

## CHAPTER 2

### MAJOR FINDINGS

This chapter presents a summary of the results of the labor force survey conducted in the whole kingdom during the 1-12 of April – June 2011 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 2011 .

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.

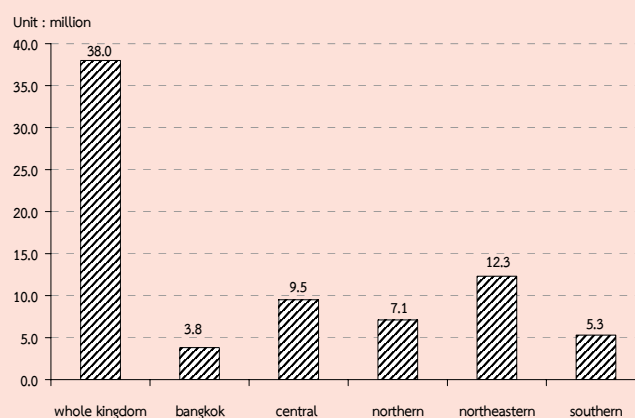
#### 1. Structure of the labor force

The total population was estimated at 38.5 million, were in the labor force. Of the total labor force, about 66.2 per cent were residing in the non-municipal areas and about 54.4 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 2011, was of

the order of 38.3 million. Since the survey period was among the agricultural season, the number of the seasonally inactive labor force was about 243,500 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 0.6 per cent of which or about 0.23 million were unemployed. Of these, 0.1 per cent were looking for works and the rest 0.5 per cent were not looking for works but available for works.

Persons not in the labor force could be divided persons aged 15, about 15.4 million or 28.6 per cent of total population aged 15 years and over. About 4.9 million were housewives, 4.2 million were students and 4.8 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	53,940.9	26,212.8	27,728.1	18,597.9	8,794.3	9,803.6	35,343.0	17,418.5	17,924.5
<b>Total labor force</b>	<b>38,498.7</b>	<b>20,926.5</b>	<b>17,572.3</b>	<b>13,004.9</b>	<b>6,766.2</b>	<b>6,238.7</b>	<b>25,493.8</b>	<b>14,160.3</b>	<b>11,333.6</b>
<b>1.Current labor force</b>	<b>38,255.3</b>	<b>20,798.3</b>	<b>17,457.0</b>	<b>12,982.7</b>	<b>6,754.9</b>	<b>6,227.8</b>	<b>25,272.6</b>	<b>14,043.4</b>	<b>11,229.2</b>
1.1 Employed	38,024.1	20,665.1	17,359.0	12,907.6	6,709.1	6,198.6	25,116.5	13,956.0	11,160.4
1) At work	37,468.5	20,327.8	17,140.7	12,829.3	6,665.3	6,164.1	24,639.2	13,662.5	10,976.7
2) With job but not at work	555.6	337.3	218.3	78.4	43.8	34.5	477.3	293.5	183.8
1.2 Unemployed	231.1	133.2	98.0	75.1	45.8	29.2	156.1	87.4	68.7
1) Looking for a job	47.9	21.5	26.4	21.6	10.8	10.8	26.3	10.7	15.6
2) Not looking /Available for work	183.3	111.7	71.6	53.5	35.1	18.4	129.8	76.6	53.2
<b>2.Seasonally inactive labor force</b>	<b>243.5</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>221.3</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>104.4</b>
<b>Not in labor force &gt; 15 years of age</b>	<b>15,442.2</b>	<b>5,286.4</b>	<b>10,155.8</b>	<b>5,593.0</b>	<b>2,028.1</b>	<b>3,564.9</b>	<b>9,849.2</b>	<b>3,258.3</b>	<b>6,590.9</b>
1. Household work	4,946.3	274.4	4,671.9	1,696.3	108.0	1,588.3	3,250.0	166.3	3,083.7
2. Studies	4,208.6	1,978.2	2,230.4	1,601.9	771.3	830.6	2,606.6	1,206.9	1,399.8
3. Too young/old or incapable to	4,818.9	2,102.5	2,716.5	1,607.2	705.8	901.4	3,211.7	1,396.7	1,815.0
4. Others	1,468.4	931.4	537.0	687.5	443.0	244.5	780.9	488.4	292.5
	Percentage								
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>71.4</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>63.2</b>
<b>1.Current labor force</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>62.7</b>
1.1 Employed	70.5	78.8	62.6	69.4	76.3	63.2	71.1	80.1	62.3
1) At work	69.5	77.6	61.8	69.0	75.8	62.9	69.7	78.4	61.2
2) With job but not at work	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.7	1.0
1.2 Unemployed	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
1) Looking for a job	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2) Not looking /Available for work	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
<b>2.Seasonally inactive labor force</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Not in labor force &gt; 15 years of age</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>36.8</b>
1. Household work	9.2	1.1	16.9	9.1	1.2	16.2	9.2	1.0	17.2
2. Studies	7.8	7.6	8.0	8.6	8.8	8.5	7.4	6.9	7.8
3. Too young/old or incapable to	8.9	8.0	9.8	8.6	8.0	9.2	9.1	8.0	10.1
4. Others	2.7	3.6	1.9	3.7	5.0	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.6

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.
Number ('000)																
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,940.9</b>	<b>18,597.9</b>	<b>35,343.0</b>	<b>5,612.8</b>	<b>12,994.2</b>	<b>4,730.3</b>	<b>8,263.9</b>	<b>10,022.3</b>	<b>2,668.4</b>	<b>7,353.9</b>	<b>18,065.4</b>	<b>3,573.5</b>	<b>14,491.8</b>	<b>7,246.2</b>	<b>2,012.8</b>	<b>5,233.4</b>
In the labor force	38,498.7	13,004.9	25,493.8	3,892.4	9,513.2	3,406.7	6,106.5	7,192.8	1,851.0	5,341.7	12,566.3	2,414.3	10,151.9	5,334.1	1,440.5	3,893.7
Not in the labor force over 15 years	15,442.2	5,593.0	9,849.2	1,720.4	3,481.1	1,323.6	2,157.4	2,829.6	817.4	2,012.2	5,499.1	1,159.2	4,339.9	1,912.0	572.3	1,339.7
<b>Male</b>	<b>26,212.8</b>	<b>8,794.3</b>	<b>17,418.5</b>	<b>2,552.6</b>	<b>6,264.5</b>	<b>2,255.3</b>	<b>4,009.2</b>	<b>4,909.6</b>	<b>1,278.3</b>	<b>3,631.3</b>	<b>8,921.9</b>	<b>1,738.8</b>	<b>7,183.1</b>	<b>3,564.3</b>	<b>969.3</b>	<b>2,595.0</b>
In the labor force	20,926.5	6,766.2	14,160.3	1,943.8	5,069.6	1,781.0	3,288.6	3,903.5	957.9	2,945.6	7,055.9	1,318.5	5,737.4	2,953.6	764.9	2,188.7
Not in the labor force over 15 years	5,286.4	2,028.1	3,258.3	608.8	1,194.9	474.3	720.6	1,006.1	320.4	685.6	1,866.0	420.3	1,445.7	610.6	204.3	406.3
<b>Female</b>	<b>27,728.1</b>	<b>9,803.6</b>	<b>17,924.5</b>	<b>3,060.2</b>	<b>6,729.7</b>	<b>2,475.0</b>	<b>4,254.7</b>	<b>5,112.8</b>	<b>1,390.1</b>	<b>3,722.6</b>	<b>9,143.5</b>	<b>1,834.8</b>	<b>7,308.8</b>	<b>3,681.9</b>	<b>1,043.5</b>	<b>2,638.4</b>
In the labor force	17,572.3	6,238.7	11,333.6	1,948.6	4,443.6	1,625.7	2,817.9	3,289.2	893.2	2,396.1	5,510.4	1,095.8	4,414.6	2,380.5	675.5	1,705.0
Not in the labor force over 15 years	10,155.8	3,564.9	6,590.9	1,111.6	2,286.1	849.4	1,436.8	1,823.5	497.0	1,326.5	3,633.2	739.0	2,894.2	1,301.4	368.0	933.4
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>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	71.4	69.9	72.1	69.4	73.2	72.0	73.9	71.8	69.4	72.6	69.6	67.6	70.1	73.6	71.6	74.4
Not in the labor force over 15 years	28.6	30.1	27.9	30.7	26.8	28.0	26.1	28.2	30.6	27.4	30.4	32.4	30.0	26.4	28.4	25.6
<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	79.8	76.9	81.3	76.2	80.9	79.0	82.0	79.5	74.9	81.1	79.1	75.8	79.9	82.9	78.9	84.3
Not in the labor force over 15 years	20.2	23.1	18.7	23.9	19.1	21.0	18.0	20.5	25.1	18.9	20.9	24.2	20.1	17.1	21.1	15.7
<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	63.4	63.6	63.2	63.7	66.0	65.7	66.2	64.3	64.3	64.4	60.3	59.7	60.4	64.7	64.7	64.6
Not in the labor force over 15 years	36.6	36.4	36.8	36.3	34.0	34.3	33.8	35.7	35.8	35.6	39.7	40.3	39.6	35.4	35.3	35.4

## 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 per cent, and it

shows that persons in non-municipal areas had higher participation rates than the municipal areas (72.1 per cent compared with 69.9 per cent).

