

## 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 April – June 2009, which is the Second 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 April – June 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 8th 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.

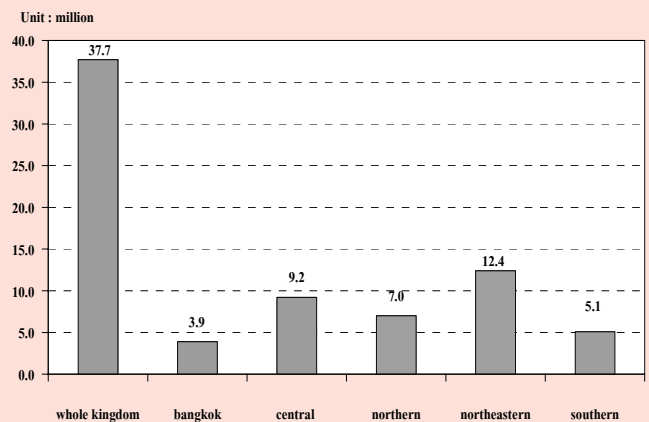
#### 1. Structure of the labor force

The total population was estimated at 38.56 million, were in the labor force. Of the total labor force, about 70 per cent were residing in the non-municipal areas and about 54.2 per cent 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 April – June 2009, was of the order of 38.4 million. Since the survey period was among the agricultural season, the number of the seasonally inactive labor force was about 190,600 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 6.7 per cent of which or about 0.78 million were unemployed. Of these, 0.3 per cent were looking for works and the rest 1.4 per cent were not looking for works but available for works.

Persons not in the labor force could be divided persons aged 15, about 14.2 million or 26.9 per cent of total population aged 15 years and over. About 4.6 million were housewives, 4.0 million were students and 5.6 million were young/old or incapable of work.

**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)									
Persons over 15 years	52,735.4	25,632.8	27,102.5	16,374.4	7,728.6	8,645.9	36,360.9	17,904.3	18,456.7
<b>Total labor force</b>	<b>38,562.9</b>	<b>20,904.4</b>	<b>17,658.5</b>	<b>11,622.0</b>	<b>6,048.4</b>	<b>5,573.6</b>	<b>26,940.9</b>	<b>14,856.0</b>	<b>12,084.9</b>
<b>1.Current labor force</b>	<b>38,372.3</b>	<b>20,817.9</b>	<b>17,554.4</b>	<b>11,602.6</b>	<b>6,039.6</b>	<b>5,563.0</b>	<b>26,769.7</b>	<b>14,778.3</b>	<b>11,991.4</b>
1.1 Employed	37,699.3	20,466.5	17,232.9	11,392.7	5,927.0	5,465.7	26,306.7	14,539.5	11,767.2
1) At work	37,059.4	20,113.6	16,945.7	11,268.5	5,863.5	5,405.0	25,790.9	14,250.1	11,540.8
2) With job but not at work	640.0	352.9	287.1	124.2	63.5	60.8	515.8	289.4	226.4
1.2 Unemployed	673.0	351.4	321.5	209.9	112.6	97.3	463.0	238.8	224.2
1) Looking for a job	127.0	68.1	58.9	47.4	25.3	22.1	79.6	42.9	36.8
2) Not looking /Available for work	546.0	283.3	262.7	162.6	87.3	75.2	383.4	196.0	187.4
<b>2.Seasonally inactive labor force</b>	<b>190.6</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>171.2</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>93.5</b>
<b>Not in labor force &gt; 15 years of age</b>	<b>14,172.5</b>	<b>4,728.4</b>	<b>9,444.1</b>	<b>4,752.4</b>	<b>1,680.2</b>	<b>3,072.3</b>	<b>9,420.1</b>	<b>3,048.3</b>	<b>6,371.8</b>
1. Household work	4,598.4	214.5	4,383.8	1,499.4	93.4	1,406.0	3,099.0	121.1	2,977.9
2. Studies	3,966.1	1,914.5	2,051.6	1,399.0	683.3	715.6	2,567.2	1,231.2	1,336.0
3. Too young/old or incapable to work	4,519.6	1,944.1	2,575.5	1,339.9	578.7	761.2	3,179.7	1,365.4	1,814.3
4. Others	1,088.5	655.3	433.2	514.2	324.7	189.5	574.3	330.6	243.7
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Persons over 15 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total labor force</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>65.5</b>
<b>1.Current labor force</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>72.5</b>
1.1 Employed	71.4	71.5	71.4	71.4	71.3	71.4	71.4	71.5	71.3
1) At work	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.6	70.6	70.6	70.0	70.0	70.0
2) With job but not at work	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
1.2 Unemployed	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
1) Looking for a job	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
2) Not looking /Available for work	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>2.Seasonally inactive labor force</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Not in labor force &gt; 15 years of age</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>
1. Household work	8.7	1.2	12.5	8.5	1.5	12.3	8.8	1.1	12.6
2. Studies	7.5	10.9	5.8	7.9	10.9	6.3	7.3	10.9	5.6
3. Too young/old or incapable to work	8.6	11.1	7.3	7.6	9.3	6.7	9.1	12.0	7.7
4. Others	2.1	3.7	1.2	2.9	5.2	1.7	1.6	2.9	1.0

