

## CHAPTER 2

### MAJOR FINDINGS

This chapter presents a summary of the results of the labor force survey conducted nation-wide during the 1-12 of January - March 2013 which is the first quarter of the year. The results obtained from this survey showed the number of employed, unemployed and interesting characteristics of the labor force during January - March 2013.

The number of population base used in the estimation procedure was changed from the survey round 1 in February, 1995 to 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.

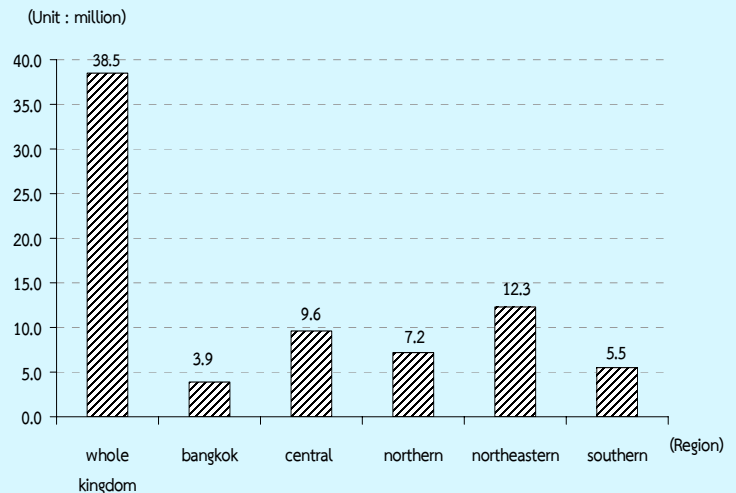
#### 1. Structure of the labor force

The total estimated population of about 39.1 million, were in the labor force. Of these, about 65.9% were residing in non-municipal areas and about 54.6% were males.

The “current labor force”, that is the currently active; either employed or was available for employment during January - March 2013, was about 38.8 million. Since the survey period was in the agricultural

season, the number of the seasonally inactive labor force was about 337,300 persons. This number will increase when the survey is conducted in non-agricultural season.

FIGURE 1 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY REGION



The current labor force was largely employed, however around 0.7% or about 0.28 million were unemployed. Of these, 0.2% were looking for jobs and the rest 0.5% were not, but available for work.

There were about 15.7 million persons, aged 15 years and over or 28.6% not in the labor force. With these, about 4.7 million were housewives, 4.4 million were students and 5.0 million were children/older/ill or disable people and others 1.6 million.

**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	54,829.7	26,627.5	28,202.3	18,974.8	8,964.7	10,010.1	35,855.0	17,662.8	18,192.2
<b>Total labor force</b>	<b>39,134.1</b>	<b>21,358.6</b>	<b>17,775.5</b>	<b>13,341.4</b>	<b>7,015.6</b>	<b>6,325.9</b>	<b>25,792.7</b>	<b>14,343.0</b>	<b>11,449.7</b>
<b>1.Current labor force</b>	<b>38,796.8</b>	<b>21,201.3</b>	<b>17,595.5</b>	<b>13,295.0</b>	<b>6,994.2</b>	<b>6,300.8</b>	<b>25,501.8</b>	<b>14,207.1</b>	<b>11,294.7</b>
1.1 Employed	38,516.4	21,026.5	17,489.9	13,198.5	6,938.8	6,259.7	25,317.9	14,087.7	11,230.2
1) At work	37,812.4	20,596.6	17,215.8	13,081.1	6,866.6	6,214.4	24,731.3	13,730.0	11,001.4
2) With job but not at work	704.0	429.9	274.1	117.4	72.2	45.2	586.6	357.7	228.8
1.2 Unemployed	280.5	174.8	105.7	96.5	55.4	41.2	183.9	119.4	64.5
1) Looking for a job	65.4	43.9	21.5	23.5	15.9	7.6	42.0	28.0	13.9
2) Not looking /Available for work	215.0	130.9	84.1	73.1	39.5	33.6	142.0	91.4	50.6
<b>2.Seasonally inactive labor force</b>	<b>337.3</b>	<b>157.3</b>	<b>180.0</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>290.9</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>155.0</b>
<b>Not in labor force &gt; 15 years of age</b>	<b>15,695.6</b>	<b>5,268.9</b>	<b>10,426.7</b>	<b>5,633.3</b>	<b>1,949.2</b>	<b>3,684.2</b>	<b>10,062.3</b>	<b>3,319.7</b>	<b>6,742.6</b>
1. Household work	4,725.0	186.1	4,538.9	1,647.1	75.0	1,572.1	3,077.9	111.1	2,966.8
2. Studies	4,418.4	2,093.6	2,324.7	1,617.2	772.2	845.0	2,801.2	1,321.5	1,479.7
3. Too young/old or incapable to	4,969.0	2,105.2	2,863.7	1,619.2	659.2	960.0	3,349.7	1,446.0	1,903.7
4. Others	1,583.2	883.9	699.4	749.8	442.8	307.0	833.5	441.1	392.4
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>80.2</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>62.9</b>
<b>1.Current labor force</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>62.1</b>
1.1 Employed	70.3	79.0	62.0	69.6	77.4	62.5	70.6	79.8	61.7
1) At work	69.0	77.4	61.0	68.9	76.6	62.1	69.0	77.7	60.5
2) With job but not at work	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.0	1.3
1.2 Unemployed	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
1) Looking for a job	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
2) Not looking /Available for work	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
<b>2.Seasonally inactive labor force</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Not in labor force &gt; 15 years of age</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>37.1</b>
1. Household work	8.6	0.7	16.1	8.7	0.8	15.7	8.6	0.6	16.3
2. Studies	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.4	7.8	7.5	8.1
3. Too young/old or incapable to	9.1	7.9	10.2	8.5	7.4	9.6	9.3	8.2	10.5
4. Others	2.9	3.3	2.5	4.0	4.9	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.2