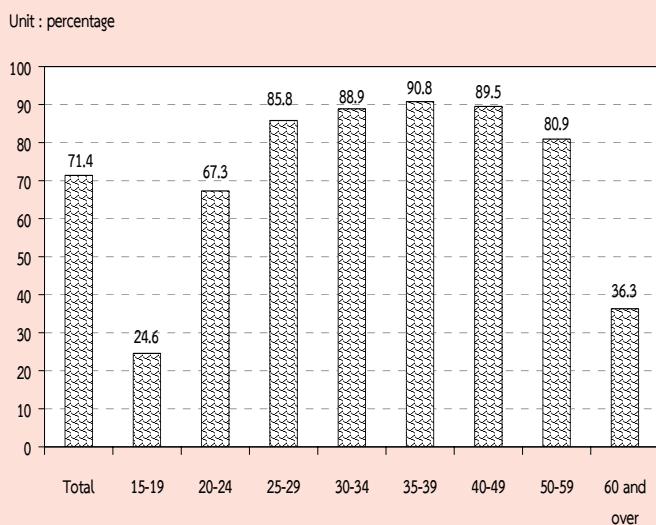
**TABLE C LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE GROUP, SEX, REGION AND AREA**

(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>69.9</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>74.4</b>
15-19	24.6	19.0	27.0	16.6	25.5	22.2	27.3	24.1	16.1	27.0	22.9	17.8	24.2	31.1	22.3	34.4
20-24	67.3	59.6	70.8	50.7	69.8	65.7	72.0	66.4	57.8	69.5	67.2	56.8	69.7	71.8	67.5	73.4
25-29	85.8	88.1	84.7	87.1	89.0	90.4	88.2	86.7	89.4	85.8	82.8	85.0	82.2	85.7	88.6	84.6
30-34	88.9	90.1	88.2	89.7	91.2	91.2	91.3	89.7	90.7	89.4	86.2	89.1	85.5	88.8	90.0	88.3
35-39	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.4	92.3	91.0	93.1	92.6	92.5	92.6	89.0	90.5	88.6	91.0	91.8	90.7
40-49	89.5	88.3	90.2	87.3	89.3	88.0	90.0	91.2	89.2	91.9	89.0	88.4	89.2	90.9	90.2	91.3
50-59	80.9	77.7	82.6	71.7	80.7	79.1	81.5	84.2	82.6	84.8	80.9	80.6	81.0	83.9	80.4	85.2
60 and over	36.3	29.3	39.8	21.2	36.0	31.0	38.6	37.2	34.0	38.3	37.8	31.0	39.4	43.4	37.6	45.6
<b>Male</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>84.3</b>
15-19	31.7	22.3	35.8	19.3	32.8	25.4	36.7	32.7	19.7	37.3	29.2	21.9	30.9	40.4	25.1	45.9
20-24	77.3	65.4	82.3	52.5	78.2	72.4	81.2	76.9	61.6	82.2	78.2	64.6	81.5	83.0	75.5	85.6
25-29	93.1	93.2	93.1	89.9	93.6	95.3	92.7	93.9	94.0	93.8	91.8	91.6	91.9	96.1	96.9	95.8
30-34	94.9	95.7	94.5	95.7	96.8	95.8	97.4	95.0	94.3	95.2	92.8	95.7	92.1	95.7	96.8	95.2
35-39	96.5	96.4	96.6	95.6	97.3	97.1	97.5	96.5	96.5	96.6	95.9	96.3	95.8	97.2	97.4	97.1
40-49	96.4	95.9	96.6	96.2	96.5	95.9	96.8	96.0	94.5	96.5	96.0	96.1	95.9	97.9	96.8	98.3
50-59	91.3	88.4	92.9	84.9	90.2	87.8	91.5	91.9	89.8	92.6	93.0	92.7	93.1	93.7	90.5	94.9
60 and over	47.1	35.9	52.6	23.5	45.3	37.9	49.1	48.4	41.5	50.9	51.1	41.2	53.5	54.9	45.7	58.3
<b>Female</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>64.6</b>
15-19	17.1	15.6	17.7	13.9	17.9	18.9	17.4	15.1	12.5	16.0	16.4	13.6	17.1	21.4	19.5	22.1
20-24	57.0	53.8	58.5	49.1	61.2	59.0	62.4	55.1	54.0	55.6	55.5	48.8	57.1	59.8	59.2	60.0
25-29	78.3	83.2	75.8	84.6	84.5	85.8	83.8	79.2	84.8	77.1	73.0	78.1	71.7	74.9	80.4	72.8
30-34	82.8	85.0	81.4	84.8	85.6	86.7	85.0	84.2	87.1	83.2	79.2	82.3	78.4	81.7	83.4	81.1
35-39	85.4	86.0	85.1	86.0	87.5	85.3	88.9	88.6	88.8	88.6	82.1	85.0	81.4	85.0	86.6	84.3
40-49	83.2	81.4	84.2	79.9	82.7	80.9	83.7	86.7	84.5	87.5	82.3	81.3	82.6	84.3	84.1	84.4
50-59	71.3	68.3	72.9	60.5	72.1	71.5	72.5	77.1	76.1	77.4	69.4	69.6	69.4	74.7	71.3	76.1
60 and over	27.8	24.4	29.6	19.6	28.9	25.9	30.6	27.9	28.1	27.8	27.0	23.0	28.0	34.3	31.4	35.4

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 (79.6 and 63.0 per cent respectively) . It was true in both areas and every region.

Table D shows that the Separated participated the highest in the labor force (81.4 per cent) and males participation rates were the highest among the married about 88.6 per cent and females, the highest rate was among the divorced and Separated about 78.3 per cent. The results also show that in municipal area, the Separated participated the highest in the labor force, about 80.2 per cent, 85.8 per cent for married males and 78.9 per cent for divorced females. In non-municipal area, the Separated participated the highest in the labor force about 82.2 per cent, 90.0 per cent for married males and 77.9 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>71.4</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>73.5</b>
Male	79.8	65.0	88.6	40.7	86.0	86.2	84.7
Female	63.4	50.6	71.6	35.9	78.3	76.7	69.7
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>75.2</b>
Male	76.9	63.1	85.8	39.0	82.7	81.2	77.8
Female	63.6	58.3	70.2	36.5	78.9	77.6	74.1
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>70.9</b>
Male	81.3	66.0	90.0	41.4	87.8	89.6	100.0
Female	63.2	44.4	72.2	35.6	77.9	75.9	63.5

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 and Teacher training).

