

Chapter 2

Major Findings

This chapter presents a summary of the results of the 2011 informal employment survey conducted in the whole kingdom during the third quarter of the year (1st-12th of July-September 2011). The results describe the number of formal and informal employment, interesting characteristics in both population and social dimensions of informal employment. Meanwhile, problems and welfare of informal employed people are also discussed. The survey results are summarized below.

1. Labor force status of population

The result of the labor force status of population in the third quarter of 2011 revealed that the total labor force was estimated at 39.6 million persons, consisted of employed persons about 39.3 million persons, unemployed person 0.26 million persons, and seasonally inactive labor force 44 thousand persons. While, the number of persons not in the labor force (such as household work, studied, too young/old or incapable to work, etc.) was about 14.4 million persons.

Table A Number of population by labor force status and region: quarter 3,rd 2011

unit : thousand persons

Labor Force Status	Total	Region				
		Bangkok	Central	Northern	Northeastern	Southern
Persons over 15 years	54,071.8	5,614.4	13,027.0	10,042.5	18,113.4	7,274.5
Total labor force	39,623.4	3,899.7	9,556.5	7,351.6	13,360.4	5,455.2
1. Current labor force	39,579.6	3,898.9	9,554.6	7,337.4	13,337.1	5,451.7
1.1 Employed	39,317.2	3,863.9	9,495.3	7,292.3	13,252.8	5,412.9
1.2 Unemployed	262.4	35.0	59.3	45.1	84.2	38.8
2. Seasonally inactive labor force	43.7	0.8	2.0	14.2	23.3	3.4
Not in labor force	14,448.3	1,714.7	3,470.5	2,690.9	4,753.0	1,819.3
1. Household work	4,372.2	538.8	1,130.4	743.1	1,311.6	648.2
2. Studied	4,338.7	460.2	925.6	830.9	1,569.7	552.4
3. Too young/old or incapable to work	4,648.7	468.7	1,124.9	976.3	1,581.8	497.0
4. Others	1,088.8	247.0	289.6	140.6	289.9	121.6

2. Number of formal and informal employment

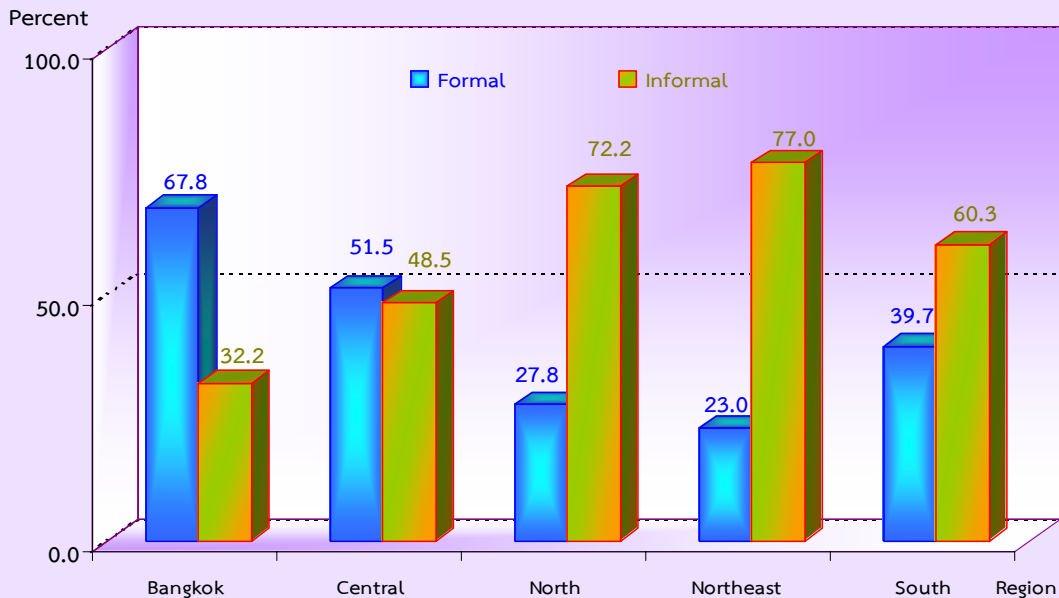
The survey result showed that the total number of employed persons was about 39.3 million persons who were formal employment 14.7 million persons (37.4%) and informal employment 24.6 million persons (62.6%). Considering by region, it was found that there were 3.9 million employed persons in Bangkok, of which 2.6 million persons (67.8%) were formal employment, while 1.2 million persons (32.2%) were informal employment. Central region had 9.5 million persons who were formal employment 4.9 million persons (51.5%) and informal employment 4.6 million persons (48.5%). There were 7.3 million persons in Northern region which was composed of 2.0 million formal employed people (27.8%), and 5.3 million informal employments (72.2%). Northeastern had 13.2 million persons who were formal employment 3.0 million persons (23.0%) and informal employment 10.2 million persons (77.0%). Southern region consisted of 5.4 million persons who were formal employment 2.1 million persons (39.7%) and informal employment 3.3 million persons (60.3%).