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

Labor Force Status and Sex	Whole Kingdom			Bangkok	Central Region			Northern Region			Northeastern Region			Southern Region		
	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	
<b>Number ('000)</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,829.7</b>	<b>18,974.8</b>	<b>35,855.0</b>	<b>5,612.2</b>	<b>13,224.8</b>	<b>4,915.3</b>	<b>8,309.5</b>	<b>10,161.0</b>	<b>2,704.2</b>	<b>7,456.8</b>	<b>18,389.2</b>	<b>3,674.1</b>	<b>14,715.1</b>	<b>7,442.5</b>	<b>2,069.0</b>	<b>5,373.5</b>
In the labor force	39,134.1	13,341.4	25,792.7	3,957.9	9,706.1	3,534.2	6,171.9	7,279.9	1,868.4	5,411.4	12,637.1	2,491.2	10,145.9	5,553.1	1,489.7	4,063.4
Not in the labor force over 15 years	15,695.6	5,633.3	10,062.3	1,654.3	3,518.7	1,381.1	2,137.5	2,881.2	835.7	2,045.4	5,752.1	1,182.9	4,569.2	1,889.4	579.3	1,310.1
<b>Male</b>	<b>26,627.5</b>	<b>8,964.7</b>	<b>17,662.8</b>	<b>2,546.8</b>	<b>6,368.0</b>	<b>2,344.0</b>	<b>4,024.0</b>	<b>4,975.1</b>	<b>1,294.5</b>	<b>3,680.6</b>	<b>9,073.1</b>	<b>1,782.0</b>	<b>7,291.0</b>	<b>3,664.5</b>	<b>997.4</b>	<b>2,667.1</b>
In the labor force	21,358.6	7,015.6	14,343.0	2,002.1	5,174.0	1,865.0	3,309.0	3,962.2	982.7	2,979.5	7,157.5	1,362.2	5,795.3	3,062.9	803.6	2,259.3
Not in the labor force over 15 years	5,268.9	1,949.2	3,319.7	544.8	1,194.0	479.0	715.0	1,012.9	311.8	701.1	1,915.6	419.8	1,495.8	601.6	193.7	407.9
<b>Female</b>	<b>28,202.3</b>	<b>10,010.1</b>	<b>18,192.2</b>	<b>3,065.3</b>	<b>6,856.8</b>	<b>2,571.3</b>	<b>4,285.5</b>	<b>5,185.9</b>	<b>1,409.7</b>	<b>3,776.2</b>	<b>9,316.2</b>	<b>1,892.1</b>	<b>7,424.1</b>	<b>3,778.0</b>	<b>1,071.6</b>	<b>2,706.4</b>
In the labor force	17,775.5	6,325.9	11,449.7	1,955.9	4,532.2	1,669.2	2,862.9	3,317.7	885.8	2,431.9	5,479.7	1,129.0	4,350.6	2,490.2	686.0	1,804.2
Not in the labor force over 15 years	10,426.7	3,684.2	6,742.6	1,109.5	2,324.7	902.1	1,422.6	1,868.2	523.9	1,344.3	3,836.5	763.1	3,073.5	1,287.8	385.6	902.3
<b>Percentage</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
In the labor force	71.4	70.3	71.9	70.5	73.4	71.9	74.3	71.7	69.1	72.6	68.7	67.8	69.0	74.6	72.0	75.6
Not in the labor force over 15 years	28.6	29.7	28.1	29.5	26.6	28.1	25.7	28.4	30.9	27.4	31.3	32.2	31.1	25.4	28.0	24.4
<b>Male</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
In the labor force	80.2	78.3	81.2	78.6	81.3	79.6	82.2	79.6	75.9	81.0	78.9	76.4	79.5	83.6	80.6	84.7
Not in the labor force over 15 years	19.8	21.7	18.8	21.4	18.8	20.4	17.8	20.4	24.1	19.1	21.1	23.6	20.5	16.4	19.4	15.3
<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>	<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	63.0	63.2	62.9	63.8	66.1	64.9	66.8	64.0	62.8	64.4	58.8	59.7	58.6	65.9	64.0	66.7
Not in the labor force over 15 years	37.0	36.8	37.1	36.2	33.9	35.1	33.2	36.0	37.2	35.6	41.2	40.3	41.4	34.1	36.0	33.3

## 2. Labor force participation

Table C shows the labor force participation rate, which was 71.4%. The participation rate was defined as the percentage of the population in the total labor force to the population 15 years

and over. It was observed the participation rate in non-municipal areas was higher than the municipal areas (71.9% compared with 70.3%).