FIGURE 3 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

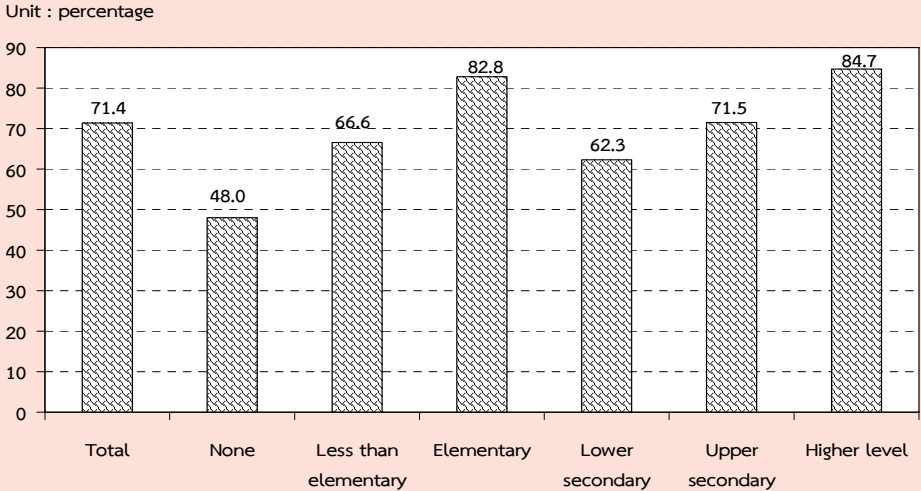


TABLE E LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AREA AND SEX

(Percentage)

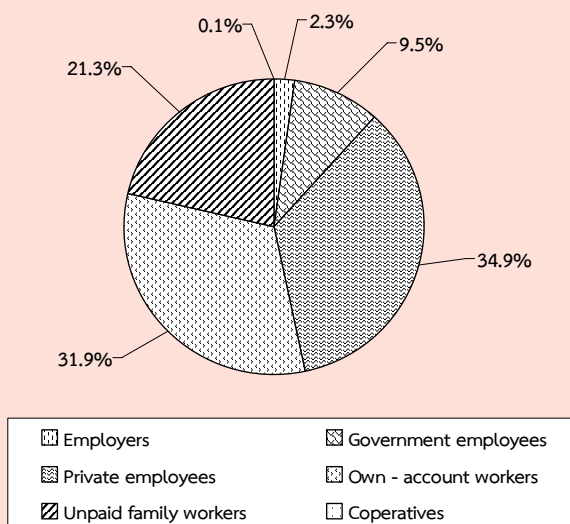
Area and sex	Level of educational attainment											Others <sup>1/</sup>	Unknown
	Total	None	Less than elementary	Elementary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary level			Higher level				
						General/academic	Vocational	Teacher training	Academic	Higher technical education	Teacher training		
Total	71.4	48.0	66.6	82.8	62.3	72.0	70.2	46.3	86.3	83.0	81.8	79.0	74.4
Male	79.8	60.3	77.4	89.0	71.1	82.1	77.3	56.2	88.1	88.0	79.7	94.9	76.7
Female	63.4	41.4	58.0	75.7	52.1	62.0	60.9	29.6	84.9	77.7	83.0	64.8	71.5
M.A.	69.9	44.9	60.5	79.8	61.6	67.2	69.6	40.2	85.3	83.2	75.4	86.4	73.6
Male	76.9	58.8	71.8	86.6	68.2	74.7	76.2	47.0	85.7	88.1	73.1	92.9	76.7
Female	63.6	38.1	52.8	72.8	54.1	59.9	61.6	35.1	84.9	77.9	76.7	80.3	69.7
Non-M.A.	72.1	49.2	68.7	83.9	62.7	75.2	70.7	51.4	88.4	82.8	88.2	73.1	77.2
Male	81.3	60.9	79.2	89.9	72.5	87.0	78.3	60.3	92.9	87.9	85.7	96.5	76.7
Female	63.2	42.7	59.9	76.8	51.0	63.4	60.3	16.7	85.1	77.5	89.7	52.8	78.1

<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 44.4 per cent and of these 4 in 5 were employed in private sector, followed by own account workers (31.9 per cent). The unpaid family workers and employer which accounted for 21.3 and 2.3 per cent of the total employed. While the percentage of members of producers' cooperatives was very less about 0.1 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 55.5 per cent were employees, among these, mostly working in private sector (42.4 per cent) while only 13.1 per cent were government employees. In non-municipal area, about 38.6 per cent were employees, among these, 31.0 per cent working in private sector, followed by own account workers 26.9 per cent in municipal area and 34.5 per cent in

non-municipal area. For the proportion of unpaid family workers in municipal area was rather low compared with non-municipal area (14.0 per cent and 25.1 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.

**3.2 Industry :** (Table G) About 37.5 per cent of the total employed persons worked in agricultural sector and about 62.5 per cent in non-agricultural sector. The highest proportions of the employed persons was in the wholesale and retail trade 15.6 per cent, followed by manufacturing 14.1 per cent, construction, accommodation and food service activities were the same 6.8 per cent, public administration 4.1 per cent, education 3.5 per cent, transport and storage 2.4 per cent. The rest shared in the other industries.

Most employed persons in municipal area worked in non-agriculture sector 90.8 per cent, the principal activities were wholesale and retail trade (23.7 per cent), followed by manufacturing 17.6 per cent, accommodation and food service activities 12.7 per cent. Likewise, most of those in municipal area worked in non-agricultural sector 52.1 per cent.

Considering regional differentials, it was found that the majority of employed persons in the region were non-agricultural sector, especially the Central Region 73.5 per cent, the next was the Northeast 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.
Number ('000)																
Total	38,024.1	12,907.6	25,116.5	3,867.7	9,451.6	3,387.6	6,064.0	7,131.5	1,835.3	5,296.2	12,277.4	2,386.1	9,891.3	5,295.9	1,430.9	3,865.0
Employers	870.4	449.0	421.3	170.7	225.6	101.9	123.7	130.0	50.9	79.1	189.8	65.3	124.5	154.2	60.2	94.0
Government employees	3,599.4	1,695.5	1,903.9	372.5	741.0	333.4	407.6	716.4	326.5	389.9	1,292.6	475.5	817.1	476.9	187.5	289.3
Private employees	13,261.4	5,478.3	7,783.1	2,092.8	4,420.5	1,680.1	2,740.3	2,052.4	573.9	1,478.5	2,884.1	598.0	2,286.2	1,811.6	533.5	1,278.1
Own - account workers	12,139.8	3,468.7	8,671.1	892.7	2,491.6	832.1	1,659.5	2,412.8	562.6	1,850.2	4,601.4	757.3	3,844.0	1,741.3	423.9	1,317.4
Unpaid family workers	8,098.2	1,806.9	6,291.3	337.8	1,568.8	438.8	1,129.9	1,815.8	319.5	1,496.3	3,266.2	486.1	2,780.1	1,109.7	224.7	885.0
Members of Producers Cooperatives	54.9	9.3	45.7	1.2	4.1	1.2	3.0	4.1	2.0	2.2	43.3	3.9	39.4	2.3	1.1	1.2
Percentage																
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	2.3	3.5	1.7	4.4	2.4	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.8	1.5	1.6	2.7	1.3	2.9	4.2	2.4
Government employees	9.5	13.1	7.6	9.6	7.8	9.8	6.7	10.1	17.8	7.4	10.5	19.9	8.3	9.0	13.1	7.5
Private employees	34.9	42.4	31.0	54.1	46.8	49.6	45.2	28.8	31.3	27.9	23.5	25.1	23.1	34.2	37.3	33.1
Own - account workers	31.9	26.9	34.5	23.1	26.4	24.6	27.4	33.8	30.7	34.9	37.5	31.7	38.9	32.9	29.6	34.1
Unpaid family workers	21.3	14.0	25.1	8.7	16.6	13.0	18.6	25.5	17.4	28.3	26.6	20.4	28.1	21.0	15.7	22.9
Members of Producers Cooperatives	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0