Table B Number and percentage of formal and informal employment by sex and region in 2011

Employed	Total	Region				
		Bangkok	Central	Northern	Northeastern	Southern
Number('000)						
Total	39,317.2	3,863.9	9,495.3	7,292.3	13,252.8	5,412.9
Male	21,148.6	1,945.7	5,040.8	3,928.9	7,243.2	2,989.9
Female	18,168.6	1,918.1	4,454.5	3,363.4	6,009.7	2,422.9
Formal Employment	14,730.4	2,618.1	4,895.9	2,023.7	3,042.7	2,150.0
Male	7,915.7	1,288.5	2,623.9	1,087.7	1,694.6	1,221.0
Female	6,814.7	1,329.6	2,272.0	936.0	1,348.1	929.1
Informal Employment	24,586.8	1,245.8	4,599.4	5,268.6	10,210.2	3,262.8
Male	13,232.9	657.2	2,417.0	2,841.2	5,548.6	1,769.0
Female	11,353.9	588.6	2,182.5	2,427.4	4,661.6	1,493.9
Percentage						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	53.8	50.4	53.1	53.9	54.7	55.2
Female	46.2	49.6	46.9	46.1	45.3	44.8
Formal Employment	37.4	67.8	51.5	27.8	23.0	39.7
Male	20.1	33.4	27.6	14.9	12.8	22.5
Female	17.3	34.4	23.9	12.9	10.2	17.2
Informal Employment	62.6	32.2	48.5	72.2	77.0	60.3
Male	33.7	17.0	25.5	39.0	41.8	32.7
Female	28.9	15.2	23.0	33.2	35.2	27.6

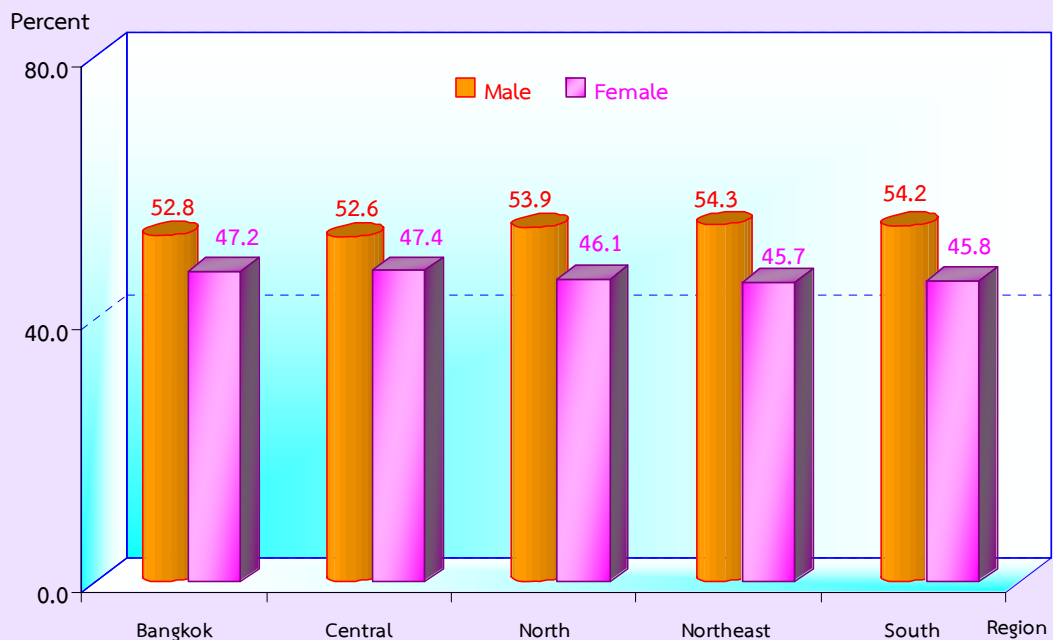
As can be observed in 2011, the proportion of informal employment was relatively large (62.6% of the total employed persons). Comparing the shares between formal and informal employment, it was showed that the majority of workers in the Northeast, the North and the South was informal employment (77.0%, 72.2%, and 60.3%, respectively). Conversely, informal workers were less concentrated in Bangkok and the Central (32.2% and 48.5%, respectively).

Figure 1 Percentage of formal and informal by region in 2011



Considering by sex, it was found that the informal employment was primarily comprised of males, at 53.8 per cent. Furthermore, all regions also had the same direction that is the number of males was higher than females.

