	20.3	1.9	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.2	-	20.8	9.7	11.1
<b>Percentage</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
None	2.9	2.0	3.4	1.4	2.8	2.0	3.1	5.9	3.9	6.4	1.4	1.1	1.5	3.8	2.6	4.2
Less than Elementary	30.2	20.4	34.6	15.8	28.0	21.6	31.1	37.0	28.3	39.1	33.9	23.0	36.0	27.3	19.3	29.8
Elementary	22.8	17.4	25.3	18.3	20.5	16.8	22.3	19.3	14.2	20.5	28.0	18.8	29.8	23.3	16.9	25.3
Lower Secondary	15.1	15.3	15.0	13.7	17.4	17.5	17.4	13.8	13.6	13.9	14.0	14.4	14.0	16.1	17.8	15.6
Upper Secondary Level	13.3	16.0	12.1	15.7	14.4	17.0	13.1	11.5	14.3	10.8	12.3	16.2	11.5	14.2	16.5	13.5
General/Academic	9.9	10.5	9.6	9.5	9.9	11.4	9.3	9.0	9.9	8.8	10.2	11.6	9.9	10.3	10.6	10.2
Vocational	3.4	5.4	2.5	6.1	4.4	5.5	3.8	2.5	4.3	2.0	2.1	4.5	1.6	3.8	5.7	3.3
Teacher Training	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Higher Level	15.3	28.3	9.5	34.4	16.3	24.1	12.6	12.3	24.8	9.1	10.3	26.4	7.2	14.8	26.1	11.2
Academic	8.6	18.2	4.3	26.6	8.8	14.4	6.1	6.1	13.6	4.3	4.7	13.1	3.1	6.8	13.4	4.8
Higher Technical Education	4.7	7.2	3.6	6.3	5.8	7.4	5.1	3.8	6.8	3.1	3.4	8.0	2.5	5.5	9.0	4.5
Teacher Training	2.1	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.4	2.3	4.3	1.8	2.2	5.4	1.6	2.4	3.7	2.0
Others <sup>1/</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unknown	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.4	0.8	0.3

<sup>1/</sup> Including short course vocational

On the region level, the majority of employed persons in every region had some elementary level of education or none at all, especially the highest percentage in the Northeast about 63.3%. The North shows the second highest in such level with 62.2%, followed by the South with 54.4% and the Central with 51.3%. With regards to the secondary level of those employed persons, the Central shows the highest percentage with 31.8% followed by the South, the Northeast and the North with 30.3%, 26.3% and 25.4% respectively. It is also noted that at higher level of education, the Central also shows the highest percentage with 16.3%, followed by the South the North and the Northeast with 14.8%, 12.3% and 10.3% respectively.

For Bangkok, most of employed person completed more than elementary level (63.8%), especially the high rate in the higher level (34.4%).

#### 4. Unemployment

The unemployment rate is the ratio of the number of unemployed persons to the labor force expressed as a percentage. It depends therefore on the definition of unemployment as well as of the labor force adopted in the survey. Beginning from the survey in August 1982, unemployment has been measured, for a better understanding of the situation, in terms of persons available for works, including not only those actively looking for work but also those not looking for but available for works. As well, the classification of the labor force status or activity has been revised to include, besides the current labor force, the seasonally inactive labor force, to constitute what is described as the total labor force. Different unemployment rates can be computed for purposed of comparative analysis, using different measures of unemployment and labor force as given in Table J.

**TABLE J DIFFERENT RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT, QUARTER 1: JANUARY-MARCH 2009**

(Percentage)

Labor force	Actively looking for work	Total available for work
Current labor force	0.4	2.1
Total labor force	0.4	2.1