**TABLE G NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY, REGION AND AREA**

INDUSTRY	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.
	Number ('000)															
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,024.1</b>	<b>12,907.7</b>	<b>25,116.5</b>	<b>3,867.7</b>	<b>9,451.6</b>	<b>3,387.6</b>	<b>6,064.0</b>	<b>7,131.5</b>	<b>1,835.3</b>	<b>5,296.2</b>	<b>12,277.4</b>	<b>2,386.1</b>	<b>9,891.3</b>	<b>5,296.0</b>	<b>1,430.9</b>	<b>3,865.0</b>
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>14,275.8</b>	<b>1,190.9</b>	<b>13,084.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>2,503.0</b>	<b>233.5</b>	<b>2,269.6</b>	<b>3,338.2</b>	<b>311.5</b>	<b>3,026.8</b>	<b>5,974.1</b>	<b>448.5</b>	<b>5,525.6</b>	<b>2,434.0</b>	<b>171.0</b>	<b>2,262.9</b>
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14,275.8	1,190.9	13,084.9	26.5	2,503.0	233.5	2,269.6	3,338.2	311.5	3,026.8	5,974.1	448.5	5,525.6	2,434.0	171.0	2,262.9
<b>Non-Agricultural</b>	<b>23,748.3</b>	<b>11,716.7</b>	<b>12,031.6</b>	<b>3,841.2</b>	<b>6,948.6</b>	<b>3,154.1</b>	<b>3,794.4</b>	<b>3,793.3</b>	<b>1,523.9</b>	<b>2,269.5</b>	<b>6,303.3</b>	<b>1,937.7</b>	<b>4,365.7</b>	<b>2,862.0</b>	<b>1,259.9</b>	<b>1,602.1</b>
1. Mining and quarrying	50.3	18.9	31.4	3.3	15.3	5.9	9.4	9.3	2.2	7.0	5.9	0.8	5.1	16.5	6.8	9.8
2. Manufacturing	5,366.2	2,276.3	3,089.9	731.9	2,368.1	965.5	1,402.6	682.7	224.7	458.1	1,175.0	218.2	956.8	408.6	136.0	272.6
3. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	95.9	50.0	45.9	15.3	25.4	13.2	12.1	17.3	10.1	7.1	28.5	7.9	20.6	9.5	3.4	6.1
4. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	103.5	40.9	62.5	16.2	33.8	11.0	22.9	13.4	5.5	7.9	27.2	6.7	20.4	12.9	1.6	11.3
5. Construction	2,597.0	702.3	1,894.7	187.7	539.9	165.6	374.3	582.4	116.4	465.9	992.4	155.9	836.5	294.6	76.7	217.9
6. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,940.0	3,052.8	2,887.2	933.3	1,526.3	726.0	800.3	1,005.1	427.9	577.2	1,609.2	558.8	1,050.4	866.2	406.9	459.3
7. Transportation and storage	925.7	578.0	347.7	298.3	311.6	142.9	168.7	75.3	33.6	41.7	152.3	55.9	96.4	88.3	47.2	41.0
8. Accommodation and food service activities	2,590.3	1,644.7	945.6	504.5	743.1	433.4	309.7	359.9	192.1	167.8	564.6	270.7	293.9	418.3	244.0	174.3
9. Information and communication	178.7	141.2	37.4	78.4	42.9	25.4	17.4	23.7	12.7	11.0	20.3	15.0	5.4	13.5	9.8	3.6
10. Financial and insurance activities	393.1	272.0	121.1	137.6	86.5	48.3	38.2	62.6	33.6	29.1	68.5	33.3	35.3	37.9	19.3	18.6
11. Real estate activities	122.9	101.3	21.6	53.4	43.3	31.4	11.9	10.7	5.2	5.5	7.9	6.9	1.0	7.7	4.3	3.4
12. Professional, scientific and technical activities	271.9	187.0	84.9	111.7	50.6	30.8	19.8	25.2	17.6	7.6	58.8	17.0	41.7	25.7	9.8	15.9
13. Administrative and support service activities	403.7	275.1	128.6	149.5	125.0	65.6	59.4	42.1	20.9	21.2	48.6	16.5	32.0	38.5	22.6	16.0
14. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,539.2	727.9	811.3	154.1	336.1	152.3	183.8	292.7	133.5	159.2	544.9	196.1	348.8	211.3	91.8	119.5
15. Education	1,239.4	575.1	664.3	126.9	235.6	106.2	129.4	253.1	117.3	135.8	443.5	165.6	277.9	180.4	59.2	121.2
16. Human health and social work activities	677.0	354.0	323.0	72.3	145.2	73.4	71.9	133.6	68.8	64.7	231.5	97.4	134.0	94.4	42.0	52.4
17. Arts, entertainment and recreation	239.6	95.5	144.2	23.9	79.1	29.4	49.6	38.6	16.3	22.3	76.6	14.2	62.4	21.5	11.6	9.9
18. Other service activities	737.5	433.7	303.9	125.8	182.0	100.2	81.8	116.8	65.1	51.7	209.0	82.0	127.0	104.0	60.6	43.4
19. Activities of households as employers ; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	246.9	163.7	83.2	96.1	51.9	23.5	28.4	47.9	19.5	28.5	38.8	18.6	20.2	12.1	6.0	6.1
20. Activities of wxtraterritorial organizations and bodies	1.7	1.6	0.2	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	0.3	-
21. Unknown	28.0	25.0	3.0	21.3	6.6	3.6	3.0	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**TABLE G NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY, REGION AND AREA (Contd.)**

INDUSTRY	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.
	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>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>Agricultural</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>58.6</b>
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37.5	9.2	52.1	0.7	26.5	6.9	37.4	46.8	17.0	57.2	48.7	18.8	55.9	46.0	12.0	58.6
<b>Non-Agricultural</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>41.4</b>
1. Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3
2. Manufacturing	14.1	17.6	12.3	18.9	25.1	28.5	23.1	9.6	12.2	8.7	9.6	9.1	9.7	7.7	9.5	7.1
3. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
4. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
5. Construction	6.8	5.4	7.5	4.9	5.7	4.9	6.2	8.2	6.3	8.8	8.1	6.5	8.5	5.6	5.4	5.6
6. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15.6	23.7	11.5	24.1	16.2	21.4	13.2	14.1	23.3	10.9	13.1	23.4	10.6	16.4	28.4	11.9
7. Transportation and storage	2.4	4.5	1.4	7.7	3.3	4.2	2.8	1.1	1.8	0.8	1.2	2.3	1.0	1.7	3.3	1.1
8. Accommodation and food service activities	6.8	12.7	3.8	13.0	7.9	12.8	5.1	5.1	10.5	3.2	4.6	11.3	3.0	7.9	17.1	4.5
9. Information and communication	0.5	1.1	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1
10. Financial and insurance activities	1.0	2.1	0.5	3.6	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.5
11. Real estate activities	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
12. Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.7	1.5	0.3	2.9	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
13. Administrative and support service activities	1.1	2.1	0.5	3.9	1.3	1.9	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.4
14. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.1	5.6	3.2	4.0	3.6	4.5	3.0	4.1	7.3	3.0	4.4	8.2	3.5	4.0	6.4	3.1
15. Education	3.3	4.5	2.6	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.1	3.6	6.4	2.6	3.6	6.9	2.8	3.4	4.1	3.1
16. Human health and social work activities	1.8	2.7	1.3	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.2	1.9	3.8	1.2	1.9	4.1	1.4	1.8	2.9	1.4
17. Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3
18. Other service activities	1.9	3.4	1.2	3.3	1.9	3.0	1.4	1.6	3.6	1.0	1.7	3.4	1.3	2.0	4.2	1.1
19. Activities of households as employers ; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	0.7	1.3	0.3	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
20. Activities of wxtraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-
21. Unknown	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

the North 53.2 per cent, and the South Region 54.0 per cent, the highest employed. For Bangkok the majority of employed person were considerably high in non-agricultural sector (99.3 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 33.9 per cent. The occupation group with the next largest number of workers was service workers and shop and market sales workers which accounted for 19.9 per cent, craft and related trades workers about 12.2 per cent, technicians and associate professionals 11.3 per cent, and the rest were other occupations.

Again the pattern of occupation in municipal area was quite different from that of non-municipal area and the whole kingdom. In municipal area, about 32.8 per cent of the total employed were service workers and shop and market sales workers, 13.5 per cent were craft and related trades workers, and were elementary occupation, 10.5 per cent were plant and machine operators and assemblers. The occupational patterns in non-municipal area were similar to the whole kingdom, which the largest number of workers was skilled agricultural and fishery workers 47.0 per cent, followed by service workers and shop and market sales workers about 13.3 per cent, and elementary occupations workers 11.7 per cent, craft and related trades workers 11.5 per cent.