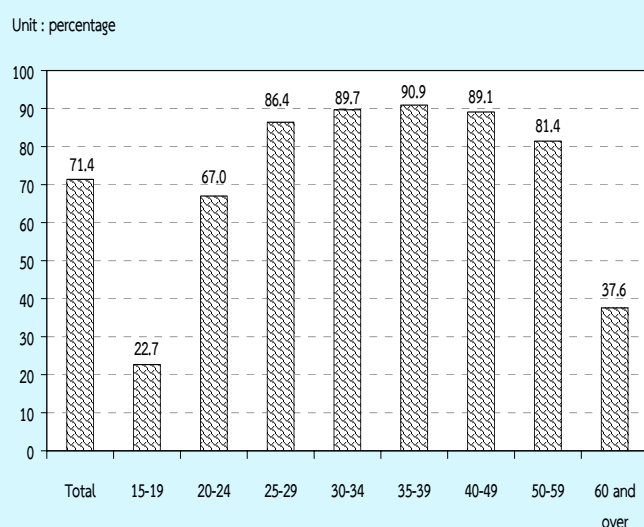
**TABLE C LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE GROUP, SEX, REGION AND AREA**

(Percentage)

Age group (Years) and sex	Whole kingdom			Bangkok	Central region			Northern region			Northeastern region			Southern region		
	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.		Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>75.6</b>
15-19	22.7	19.3	24.2	18.0	24.2	22.3	25.3	21.7	14.0	24.4	20.1	18.4	20.5	29.7	23.2	32.1
20-24	67.0	59.8	70.3	53.8	72.1	68.5	74.2	64.6	52.6	68.9	64.7	55.8	66.9	72.9	66.3	75.4
25-29	86.4	88.5	85.5	89.0	89.5	91.2	88.5	87.0	88.1	86.6	82.0	85.0	81.3	89.8	88.4	90.3
30-34	89.7	90.9	89.0	91.6	92.0	92.0	92.0	90.2	90.6	90.1	87.3	88.2	87.1	88.7	90.6	87.9
35-39	90.9	91.0	90.8	90.6	92.3	91.2	92.9	93.4	92.2	93.8	88.3	89.7	88.0	91.5	92.4	91.2
40-49	89.1	88.6	89.4	88.4	89.5	87.8	90.6	91.4	91.4	91.4	87.0	87.6	86.8	91.1	89.4	91.8
50-59	81.4	78.6	82.9	75.2	80.8	77.8	82.5	84.1	82.9	84.6	80.6	79.1	80.9	85.7	84.0	86.4
60 and over	37.6	31.2	40.9	23.6	36.6	30.9	39.7	38.8	35.5	40.0	39.3	36.5	39.9	44.5	37.3	47.2
<b>Male</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>84.7</b>
15-19	29.6	23.6	32.1	20.9	30.8	26.5	33.2	29.5	18.1	33.4	25.9	22.8	26.6	40.2	29.8	43.9
20-24	77.8	66.5	82.6	58.6	78.0	73.3	80.6	75.9	59.2	81.7	78.4	65.9	81.5	84.7	73.4	88.8
25-29	93.3	93.7	93.1	93.3	95.1	95.4	95.0	94.6	93.4	95.0	89.6	90.8	89.3	97.5	96.5	97.9
30-34	95.8	97.2	95.0	98.1	97.7	98.0	97.5	96.0	97.0	95.7	92.8	94.5	92.4	97.4	97.9	97.2
35-39	96.8	97.5	96.4	97.7	98.3	98.1	98.4	97.4	96.5	97.7	94.3	95.6	93.9	98.1	98.8	97.8
40-49	96.4	96.0	96.6	95.9	96.6	95.5	97.3	96.3	97.2	96.0	96.1	95.6	96.2	97.2	97.2	97.2
50-59	92.2	89.6	93.6	88.2	90.8	88.4	92.2	92.9	90.8	93.6	93.6	90.4	94.4	93.9	94.2	93.8
60 and over	49.0	40.8	53.0	32.1	46.0	39.4	49.6	49.1	44.7	50.7	53.4	47.9	54.7	55.1	48.7	57.5
<b>Female</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>66.7</b>
15-19	15.4	15.0	15.6	15.2	17.4	18.0	17.0	13.4	9.9	14.7	14.0	13.9	14.0	18.5	16.4	19.4
20-24	55.9	53.1	57.2	49.5	66.1	63.7	67.4	52.5	45.9	54.9	50.3	45.5	51.5	60.2	58.8	60.7
25-29	79.3	83.5	77.3	85.3	83.9	87.3	82.0	78.9	82.8	77.4	73.9	79.0	72.6	81.6	80.0	82.2
30-34	83.5	84.9	82.6	86.2	86.3	86.2	86.3	84.1	84.2	84.1	81.4	81.5	81.3	79.7	83.6	78.2
35-39	85.1	85.0	85.2	84.6	86.3	84.6	87.5	89.4	88.1	89.8	82.3	83.9	81.8	85.0	86.4	84.5
40-49	82.3	82.0	82.5	82.1	82.9	80.7	84.3	86.9	86.2	87.2	78.2	80.3	77.7	85.2	82.2	86.5
50-59	71.4	69.0	72.8	64.3	71.8	68.5	73.8	76.0	76.0	76.0	68.2	68.8	68.1	78.1	74.9	79.4
60 and over	28.8	24.1	31.2	17.6	29.5	24.7	32.3	30.4	28.3	31.2	28.0	27.8	28.0	36.1	28.6	39.0

The participation rates were relatively high in most aged-group, except the student group, aged 15-19 years, however they could also help family in their own account business. Particularly, agriculture households with farming business residing in non-municipal area. It was observed that higher participation rate in non-municipal areas than in municipal areas, where students mostly study only .