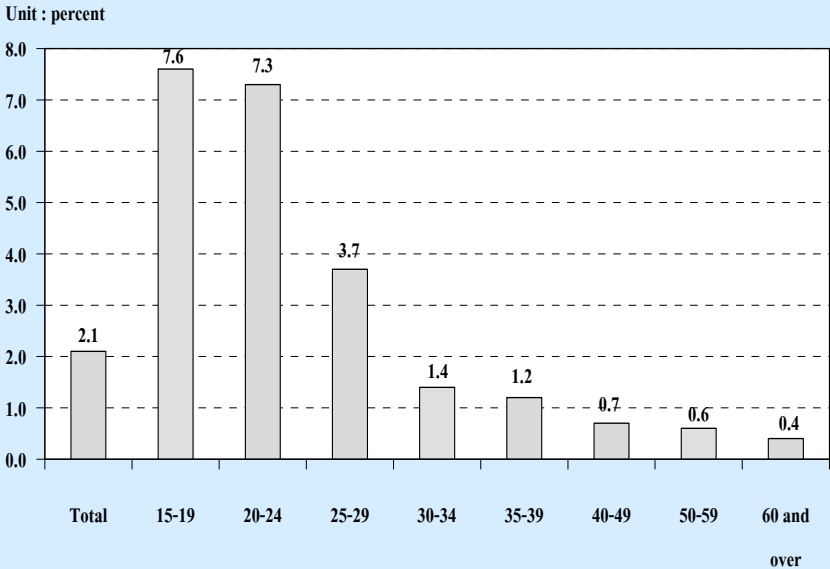
In general, during the agricultural season, the unemployment rate calculated from the total labor force is very close to that obtained from the current labor force but in the slack season the rates are quite different.

At this quarter of the survey, the rate of total unemployment or percentage of the total labor force who did not work but were available for work (total available for work) was about 2.1% while the open unemployment which measured from those who were actively looking for work was 0.4%. Generally, any measurement of unemployment shows that the number of unemployed persons was among the off-season of

agriculture are more than the numbers among agriculture season of the same year.

Table K reveals that the rate of unemployment was rather high among the young population aged 15-29 years or those who just entered in the labor force. Of these the population aged 15-24 years (include males and females) had very high rates of unemployment, especially the population age 15-19 years had the highest rates (7.6%). This reflects an increasingly widespread problem of unemployment among the young population with middle and high level of educational attainment since the young with secondary level, higher level or equivalent educational levels begin to enter the labor market at around this age-group.

FIGURE 5 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE GROUP (YEARS)



**TABLE K UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE GROUP, SEX, REGION AND AREA**

		(Percentage)														
Sex and age group (years)	Whole kingdom			Bangkok	Central region			Northern region			Northeastern region			Southern region		
	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.		Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>
15-19	7.6	8.6	7.3	5.9	8.7	10.2	8.1	5.6	10.4	4.8	8.2	6.5	8.4	7.1	10.6	6.3
20-24	7.3	7.1	7.4	6.8	6.4	7.0	6.1	5.1	6.6	4.8	8.7	7.3	8.9	8.4	8.1	8.5
25-29	3.7	3.3	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.3	4.6	2.9	5.1	4.0	5.4	3.3	2.7	3.5
30-34	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.9	0.9	2.2
35-39	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.6
40-49	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
50-59	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.0
60 and over	0.4	0.3	0.5	-	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.2
<b>Male</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
15-19	7.6	8.9	7.3	7.0	8.1	12.0	6.8	3.8	8.4	3.0	8.8	4.9	9.3	8.1	10.1	7.7
20-24	7.3	6.9	7.4	7.0	5.7	6.0	5.6	4.7	7.3	4.2	9.2	5.7	9.8	8.0	9.6	7.6
25-29	3.9	3.5	4.0	2.3	3.1	3.7	2.8	3.1	4.6	2.7	5.8	4.6	6.1	2.5	3.3	2.3
30-34	1.6	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.4
35-39	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.2	2.6	0.7
40-49	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
50-59	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
60 and over	0.4	0.3	0.5	-	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
<b>Female</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>
15-19	7.5	8.3	7.2	4.4	9.6	7.4	10.5	8.8	14.0	7.9	6.9	9.1	6.6	5.1	11.5	3.0
20-24	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.6	7.1	7.9	6.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	7.9	9.5	7.6	9.0	6.1	9.8
25-29	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.1	2.4	1.9	2.7	3.6	4.6	3.2	4.1	3.2	4.4	4.4	2.1	5.3
30-34	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.5	0.2	2.0
35-39	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	2.4	1.7	2.6
40-49	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
50-59	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9
60 and over	0.5	0.3	0.6	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	-	2.0	0.3	2.5



Considered unemployment rate by sex, it was found that, unemployment rate of male was higher than female (2.2% and 1.9% respectively). The unemployment rate in non-municipal and higher than municipal area (2.2% and 1.8% respectively). If the regions were taken into account, the rate of unemployment in the South show highest percentage with 2.6%, Followed Northeast (2.4%), Central (1.9%) , North (1.8%). and Bangkok (1.4%) respectively.