In every region, the occupational patterns were not quite different. That was

the principal occupation was agricultural occupation especially in the South, comprised 44.8 per cent, the next was the North 44.3 per cent, the Northeast 40.7 per cent and the Central 22.4 percent. But in the Bangkok, service workers and shop and market sales workers constituted about 31.8 per cent of the total employed. Around 13.4 per cent were crafts and related trade workers, plant and machine operators 12.4 per cent, elementary occupation and per cent, professionals about 9.9 per cent, clerks about 9.8 per cent, technicians and associate professionals about 7.4 per cent, and legislator senior officials and managers about 6.0 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, 52.9 per cent only held some elementary level or none at all, while 30.2 per cent in secondary level, 16.5 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 (60.9 per cent and 39.4 per cent respectively). In municipal area, 38.5 per cent of employed person had some elementary level or none at all, 32.6 per cent had secondary level and 28.3 per cent had higher level, whereas the corresponding educational level for employed persons in non-municipal area were 60.4, 29.0 and 10.4 per cent respectively.

TABLE H NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, REGION AND AREA

OCCUPATION	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.
	Number ('000)															
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,024.1</b>	<b>12,907.6</b>	<b>25,116.5</b>	<b>3,867.7</b>	<b>9,451.6</b>	<b>3,387.6</b>	<b>6,064.0</b>	<b>7,131.5</b>	<b>1,835.3</b>	<b>5,296.2</b>	<b>12,277.4</b>	<b>2,386.1</b>	<b>9,891.3</b>	<b>5,295.9</b>	<b>1,430.9</b>	<b>3,865.0</b>
1. Legislator, senior officials and manage	946.3	503.5	442.8	230.3	234.5	117.8	116.7	127.6	48.7	78.9	268.5	72.1	196.5	85.4	34.6	50.8
2. Professionals	1,829.9	1,061.3	768.7	378.5	398.7	196.0	202.8	306.0	165.6	140.4	528.5	229.9	298.6	218.2	91.3	126.9
3. Technicians and associate professionals	1,255.1	771.2	484.0	312.4	374.4	192.7	181.6	167.1	89.3	77.8	269.0	106.9	162.1	132.3	69.8	62.5
4. Clerks	1,361.4	774.0	587.4	284.5	403.3	199.1	204.3	219.7	105.1	114.6	308.5	111.8	196.8	145.3	73.6	71.7
5. Service workers and shop and market sales workers	7,572.2	4,226.7	3,345.5	1,228.4	1,998.9	1,041.3	957.7	1,219.5	572.5	647.1	1,941.5	786.5	1,155.0	1,183.8	598.1	585.7
6. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	12,891.3	1,091.6	11,799.6	33.7	2,115.6	200.0	1,915.6	2,900.4	269.6	2,630.8	5,494.1	425.2	5,068.9	2,347.5	163.1	2,184.4
7. Craftsmen and related trades workers	4,634.7	1,747.2	2,887.5	519.6	1,202.4	469.5	733.0	901.0	271.4	629.6	1,506.1	317.1	1,189.1	505.6	169.8	335.9
8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,187.8	1,348.3	1,839.5	479.9	1,436.2	564.5	871.7	347.9	99.9	248.0	735.3	128.9	606.4	188.5	75.2	113.4
9. Elementary occupations	4,277.5	1,347.3	2,930.3	380.9	1,243.7	389.9	853.7	942.2	213.0	729.1	1,221.5	207.9	1,013.6	489.4	155.5	333.9
10. Workers not classifiable by occupation	67.9	36.6	31.3	19.6	43.9	16.9	27.0	0.1	0.1	-	4.3	-	4.3	-	-	-
	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>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>
1. Legislator, senior officials and manage	2.5	3.9	1.8	6.0	2.5	3.5	1.9	1.8	2.7	1.5	2.2	3.0	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.3
2. Professionals	4.8	8.2	3.1	9.8	4.2	5.8	3.3	4.3	9.0	2.7	4.3	9.6	3.0	4.1	6.4	3.3
3. Technicians and associate professionals	3.3	6.0	1.9	8.1	4.0	5.7	3.0	2.3	4.9	1.5	2.2	4.5	1.6	2.5	4.9	1.6
4. Clerks	3.6	6.0	2.3	7.4	4.3	5.9	3.4	3.1	5.7	2.2	2.5	4.7	2.0	2.7	5.1	1.9
5. Service workers and shop and market sales workers	19.9	32.8	13.3	31.8	21.2	30.7	15.8	17.1	31.2	12.2	15.8	33.0	11.7	22.4	41.8	15.2
6. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	33.9	8.5	47.0	0.9	22.4	5.9	31.6	40.7	14.7	49.7	44.8	17.8	51.3	44.3	11.4	56.5
7. Craftsmen and related trades workers	12.2	13.5	11.5	13.4	12.7	13.9	12.1	12.6	14.8	11.9	12.3	13.3	12.0	9.6	11.9	8.7
8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.4	10.5	7.3	12.4	15.2	16.7	14.4	4.9	5.4	4.7	6.0	5.4	6.1	3.6	5.3	2.9
9. Elementary occupations	11.3	10.4	11.7	9.9	13.2	11.5	14.1	13.2	11.6	13.8	10.0	8.7	10.3	9.2	10.9	8.6
10. Workers not classifiable by occupation	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-

**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.
Number ('000)																
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,024.1</b>	<b>12,907.6</b>	<b>25,116.5</b>	<b>3,867.7</b>	<b>9,451.6</b>	<b>3,387.6</b>	<b>6,064.0</b>	<b>7,131.5</b>	<b>1,835.3</b>	<b>5,296.2</b>	<b>12,277.4</b>	<b>2,386.1</b>	<b>9,891.3</b>	<b>5,295.9</b>	<b>1,430.9</b>	<b>3,865.0</b>
None	1,114.2	280.7	833.5	63.2	275.5	85.1	190.5	451.1	71.1	380.1	126.6	22.3	104.3	197.7	39.1	158.7
Less than Elementary	10,385.2	2,459.8	7,925.4	558.8	2,452.9	678.4	1,774.5	2,339.9	461.1	1,878.8	3,769.2	511.6	3,257.5	1,264.4	249.7	1,014.6
Elementary	8,623.1	2,223.4	6,399.8	702.0	1,915.5	578.1	1,337.4	1,406.1	246.1	1,159.9	3,269.9	437.9	2,832.1	1,329.7	259.3	1,070.4
Lower Secondary	6,162.8	2,061.0	4,101.7	586.7	1,763.1	648.7	1,114.3	1,042.1	243.8	798.3	1,917.9	345.5	1,572.3	853.0	236.2	616.8
Upper Secondary Level	5,339.8	2,141.1	3,198.7	565.3	1,443.2	609.4	833.7	877.0	281.8	595.3	1,664.2	422.2	1,242.0	790.1	262.4	527.7
General/Academic	4,034.5	1,523.4	2,511.1	353.1	1,053.5	442.3	611.2	678.0	211.3	466.6	1,348.5	328.3	1,020.1	601.5	188.4	413.2
Vocational	1,296.7	614.5	682.2	211.9	388.2	166.7	221.5	197.5	69.4	128.1	312.8	93.0	219.7	186.5	73.5	112.9
Teacher Training	8.5	3.2	5.4	0.4	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.9	0.8	2.1	2.1	0.5	1.6
Higher Level	6,262.6	3,649.0	2,613.6	1,365.4	1,554.4	762.3	792.1	989.9	515.9	474.0	1,526.0	643.9	882.0	827.1	361.6	465.4
Academic	3,593.4	2,366.2	1,227.1	1,030.4	890.9	477.5	413.5	521.2	305.2	216.0	720.9	350.4	370.5	430.0	202.8	227.2
Higher Technical Education	1,916.2	935.0	981.2	268.9	525.3	222.4	302.8	316.3	137.5	178.8	523.6	189.5	334.1	282.2	116.8	165.4
Teacher Training	753.0	347.8	405.3	66.1	138.2	62.4	75.8	152.4	73.2	79.2	281.4	104.1	177.4	114.9	42.0	72.9
Others <sup>1/</sup>	39.6	19.3	20.3	0.5	8.5	3.7	4.8	24.2	14.4	9.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	5.9	0.4	5.5
Unknown	96.9	73.4	23.5	25.9	38.6	21.8	16.8	1.1	1.1	-	3.2	2.4	0.7	28.2	22.2	6.0
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>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	2.2	3.3	1.6	2.9	2.5	3.1	6.3	3.9	7.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	3.7	2.7	4.1
Less than Elementary	27.3	19.1	31.6	14.5	26.0	20.0	29.3	32.8	25.1	35.5	30.7	21.4	32.9	23.9	17.5	26.3
Elementary	22.7	17.2	25.5	18.2	20.3	17.1	22.1	19.7	13.4	21.9	26.6	18.4	28.6	25.1	18.1	27.7
Lower Secondary	16.2	16.0	16.3	15.2	18.7	19.2	18.4	14.6	13.3	15.1	15.6	14.5	15.9	16.1	16.5	16.0
Upper Secondary Level	14.0	16.6	12.7	14.6	15.3	18.0	13.8	12.3	15.4	11.2	13.6	17.7	12.6	14.9	18.3	13.7
General/Academic	10.6	11.8	10.0	9.1	11.2	13.1	10.1	9.5	11.5	8.8	11.0	13.8	10.3	11.4	13.2	10.7
Vocational	3.4	4.8	2.7	5.5	4.1	4.9	3.7	2.8	3.8	2.4	2.6	3.9	2.2	3.5	5.1	2.9
Teacher Training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Higher Level	16.5	28.3	10.4	35.3	16.5	22.5	13.1	13.9	28.1	9.0	12.4	27.0	8.9	15.6	25.3	12.0
Academic	9.5	18.3	4.9	26.6	9.4	14.1	6.8	7.3	16.6	4.1	5.9	14.7	3.8	8.1	14.2	5.9
Higher Technical Education	5.0	7.2	3.9	7.0	5.6	6.6	5.0	4.4	7.5	3.4	4.3	7.9	3.4	5.3	8.2	4.3
Teacher Training	2.0	2.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.3	2.1	4.0	1.5	2.3	4.4	1.8	2.2	2.9	1.9
Others <sup>1/</sup>	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unknown	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.2