Figure 2 Comparison of percentage of informal employment by sex and region in 2011



3. Age of formal and informal employment

Comparison between the age group of formal and informal employment, it was found that the structural characteristic of them was obviously difference.

Considering by age group, it was showed that the vast share of formal employment (58.2%) was in the age group of 20 – 39, while that of informal employment was only 37.9 per cent. In contrast, more than half of informal employment (58.7%) aged at least 40 years old, while that of formal employment was only 38.4 per cent. As a result, the majority of formal employment is in a group of young or middle age. However, as they become senior and accumulate more work experience, it is a great chance that they will enter the business market which is normally informal employment.

Table C Number and percentage of formal and informal employment by age group and sex in 2011

Age group	Total	Employed persons					
		Formal employment			Informal employment		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number('000)							
Total	39,317.2	14,730.4	7,915.7	6,814.7	24,586.8	13,232.9	11,353.9
15 - 19	1,305.5	474.8	294.8	180.0	830.8	542.8	287.9
20 - 24	3,519.7	1,620.0	869.6	750.5	1,899.7	1,189.7	710.0
25 - 29	4,559.5	2,413.6	1,224.1	1,189.6	2,146.0	1,279.0	867.0
30 - 34	4,820.3	2,414.2	1,261.6	1,152.7	2,406.0	1,306.2	1,099.8
35 - 39	5,011.7	2,127.5	1,084.7	1,042.9	2,884.1	1,495.4	1,388.7
40 - 44	4,965.1	1,863.3	1,011.1	852.2	3,101.8	1,515.1	1,586.7
45 - 49	4,868.9	1,558.9	863.0	695.9	3,310.0	1,660.4	1,649.5
50 - 54	4,010.3	1,215.2	683.2	532.0	2,795.1	1,423.0	1,372.1
55 - 59	3,018.4	728.9	431.7	297.2	2,289.5	1,178.4	1,111.1
60 years and over	3,237.8	313.9	192.1	121.8	2,923.9	1,642.8	1,281.1
Percentage							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	3.3	3.2	3.7	2.6	3.4	4.1	2.5
20 - 24	9.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	7.7	9.0	6.3
25 - 29	11.6	16.4	15.5	17.5	8.7	9.7	7.6
30 - 34	12.3	16.4	15.9	16.9	9.8	9.9	9.7
35 - 39	12.7	14.4	13.7	15.3	11.7	11.3	12.2
40 - 44	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.5	12.6	11.4	14.0
45 - 49	12.4	10.6	10.9	10.2	13.5	12.5	14.5
50 - 54	10.2	8.2	8.6	7.8	11.4	10.8	12.1
55 - 59	7.7	4.9	5.5	4.4	9.3	8.9	9.8
60 years and over	8.2	2.1	2.4	1.8	11.9	12.4	11.3

4. Level of educational attainment of formal and informal employment

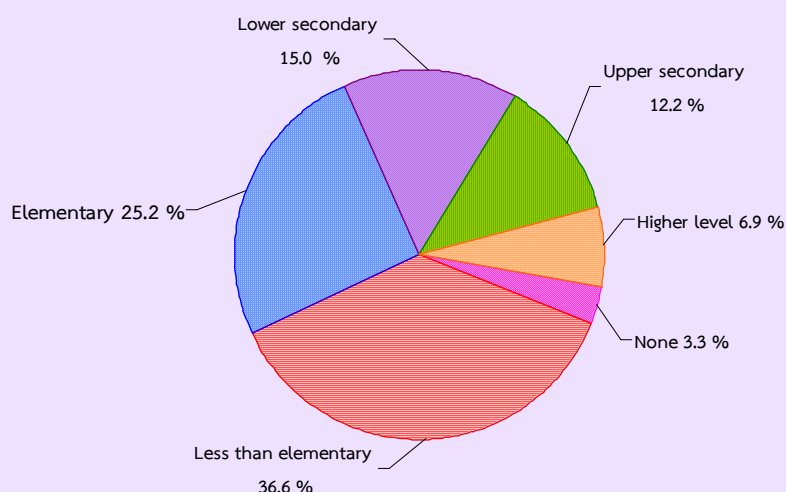
The distribution of informal employment by level of educational attainment illustrated that the majority had low level of education, at 65.1 per cent (25.2% in elementary level, 36.6% in lower elementary level and 3.3% had none). Secondary level was 27.2 per cent (15.0% in lower secondary level and 12.2% in upper secondary level), while the rest of 6.9 per cent had higher level.

For level of educational attainment of formal employment, it was showed that the most of them completed secondary, at 33.9 per cent (17.2 per cent in upper secondary level and 16.7 per cent in lower secondary level), followed by higher level were (32.3%), elementary level (17.9%). Unlike informal employment, the proportions of those with elementary level and no education were only 12.7 and 2.5 per cent, respectively.