**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>52,735.4</b>	<b>16,374.4</b>	<b>36,360.9</b>	<b>5,585.8</b>	<b>12,689.9</b>	<b>4,187.7</b>	<b>8,502.2</b>	<b>9,827.8</b>	<b>2,013.4</b>	<b>7,814.4</b>	<b>17,635.3</b>	<b>2,850.9</b>	<b>14,784.3</b>	<b>6,996.6</b>	<b>1,736.5</b>	<b>5,260.0</b>
In the labor force	38,562.9	11,622.0	26,940.9	3,956.7	9,393.1	3,028.6	6,364.4	7,164.4	1,419.4	5,745.0	12,843.1	1,988.2	10,854.9	5,205.6	1,229.1	3,976.6
Not in the labor force over 15 years	14,172.5	4,752.4	9,420.1	1,629.2	3,296.8	1,159.1	2,137.7	2,663.5	594.0	2,069.5	4,792.1	862.7	3,929.4	1,790.9	507.5	1,283.5
<b>Male</b>	<b>25,632.8</b>	<b>7,728.6</b>	<b>17,904.3</b>	<b>2,553.4</b>	<b>6,120.3</b>	<b>1,998.1</b>	<b>4,122.2</b>	<b>4,814.2</b>	<b>958.7</b>	<b>3,855.5</b>	<b>8,709.6</b>	<b>1,383.8</b>	<b>7,325.7</b>	<b>3,435.4</b>	<b>834.6</b>	<b>2,600.8</b>
In the labor force	20,904.4	6,048.4	14,856.0	1,985.5	5,023.9	1,595.7	3,428.3	3,866.1	738.7	3,127.4	7,155.8	1,070.1	6,085.6	2,873.1	658.5	2,214.7
Not in the labor force over 15 years	4,728.4	1,680.2	3,048.3	567.9	1,096.4	402.4	694.0	948.1	220.0	728.1	1,553.8	313.7	1,240.1	562.3	176.1	386.1
<b>Female</b>	<b>27,102.5</b>	<b>8,645.9</b>	<b>18,456.7</b>	<b>3,032.5</b>	<b>6,569.6</b>	<b>2,189.6</b>	<b>4,379.9</b>	<b>5,013.6</b>	<b>1,054.7</b>	<b>3,959.0</b>	<b>8,925.7</b>	<b>1,467.1</b>	<b>7,458.6</b>	<b>3,561.2</b>	<b>902.0</b>	<b>2,659.2</b>
In the labor force	17,658.5	5,573.6	12,084.9	1,971.2	4,369.1	1,433.0	2,936.2	3,298.3	680.7	2,617.6	5,687.4	918.1	4,769.3	2,332.5	570.6	1,761.9
Not in the labor force over 15 years	9,444.1	3,072.3	6,371.8	1,061.3	2,200.5	756.7	1,443.8	1,715.4	374.0	1,341.4	3,238.3	549.0	2,689.3	1,228.7	331.3	897.3
<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	73.1	71.0	74.1	70.8	74.0	72.3	74.9	72.9	70.5	73.5	72.8	69.7	73.4	74.4	70.8	75.6
Not in the labor force over 15 years	26.9	29.0	25.9	29.2	26.0	27.7	25.1	27.1	29.5	26.5	27.2	30.3	26.6	25.6	29.2	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	81.6	78.3	83.0	77.8	82.1	79.9	83.2	80.3	77.0	81.1	82.2	77.3	83.1	83.6	78.9	85.2
Not in the labor force over 15 years	18.4	21.7	17.0	22.2	17.9	20.1	16.8	19.7	23.0	18.9	17.8	22.7	16.9	16.4	21.1	14.8
<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	65.2	64.5	65.5	65.0	66.5	65.4	67.0	65.8	64.5	66.1	63.7	62.6	63.9	65.5	63.3	66.3
Not in the labor force over 15 years	34.8	35.5	34.5	35.0	33.5	34.6	33.0	34.2	35.5	33.9	36.3	37.4	36.1	34.5	36.7	33.7

## 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

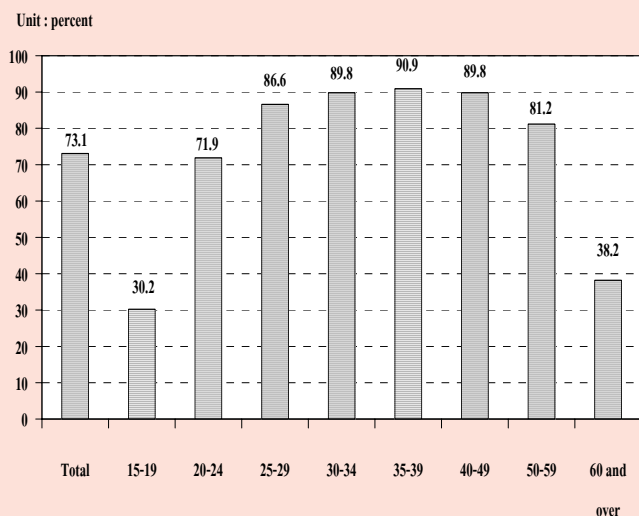
over was 73.1 per cent, and it shows that persons in non-municipal areas had higher participation rates than the municipal areas (74.1 per cent compared with 71.0 per cent).

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

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>73.1</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>73.1</b>
15-19	30.2	21.7	33.4	19.4	29.5	23.5	32.3	28.5	19.6	30.7	31.8	21.1	33.8	34.0	25.5	30.2
20-24	71.9	64.4	74.8	58.0	75.0	71.0	76.9	71.7	63.6	73.7	72.2	63.0	74.0	73.0	66.3	71.9
25-29	86.6	88.6	85.6	89.0	89.1	88.7	89.4	87.4	90.6	86.6	83.8	86.5	83.3	85.6	88.0	86.6
30-34	89.8	90.3	89.6	90.9	91.5	91.0	91.8	89.7	90.4	89.5	88.3	89.6	88.1	89.2	87.3	89.8
35-39	90.9	90.5	91.1	90.6	91.3	91.0	91.4	92.3	91.3	92.6	89.9	89.9	89.9	91.3	89.0	90.9
40-49	89.8	88.3	90.5	87.7	89.1	87.3	90.0	91.3	90.2	91.6	89.8	89.3	89.9	90.9	89.1	89.8
50-59	81.2	76.2	83.5	70.3	79.4	77.4	80.4	82.9	80.9	83.4	83.7	80.9	84.3	85.1	80.3	81.2
60and over	38.2	29.3	41.9	20.0	36.3	30.5	38.8	38.0	35.2	38.8	42.1	35.3	43.4	44.9	36.6	38.2
<b>Male</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>81.6</b>
15-19	37.1	25.1	41.5	20.2	36.6	28.4	40.3	34.4	24.0	37.0	39.4	24.3	42.2	42.5	30.1	37.1
20-24	79.9	68.8	84.0	61.1	82.3	75.2	85.6	78.5	69.2	80.8	80.9	68.4	83.3	83.5	70.4	79.9
25-29	94.2	93.3	94.6	92.0	95.4	93.7	96.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	92.7	92.3	92.8	96.4	95.9	94.2
30-34	96.1	96.3	96.0	95.5	97.2	97.5	97.1	95.9	96.4	95.8	95.0	96.0	94.8	97.0	96.1	96.1
35-39	96.8	96.7	96.9	97.0	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.0	96.2	97.2	96.0	95.1	96.1	98.0	97.0	96.8
40-49	96.5	95.9	96.9	94.7	96.4	96.0	96.7	96.4	96.1	96.4	96.8	97.2	96.7	98.0	97.2	96.5
50-59	91.9	87.7	93.7	83.8	90.3	87.8	91.5	91.9	89.5	92.5	94.6	91.9	95.1	94.2	90.8	91.9
60and over	50.4	38.4	55.3	28.2	45.9	38.1	49.3	49.0	43.8	50.3	57.7	46.3	59.8	57.3	47.9	50.4
<b>Female</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>65.2</b>
15-19	22.9	18.3	24.7	18.8	22.1	18.5	23.8	22.2	15.3	24.0	23.8	17.8	25.0	25.0	20.8	22.9
20-24	63.5	60.1	64.9	55.2	67.6	66.8	67.9	64.4	57.9	66.1	63.0	57.5	64.0	61.9	62.1	63.5
25-29	78.7	84.1	76.1	86.5	82.9	84.0	82.4	79.5	86.3	77.7	74.1	80.4	72.8	74.5	80.2	78.7
30-34	83.7	84.9	83.0	87.0	85.8	84.6	86.4	83.2	84.6	82.8	81.4	83.1	81.0	81.4	79.0	83.7
35-39	85.3	85.0	85.5	85.1	85.7	85.1	85.9	87.9	86.8	88.2	84.0	85.1	83.8	85.0	81.8	85.3
40-49	83.5	81.6	84.4	81.8	82.2	79.3	83.8	86.5	85.0	86.9	83.0	82.0	83.2	84.0	81.7	83.5
50-59	71.5	66.2	73.9	58.7	69.7	68.2	70.5	74.4	73.2	74.7	73.5	70.8	74.0	76.6	70.8	71.5
60and over	28.4	22.4	31.0	13.9	28.9	24.8	30.8	29.0	28.4	29.1	29.5	26.7	30.0	35.1	27.8	28.4