<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 North about 58.8 per cent, follow by the Northeast with 58.3 per cent, the South with 52.7 per cent, the Central 49.2 per cent. With regards to the secondary level of those employed persons, the Central shows the highest percentage with 34.0 per cent, followed by the South, 31.0 per cent, the Northeast 29.2 per cent and the North 26.9 per cent respectively. It is also noted that at higher level of education, the Central also shows the highest percentage with 16.5 per cent, followed by the South, the North and the Northeast with 15.6, 13.9 and 12.4 per cent respectively.

For Bangkok, most of employed person completed more than elementary level (65.1 per cent), especially the high rate in the higher level (35.3 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 2011

(Percentage)		
Labor force	Actively looking for work	Total available for work
Current labor force	0.1	0.6
Total labor force	0.1	0.6

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.

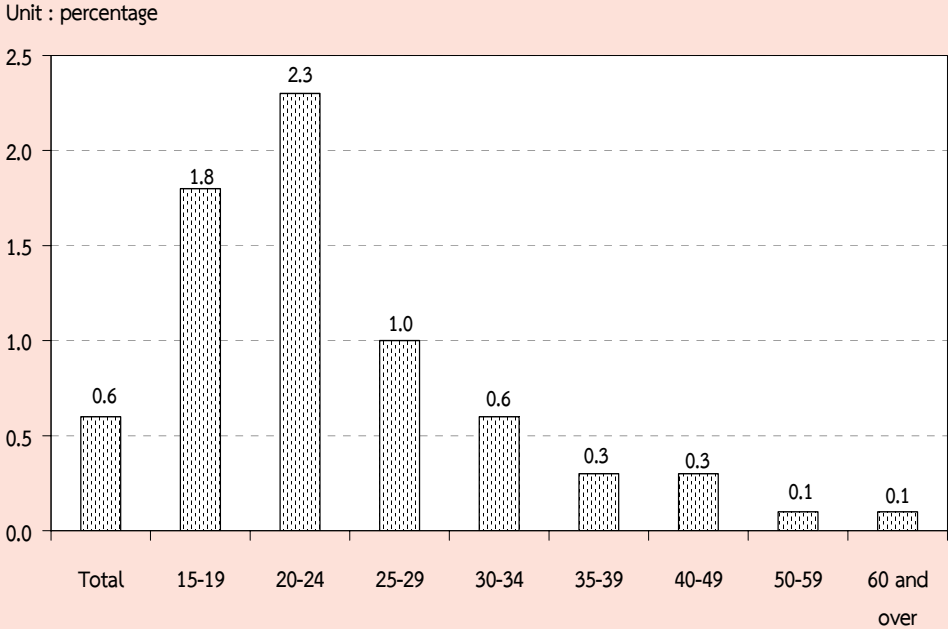
At this quarter of the survey, the rate of total unemployment or percentage of the total labor force who did not work but were available for work (total available for work) was about 0.8 per cent while the

open unemployment which measured from those who were actively looking for work was 0.2 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 15-19 years had the highest rates (0.7 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**

Sex and age group (years)	(Percentage)															
	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>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>
15-19	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	2.6	4.1	1.9	0.2	1.3	-	2.4	1.1	2.7	1.4	0.2
20-24	2.3	2.7	2.2	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.8	4.0	1.1	2.3	1.6	2.5	2.2	2.6
25-29	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1
30-34	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4
35-39	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5
40-49	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
50-59	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
60 and over	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.2
<b>Male</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>
15-19	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	2.3	3.7	1.7	0.3	2.0	-	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.5	0.4
20-24	2.0	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.0	3.2	0.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.8
25-29	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.6	0.5	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.5
30-34	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.6
35-39	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
40-49	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
50-59	0.1	0.0	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
60 and over	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Female</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>
15-19	2.3	1.7	2.5	0.8	0.8	3.2	4.7	2.4	0.1	0.3	-	3.3	0.4	3.9	1.3	-
20-24	2.8	2.9	2.8	4.2	4.2	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.9	4.9	2.3	3.0	1.4	3.4	2.5	2.3
25-29	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5
30-34	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2
35-39	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	-	0.4	0.4
40-49	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
50-59	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
60 and over	0.2	0.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.3

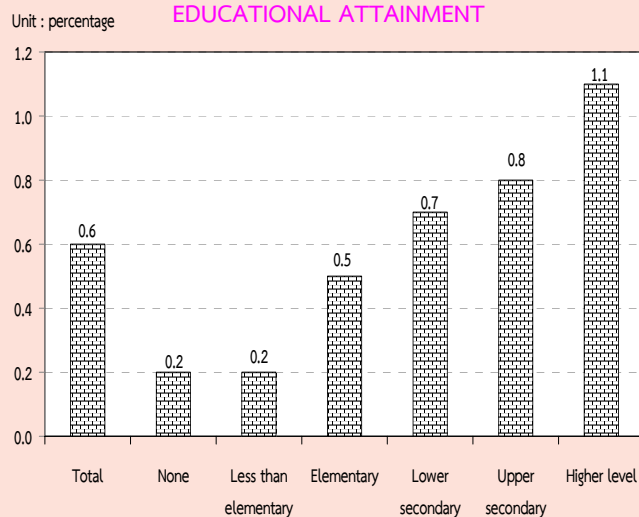


Considered unemployment rate by sex, it was found that, unemployment rate of male (0.9 per cent) and female (0.7 per cent). The unemployment rate in municipal and areas (0.9 per cent) and non-municipal areas (0.8 per cent). If the regions were taken into account, the rate of unemployment in the South and the Bangkok showed highest percentage with 1.0 per cent, followed the North and Northeast 0.8 per cent and the Central 0.7 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 higher level (academic and technical) lower

secondary, and upper secondary level (vocational) were rather high.