Table D Number and percentage of formal and informal employment by level of educational attainment and sex in 2011

level of educational attainment	Total	Employed persons					
		Formal employment			Informal employment		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number('000)							
Total	39,317.2	14,730.4	7,915.7	6,814.7	24,586.8	13,232.9	11,353.9
1. None	1,149.3	372.8	184.3	188.5	776.5	308.3	468.2
2. Less than elementary	10,911.6	1,874.4	1,016.6	857.8	9,037.2	4,495.9	4,541.3
3. Elementary	8,881.2	2,636.3	1,585.4	1,050.9	6,244.9	3,416.8	2,828.1
4. Lower secondary	6,192.7	2,457.6	1,513.5	944.1	3,735.1	2,282.8	1,452.4
5. Upper secondary	5,558.5	2,539.6	1,459.6	1,080.0	3,018.9	1,754.4	1,264.5
6. Higher level	6,491.1	4,764.8	2,106.5	2,658.3	1,726.2	944.3	781.9
7. Others and Unknown	132.8	84.9	49.7	35.2	48.0	30.5	17.5
Percentage							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. None	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.3	2.3	4.1
2. Less than elementary	27.8	12.7	12.8	12.6	36.6	34.0	40.0
3. Elementary	22.6	17.9	20.0	15.4	25.2	25.8	24.9
4. Lower secondary	15.8	16.7	19.1	13.9	15.0	17.3	12.8
5. Upper secondary	14.1	17.2	18.4	15.8	12.2	13.3	11.1
6. Higher level	16.5	32.3	26.6	39.0	6.9	7.1	6.9
7. Others and Unknown	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2

Figure 3 Percentage of informal employment by level of educational attainment in 2011



5. Occupation of formal and informal employment

From the distribution of informal employment by occupation, it was showed that, skilled agricultural and fishery workers constituted the bulk (58.4%), the next was service workers and shop and market sales workers (21.6%), craftsmen and related trades workers (7.8%), elementary occupations workers (6.9%), plant and machine operators and assemblers (2.8%), legislator senior officials and manager (1.1%), technicians and associate professionals (0.6%), clerks and professionals were equally at 0.4 per cent.

For formal employment, craftsmen and related trades workers comprised the most (16.6%), followed by plant and machine operators and assemblers (15.4%), shop and market sales workers (15.0%), elementary occupations workers (14.7%) and professionals (12.0%).

Table E Number and percentage of formal and informal employment by occupation and sex in 2011

Occupation	Employed persons					
	Formal employment			Informal employment		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number('000)					
Total	14,730.4	7,915.7	6,814.7	24,586.8	13,232.9	11,353.9
1. Legislators, senior officials and managers	691.8	502.0	189.8	277.7	229.3	48.4
2. Professionals	1,764.6	705.8	1,058.8	98.9	60.5	38.4
3. Technicians and associate professionals	1,126.4	490.6	635.8	159.4	82.5	76.9
4. Clerks	1,211.0	369.4	841.6	108.6	36.2	72.4
5. Service workers and shop sales workers	2,203.5	1,076.2	1,127.3	5,300.0	2,040.3	3,259.7
6. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	850.1	527.8	322.3	14,356.7	7,937.6	6,419.1
7. Craft and related trades workers	2,447.3	1,871.4	575.9	1,907.2	1,340.5	566.7
8. Plant and machine operators	2,264.2	1,449.0	815.2	694.3	591.3	103.0
9. Elementary occupations	2,171.6	923.4	1,248.2	1,684.2	914.8	769.4
	Percentage					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Legislators, senior officials and managers	4.7	6.3	2.8	1.1	1.7	0.4
2. Professionals	12.0	8.9	15.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
3. Technicians and associate professionals	7.6	6.2	9.3	0.6	0.6	0.7
4. Clerks	8.2	4.7	12.3	0.4	0.3	0.6
5. Service workers and shop sales workers	15.0	13.6	16.5	21.6	15.4	28.7
6. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	5.8	6.7	4.7	58.4	60.0	56.5
7. Craft and related trades workers	16.6	23.6	8.5	7.8	10.1	5.0
8. Plant and machine operators	15.4	18.3	12.0	2.8	4.5	0.9
9. Elementary occupations	14.7	11.7	18.3	6.9	6.9	6.8

6. Industry of formal and informal employment

The survey result by industry reported that workers with informal employment were mostly in the agriculture (61.3%), followed by wholesale and retail trade (15.7%), accommodation and food service (7.3%), and manufacturing (4.7%) sectors. The rest shared in other industries.

On the other hand, workers with formal employment were mostly in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and public administration and defence sectors (27.6%, 13.8%, and 10.0%, respectively).