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)**



Considering sex differentials, it is found that males participated in the labor force more than females (81.6 and 65.2 per cent respectively) . It was true in both areas and every region.

Table D shows that the divorced participated the highest in the labor force (82.5 per cent) and males participation rates were the highest among the married about 90.1 per cent and females, the highest rate was among the divorced about 80.0 per cent. The results also show that in municipal area, the divorced participated the highest in the labor force, about 79.7 per cent, 87.0 per cent for married males and 78.0 per cent for divorced females. In non-municipal area, the divorced participated the highest in the labor force about 84.3 per cent, 91.4 per cent for married males and 81.5 per cent for divorced females (excluded the unknown status who ever married were in the labor force only 0.01 per cent of the total labor force).

**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>73.1</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>68.7</b>
Male	81.6	66.3	90.1	42.2	86.5	84.8	44.3
Female	65.2	53.8	73.1	35.8	80.0	77.3	77.9
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>72.3</b>
Male	78.3	64.5	87.0	36.7	83.2	82.7	41.1
Female	64.5	61.1	70.6	34.4	78.0	75.4	81.0
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>46.1</b>
Male	83.0	67.1	91.4	44.3	88.1	85.8	51.1
Female	65.5	48.5	74.0	36.5	81.5	78.4	37.8

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; upper secondary level (Vocational)

FIGURE 3 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

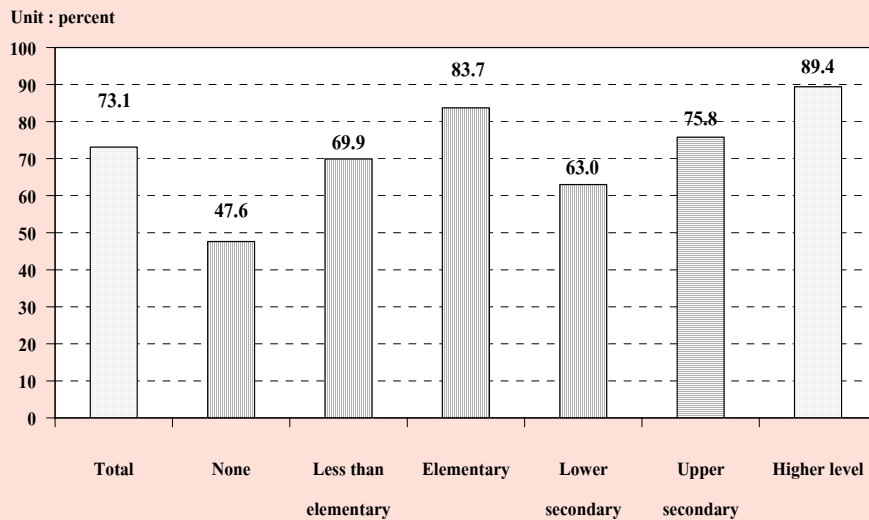


TABLE E LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AREA AND SEX

(Percentage)

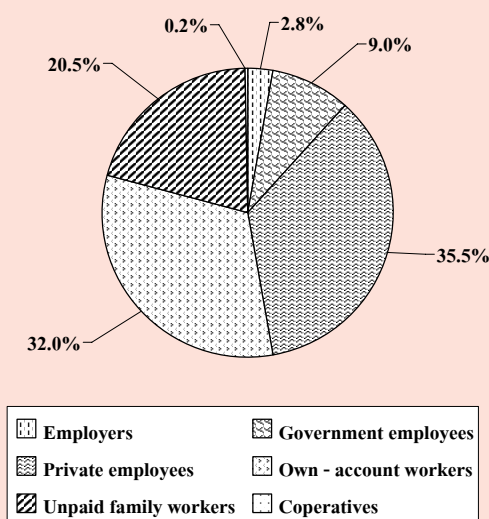
Area and sex	Level of educational attainment												
	Total	None	Less than elementary	Elementary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary level			Higher level		Others <sup>1/</sup>	Unknown	
						General/academic	Vocational	Teacher training	Academic	Higher technical education			Teacher training
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>76.7</b>
Male	81.6	60.1	80.5	90.4	71.8	82.3	78.6	71.6	91.4	90.3	84.9	100.0	82.7
Female	65.2	41.9	61.3	76.1	52.9	65.8	62.6	57.6	89.1	78.8	85.4	75.3	69.7
<b>M.A.</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>76.8</b>
Male	78.3	57.0	73.8	87.2	68.7	73.3	80.4	55.9	90.1	88.3	80.9	100.0	81.5
Female	64.5	35.8	53.4	73.3	53.9	60.2	64.6	45.1	88.8	78.0	80.3	68.0	71.3
<b>Non-M.A.</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>76.7</b>
Male	83.0	61.0	82.3	91.5	73.1	87.2	77.1	82.1	93.9	91.9	87.5	100.0	84.9
Female	65.5	43.8	63.8	77.0	52.4	69.1	60.6	66.7	89.7	79.5	90.2	79.6	66.5

<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 44.5 per cent and of these 4 in 5 were employed in private sector, followed by own account workers (32.0 per cent). The unpaid family workers and employer which accounted for 20.5 and 2.8 per cent of the total employed. While the percentage of members of producers' cooperatives was very less about 0.2 per cent 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 57.1 per cent were employees, among these, mostly working in private sector (43.9 per cent) while only 13.2 per cent were government employees. In non-municipal areas, about 39.1 per cent were employees, among these, 31.9 per cent working in private sector, followed by own account workers (25.4 per cent in municipal area and 34.9 percent

for non-municipal area. For the proportion of unpaid family workers in municipal areas was rather low compared with the non-municipal areas (13.2 per cent and 23.6 per cent 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 39.3 per cent followed by employees and unpaid family worker ( 32.3 percent and 26.3 per cent respectively .