**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 (80.2% and 63.0% respectively) . It was true in both areas and in every region.

Table D presents the participation rates with marital status, the married participated in the labor force with the highest rate (80.1%). Male with married status and female with divorced status participated in labour force with highest rate of 89.3% and 76.8% respectively. Considering by area, male with married status in municipal participated in the labour force lower than those of in non-municipal area (87.0% and 90.4% respectively) while female with divorced status in municipal participated in the labour force lower than those of in non – municipal area (75.1% and 78.0% respectively). (Excluding the smallest number of unknown current marital status).

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

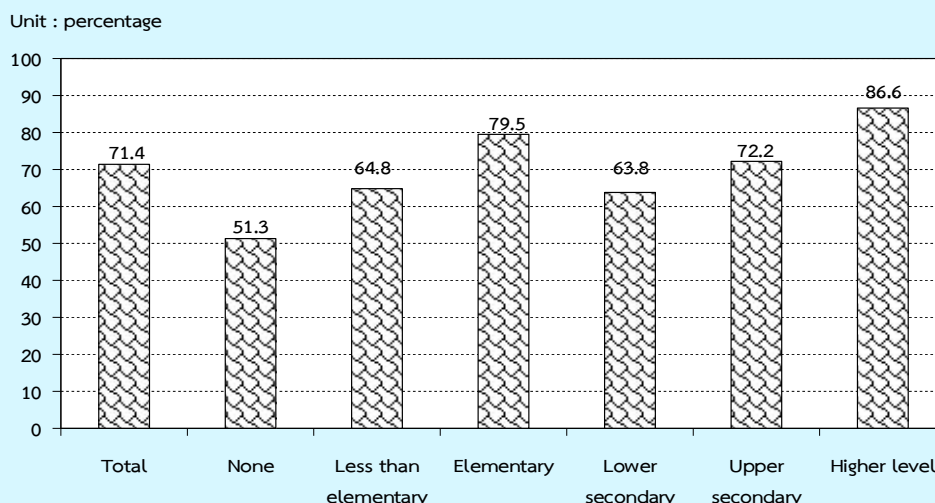
(Percentage)

Area and sex	Total	Marital status					
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Married do not know status
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>90.7</b>
Male	80.2	65.3	89.3	38.6	83.8	85.0	98.0
Female	63.0	51.3	71.3	34.7	76.8	75.0	87.2
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>98.3</b>
Male	78.3	64.9	87.0	34.8	82.5	83.0	94.3
Female	63.2	58.9	69.8	33.4	75.1	72.7	100.0
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>86.4</b>
Male	81.2	65.6	90.4	40.3	84.3	86.1	100.0
Female	62.9	45.3	72.0	35.3	78.0	76.8	79.7

Table E illustrates the participation rates by educational attainment, area and sex. It shows that persons with higher education, primary education and upper secondary education were in labour force. Those who completed lower than elementary level and lower secondary level seemed to be still in school and taking up employment.

The participation rates in non-municipal areas were mostly higher than in municipal areas, except upper secondary level (Vocational).

**FIGURE 3 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**



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

(Percentage)

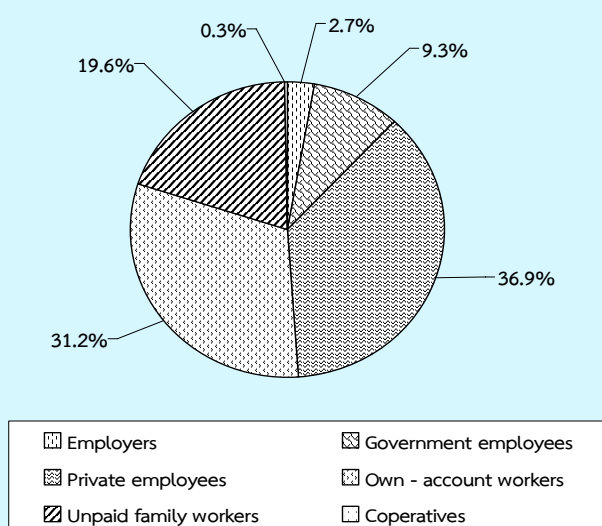
Area and sex	Level of educational attainment											Others <sup>1/</sup>	Unknown
	Total	None	Less than elementary	Elementary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary level			Higher level				
						General/academic	Vocational	Teacher training	Academic	Higher technical education	Teacher training		
Total	71.4	51.3	64.8	79.5	63.8	72.7	70.9	48.7	88.1	86.2	79.9	80.4	80.6
Male	80.2	65.2	76.5	86.7	73.1	82.3	75.6	73.6	90.8	91.4	77.5	91.8	78.7
Female	63.0	43.7	55.7	71.5	53.0	62.8	64.5	24.3	85.9	80.3	81.1	71.5	83.0
M.A.	70.3	49.0	59.8	76.2	62.4	67.6	72.9	43.5	86.5	84.6	75.4	78.3	77.5
Male	78.3	65.9	71.9	83.3	70.7	76.0	76.2	75.8	89.6	89.9	75.7	90.3	74.7
Female	63.2	40.5	51.5	69.1	53.4	59.1	68.5	15.7	84.1	78.4	75.2	68.8	81.5
Non-M.A.	71.9	52.2	66.7	80.7	64.4	76.1	69.1	56.2	90.9	87.6	83.4	81.3	85.8
Male	81.2	64.9	78.0	87.9	74.3	86.3	75.1	71.0	93.1	92.7	79.0	92.4	86.5
Female	62.9	45.0	57.4	72.5	52.7	65.3	60.6	38.8	89.3	81.9	85.6	72.5	85.2