Table F Number and percentage of formal and informal employment by industry and sex in 2011

Industry	Total	Employed persons					
		Formal employment			Informal employment		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	39,317.2	14,730.4	7,915.7	6,814.7	24,586.8	13,232.9	11,353.9
					Number('000)		
1) Agriculture, forestry & fishing	16,114.0	1,054.5	644.0	410.4	15,059.6	8,352.5	6,707.1
2) Mining and quarrying	48.5	42.7	36.4	6.3	5.7	4.1	1.7
3) Manufacturing	5,233.9	4,072.3	2,035.9	2,036.4	1,161.6	540.3	621.3
4) Electricity, gas, steam supply	97.0	96.9	78.6	18.3	0.1	0.1	-
5) Water supply	86.3	66.6	48.3	18.3	19.8	11.9	7.9
6) Construction	2,173.4	1,177.5	985.3	192.2	995.9	853.6	142.3
7) Wholesale and retail trade	5,904.4	2,039.8	1,144.9	895.0	3,864.6	1,812.6	2,051.9
8) Transportation storage	886.8	417.9	331.2	86.7	468.9	439.3	29.6
9) Accommodation and food service	2,617.8	815.2	284.1	531.1	1,802.6	652.9	1,149.7
10) Information and communication	171.2	141.1	91.0	50.1	30.1	20.0	10.1
11) Financial & insurance activities	395.7	375.2	163.3	211.9	20.5	12.7	7.7
12) Real estate activities	105.0	71.5	32.7	38.8	33.5	13.8	19.7
13) Professional, scientific and technical	276.4	207.6	96.7	110.9	68.9	48.1	20.7
14) Administrative and support services	408.8	319.5	180.7	138.8	89.3	55.2	34.1
15) Public administration and defence	1,555.6	1,468.8	946.3	522.5	86.8	48.9	37.9
16) Education	1,284.0	1,193.9	468.0	725.9	90.1	31.4	58.7
17) Human health and social work	717.0	638.1	161.1	476.9	78.9	18.2	60.7
18) Arts, entertainment	209.1	104.2	45.4	58.8	104.9	56.7	48.2
19) Other service activities	776.2	189.9	90.5	99.5	586.3	256.5	329.8
20) Activities of household as employers	228.9	211.8	37.9	173.9	17.1	3.1	14.0
21) Activities of extraterritorial	4.4	4.4	-	4.4	-	-	-
22) Unknown	22.8	21.2	13.4	7.8	1.7	1.0	0.7
					Percentage		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1) Agriculture, forestry & fishing	41.0	7.2	8.1	6.0	61.3	63.1	59.1
2) Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
3) Manufacturing	13.3	27.6	25.7	29.9	4.7	4.1	5.5
4) Electricity, gas, steam supply	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
5) Water supply	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
6) Construction	5.5	8.0	12.4	2.8	4.1	6.5	1.3
7) Wholesale and retail trade	15.0	13.8	14.5	13.1	15.7	13.7	18.1
8) Transportation storage	2.3	2.8	4.2	1.3	1.9	3.3	0.3
9) Accommodation and food service	6.7	5.5	3.6	7.8	7.3	4.9	10.1
10) Information and communication	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
11) Financial & insurance activities	1.0	2.5	2.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
12) Real estate activities	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
13) Professional, scientific and technical	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.2
14) Administrative and support services	1.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.3
15) Public administration and defence	4.0	10.0	12.0	7.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
16) Education	3.3	8.1	5.9	10.7	0.4	0.2	0.5
17) Human health and social work	1.8	4.3	2.0	7.0	0.3	0.1	0.5
18) Arts, entertainment	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
19) Other service activities	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.9
20) Activities of household as employers	0.6	1.4	0.5	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
21) Activities of extraterritorial	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	-	-
22) Unknown	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

7. Hours of work of formal and informal employment

The data summarized by hours work revealed that the majority of informal employed persons (39.2%) worked 50 hours or more per week, of which the proportion of males was higher than that of females (40.8% and 37.4%, respectively).

In contrast, most of formal employment (52.3%) worked between 40 and 49 hours per week, of which the proportion of males was lower than that of females (51.7% and 53.1%, respectively).