**3.2 Industry :** (Table G) About 38.4 per cent of the total employed persons worked in agricultural sector and about 61.6 per cent in non-agricultural sector. The highest proportions of the employed persons was in the wholesale and retail trade 16.1 per cent, followed by manufacturing 14.3 per cent. The next was hotel and restaurants 6.8 per cent, construction 6.7 per cent, public administration 3.6 per cent , transport storage and education show equally 3.0 per cent. The rest shared in the other industries.

Most employed persons in municipal area worked in non-agriculture sector 91.4 per cent, the principal activities were wholesale and retail trade (24.4 per cent), followed by manufacturing 17.9 per cent, hotel and restaurants 12.8 per cent, While most of those in the non-municipal areas worked in agricultural sector 51.3 per cent.

**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>37,699.3</b>	<b>11,392.7</b>	<b>26,306.7</b>	<b>3,882.9</b>	<b>9,236.7</b>	<b>2,977.4</b>	<b>6,259.3</b>	<b>7,031.2</b>	<b>1,390.4</b>	<b>5,640.7</b>	<b>12,438.2</b>	<b>1,937.5</b>	<b>10,500.7</b>	<b>5,110.4</b>	<b>1,204.4</b>	<b>3,906.0</b>
Employers	1,056.4	488.3	568.1	180.7	287.3	113.3	174.0	176.5	52.8	123.6	211.6	65.1	146.5	200.2	76.3	123.9
Government employees	3,383.4	1,502.1	1,881.3	393.4	740.8	325.1	415.7	664.7	237.6	427.1	1,138.4	379.9	758.6	446.1	166.1	280.0
Private employees	13,399.6	5,000.5	8,399.1	2,158.5	4,456.0	1,490.1	2,965.9	2,198.7	428.1	1,770.5	2,868.0	482.7	2,385.3	1,718.4	441.0	1,277.3
Own - account workers	12,063.7	2,889.8	9,173.8	819.1	2,297.9	690.9	1,607.1	2,356.3	425.7	1,930.6	4,886.6	607.9	4,278.8	1,703.7	346.3	1,357.4
Unpaid family workers	7,717.6	1,505.6	6,212.0	331.3	1,452.7	357.8	1,094.8	1,625.3	244.4	1,380.9	3,271.9	397.7	2,874.1	1,036.5	174.4	862.2
Members of Producers Cooperatives	78.7	6.4	72.3	-	2.0	0.3	1.7	9.7	1.5	8.1	61.6	4.2	57.4	5.4	0.3	5.1
<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	2.8	4.3	2.2	4.7	3.1	3.8	2.8	2.5	3.8	2.2	1.7	3.4	1.4	3.9	6.3	3.2
Government employees	9.0	13.2	7.2	10.1	8.0	10.9	6.6	9.5	17.0	7.6	9.2	19.6	7.2	8.7	13.8	7.2
Private employees	35.5	43.9	31.9	55.6	48.2	50.1	47.4	31.3	30.7	31.4	23.1	24.9	22.7	33.6	36.6	32.7
Own - account workers	32.0	25.4	34.9	21.1	24.9	23.2	25.7	33.5	30.6	34.2	39.3	31.4	40.8	33.3	28.8	34.8
Unpaid family workers	20.5	13.2	23.6	8.5	15.7	12.0	17.5	23.1	17.5	24.5	26.3	20.5	27.4	20.3	14.5	22.1
Members of Producers Cooperatives	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1







Considering regional differentials, it was found that the majority of employed persons in the region were non-agricultural sector, especially the Central Region 73.8 per cent, the next was the North Region 54.2 per cent, South 53.6 per cent and Northeast 48.3 per cent the highest employed. For Bangkok the majority of employed person were considerably high in non-agricultural sector (99.0 per cent).

**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 34.8 per cent. The occupation group with the next largest number of workers was service workers and shop and market sales workers which accounted for 17.7 per cent, and craft and related trades workers about 12.7 per cent, elementary occupations workers about 12.4 per cent, 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 29.4 per cent of the total employed were service workers and shop and market sales workers, 13.8 per cent were craft and same related trades workers, 11.7 per cent were elementary occupation, and 10.7 per cent 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 46.5 per cent, followed by

elementary occupations workers 12.7 per cent, service workers and shop and market sales workers 12.6 per cent, and craft and related trades workers about 12.3 per cent.

In every region, the occupational patterns were not quite different. That was the principal occupation was agricultural occupation especially in the Northeast, comprised 48.3 per cent, the next was the South 44.5 per cent. The next was the North 39.7 per cent and central 21.8 percent. But in the Bangkok, service workers and shop and market sales workers constituted about 26.5 per cent of the total employed. Around 14.7 per cent were craftsmen and related trade workers, plant and machine operators 12.7 per cent, elementary occupation 11.2 per cent, technicians and associate professionals about 10.6 per cent, clerks about 8.7 percent, Professionals about 7.9 per cent and legislator senior officials and manage about 6.2 per cent 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, 55.3 per cent only held some elementary level or none at all, while 29.1 per cent in secondary level, 15.3 per cent 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 (60.1 per cent and 37.6 per cent respectively). In municipal areas, 39.4 per cent of employed person