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

### 3. Employed labor force

**3.1 Work status :** Table F illustrated that almost half (about 46.2%) of the total employed person were employees. Of these member 4 out of 5 were employees of private sector, followed by own account workers (31.2%). The unpaid family workers and employer accounted for 19.6% and 2.7% of the total employed, while the percentage of members of producers' cooperatives was very small of about 0.3% 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 56.2% were employees, among these, mostly working in private sector (44.2%). Only 12.0% were government employees. In non-municipal area, about 41.1% were employees, among these, 33.2% working in private sector, followed by own account workers 26.5% in municipal area and 33.6% in non-municipal area. For the proportion of unpaid family workers in municipal area was rather low compared

with non-municipal area (13.3% and 22.9% respectively).

Considering by region, it was found that the percentages of those employed in almost all regions, including Bangkok were employees, followed by own account workers.

**3.2 Industry :** (Table G) About 36.1% of the total employed persons worked in agricultural sector and about 63.9 % in non-agricultural sector mostly in wholesale and retail trade (16.4%) ; the highest proportions of the employed persons was followed by manufacturing (14.7%), construction (7.4%), accommodation and food service activities (6.3%), public administration (4.4%) and education (3.3%). The rest shared in the other industries.

Most employed persons (87.1%) in municipal area worked in non-agricultural sector, the principal activities were wholesale and retail trade (22.9%), followed by manufacturing (18.5%), accommodation and food service activities (10.2%). And most of those in non-municipal area worked in non-agricultural sector (51.9%).

Considering regional differentials, it showed that the majority of employed persons in the region were in non-agricultural sector, especially the Central Region (75.7%) the South Region (54.2%) the Northeast Region (54.1%) and the North Region (53.3%) It was clearly seen that the majority of employed persons in Bangkok were in non-agricultural sector (99.2%).

**3.3 Occupation :** the distribution of employed persons by occupation (table H), showed that skilled agricultural and fishery

**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)																
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,516.4</b>	<b>13,198.5</b>	<b>25,317.9</b>	<b>3,926.6</b>	<b>9,638.0</b>	<b>3,508.8</b>	<b>6,129.2</b>	<b>7,197.0</b>	<b>1,847.6</b>	<b>5,349.3</b>	<b>12,263.2</b>	<b>2,440.3</b>	<b>9,822.9</b>	<b>5,491.7</b>	<b>1,475.2</b>	<b>4,016.5</b>
1. Employers	1,035.5	501.7	533.8	200.3	293.6	115.2	178.5	145.8	48.3	97.5	191.3	57.7	133.6	204.4	80.1	124.2
2. Government employees	3,583.5	1,584.9	1,998.6	373.3	782.4	340.8	441.5	707.7	262.9	444.8	1,220.9	386.7	834.2	499.3	221.2	278.1
3. Private employees	14,228.6	5,834.6	8,394.0	2,102.0	4,661.8	1,844.5	2,817.3	2,112.7	630.0	1,482.7	3,553.5	729.3	2,824.2	1,798.7	528.8	1,269.9
4. Own - account workers	11,998.0	3,501.1	8,496.8	927.2	2,432.3	794.8	1,637.5	2,435.0	585.3	1,849.7	4,355.0	778.3	3,576.7	1,848.5	415.6	1,432.9
5. Unpaid family workers	7,561.9	1,757.7	5,804.2	322.3	1,465.9	412.6	1,053.3	1,790.4	320.5	1,469.8	2,845.5	472.8	2,372.7	1,137.8	229.4	908.4
6. Members of Producers Cooperatives	108.9	18.6	90.4	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.1	5.4	0.6	4.8	97.1	15.5	81.5	3.0	0.0	3.0
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>
1. Employers	2.7	3.8	2.1	5.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.4	3.7	5.4	3.1
2. Government employees	9.3	12.0	7.9	9.5	8.1	9.7	7.2	9.8	14.2	8.3	10.0	15.8	8.5	9.1	15.0	6.9
3. Private employees	36.9	44.2	33.2	53.5	48.4	52.6	46.0	29.4	34.1	27.7	29.0	29.9	28.8	32.8	35.9	31.6
4. Own - account workers	31.2	26.5	33.6	23.6	25.2	22.7	26.7	33.8	31.7	34.6	35.5	31.9	36.4	33.7	28.2	35.7
5. Unpaid family workers	19.6	13.3	22.9	8.2	15.2	11.8	17.2	24.9	17.4	27.5	23.2	19.4	24.2	20.7	15.6	22.6
6. Members of Producers Cooperatives	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1