**FIGURE 6 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**



**TABLE L UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 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	Higher technical education	Teacher training		
<b>Total</b>	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	5.7	1.1	1.6	0.6	-
Male	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	7.4	0.8	1.9	0.4	-
Female	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	-	1.4	1.2	0.7	-
<b>M.A.</b>	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	-	0.8	1.2	0.5	-
Male	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.2	-	0.7	1.4	0.9	-
Female	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	-	0.9	0.8	0.4	-
<b>Non-M.A.</b>	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	9.3	1.6	2.0	0.6	-
Male	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	10.0	1.0	2.3	-	-
Female	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.7	-	2.2	1.6	1.0	-

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

## 5. Characteristics of the unemployed labor force

Table M illustrates that the unemployed persons were largely males, 57.6 per cent whereas the corresponding percentage for females was 42.4 per cent. The percentage of unemployed male were

about 61.1 and 38.9 per cent of the total unemployed in municipal area and non-municipal area respectively which was higher than the female (56.0 per cent and 44.0 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 <sup>1/</sup>	
						General/academic	Vocational	Teacher training	Academic	Higher technical education		Teacher training
Number ('000)												
Total	231.1	2.6	17.2	47.0	44.8	32.0	12.4	0.6	39.6	30.6	4.4	-
Male	133.2	1.1	8.2	33.0	31.4	18.0	7.1	0.6	12.9	19.9	1.1	-
Female	98.0	1.5	9.0	14.1	13.4	14.1	5.3	-	26.7	10.6	3.4	-
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	-	<b>19.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	-
Male	45.8	0.2	2.8	7.0	10.8	4.7	4.5	-	7.4	7.5	1.1	-
Female	29.2	0.2	2.0	2.0	2.6	5.1	1.2	-	11.8	3.5	0.8	-
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>156.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	-
Male	87.4	1.0	5.5	26.0	20.6	13.3	2.5	0.6	5.5	12.5	-	-
Female	68.7	1.3	7.0	12.1	10.8	9.0	4.1	-	14.9	7.1	2.5	-
Percentage												
Total	100.0	1.1	7.4	20.3	19.4	13.9	5.4	0.2	17.1	13.2	1.9	-
Male	100.0	0.9	6.2	24.7	23.6	13.5	5.3	0.4	9.7	15.0	0.8	-
Female	100.0	1.5	9.1	14.3	13.7	14.3	5.4	-	27.3	10.9	3.4	-
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	-	<b>25.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	-
Male	100.0	0.4	6.0	15.2	23.5	10.2	9.9	-	16.2	16.3	2.3	-
Female	100.0	0.5	6.8	6.9	9.0	17.4	4.2	-	40.4	12.0	2.9	-
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	-
Male	100.0	1.1	6.2	29.8	23.6	15.2	2.9	0.6	6.3	14.3	-	-
Female	100.0	1.9	10.2	17.5	15.7	13.0	6.0	-	21.7	10.4	3.7	-

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

The majority of the unemployed persons show with 67.5 per cent were in non-municipal area because these areas constituted a larger part of the total labor force. About 65.6 per cent of the total

unemployed males were in non-municipal area while it was 70.1 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 28.8 per cent of the total unemployed, the secondary level 38.9 per cent and higher level 32.2 per cent. In non-municipal area they accounted higher than municipal area for elementary and none (33.9 per cent compared with 18.6 per cent). While in non-municipal area, they accounted higher than municipal area for higher level (42.8 per cent compared with 27.2 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 35.6 per cent of the employed persons worked 50 hours or more per week. About 48.3 per cent of employed persons worked 35-49 hours per week. On the other hand, about 83.9 per cent of employed person worked 35 hours or more per week and they might be classified as fully employed. About 14.7 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 1.5 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 (in thousands)	Percentage	Number (in thousands)	Percentage (as compared to employed)
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,024.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>577.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
0 hours	555.6	1.5	93.3	16.8
1 - 9 hours	278.3	0.7	53.9	19.4
10 - 19 hours	1,030.7	2.7	85.6	8.3
20 - 29 hours	2,577.7	6.8	112.1	4.4
30 - 34 hours	1,702.2	4.5	66.1	3.9
35 - 39 hours	3,677.0	9.7	43.4	1.2
40 - 49 hours	14,671.5	38.6	91.2	0.6
50 hours and over	13,531.2	35.6	32.1	0.2

The percentage of employed persons who were available for additional work, which is also an indicator for under-employment, accounted for about 1.5 per cent. Of the employed persons who worked less than 35 hours per week, 5.9 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 ).

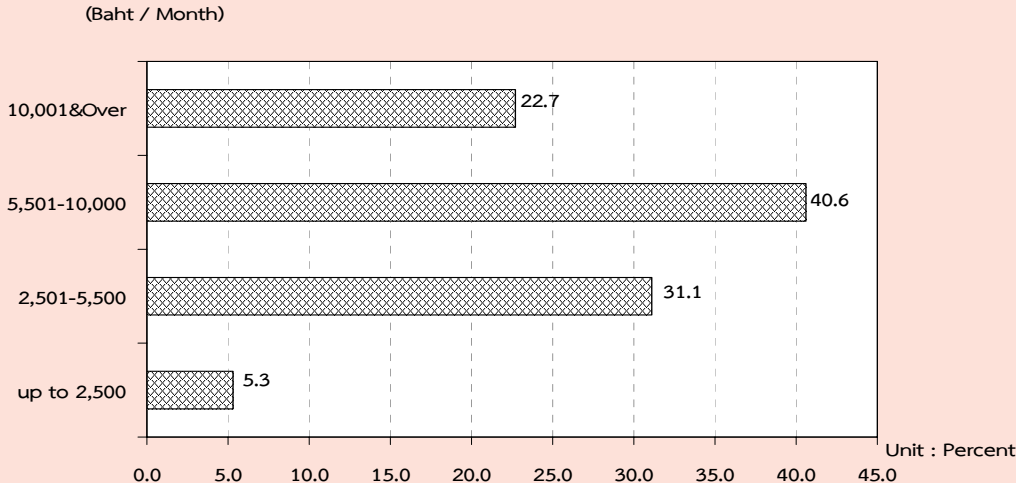
**7. Wages and salaries**

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 40.6 per cent of 16.9 million employees had monthly wage or salary of Baht 5,501-10,000, around 31.1 per cent had monthly wage or salary of Baht 2,501-5,500, about 22.7 percent had over Baht 10,000 per month and about 5.3 per cent received less than Baht 2,500 per month.

The majority of employees in municipal area had higher level of wage or salary than their counterpart in the other area. For instance, only about 21.2 per cent of employees in municipal area received monthly wage or salary of below Baht 5,501 whereas the corresponding figure in non-municipal area was 47.7 per cent. Around 78.5 per cent of employees in municipal area earned more than Baht 5,500 compared with 52.0 per cent in non-municipal area. Moreover, about 34.3 per cent of employees in municipal area earned more than Baht 10,000 per month while the percentages in non-municipal area was only 14.1 per cent.