**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>37,699.3</b>	<b>11,392.7</b>	<b>26,306.7</b>	<b>3,882.9</b>	<b>9,236.7</b>	<b>2,977.4</b>	<b>6,259.3</b>	<b>7,031.2</b>	<b>1,390.4</b>	<b>5,640.7</b>	<b>12,438.2</b>	<b>1,937.5</b>	<b>10,500.7</b>	<b>5,110.4</b>	<b>1,204.4</b>	<b>3,906.0</b>
None	1,129.9	234.0	895.8	56.4	267.0	62.4	204.6	424.8	54.1	370.6	184.6	25.4	159.2	197.2	35.8	161.4
Less than Elementary	11,304.9	2,292.2	9,012.7	606.9	2,568.3	628.3	1,940.0	2,484.3	387.4	2,096.9	4,257.3	449.3	3,808.0	1,388.0	220.2	1,167.8
Elementary	8,419.7	1,959.6	6,460.1	713.3	1,882.2	502.8	1,379.4	1,358.3	190.4	1,167.8	3,319.9	354.0	2,965.9	1,146.0	199.0	946.9
Lower Secondary	5,956.9	1,799.2	4,157.7	571.8	1,624.4	543.1	1,081.3	1,059.0	195.3	863.7	1,894.7	286.2	1,608.5	807.0	202.7	604.2
Upper Secondary Level	5,020.1	1,841.3	3,178.7	610.3	1,354.4	506.8	847.6	833.0	209.7	623.3	1,466.0	303.0	1,163.0	756.4	211.5	544.9
General/Academic	3,742.7	1,233.3	2,509.4	375.7	952.1	343.6	608.6	650.5	149.7	500.7	1,210.8	225.1	985.7	553.6	139.1	414.5
Vocational	1,261.8	603.0	658.7	233.7	398.3	161.7	236.5	179.6	58.7	120.9	250.8	76.9	174.0	199.3	71.9	127.4
Teacher Training	15.6	5.0	10.6	0.8	4.0	1.5	2.5	2.9	1.1	1.7	4.4	1.0	3.4	3.5	0.6	3.0
Higher Level	5,759.1	3,201.7	2,557.4	1,304.8	1,499.6	710.2	789.4	856.5	346.9	509.5	1,315.3	519.2	796.1	783.0	320.6	462.4
Academic	3,193.9	2,066.2	1,127.6	1,014.0	822.5	422.5	399.9	432.3	193.8	238.4	557.6	267.4	290.3	367.5	168.5	199.0
Higher Technical Education	1,809.7	811.2	998.5	234.8	524.2	217.4	306.8	286.7	98.6	188.1	467.4	151.4	315.9	296.6	108.9	187.7
Teacher Training	755.5	324.3	431.2	56.0	153.0	70.3	82.7	137.4	54.4	83.0	290.3	100.4	189.9	118.9	43.2	75.7
Others <sup>1/</sup>	22.9	7.9	15.0	-	1.7	1.5	0.2	15.1	6.1	9.0	0.1	0.1	-	6.0	0.2	5.9
Unknown	85.9	56.7	29.2	19.4	39.0	22.3	16.8	0.2	0.2	-	0.4	0.4	-	26.8	14.3	12.5
	<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>
None	3.0	2.1	3.4	1.5	2.9	2.1	3.3	6.0	3.8	6.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	3.9	3.0	4.1
Less than Elementary	30.0	20.1	34.3	15.6	27.8	21.1	31.0	35.3	27.8	37.2	34.2	23.2	36.3	27.2	18.3	29.9
Elementary	22.3	17.2	24.6	18.4	20.4	16.9	22.0	19.3	13.7	20.7	26.7	18.3	28.3	22.4	16.5	24.2
Lower Secondary	15.8	15.8	15.8	14.7	17.6	18.2	17.3	15.1	14.0	15.3	15.2	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.8	15.5
Upper Secondary Level	13.3	16.2	12.1	15.7	14.7	17.0	13.5	11.9	15.0	11.1	11.8	15.6	11.1	14.8	17.6	14.0
General/Academic	9.9	10.8	9.5	9.7	10.3	11.5	9.7	9.3	10.7	8.9	9.7	11.6	9.4	10.8	11.6	10.6
Vocational	3.4	5.3	2.5	6.0	4.3	5.4	3.8	2.6	4.2	2.1	2.0	4.0	1.7	3.9	6.0	3.3
Teacher Training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Higher Level	15.3	28.1	9.7	33.6	16.2	23.9	12.6	12.2	24.9	9.0	10.6	26.8	7.6	15.3	26.6	11.8
Academic	8.5	18.1	4.3	26.1	8.9	14.2	6.4	6.2	13.9	4.2	4.5	13.8	2.8	7.2	14.0	5.1
Higher Technical Education	4.8	7.1	3.8	6.1	5.7	7.3	4.9	4.1	7.0	3.3	3.8	7.8	3.0	5.8	9.0	4.8
Teacher Training	2.0	2.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.4	1.3	2.0	3.9	1.5	2.3	5.2	1.8	2.3	3.6	1.9
Others <sup>1/</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.2
Unknown	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.5	1.2	0.3

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

had some elementary level or none at all, 32.0 per cent had secondary level and 28.1 per cent had higher level, whereas the corresponding educational level for employed persons in non-municipal areas were 62.3, 27.9 and 9.7 per cent respectively.

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 62.4 per cent. The North shows the second highest in such level with 60.6 per cent, followed by the South with 53.5 per cent and the Central with 51.1 per cent. With regards to the secondary level of those employed persons, the Central shows the highest percentage with 32.3 per cent followed by the South, 30.6 per cent the Northeast and the North with respectively 27.0 per cent. It is also noted that at higher level of education, the Central also shows the highest percentage with 16.2 per cent, followed by the South the North and the Northeast with 15.3, 12.2 and 10.6 per cent respectively.

For Bangkok, most of employed person completed more than elementary level (64.0 per cent),

especially the high rate in the higher level (33.6 per cent).

#### 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 2: APRIL-JUNE 2009**

(Percentage)

Labor force	Actively looking for work	Total available for work
Current labor force	0.3	1.7
Total labor force	0.3	1.7

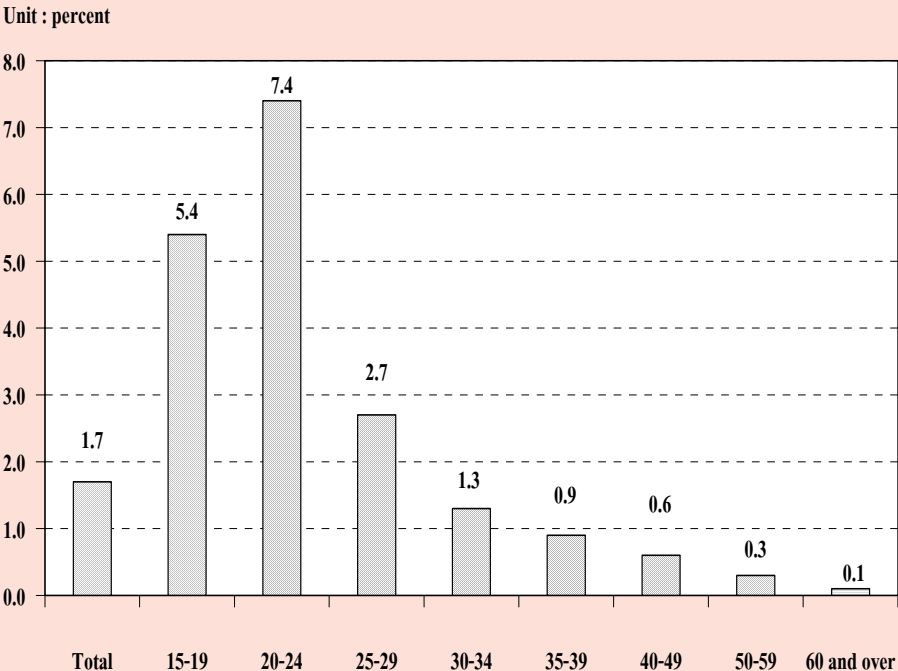
In general, during the agricultural season, the unemployment rate calculated from the total labor force is very close to that obtained from the current labor force but in the slack season the rates are quite different.