Table G Number and percentage of formal and informal employment by hours of work and sex in 2011

hours work	Total	Employed persons					
		Formal employment			Informal employment		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number('000)							
Total	39,317.2	14,730.4	7,915.7	6,814.7	24,586.8	13,232.9	11,353.9
00 Hour	185.5	71.4	37.2	34.1	114.1	74.3	39.8
1-9 Hours	208.3	23.2	11.7	11.5	185.1	78.8	106.4
10-19 Hours	974.5	121.7	66.7	55.0	852.8	416.7	436.2
20-29 Hours	2,546.6	320.4	160.4	159.9	2,226.2	1,121.0	1,105.2
30-39 Hours	5,852.5	2,234.7	1,106.1	1,128.5	3,617.8	1,835.7	1,782.1
40-49 Hours	15,657.5	7,708.9	4,092.4	3,616.5	7,948.6	4,306.6	3,642.0
50 Hours and over	13,892.3	4,250.2	2,441.0	1,809.2	9,642.1	5,399.9	4,242.2
Percentage							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
00 Hour	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
1-9 Hours	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.9
10-19 Hours	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.5	3.1	3.8
20-29 Hours	6.5	2.2	2.0	2.3	9.1	8.5	9.7
30-39 Hours	14.9	15.2	14.0	16.6	14.7	13.9	15.7
40-49 Hours	39.8	52.3	51.7	53.1	32.3	32.5	32.1
50 Hours and over	35.3	28.9	30.8	26.5	39.2	40.8	37.4

8. Work status of formal and informal employment

When considering about work status of formal and informal employment, it was found that half of informal employed persons was own-account workers, followed by unpaid family workers (37.3%), private employees who were not insured with the Social Security Office and worked for less than 3 months (8.0%), employers who were not insured with the Social Security Office (3.3%), government employees (the contractors who were not insured with the Social Security Office), at 1.0 per cent, and members of producers cooperatives (0.2%). For formal employment the most work status was private employees (74.0%), followed by government employees (23.5%), own-account workers (1.1%), employers (0.7%), unpaid family workers (0.6%) and members of producers cooperatives (0.1%).

Table H Number and percentage of formal and informal employment by work status and sex in 2011

Work status	Total	Employed persons					
		Formal employment			Informal employment		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
		Number('000)					
Total	39,317.2	14,730.4	7,915.7	6,814.7	24,586.8	13,232.9	11,353.9
Employers	901.2	99.1	76.4	22.7	802.1	609.2	192.9
Government employees	3,709.5	3,465.6	1,811.0	1,654.7	243.8	106.3	137.5
Private employees	12,866.7	10,902.8	5,891.9	5,010.9	1,963.9	1,254.1	709.8
Own-account workers	12,512.9	166.8	98.2	68.6	12,346.1	7,815.7	4,530.4
Unpaid family workers	9,261.4	92.5	35.1	57.4	9,168.9	3,403.3	5,765.6
Members of Producers Cooperatives	65.6	3.6	3.1	0.6	62.0	44.3	17.6
		Percentage					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	2.3	0.7	1.0	0.3	3.3	4.6	1.7
Government employees	9.4	23.5	22.9	24.3	1.0	0.8	1.2
Private employees	32.7	74.0	74.4	73.5	8.0	9.5	6.3
Own-account workers	31.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	50.2	59.1	39.9
Unpaid family workers	23.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	37.3	25.7	50.8
Members of Producers Cooperatives	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1

9. Wages or salaries of formal and informal employment

Data on wages or salaries have been collected in respect of all employees (government employees and private employees) in accordance with the payment scheme applicable to each case (hourly, daily, weekly, etc.) and converted into the equivalent monthly wages and salaries.

The survey result found that informal wage employment received an average monthly wage of 4,525 Baht. Considering by industry, the number of informal employed people in agricultural sector was the highest despite the lowest average monthly wage of only 3,730 Baht. In contrast, informal employees in real estate activities earned the highest average monthly wage of 19,000 Baht, followed by financial and insurance activities (8,046 Baht/month), electricity, gas, steam supply (8,000 Baht/month). (Table I)

Comparison of average wages or salaries between employees in informal and formal employment, it was found that they were clearly different. Formal employed persons earned an average monthly wage of 11,223 Baht which was approximately 2.5 times higher than that of employees in informal employment. As classified by industry, it was found that the average monthly wages of informal employment were less than that of formal employment in almost sectors. For instance, agricultural sector where the number of informal workers was rather high but received a low average monthly wage of 3,730 Baht/month, while formal employed persons earned higher wage (6,048 Baht/month). Except real estate sector, the average monthly wage of informal employment was higher than that of formal employment (19,000 Bath/month and 13,101 Bath/month, respectively). Thus, we have seen that average wage of informal employment is relatively low compared with formal employment.