Considering on levels of educational attainment of the unemployed person (Table L), it was found that the unemployment rate of persons attained lower secondary level, upper secondary level (vocational and

General/Academic) and higher level (academic and technical) were rather high.

FIGURE 6 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

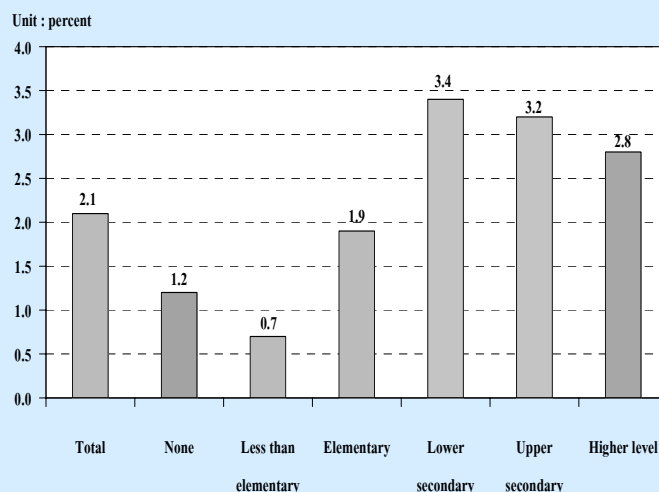


TABLE L UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SEX AND AREA

(Percentage)

Area and sex	Level of educational attainment											
	Total	None	Less than elementary	Elementary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary level			Higher level		Others <sup>1/</sup>	
					General/academic	Vocational	Teacher training	Academic	Higher technical education	Teacher training	unknown	
<b>Total</b>	2.1	1.2	0.7	1.9	3.4	3.1	3.6	-	2.9	3.2	1.4	-
Male	2.2	1.2	0.9	2.4	3.4	2.7	3.3	-	2.3	4.0	1.9	-
Female	1.9	1.2	0.6	1.2	3.5	3.6	4.1	-	3.4	2.3	1.1	-
<b>M.A.</b>	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.5	2.9	2.5	1.8	-	2.0	2.1	1.7	-
Male	1.8	0.7	0.6	2.1	2.8	2.5	1.2	-	1.4	2.4	3.3	-
Female	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	3.1	2.6	2.7	-	2.4	1.9	0.8	-
<b>Non-M.A.</b>	2.2	1.3	0.8	2.0	3.7	3.3	5.3	-	4.6	4.2	1.2	-
Male	2.4	1.3	0.9	2.5	3.7	2.8	5.2	-	3.9	5.3	0.8	-
Female	2.0	1.3	0.6	1.3	3.7	4.1	5.5	-	5.2	2.7	1.4	-

<sup>1/</sup> Including short course vocational

## 5. Characteristics of the unemployed labor force

Table M illustrates that the unemployed persons were largely males, 58.8% whereas the corresponding percentage for females was 41.2%. The percentage of unemployed male were about

53.8% and 46.2% of the total unemployed in the municipal area and non-municipal area respectively which was higher than the female about 60.6 percent and 39.4%.

**TABLE M NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SEX AND AREA**

Area and sex	Level of educational attainment											
	Total	None	Less than elementary	Elementary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary level			Higher level			Others <sup>1/</sup> and unknown
						General/academic	Vocational	Teacher training	Academic	Higher technical education	Teacher training	
Number ('000)												
<b>Total</b>	<b>779.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>163.6</b>	<b>197.5</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>45.9</b>	-	<b>93.4</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	-
Male	458.3	5.6	50.7	119.1	120.0	58.3	26.2	-	33.3	38.3	5.3	-
Female	321.1	7.7	31.9	44.5	77.5	56.0	19.7	-	60.1	18.3	5.4	-
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>204.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	-	<b>40.9</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	-
Male	110.2	0.6	7.2	22.9	29.3	17.4	4.4	-	13.3	10.6	4.0	-
Female	94.6	1.1	6.5	7.8	22.4	13.6	6.8	-	27.6	7.1	1.7	-
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>574.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>145.9</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>34.7</b>	-	<b>52.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	-
Male	348.1	4.9	43.5	96.1	90.7	40.8	21.8	-	20.1	27.7	1.3	-
Female	226.6	6.6	25.4	36.7	55.2	42.4	12.9	-	32.5	11.2	3.7	-
Percentage												
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	-	<b>12.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	-
Male	100.0	1.2	11.1	26.0	26.2	12.7	5.7	-	7.3	8.4	1.2	-
Female	100.0	2.4	9.9	13.9	24.2	17.5	6.1	-	18.7	5.7	1.7	-
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	-	<b>20.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	-
Male	100.0	0.6	6.5	20.8	26.6	15.8	4.0	-	12.1	9.6	3.6	-
Female	100.0	1.1	6.9	8.2	23.7	14.4	7.2	-	29.2	7.5	1.8	-
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	-	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	-
Male	100.0	1.4	12.5	27.6	26.1	11.7	6.3	-	5.8	8.0	0.4	-
Female	100.0	2.9	11.2	16.2	24.3	18.7	5.7	-	14.4	4.9	1.6	-