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 1.7 per cent while the open unemployment which measured from those who were actively looking for work was 0.3 per cent. 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 20-24 years had the highest rates (7.4 per cent). 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>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>
15-19	5.4	7.4	5.0	11.6	5.3	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.0	7.8	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.3
20-24	7.4	8.0	7.2	8.8	7.3	7.5	7.2	6.2	8.9	5.6	8.5	8.1	8.5	6.2	7.0	6.0
25-29	2.7	3.2	2.5	3.6	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.5	3.6	1.0	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.7
30-34	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.1
35-39	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
40-49	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
50-59	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
60 and over	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.4	0.1
<b>Male</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
15-19	5.4	8.8	4.7	16.9	5.0	6.8	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.2	8.5	4.8	4.7	6.0	4.4
20-24	6.2	7.6	5.7	7.7	6.6	8.2	6.0	4.6	8.6	3.8	6.9	7.5	6.8	5.1	5.7	5.0
25-29	2.4	3.1	2.2	3.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.8	3.0	0.2	3.2	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9
30-34	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8
35-39	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.3
40-49	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
50-59	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1
60 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Female</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
15-19	5.5	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.8	4.6	6.2	5.9	6.5	5.8	4.8	6.9	4.5	6.3	3.9	7.0
20-24	9.1	8.5	9.3	9.7	8.1	6.7	8.8	8.3	9.4	8.0	10.6	8.9	10.9	7.8	8.5	7.5
25-29	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.5	1.8	2.4	1.5	2.5	4.2	2.0	3.4	2.3	3.6	4.9	5.3	4.8
30-34	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.3
35-39	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.7
40-49	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
50-59	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
60 and over	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.4	1.0	0.3



Considered unemployment rate by sex, it was found that, unemployment rate of female was higher than male (1.8 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively).The unemployment rate in municipal and higher than non-municipal area (1.8 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively ). If the regions were taken into account, the rate of unemployment in the Northeast show highest percentage with 2.0 per cent, Followed South and Bangkok show equally with (1.8 per cent) , Central (1.6 per cent). and North (1.4 per cent) 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

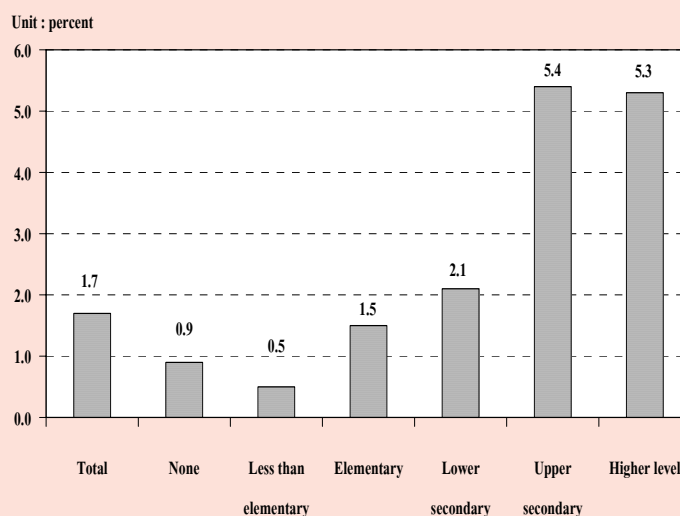


TABLE L UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SEX AND AREA

(Percentage)

Area and sex	Level of educational attainment											
	Total	None	Less than elementary	Elementary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary level			Higher level		Others and unknown	
						General/academic	Vocational	Teacher training	Academic	Higher technical education		Teacher training
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	-	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Male	1.7	0.7	0.5	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.9	-	3.0	3.9	2.3	0.9
Female	1.8	1.1	0.4	1.3	1.9	2.8	3.4	-	4.7	4.7	1.0	0.7
<b>M.A.</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	-	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Male	1.9	0.7	0.4	1.6	2.7	2.0	2.7	-	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.3
Female	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	-	3.0	2.5	0.6	2.2
<b>Non-M.A.</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	-	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	-
Male	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.5	2.0	2.2	3.1	-	3.8	4.9	2.7	-
Female	1.9	1.2	0.4	1.4	2.0	3.2	4.7	-	7.6	6.5	1.4	-

1/ Including short course vocational

## 5. Characteristics of the unemployed labor force

Table M illustrates that the unemployed persons were largely males, 52.2 per cent whereas the corresponding percentage for females was 47.8 per cent. The percentage of unemployed male

were about 53.6 and 46.4 per cent of the total unemployed in the municipal area and non-municipal area respectively which was higher than the female about 51.6 per cent and 48.4 per cent.

**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 and unknown
						General/academic	Vocational	Teacher training	Academic	Higher technical education	Teacher training	
Number ('000)												
<b>Total</b>	<b>673.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>40.3</b>	-	<b>131.1</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Male	351.4	3.1	30.7	74.7	80.8	46.2	23.9	-	43.8	41.0	6.8	0.1
Female	321.5	7.6	23.6	49.5	46.4	46.4	16.4	-	87.3	39.1	4.9	0.1
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>15.2</b>	-	<b>59.7</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Male	112.6	0.6	4.4	17.7	28.7	13.6	10.1	-	23.7	11.3	2.0	0.1
Female	97.3	0.9	7.7	11.0	14.6	11.3	5.1	-	36.0	9.3	1.3	0.1
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>463.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>25.1</b>	-	<b>71.4</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	-
Male	238.8	2.5	26.3	56.9	52.1	32.6	13.8	-	20.1	29.7	4.9	-
Female	224.2	6.7	15.9	38.5	31.8	35.2	11.3	-	51.3	29.8	3.6	-
Percentage												
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	-	<b>19.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Male	100	0.9	8.7	21.2	23.0	13.2	6.8	-	12.5	11.7	2.0	0.0
Female	100	2.4	7.3	15.4	14.4	14.4	5.1	-	27.2	12.2	1.5	0.0
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	-	<b>28.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Male	100	0.6	3.9	15.8	25.5	12.1	9.0	-	21.1	10.0	1.7	0.1
Female	100	0.9	7.9	11.3	15.0	11.6	5.3	-	37.0	9.6	1.3	0.1
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	-	<b>15.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	-
Male	100	1.0	11.0	23.8	21.8	13.6	5.8	-	8.4	12.4	2.1	-
Female	100	3.0	7.1	17.2	14.2	15.7	5.0	-	22.9	13.3	1.6	-

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

The majority of the unemployed persons show with 68.8 per cent were in the non-municipal areas because these areas constituted a larger part of the total labor force. About 68.0 per cent of the total unemployed males were in the non-municipal

areas while it was 69.7 per cent 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 (28.2 per cent) of the total unemployed, the secondary level (38.7 per cent) and higher level (33.2 per cent). In the non-municipal areas they accounted higher than the municipal areas for elementary and none (31.7 per cent compared with 20.2 per cent). While in the municipal areas, they accounted higher than non-municipal area for higher level (40.2 per cent compared with 30.1 per cent).