Table I Wage or salary of formal and informal employment by hours work and sex in 2011 ^{1/}

Unit : Bath/month

Industry	Wage or salary					
	Formal employment			Informal employment		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	11,223	11,624	10,771	4,525	4,768	4,134
1) Agriculture, forestry & fishing	6,408	6,834	5,746	3,730	3,954	3,457
2) Mining and quarrying	13,420	14,112	9,335	6,727	6,727	-
3) Manufacturing	8,765	9,891	7,640	4,485	5,129	3,801
4) Electricity, gas, steam supply	24,163	23,904	25,281	8,000	8,000	-
5) Water supply	16,577	18,072	12,637	5,515	5,452	5,601
6) Construction	8,014	8,077	7,691	5,139	5,280	4,353
7) Wholesale and retail trade	9,317	9,177	9,497	5,252	5,526	4,889
8) Transportation storage	14,465	13,467	18,127	6,642	6,698	5,808
9) Accommodation and food service	7,494	8,794	6,799	4,442	5,572	4,160
10) Information and communication	26,441	27,718	24,182	5,133	5,236	5,121
11) Financial & insurance activities	23,014	26,686	20,194	8,046	6,856	13,425
12) Real estate activities	13,101	15,087	11,462	19,000	-	19,000
13) Professional, scientific and technical	19,398	20,428	18,543	4,326	4,221	4,563
14) Administrative and support services	8,803	9,293	8,141	6,317	5,926	7,141
15) Public administration and defence	13,598	13,742	13,337	6,386	5,791	7,151
16) Education	20,416	22,460	19,100	5,554	6,401	5,189
17) Human health and social work	14,307	14,635	14,196	5,653	5,426	5,713
18) Arts, entertainment	8,519	9,090	8,077	5,882	5,691	6,404
19) Other service activities	8,014	7,532	8,464	3,662	3,605	3,784
20) Activities of household as employers	5,948	7,097	5,705	3,974	3,177	4,143
21) Activities of extraterritorial	25,128	-	25,128	-	-	-
22) Unknown	14,774	15,124	14,217	10,000	10,000	-

^{1/} wage or salaries of government employees and private employees only.

10. Informal employment that get hurt or accident from work

From the number of informal employment of 24.6 million persons, 20.9 million persons (85.1%) had never get hurt or accident. On the other hand, about 3.7 million persons (14.9%) had ever get hurt or accident.

Considering by type of hurt or accident, the majority of informal employed persons got hurt or accident from being sharp cut or wound 2.5 million persons (67.3%), followed by falls 0.5 million persons (12.3%), hit or collide with object 0.3 million persons (8.7%), burn or scald 0.2 million persons (4.8%), exposure to harmful chemical 0.1 million persons (3.0%), vehicle accidents 0.1 million persons (2.9%) and electric short circuit 21 thousand persons (0.6%). The rest were others.

Table J Number and percentage of informal employment by get hurt or accident from work and sex in 2011

Get hurt or accident	Informal employment					
	Number('000)			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	24,586.8	13,232.9	11,353.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
No	20,935.7	11,151.0	9,784.7	85.1	84.3	86.2
Yes	3,651.2	2,082.0	1,569.2	14.9	15.7	13.8
1. Fall	449.3	252.9	196.4	1.8	1.9	1.7
2. Sharp cut/ wound	2,457.4	1,369.0	1,088.5	10.0	10.3	9.6
3. Burn/ scald	175.8	71.2	104.7	0.7	0.5	0.9
4. Vehicle accidents	104.9	85.6	19.3	0.4	0.6	0.2
5. Electric shock	20.6	17.6	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
6. Hit/ collide with object	318.2	210.4	107.8	1.3	1.6	0.9
7. Exposure to chemical	110.5	65.3	45.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
8. Others	14.4	10.1	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.0

11. Medical treatments and medical benefits of informal employment

From the number of informal employment who got hurt or accident of 3.7 million persons, 2.6 million persons (72.2%) got minor hurt or accident and had no medical treatment, 0.8 million persons (22.8%) bought medicine from drug store, 0.1 million persons (3.8%) stayed in hospital for less than 3 days, 40 thousand persons (1.1%) stayed in hospital for at least 3 days, and 2.5 thousand persons (0.1%) lost some organs.

Table K Number and percentage of informal employment by medical treatments and sex in 2011

Medical treatments	Informal employment					
	Number('000)			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3,651.2	2,082.0	1,569.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. No medical treatment	2,636.6	1,457.3	1,179.3	72.2	70.0	75.2
2. Buy medicine from drug store	831.0	492.3	338.7	22.8	23.6	21.6
3. Stay in hospital for less than 3 days	140.9	102.6	38.3	3.8	4.9	2.4
4. Stay in hospital for at least 3 days	40.2	28.5	11.7	1.1	1.4	0.7
5. Lose some organs	2.5	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

For informal employed persons who got serious hurt or accident and received medical treatment in hospital, most of them (64.5%) used medical benefit. Of this group, 0.1 million persons (53.4% of injured informal employed persons) used universal health insurance, followed by private health insurance (11 thousand persons or 5.7%), welfare from official/ state enterprise (36 thousand persons or 2.0%), and social security/ compensation fund (2.8 thousand persons or 1.5%). While 35.5 per cent did not use any benefit which comprised of own payment (30.6%), followed by employer's payment (3.3%), and payment from parents, relatives, or friends (1.6%).