<sup>1/</sup> Including short course vocational

The majority of the unemployed persons show with 73.7% were in the non-municipal areas because these areas constituted a larger part of the total labor force. About 76.0% of the total

unemployed males were in the non-municipal areas while it was 70.6% for females. However, the percentage of unemployed males and females were lower in busy season than the slack season.

The unemployed persons completed in some elementary education and none constituted the highest proportion (33.3%) of the total unemployed, the secondary level (45.9%) and higher level (20.6%). In the non-municipal areas they accounted higher than the municipal areas for elementary and none (37.1% compared with 22.5%). While in the municipal areas, they accounted higher than non-municipal area for higher level (31.4% compared with 16.8%).

## 6. Hours worked

Data on hours worked and additional hours available for work have been obtained in respect of all the employed persons. In the case of persons who had job but did not work at all during the survey week, the question on hours worked

was interpreted as the zero hours per week. The data on hours worked included hours worked on all occupations, principal as well as others.

The data summarized in Table N show that about 31.4% of the employed persons worked 50 hours or more per week. About 46.6% of employed persons worked 35-49 hours per week. On the other word, about 78.0% of employed person worked 35 hours or more per week and they might be classified as fully employed. About 19.3%, for worked less than 35 hours per week and may be regarded as under-employed. For employed persons who did not work during the survey week (0 hours) but had regular job, which accounted only 2.7%.

**TABLE N NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HOURS WORKED PER WEEK**

Hours work per week	Employed persons		Persons available for additional work	
	Number (in thousands)	Percentage	Number (in thousands)	Percentage (as compared to employed)
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,502.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,042.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
0 hours	976.7	2.7	158.0	16.2
1 - 9 hours	313.3	0.9	50.1	16.0
10 - 19 hours	1,543.0	4.2	170.6	11.1
20 - 29 hours	3,220.8	8.8	210.5	6.5
30 - 34 hours	1,976.1	5.4	109.6	5.6
35 - 39 hours	3,623.4	9.9	86.4	2.4
40 - 49 hours	13,374.8	36.6	184.3	1.4
50 hours and over	11,474.6	31.4	72.7	0.6

The percentage of employed persons who were available for additional work, which is also an indicator for under-employment, accounted for about 2.9%. Of the employed persons who worked less than 35 hours per week, 8.7% desired and were available for additional work. The details of hours worked by occupation, industry and work status are illustrated in the Statistical Tables (Table 8-10).