## 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 34.2 per cent of the employed persons worked 50 hours or more per week. About 47.4 per cent of employed persons worked 35-49 hours per week. On the other word, about 81.6 per cent of employed person worked 35 hours or more per week and they might be classified as fully employed. About 16.8 per cent, 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 1.7 per cent.

**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	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	(as compared to employed)
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,699.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>901.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
0 hours	640.0	1.7	73.4	11.5
1 - 9 hours	304.8	0.8	67.3	22.1
10 - 19 hours	1,219.3	3.2	144.3	11.8
20 - 29 hours	2,861.1	7.6	197.4	6.9
30 - 34 hours	1,941.5	5.2	88.1	4.5
35 - 39 hours	3,728.0	9.9	66.9	1.8
40 - 49 hours	14,119.9	37.5	182.9	1.3
50 hours and over	12,884.9	34.2	81.3	0.6

The percentage of employed persons who were available for additional work, which is also an indicator for under-employment, accounted for about 2.4 per cent. Of the employed persons who worked less than 35 hours per week, 8.2 per cent 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 ).

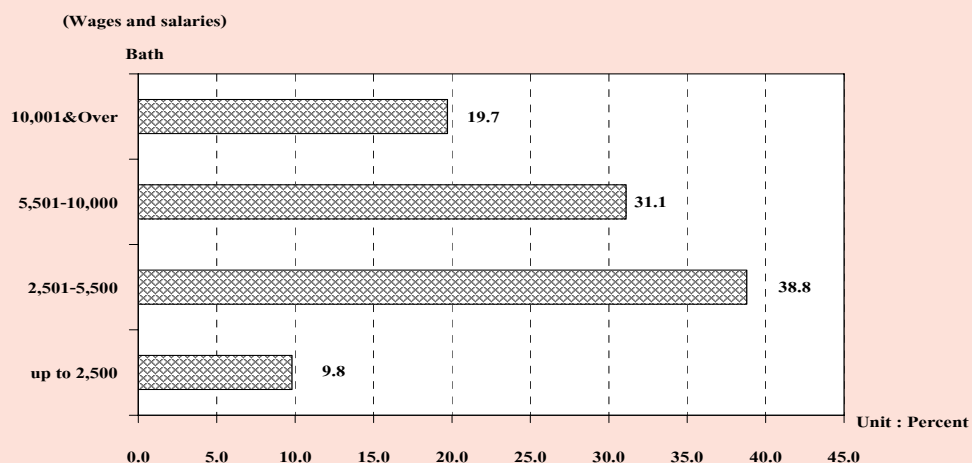
## 7. Wages and salaries

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 38.8 per cent of 16.8 million employees had monthly wage or salary of Baht 2,501-5,500, around 31.1 per cent had monthly wage or salary of Baht 5,501-10,000, about 19.7 percent had over Baht 10,000 per month and about 9.8 per cent 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 27.5 per cent 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 62.0 per cent. Around 71.8 per cent of employees in the municipal areas earned more than Baht 5,500 compared with 37.7 per cent in the non-municipal areas. Moreover, about 33.1 per cent of employees in the municipal areas earned more than Baht 10,000 per month while the percentages in the non-municipal areas was only 11.3 per cent.

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>16,783.0</b>	<b>3,383.4</b>	<b>13,399.6</b>	<b>6,502.6</b>	<b>1,502.1</b>	<b>5,000.5</b>	<b>10,280.4</b>	<b>1,881.3</b>	<b>8,399.1</b>
Up to 2,500	1,648.0	78.5	1,569.5	191.0	11.4	179.7	1,456.9	67.1	1,389.8
2,501-5,500	6,514.8	545.9	5,968.9	1,602.5	122.4	1,480.1	4,912.3	423.5	4,488.8
5,501-10,000	5,225.9	1,064.7	4,161.2	2,514.2	407.3	2,106.9	2,711.7	657.4	2,054.3
10,001 & Over	3,313.6	1,677.0	1,636.6	2,152.9	950.9	1,202.0	1,160.7	726.1	434.6
Unknown	80.7	17.3	63.4	41.9	10.1	31.8	38.8	7.3	31.6
<b>Male</b>	<b>9,344.2</b>	<b>1,815.5</b>	<b>7,528.7</b>	<b>3,412.2</b>	<b>767.4</b>	<b>2,644.9</b>	<b>5,932.0</b>	<b>1,048.1</b>	<b>4,883.8</b>
Up to 2,500	834.0	50.9	783.1	89.2	6.6	82.6	744.8	44.3	700.5
2,501-5,500	3,592.9	349.3	3,243.6	779.1	65.8	713.3	2,813.8	283.4	2,530.3
5,501-10,000	3,048.8	517.8	2,531.0	1,384.4	203.4	1,181.0	1,664.4	314.4	1,350.0
10,001 & Over	1,828.6	889.5	939.0	1,143.2	487.6	655.7	685.3	402.0	283.4
Unknown	39.9	8.0	32.0	16.3	4.0	12.3	23.7	4.0	19.7
<b>Female</b>	<b>7,438.8</b>	<b>1,567.9</b>	<b>5,870.9</b>	<b>3,090.4</b>	<b>734.7</b>	<b>2,355.7</b>	<b>4,348.4</b>	<b>833.2</b>	<b>3,515.2</b>
Up to 2,500	814.0	27.6	786.4	101.8	4.8	97.1	712.1	22.8	689.3
2,501-5,500	2,921.9	196.7	2,725.3	823.4	56.6	766.8	2,098.5	140.1	1,958.4
5,501-10,000	2,177.1	546.9	1,630.2	1,129.8	203.9	925.9	1,047.3	343.0	704.3
10,001 & Over	1,485.1	787.5	697.6	1,009.7	463.4	546.3	475.4	324.1	151.3
Unknown	40.8	9.4	31.5	25.6	6.1	19.6	15.2	3.3	11.9
Percentage									
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Up to 2,500	9.8	2.3	11.7	2.9	0.8	3.6	14.2	3.6	16.6
2,501-5,500	38.8	16.1	44.6	24.6	8.2	29.6	47.8	22.5	53.4
5,501-10,000	31.1	31.5	31.1	38.7	27.1	42.1	26.4	34.9	24.5
10,001 & Over	19.7	49.6	12.2	33.1	63.3	24.0	11.3	38.6	5.2
Unknown	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Male</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Up to 2,500	8.9	2.8	10.4	2.6	0.9	3.1	12.6	4.2	14.3
2,501-5,500	38.5	19.2	43.1	22.8	8.6	27.0	47.4	27.0	51.8
5,501-10,000	32.6	28.5	33.6	40.6	26.5	44.7	28.1	30.0	27.6
10,001 & Over	19.6	49.0	12.5	33.5	63.5	24.8	11.6	38.4	5.8
Unknown	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Female</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Up to 2,500	10.9	1.8	13.4	3.3	0.7	4.1	16.4	2.7	19.6
2,501-5,500	39.3	12.5	46.4	26.6	7.7	32.6	48.3	16.8	55.7
5,501-10,000	29.3	34.9	27.8	36.6	27.8	39.3	24.1	41.2	20.0
10,001 & Over	20.0	50.2	11.9	32.7	63.1	23.2	10.9	38.9	4.3
Unknown	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3