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



**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	Governme nt sector	Private sector	Total	Governme nt sector	Private sector
	Number ('000)								
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,860.8</b>	<b>3,599.4</b>	<b>13,261.4</b>	<b>7,173.8</b>	<b>1,695.5</b>	<b>5,478.3</b>	<b>9,687.1</b>	<b>1,903.9</b>	<b>7,783.1</b>
Up to 2,500	887.0	24.8	862.3	165.3	5.3	160.0	721.8	19.5	702.3
2,501-5,500	5,248.1	434.4	4,813.7	1,353.5	112.2	1,241.3	3,894.6	322.2	3,572.4
5,501-10,000	6,840.3	1,208.4	5,631.9	3,169.6	480.5	2,689.1	3,670.7	728.0	2,942.7
10,001 & Over	3,820.1	1,902.1	1,918.0	2,456.9	1,082.8	1,374.1	1,363.2	819.3	543.9
Unknown	65.4	29.7	35.7	28.6	14.8	13.8	36.8	15.0	21.9
<b>Male</b>	<b>9,336.1</b>	<b>1,894.0</b>	<b>7,442.1</b>	<b>3,766.2</b>	<b>860.0</b>	<b>2,906.2</b>	<b>5,569.8</b>	<b>1,034.0</b>	<b>4,535.8</b>
Up to 2,500	424.5	9.6	414.9	71.7	2.1	69.5	352.8	7.5	345.4
2,501-5,500	2,835.2	257.5	2,577.8	682.8	65.9	617.0	2,152.4	191.6	1,960.8
5,501-10,000	3,930.7	607.6	3,323.1	1,679.4	226.0	1,453.4	2,251.3	381.6	1,869.7
10,001 & Over	2,103.3	998.9	1,104.5	1,315.8	555.9	759.9	787.6	443.0	344.6
Unknown	42.3	20.4	21.8	16.6	10.1	6.5	25.7	10.3	15.4
<b>Female</b>	<b>7,524.8</b>	<b>1,705.4</b>	<b>5,819.4</b>	<b>3,407.6</b>	<b>835.5</b>	<b>2,572.1</b>	<b>4,117.2</b>	<b>869.9</b>	<b>3,247.3</b>
Up to 2,500	462.5	15.1	447.4	93.6	3.2	90.4	368.9	12.0	357.0
2,501-5,500	2,412.8	176.9	2,235.9	670.6	46.3	624.3	1,742.2	130.6	1,611.6
5,501-10,000	2,909.6	600.8	2,308.8	1,490.3	254.5	1,235.7	1,419.4	346.3	1,073.0
10,001 & Over	1,716.7	903.2	813.5	1,141.1	526.9	614.3	575.6	376.4	199.2
Unknown	23.1	9.3	13.8	12.0	4.7	7.3	11.1	4.6	6.5
	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	5.3	0.7	6.5	2.3	0.3	2.9	7.5	1.0	9.0
2,501-5,500	31.1	12.1	36.3	18.9	6.6	22.7	40.2	16.9	45.9
5,501-10,000	40.6	33.6	42.5	44.2	28.3	49.1	37.9	38.2	37.8
10,001 & Over	22.7	52.8	14.5	34.3	63.9	25.1	14.1	43.0	7.0
Unknown	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3
<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	4.6	0.5	5.6	1.9	0.3	2.4	6.3	0.7	7.6
2,501-5,500	30.4	13.6	34.6	18.1	7.7	21.2	38.6	18.5	43.2
5,501-10,000	42.1	32.1	44.7	44.6	26.3	50.0	40.4	36.9	41.2
10,001 & Over	22.5	52.7	14.8	34.9	64.6	26.2	14.1	42.8	7.6
Unknown	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.3
<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	6.2	0.9	7.7	2.8	0.4	3.5	9.0	1.4	11.0
2,501-5,500	32.1	10.4	38.4	19.7	5.5	24.3	42.3	15.0	49.6
5,501-10,000	38.7	35.2	39.7	43.7	30.5	48.0	34.5	39.8	33.0
10,001 & Over	22.8	53.0	14.0	33.5	63.1	23.9	14.0	43.3	6.1
Unknown	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2

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 42.8 per cent of the private employees earned less than Baht 5,501 a month as compared with 12.8 per cent of the government employees. On the other hand, the government employees who received over Baht 5,500 per month accounted for about 86.4 per cent of the total government employees while the

private employees only accounted for 57.0 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>5,108.3</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>1,784.6</b>	<b>2,476.3</b>	<b>1,286.1</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>759.7</b>	<b>497.3</b>
		<b>(1.9)</b>	<b>(34.9)</b>	<b>(48.5)</b>	<b>(25.2)</b>	<b>(1.8)</b>	<b>(14.9)</b>	<b>(9.7)</b>
Male	2,598.8	45.6	865.1	1,234.4	603.9	51.7	444.2	235.7
		(1.8)	(33.3)	(47.5)	(23.2)	(2.0)	(17.1)	(9.1)
Female	2,509.5	52.0	919.6	1,241.9	682.2	42.7	315.5	261.6
		(2.1)	(36.6)	(49.5)	(27.2)	(1.7)	(12.6)	(10.4)
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>3,675.4</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>1,533.7</b>	<b>1,363.1</b>	<b>1,256.1</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>523.7</b>	<b>481.1</b>
		<b>(2.2)</b>	<b>(41.7)</b>	<b>(37.1)</b>	<b>(34.2)</b>	<b>(2.3)</b>	<b>(14.2)</b>	<b>(13.1)</b>
Male	1,877.2	37.3	761.8	669.8	596.6	44.6	296.3	228.2
		(2.0)	(40.6)	(35.7)	(31.8)	(2.4)	(15.8)	(12.2)
Female	1,798.2	43.5	771.9	693.3	659.5	38.9	227.5	252.9
		(2.4)	(42.9)	(38.6)	(36.7)	(2.2)	(12.7)	(14.1)
<b>Government sector</b>	<b>1,433.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>251.0</b>	<b>1,113.2</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>236.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>
		<b>(1.2)</b>	<b>(17.5)</b>	<b>(77.7)</b>	<b>(2.1)</b>	<b>(0.8)</b>	<b>(16.5)</b>	<b>(1.1)</b>
Male	721.6	8.3	103.3	564.6	7.3	7.1	147.9	7.5
		(1.1)	(14.3)	(78.2)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(20.5)	(1.0)
Female	711.4	8.5	147.7	548.6	22.7	3.8	88.1	8.7
		(1.2)	(20.8)	(77.1)	(3.2)	(0.5)	(12.4)	(1.2)

**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>Private sector</b>								
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>1,700.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>657.8</b>	<b>704.5</b>	<b>575.4</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>303.9</b>	<b>151.4</b>
		(2.4)	(38.7)	(41.4)	(33.8)	(2.0)	(17.9)	(8.9)
Male	856.2	18.2	350.5	346.3	245.9	20.9	146.3	78.3
		(2.1)	(40.9)	(40.4)	(28.7)	(2.4)	(17.1)	(9.1)
Female	844.4	21.8	307.3	358.2	329.5	13.4	157.6	73.2
		(2.6)	(36.4)	(42.4)	(39.0)	(1.6)	(18.7)	(8.7)
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>1,974.8</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>875.9</b>	<b>658.6</b>	<b>680.7</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>219.8</b>	<b>329.6</b>
		(2.1)	(44.4)	(33.3)	(34.5)	(2.5)	(11.1)	(16.7)
Male	1,021.0	19.1	411.3	323.5	350.7	23.6	150.0	149.9
		(1.9)	(40.3)	(31.7)	(34.4)	(2.3)	(14.7)	(14.7)
Female	953.8	21.7	464.6	335.1	330.0	25.5	69.9	179.7
		(2.3)	(48.7)	(35.1)	(34.6)	(2.7)	(7.3)	(18.8)
<b>Government sector</b>								
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>719.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>155.3</b>	<b>540.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>160.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>
		(1.8)	(21.6)	(75.0)	(1.6)	(0.5)	(22.3)	(1.3)
Male	370.2	6.5	69.2	276.1	2.7	2.1	99.9	5.1
		(1.7)	(18.7)	(74.6)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(27.0)	(1.4)
Female	349.7	6.3	86.1	263.9	9.1	1.3	61.0	4.1
		(1.8)	(24.6)	(75.5)	(2.6)	(0.4)	(17.4)	(1.2)
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>713.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>573.3</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>
		(0.6)	(13.4)	(80.4)	(2.5)	(1.1)	(10.5)	(1.0)
Male	351.4	1.8	34.1	288.5	4.5	5.1	48.0	2.4
		(0.5)	(9.7)	(82.1)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(13.7)	(0.7)
Female	1,074.8	6.2	157.3	858.0	31.7	10.0	102.2	11.6
		(0.6)	(14.6)	(79.8)	(3.0)	(0.9)	(9.5)	(1.1)

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

Certain types of supplementary benefits such as overtime, bonus and clothing 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 non-municipal area received more supplementary benefits such as overtime food and clothing than those in municipal area, for instance, about 44.4 per cent and 34.5 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively.

The private employees in municipal area received more supplementary benefits

such as, other cash, bonus and housing than those in non-municipal area or about 41.4 per cent for other cash, 2.4 per cent for bonus 17.9 per cent for housing. The government employees in municipal area received more supplementary benefits such as overtime, housing and bonus than those in non-municipal area. For instance about 21.6, 22.3, and 1.8 per cent respectively. The government employees in non-municipal area received more supplementary benefits, such as other cash, food supplies and clothing than those in municipal area or about 80.4, and 2.5 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively.