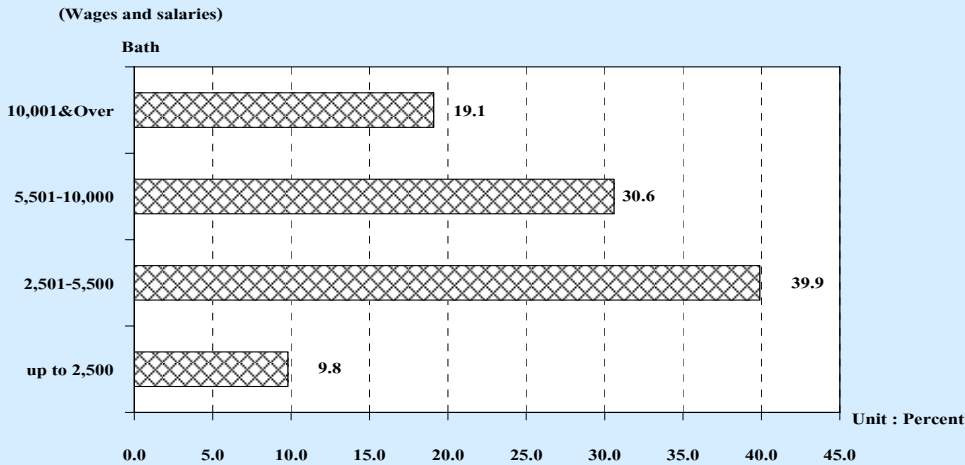
**7. Wages and salaries**

Data on wages and salaries have been collected in respect of all employees in accordance with the system applicable to each case and converted into the equivalent monthly wages and salaries. The data have been tabulated by industry, sex and area separately for government and private employees (see Table 15 and 16 in the statistical tables). In this chapter, data on the number of male and female employees by wage level or salary (not including supplementary earnings) and area are presented in Table O.

On the whole, about 39.9% of 17.2 million employees had monthly wage or salary of Baht 2,501-5,500, around 30.6% had monthly wage or salary of Baht 5,501-10,000, about 19.1% had over Baht 10,000 per month and about 9.8% received less than Baht 2,500 per month.

The majority of employees in the municipal areas had higher level of wage or salary than their counterpart in the other area. For instance, only about 27.7% of employees in the municipal areas received monthly wage or salary of below Baht 5,501 whereas the corresponding figure in the non-municipal areas was 63.3%. Around 71.5% of employees in the municipal areas earned more than Baht 5,500 compared with 36.3% in the non-municipal areas. Moreover, about 32.9% of employees in the municipal areas earned more than Baht 10,000 per month while the percentages in the non-municipal areas was only 10.7%.

**FIGURE 7 PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES BY WAGE / SALARY**



**TABLE O NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES BY WAGE/SALARY, SEX AND AREA**

Monthly wage/ Salary level (Baht)	Whole kingdom			Municipal areas			Non- municipal areas		
	Total	Government sector	Private sector	Total	Government sector	Private sector	Total	Government sector	Private sector
Number ('000)									
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,206.4</b>	<b>3,312.5</b>	<b>13,893.9</b>	<b>6,557.7</b>	<b>1,461.7</b>	<b>5,096.1</b>	<b>10,648.7</b>	<b>1,850.9</b>	<b>8,797.8</b>
Up to 2,500	1,692.2	94.3	1,597.9	205.1	8.4	196.6	1,487.1	85.9	1,401.2
2,501-5,500	6,856.1	527.6	6,328.5	1,609.8	120.7	1,489.1	5,246.3	406.9	4,839.4
5,501-10,000	5,259.9	1,042.0	4,217.9	2,533.2	390.7	2,142.6	2,726.7	651.4	2,075.3
10,001 & Over	3,294.0	1,623.2	1,670.8	2,155.9	928.3	1,227.6	1,138.1	694.9	443.2
Unknown	104.3	25.4	78.8	53.8	13.6	40.2	50.5	11.9	38.6
<b>Male</b>	<b>9,703.3</b>	<b>1,819.9</b>	<b>7,883.5</b>	<b>3,457.5</b>	<b>768.7</b>	<b>2,688.9</b>	<b>6,245.8</b>	<b>1,051.2</b>	<b>5,194.6</b>
Up to 2,500	842.3	63.6	778.7	92.6	4.6	88.0	749.7	59.0	690.6
2,501-5,500	3,883.5	347.6	3,535.9	802.9	67.3	735.6	3,080.6	280.4	2,800.2
5,501-10,000	3,052.2	495.0	2,557.3	1,370.6	198.7	1,172.0	1,681.6	296.3	1,385.3
10,001 & Over	1,862.4	898.5	963.9	1,160.3	490.7	669.6	702.1	407.8	294.3
Unknown	63.0	15.2	47.8	31.1	7.5	23.6	31.9	7.7	24.2
<b>Female</b>	<b>7,503.1</b>	<b>1,492.7</b>	<b>6,010.4</b>	<b>3,100.2</b>	<b>693.0</b>	<b>2,407.2</b>	<b>4,402.9</b>	<b>799.7</b>	<b>3,603.2</b>
Up to 2,500	849.9	30.7	819.2	112.5	3.9	108.6	737.5	26.8	710.6
2,501-5,500	2,972.6	179.9	2,792.7	806.9	53.4	753.5	2,165.7	126.5	2,039.2
5,501-10,000	2,207.7	547.1	1,660.6	1,162.6	192.0	970.6	1,045.1	355.1	690.0
10,001 & Over	1,431.6	724.8	706.9	995.6	437.6	558.0	436.1	287.2	148.9
Unknown	41.3	10.2	31.0	22.6	6.1	16.6	18.6	4.1	14.5
Percentage									
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Up to 2,500	9.8	2.9	11.5	3.1	0.6	3.9	14.0	4.6	15.9
2,501-5,500	39.9	15.9	45.6	24.6	8.3	29.2	49.3	22.0	55.0
5,501-10,000	30.6	31.5	30.4	38.6	26.7	42.0	25.6	35.2	23.6
10,001 & Over	19.1	49.0	12.0	32.9	63.5	24.1	10.7	37.6	5.0
Unknown	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4
<b>Male</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Up to 2,500	8.7	3.5	9.9	2.7	0.6	3.3	12.0	5.6	13.3
2,501-5,500	40.0	19.1	44.9	23.2	8.8	27.4	49.3	26.7	53.9
5,501-10,000	31.5	27.2	32.4	39.6	25.8	43.6	26.9	28.2	26.7
10,001 & Over	19.2	49.4	12.2	33.6	63.8	24.9	11.2	38.8	5.7
Unknown	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5
<b>Female</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Up to 2,500	11.3	2.1	13.6	3.6	0.6	4.5	16.8	3.4	19.7
2,501-5,500	39.6	12.1	46.5	26.0	7.7	31.3	49.2	15.8	56.6
5,501-10,000	29.4	36.7	27.6	37.5	27.7	40.3	23.7	44.4	19.2
10,001 & Over	19.1	48.6	11.8	32.1	63.2	23.2	9.9	35.9	4.1
Unknown	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4