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 56.3 per cent of the private employees earned less than Baht 5,501 a month as compared with 18.4 per cent of the government employees. On the other hand, the government employees who received over Baht 5,500 per month accounted for about 81.1 per cent of the

total government employees while the private employees only accounted for 43.3 per cent.

## 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>5,204.6</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>1,269.5</b>	<b>2,838.1</b>	<b>1,326.4</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>698.6</b>	<b>526.0</b>
		(1.6)	(24.4)	(54.5)	(25.5)	(3.0)	(13.4)	(10.1)
Male	2,732.1	46.4	625.7	1,477.5	642.0	77.6	430.6	248.7
		(1.7)	(22.9)	(54.1)	(23.5)	(2.8)	(15.8)	(9.1)
Female	2,472.5	38.4	643.9	1,360.6	684.5	79.0	267.9	277.3
		(1.6)	(26.0)	(55.0)	(27.7)	(3.2)	(10.8)	(11.2)
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>3,734.2</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>1,031.4</b>	<b>1,630.4</b>	<b>1,301.4</b>	<b>138.2</b>	<b>514.2</b>	<b>505.7</b>
		(1.7)	(27.6)	(43.7)	(34.9)	(3.7)	(13.8)	(13.5)
Male	1,945.4	36.4	528.0	819.6	632.5	67.0	310.1	234.7
		(1.9)	(27.1)	(42.1)	(32.5)	(3.4)	(15.9)	(12.1)
Female	1,788.8	27.2	503.4	810.9	668.9	71.2	204.1	271.0
		(1.5)	(28.1)	(45.3)	(37.4)	(4.0)	(11.4)	(15.2)
<b>Government sector</b>	<b>1,470.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>238.2</b>	<b>1,207.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>184.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>
		(1.4)	(16.2)	(82.1)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(12.5)	(1.4)
Male	786.7	10.1	97.7	658.0	9.5	10.6	120.5	14.0
		(1.3)	(12.4)	(83.6)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(15.3)	(1.8)
Female	683.7	11.2	140.5	549.7	15.6	7.8	63.8	6.3
		(1.6)	(20.5)	(80.4)	(2.3)	(1.1)	(9.3)	(0.9)

**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
<b>Private sector</b>								
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>1,547.3</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>409.1</b>	<b>689.2</b>	<b>569.8</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>290.2</b>	<b>170.9</b>
		(2.2)	(26.4)	(44.5)	(36.8)	(4.3)	(18.8)	(11.0)
Male	791.2	19.3	221.9	360.1	247.2	33.4	151.1	81.4
		(2.4)	(28.0)	(45.5)	(31.2)	(4.2)	(19.1)	(10.3)
Female	756.1	15.3	187.1	329.1	322.6	33.4	139.1	89.4
		(2.0)	(24.7)	(43.5)	(42.7)	(4.4)	(18.4)	(11.8)
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>2,186.9</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>622.3</b>	<b>941.3</b>	<b>731.5</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>224.0</b>	<b>334.8</b>
		(1.3)	(28.5)	(43.0)	(33.5)	(3.3)	(10.2)	(15.3)
Male	1,154.2	17.0	306.0	459.5	385.3	33.6	159.1	153.3
		(1.5)	(26.5)	(39.8)	(33.4)	(2.9)	(13.8)	(13.3)
Female	1,032.7	12.0	316.3	481.8	346.3	37.8	65.0	181.6
		(1.2)	(30.6)	(46.7)	(33.5)	(3.7)	(6.3)	(17.6)
<b>Government sector</b>								
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>640.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>498.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>
		(2.0)	(17.5)	(77.7)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(18.8)	(2.0)
Male	343.3	7.1	53.3	265.2	2.4	3.7	83.5	8.7
		(2.1)	(15.5)	(77.3)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(24.3)	(2.5)
Female	297.5	5.9	59.1	232.8	4.7	5.1	36.8	3.9
		(2.0)	(19.9)	(78.3)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(12.4)	(1.3)
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>829.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>125.8</b>	<b>709.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>
		(1.0)	(15.2)	(85.5)	(2.2)	(1.2)	(7.7)	(0.9)
Male	443.4	3.0	44.4	392.8	7.1	6.9	37.0	5.3
		(0.7)	(10.0)	(88.6)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(8.3)	(1.2)
Female	386.2	5.3	81.4	316.9	10.9	2.8	27.0	2.5
		(1.4)	(21.1)	(82.1)	(2.8)	(0.7)	(7.0)	(0.6)

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

Certain types of supplementary benefits such as overtime, bonus, food supplies, clothing and housing seem to be more common in the private sector than in the government sector. Other cash, 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, food supplies, clothing and housing than those in the non-municipal areas, for instance, about 2.2 per cent for bonus, 44.5 per cent for other cash, 4.3 per cent for clothing and 18.8 per cent for housing, and 36.8 per cent for food

supplies. The private employees in non-municipal area received more supplementary benefits such as, overtime than those in the municipal area or about 28.5 per cent for overtime. The government employees in the municipal area received more supplementary benefits such as overtime, bonus, clothing and housing than those in the non-municipal area. For instance about 17.5, 2.0, 1.4 and 18.8 per cent respectively. The government employees in the non-municipal area received more supplementary benefits, such as cash and food supplies than those in the municipal area or about 85.5 and 2.2 per cent respectively.

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