**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>38,516.4</b>	<b>13,198.5</b>	<b>25,317.9</b>	<b>3,926.6</b>	<b>9,638.0</b>	<b>3,508.8</b>	<b>6,129.2</b>	<b>7,197.0</b>	<b>1,847.6</b>	<b>5,349.3</b>	<b>12,263.2</b>	<b>2,440.3</b>	<b>9,822.9</b>	<b>5,491.7</b>	<b>1,475.2</b>	<b>4,016.5</b>
<b>1.Agricultural</b>	<b>13,886.2</b>	<b>1,707.6</b>	<b>12,178.5</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>2,342.9</b>	<b>324.9</b>	<b>2,018.1</b>	<b>3,361.7</b>	<b>446.3</b>	<b>2,915.4</b>	<b>5,634.1</b>	<b>656.9</b>	<b>4,977.3</b>	<b>2,515.5</b>	<b>247.6</b>	<b>2,267.9</b>
1.1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13,886.2	1,707.6	12,178.5	32.0	2,342.9	324.9	2,018.1	3,361.7	446.3	2,915.4	5,634.1	656.9	4,977.3	2,515.5	247.6	2,267.9
<b>2.Non-Agricultural</b>	<b>24,630.2</b>	<b>11,490.9</b>	<b>13,139.3</b>	<b>3,894.6</b>	<b>7,295.0</b>	<b>3,183.9</b>	<b>4,111.1</b>	<b>3,835.3</b>	<b>1,401.3</b>	<b>2,434.0</b>	<b>6,629.0</b>	<b>1,783.4</b>	<b>4,845.6</b>	<b>2,976.2</b>	<b>1,227.6</b>	<b>1,748.7</b>
2.1 Mining and quarrying	65.0	20.9	44.1	1.7	18.3	7.1	11.2	15.9	2.5	13.3	17.2	5.7	11.5	12.0	4.0	8.1
2.2 Manufacturing	5,644.4	2,434.6	3,209.9	756.9	2,563.0	1,052.1	1,510.8	712.3	250.4	461.9	1,247.6	247.5	1,000.1	364.8	127.7	237.0
2.3 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	95.6	56.1	39.6	16.9	24.8	10.7	14.0	18.7	10.1	8.6	18.7	10.5	8.2	16.7	8.0	8.7
2.4 Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	83.1	28.5	54.6	7.7	35.3	9.1	26.2	9.1	2.5	6.6	26.1	7.9	18.2	5.0	1.3	3.6
2.5 Construction	2,840.8	784.8	2,056.0	182.3	571.0	184.3	386.7	615.3	155.1	460.2	1,176.8	180.5	996.2	295.5	82.5	212.9
2.6 Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,325.1	3,024.1	3,301.0	990.6	1,578.7	711.8	866.9	1,004.8	387.8	617.0	1,811.5	551.3	1,260.3	939.5	382.7	556.8
2.7 Transportation and storage	1,029.0	602.1	426.9	310.6	355.3	165.1	190.2	84.7	34.0	50.8	172.4	51.3	121.1	106.0	41.1	64.9
2.8 Accommodation and food service activities	2,414.0	1,343.6	1,070.5	424.1	712.1	358.2	353.9	330.5	148.5	182.0	520.4	205.1	315.3	427.0	207.8	219.2
2.9 Information and communication	199.0	144.1	55.0	88.6	39.3	25.6	13.8	13.0	7.8	5.2	40.4	10.4	30.0	17.8	11.8	6.0
2.10 Financial and insurance activities	416.0	293.8	122.2	154.6	96.4	56.5	39.8	67.5	31.3	36.2	66.0	31.1	34.9	31.6	20.3	11.3
2.11 Real estate activities	139.0	106.8	32.3	62.8	40.4	21.2	19.2	15.9	8.5	7.4	8.4	5.4	3.0	11.6	9.0	2.7
2.12 Professional, scientific and technical activities	254.7	190.4	64.2	135.0	51.2	22.5	28.7	19.3	10.2	9.1	23.7	9.1	14.6	25.5	13.7	11.8
2.13 Administrative and support service activities	376.9	248.4	128.4	124.6	133.3	63.4	69.9	40.1	19.3	20.8	33.1	14.3	18.8	45.9	27.0	18.9
2.14 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,695.0	724.8	970.2	178.1	367.1	161.3	205.8	330.9	111.2	219.7	593.4	170.2	423.3	225.4	104.0	121.4
2.15 Education	1,265.2	561.5	703.8	140.7	266.4	110.1	156.3	240.2	95.1	145.1	417.0	137.2	279.9	200.9	78.4	122.5
2.16 Human health and social work activities	612.1	291.2	320.8	75.7	125.3	61.6	63.6	132.3	51.2	81.2	188.7	59.2	129.5	90.1	43.6	46.6
2.17 Arts, entertainment and recreation	261.4	99.8	161.6	31.3	73.7	31.4	42.3	50.3	13.7	36.6	78.1	16.0	62.1	28.0	7.4	20.6
2.18 Other service activities	657.6	374.5	283.0	123.4	177.4	97.8	79.6	94.8	46.2	48.6	143.7	57.4	86.3	118.3	49.7	68.6
2.19 Activities of households as employers ; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	217.7	128.6	89.2	70.2	49.2	22.3	26.9	38.2	15.3	22.9	45.5	13.0	32.5	14.7	7.8	7.0
2.20 Activities of wxtraterritorial organizations and bodie	2.5	1.0	1.4	-	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.21 Unknown	36.0	31.4	4.7	19.4	16.2	11.5	4.7	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-