Table L Number and percentage of informal employment by the benefits paid for medical expenses and sex in 2011

The benefits paid for medical expenses	Informal employment					
	Number('000)			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	183.6	132.4	51.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without medical benefit	65.2	46.5	18.7	35.5	35.0	36.5
1. Employer's payment	6.1	5.6	0.4	3.3	4.2	0.9
2. Parents, relatives, friends	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.9
3. Own payment	56.1	39.4	16.8	30.6	29.7	32.7
With medical benefit	118.4	85.9	32.5	64.5	65.0	63.5
4. Universal health insurance	98.1	71.0	27.1	53.4	53.6	53.0
5. Social security/ compensation fund	2.8	2.7	0.1	1.5	2.1	0.1
6. Welfare from official/ State enterprise	3.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.3	3.7
7. Private health insurance	10.5	7.7	2.8	5.7	5.9	5.4
8. Others	3.5	2.8	0.7	1.9	2.1	1.4

12. Problems of informal employment

The survey result about problems of informal employment can be classified into 3 dimensions, namely, problem at work, problem of unsafe work, and problem in the work environment. The survey result found that among the total number of 24.6 million informal employed persons, 6.7 million persons or 27.2 per cent suffered from at least 1 problem, while the rest or 17.9 million (72.8%) did not face any problems.

12.1 Informal employed persons who had problem at work

The number of informal employed persons who had problem at work was 4.7 million persons. The most problem was low allowance (2.2 million persons), followed by hard work (1.0 million persons), non-continuous work (0.9 million persons), no security (0.3 million persons), no holiday (0.1 million persons), irregular hours of work (81 thousand persons), too long hours of work (41 thousand persons) and no vacation (15 thousand persons).

Table M Number and percentage of informal employment by problem at work and sex in 2011

Problem at work	Informal employment					
	Number('000)			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	4,736.8	2,675.5	2,061.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Low allowance	2,158.9	1,159.0	999.9	45.6	43.3	48.5
2. Hard work	1,047.5	615.8	431.7	22.1	23.0	20.9
3. Irregular hours of work	80.6	44.7	35.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
4. Non continuous work	914.7	579.8	334.8	19.3	21.7	16.2
5. Too long hour of work	41.1	20.2	20.9	0.9	0.8	1.0
6. No holiday	143.1	71.9	71.2	3.0	2.7	3.5
7. No vacation	15.4	6.8	8.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
8. No security	335.6	177.2	158.4	7.1	6.6	7.7

12.2 Informal employed persons who had problem of unsafe work

The number of informal employed persons who had problem of unsafe work was 2.5 million persons. The most problem was exposure to toxic chemical (1.6 million persons), followed by dangerous equipment (0.5 million persons), be harmful to ears or eyes (0.2 million persons) and high or underwater or underground workplace (0.1 million persons).

Table N Number and percentage of formal and informal employment by problem of unsafe work and sex 2011

Problem of unsafe work	Informal employment					
	Number('000)			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,485.1	1,545.6	939.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Toxic chemical	1,615.1	978.1	637.0	65.0	63.3	67.8
2 Dangerous equipment	542.3	357.0	185.4	21.8	23.1	19.7
3. Be harmful to ears/ eyes	151.4	86.2	65.2	6.1	5.6	6.9
4. High/ underwater/ underground workplace	114.0	86.2	27.8	4.6	5.6	3.0
5. Others	62.3	38.0	24.2	2.5	2.5	2.6

12.3 Informal employed persons who had problem in the work environment

The number of informal employed persons who had problems in the work environment was 3.1 million persons. The most problem was working condition (body of work that is not healthy for a long time, causing inflammation and malfunction of various organs in the body) (1.4 million persons), followed by dust/ smoke/ smell (0.6 million persons), inadequate light (0.5 million persons), dirty workplace (0.4 million persons), noise (62 thousand persons), poor ventilation in the workplace (43 thousand persons) and restricted workplace (33 thousand persons).

Table O Number and percentage of informal employment by problems in the work environment in 2011

Problems in the work environment	Informal employment					
	Number('000)			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3,096.3	1,737.4	1,358.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Restricted workplace	33.2	13.5	19.6	1.1	0.8	1.4
2. Dirty workplace	405.2	237.2	168.0	13.1	13.6	12.4
3. Poor ventilation in the workplace	42.8	26.9	15.8	1.4	1.6	1.2
4. Working condition	1,369.9	722.3	647.7	44.2	41.6	47.7
5. Dust/ smoke/ smell	550.2	352.3	197.9	17.8	20.3	14.6
6. Noise	61.9	43.0	18.9	2.0	2.5	1.4
7. Inadequate light	526.2	288.0	238.1	17.0	16.6	17.5
8. Others	107.0	54.2	52.9	3.5	3.1	3.9