It was observed that, on the whole, government employees got higher level of monthly wage or salary than the private ones. This partly because, in this survey, the private employee also included those daily wage employees and laborers who usually earn rather low income. About 57.1% of the private employees earned less than Baht 5,501 a month as compared with 18.8% of the government employees. On the other hand, the government employees who received over Baht 5,500 per month accounted for about 80.5% of the total

government employees while the private employees only accounted for 42.4%.

## 8. Supplementary benefits

Apart from data on basic wages and salaries, information was also collected on receipt of supplementary benefits in cash such as bonuses and overtime payments, and in kind such as food, clothing, housing, and others; the amount received have not however been ascertained. The data on number of employees receiving benefits are summarized in Table P.

**TABLE P NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE EMPLOYEES AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY RECEIVING SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS, AREA AND SEX**

(In thousands)

Sector, area and sex	Total employees	Number of employees receiving supplementary benefits						
		Bonus	Overtime	Other Cash	Food	Clothing	Housing	Others
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,445.9</b>	<b>927.4</b>	<b>1,190.8</b>	<b>2,510.2</b>	<b>1,448.8</b>	<b>268.5</b>	<b>703.1</b>	<b>537.3</b>
		(17.0)	(21.9)	(46.1)	(26.6)	(4.9)	(12.9)	(9.9)
Male	2,908.6	503.9	608.4	1,349.2	706.1	142.6	433.6	258.1
		(17.3)	(20.9)	(46.4)	(24.3)	(4.9)	(14.9)	(8.9)
Female	2,537.3	423.5	582.4	1,161.1	742.7	125.9	269.5	279.2
		(16.7)	(23.0)	(45.8)	(29.3)	(5.0)	(10.6)	(11.0)
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>4,062.2</b>	<b>827.2</b>	<b>956.5</b>	<b>1,462.3</b>	<b>1,413.2</b>	<b>241.5</b>	<b>500.8</b>	<b>514.4</b>
		(20.4)	(23.5)	(36.0)	(34.8)	(5.9)	(12.3)	(12.7)
Male	2,153.3	442.8	501.4	767.8	695.0	125.5	301.7	244.7
		(20.6)	(23.3)	(35.7)	(32.3)	(5.8)	(14.0)	(11.4)
Female	1,908.9	384.4	455.1	694.6	718.2	116.0	199.1	269.7
		(20.1)	(23.8)	(36.4)	(37.6)	(6.1)	(10.4)	(14.1)
<b>Government sector</b>	<b>1,383.7</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>234.3</b>	<b>1,047.9</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>202.2</b>	<b>22.9</b>
		(7.2)	(16.9)	(75.7)	(2.6)	(1.9)	(14.6)	(1.7)
Male	755.3	61.2	107.1	581.4	11.1	17.1	131.9	13.4
		(8.1)	(14.2)	(77.0)	(1.5)	(2.3)	(17.5)	(1.8)
Female	628.4	39.0	127.3	466.5	24.5	9.9	70.3	9.6
		(6.2)	(20.3)	(74.2)	(3.9)	(1.6)	(11.2)	(1.5)