**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>1.Agricultural</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>56.5</b>
1.1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	36.1	12.9	48.1	0.8	24.3	9.3	32.9	46.7	24.2	54.5	45.9	26.9	50.7	45.8	16.8	56.5
<b>2.Non-Agricultural</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>43.5</b>
2.1 Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
2.2 Manufacturing	14.7	18.5	12.7	19.3	26.6	30.0	24.7	9.9	13.6	8.6	10.2	10.1	10.2	6.6	8.7	5.9
2.3 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2
2.4 Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
2.5 Construction	7.4	6.0	8.1	4.6	5.9	5.3	6.3	8.6	8.4	8.6	9.6	7.4	10.1	5.4	5.6	5.3
2.6 Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16.4	22.9	13.0	25.2	16.4	20.3	14.1	14.0	21.0	11.5	14.8	22.6	12.8	17.1	25.9	13.9
2.7 Transportation and storage	2.7	4.6	1.7	7.9	3.7	4.7	3.1	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.9	2.8	1.6
2.8 Accommodation and food service activities	6.3	10.2	4.2	10.8	7.4	10.2	5.8	4.6	8.0	3.4	4.2	8.4	3.2	7.8	14.1	5.5
2.9 Information and communication	0.5	1.1	0.2	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2
2.10 Financial and insurance activities	1.1	2.2	0.5	3.9	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.3
2.11 Real estate activities	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1
2.12 Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.7	1.4	0.3	3.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.3
2.13 Administrative and support service activities	1.0	1.9	0.5	3.2	1.4	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.8	0.5
2.14 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.4	5.5	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.6	3.4	4.6	6.0	4.1	4.8	7.0	4.3	4.1	7.1	3.0
2.15 Education	3.3	4.3	2.8	3.6	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.3	5.2	2.7	3.4	5.6	2.9	3.7	5.3	3.1
2.16 Human health and social work activities	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.8	2.8	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.6	3.0	1.2
2.17 Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
2.18 Other service activities	1.7	2.8	1.1	3.1	1.8	2.8	1.3	1.3	2.5	0.9	1.2	2.4	0.9	2.2	3.4	1.7
2.19 Activities of households as employers ; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	0.6	1.0	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
2.20 Activities of wxtraterritorial organizations and bodie	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.21 Unknown	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-