**TABLE P NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE EMPLOYEES AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES  
BY RECEIVING SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS, AREA AND SEX (Contd.)**

(In thousands)

Sector, area and sex	Total employees	Number of employees receiving supplementary benefits						
		Bonus	Overtime	Other cash	Food	Clothing	Housing	Others
		1/						
<b>Private sector</b>								
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>1,783.7</b>	<b>431.3</b>	<b>402.7</b>	<b>644.0</b>	<b>573.2</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>269.2</b>	<b>162.3</b>
		(24.2)	(22.6)	(36.1)	(32.1)	(6.1)	(15.1)	(9.1)
Male	914.1	235.0	211.2	344.6	247.5	53.5	135.7	71.0
		(25.7)	(23.1)	(37.7)	(27.1)	(5.8)	(14.8)	(7.8)
Female	869.6	196.3	191.6	299.4	325.8	56.2	133.5	91.3
		(22.6)	(22.0)	(34.4)	(37.5)	(6.5)	(15.4)	(10.5)
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>2,278.6</b>	<b>395.9</b>	<b>553.8</b>	<b>818.3</b>	<b>840.0</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>231.7</b>	<b>352.1</b>
		(17.4)	(24.3)	(35.9)	(36.9)	(5.8)	(10.2)	(15.5)
Male	1,239.2	207.7	290.2	423.1	447.5	72.1	166.1	173.7
		(16.8)	(23.4)	(34.1)	(36.1)	(5.8)	(13.4)	(14.0)
Female	1,039.4	188.2	263.6	395.2	392.5	59.8	65.6	178.3
		(18.1)	(25.4)	(38.0)	(37.8)	(5.8)	(6.3)	(17.2)
<b>Government sector</b>								
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>644.9</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>459.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>129.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>
		(8.5)	(19.2)	(71.2)	(1.3)	(1.9)	(20.1)	(1.8)
Male	353.0	32.1	55.6	255.1	2.9	7.3	90.1	8.1
		(9.1)	(15.8)	(72.3)	(0.8)	(2.1)	(25.5)	(2.3)
Female	292.0	22.7	68.2	204.1	5.3	5.0	39.6	3.6
		(7.8)	(23.4)	(69.9)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(13.6)	(1.2)
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>738.7</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>588.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>11.2</b>
		(6.1)	(15.0)	(79.7)	(3.7)	(2.0)	(9.8)	(1.5)
Male	402.3	29.1	51.5	326.3	8.2	9.8	41.8	5.3
		(7.2)	(12.8)	(81.1)	(2.0)	(2.4)	(10.4)	(1.3)
Female	336.5	16.3	59.1	262.4	19.2	4.9	30.7	6.0
		(4.9)	(17.6)	(78.0)	(5.7)	(1.5)	(9.1)	(1.8)

1/ One employee can receive more than 1 type of supplementary benefits.

Certain types of supplementary benefits such as overtime, bonus, food supplies, clothing and other seem to be more common in the private sector than in the government sector. Other cash and housing, however, seem to be more common in the government sector than in the private sector. The private employees in the municipal area received more supplementary benefits such as bonus, other cash, clothing and housing than those in the non-municipal areas, for instance, about 24.2% for bonus, 36.1% for other cash 6.1% for clothing and 15.1% for housing. The private employees in non-municipal area received more

supplementary benefits such as, overtime and food supplies than those in the municipal area or about 24.3% for overtime and 36.9% for food supplies. The government employees in the municipal area received more supplementary benefits such as overtime, bonus and housing than those in the non-municipal area. For instance about 19.2%, 8.5%, and 20.1% respectively. The government employees in the non-municipal area received more supplementary benefits, such as clothing, other cash and food supplies than those in the municipal area or about 2.0%, 79.7% and 3.7% respectively.

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