**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>38,516.4</b>	<b>13,198.5</b>	<b>25,317.9</b>	<b>3,926.6</b>	<b>9,638.0</b>	<b>3,508.8</b>	<b>6,129.2</b>	<b>7,197.0</b>	<b>1,847.6</b>	<b>5,349.3</b>	<b>12,263.2</b>	<b>2,440.3</b>	<b>9,822.9</b>	<b>5,491.7</b>	<b>1,475.2</b>	<b>4,016.5</b>
1. Legislator, senior officials and manage	1,237.4	612.0	625.4	294.0	346.4	142.6	203.8	149.9	49.2	100.7	327.7	77.1	250.6	119.4	49.1	70.3
2. Professionals	1,977.4	1,124.3	853.1	471.4	455.5	221.5	234.1	310.6	131.0	179.6	485.2	186.2	299.0	254.7	114.2	140.4
3. Technicians and associate professionals	1,413.7	843.8	569.9	382.4	455.4	218.5	236.8	169.0	71.5	97.5	266.5	90.8	175.6	140.5	80.5	60.0
4. Clerks	1,343.0	739.1	603.9	299.7	409.2	177.3	231.9	206.6	84.3	122.3	257.8	96.2	161.6	169.7	81.7	88.1
5. Service workers and shop and market sales workers	7,384.8	3,683.4	3,701.4	1,096.9	1,978.0	939.1	1,038.9	1,165.9	476.3	689.6	2,003.7	674.9	1,328.8	1,140.4	496.3	644.1
6. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	12,141.8	1,507.1	10,634.8	46.8	1,896.4	269.4	1,627.0	2,914.5	387.0	2,527.5	4,885.2	565.8	4,319.5	2,399.0	238.1	2,160.9
7. Craftsmen and related trades workers	4,747.2	1,732.7	3,014.4	454.2	1,228.6	488.1	740.4	918.9	292.4	626.5	1,594.0	314.5	1,279.5	551.5	183.4	368.0
8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,361.8	1,500.6	1,861.2	509.0	1,547.2	656.4	890.7	359.0	119.0	239.9	743.0	137.3	605.7	203.6	78.8	124.8
9. Elementary occupations	4,880.6	1,431.5	3,449.1	358.0	1,307.2	386.4	920.9	1,002.6	236.8	765.8	1,699.6	297.1	1,402.5	513.0	153.2	359.9
10. Workers not classifiable by occupation	28.8	24.1	4.8	14.1	14.3	9.5	4.8	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-
	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>	<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	3.2	4.6	2.5	7.5	3.6	4.1	3.3	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.2	3.3	1.8
2. Professionals	5.1	8.5	3.4	12.0	4.7	6.3	3.8	4.3	7.1	3.4	4.0	7.6	3.0	4.6	7.7	3.5
3. Technicians and associate professionals	3.7	6.4	2.3	9.7	4.7	6.2	3.9	2.4	3.9	1.8	2.2	3.7	1.8	2.6	5.5	1.5
4. Clerks	3.5	5.6	2.4	7.6	4.3	5.1	3.8	2.9	4.6	2.3	2.1	3.9	1.7	3.1	5.5	2.2
5. Service workers and shop and market sales workers	19.2	27.9	14.6	27.9	20.5	26.8	17.0	16.2	25.8	12.9	16.3	27.7	13.5	20.8	33.6	16.0
6. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	31.5	11.4	42.0	1.2	19.7	7.7	26.5	40.5	21.0	47.3	39.8	23.2	44.0	43.7	16.1	53.8
7. Craftsmen and related trades workers	12.3	13.1	11.9	11.6	12.8	13.9	12.1	12.8	15.8	11.7	13.0	12.9	13.0	10.0	12.4	9.2
8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.7	11.4	7.4	13.0	16.1	18.7	14.5	5.0	6.4	4.5	6.1	5.6	6.2	3.7	5.3	3.1
9. Elementary occupations	12.7	10.9	13.6	9.1	13.6	11.0	15.0	13.9	12.8	14.3	13.9	12.2	14.3	9.3	10.4	9.0
10. Workers not classifiable by occupation	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	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>38,516.4</b>	<b>13,198.5</b>	<b>25,317.9</b>	<b>3,926.6</b>	<b>9,638.0</b>	<b>3,508.8</b>	<b>6,129.2</b>	<b>7,197.0</b>	<b>1,847.6</b>	<b>5,349.3</b>	<b>12,263.2</b>	<b>2,440.3</b>	<b>9,822.9</b>	<b>5,491.7</b>	<b>1,475.2</b>	<b>4,016.5</b>
1. None	1,290.0	339.7	950.3	69.8	373.1	121.8	251.3	513.9	82.8	431.1	122.5	25.2	97.3	210.7	40.1	170.6
2. Less than Elementary	9,358.6	2,319.1	7,039.5	439.1	2,147.7	607.7	1,540.1	2,171.6	496.7	1,674.9	3,452.3	555.2	2,897.1	1,147.8	220.5	927.3
3. Elementary	8,963.5	2,344.4	6,619.1	632.8	2,025.5	642.1	1,383.4	1,524.6	295.3	1,229.4	3,429.2	518.3	2,911.0	1,351.4	256.0	1,095.4
4. Lower Secondary	6,256.6	2,021.9	4,234.7	540.4	1,698.3	620.6	1,077.6	1,059.3	257.6	801.7	2,019.7	365.8	1,653.9	939.0	237.5	701.5
5. Upper Secondary Level	5,667.9	2,261.7	3,406.1	649.2	1,523.2	635.5	887.8	901.1	278.2	622.9	1,764.1	430.9	1,333.2	830.2	268.0	562.3
5.1 General/Academic	4,372.7	1,614.5	2,758.1	418.6	1,109.1	456.1	653.1	711.1	209.5	501.7	1,500.1	341.4	1,158.7	633.8	189.0	444.7
5.2 Vocational	1,288.1	643.5	644.6	229.6	412.6	179.2	233.4	188.9	68.5	120.4	263.1	88.6	174.5	194.0	77.7	116.3
5.3 Teacher Training	7.1	3.8	3.4	1.0	1.6	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	-	2.5	1.3	1.2
6. Higher Level	6,827.5	3,829.1	2,998.5	1,582.1	1,786.7	834.9	951.8	1,014.4	430.7	583.7	1,463.1	541.2	921.9	981.2	440.1	541.1
6.1 Academic	4,071.2	2,610.5	1,460.7	1,290.2	1,004.7	504.9	499.8	545.6	249.3	296.3	722.9	314.9	408.0	507.8	251.1	256.7
6.2 Higher Technical Education	2,034.0	922.9	1,111.1	228.3	623.9	270.4	353.5	331.8	125.2	206.6	505.3	157.1	348.3	344.7	142.0	202.7
6.3 Teacher Training	722.3	295.7	426.6	63.6	158.1	59.6	98.5	137.0	56.2	80.8	234.9	69.3	165.6	128.7	47.0	81.7
7. Others <sup>1/</sup>	28.8	7.9	20.9	-	10.6	2.7	7.9	9.8	4.7	5.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	7.6	0.3	7.3
8. Unknown	123.5	74.6	48.9	13.2	72.8	43.5	29.3	2.2	1.6	0.7	11.4	3.4	8.0	23.8	12.8	11.0
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>
1. None	3.4	2.6	3.8	1.8	3.9	3.5	4.1	7.1	4.5	8.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.8	2.7	4.3
2. Less than Elementary	24.3	17.6	27.8	11.2	22.3	17.3	25.1	30.2	26.9	31.3	28.2	22.8	29.5	20.9	15.0	23.1
3. Elementary	23.3	17.8	26.1	16.1	21.0	18.3	22.6	21.2	16.0	23.0	28.0	21.2	29.6	24.6	17.4	27.3
4. Lower Secondary	16.2	15.3	16.7	13.8	17.6	17.7	17.6	14.7	13.9	15.0	16.5	15.0	16.8	17.1	16.1	17.5
5. Upper Secondary Level	14.7	17.1	13.5	16.5	15.8	18.1	14.5	12.5	15.1	11.6	14.4	17.7	13.6	15.1	18.2	14.0
5.1 General/Academic	11.4	12.2	10.9	10.7	11.5	13.0	10.7	9.9	11.3	9.4	12.2	14.0	11.8	11.5	12.8	11.1
5.2 Vocational	3.3	4.9	2.6	5.9	4.3	5.1	3.8	2.6	3.7	2.3	2.2	3.6	1.8	3.5	5.3	2.9
5.3 Teacher Training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
6. Higher Level	17.7	29.0	11.8	40.3	18.5	23.8	15.5	14.1	23.3	10.9	11.9	22.2	9.4	17.9	29.8	13.5
6.1 Academic	10.6	19.8	5.8	32.9	10.4	14.4	8.2	7.6	13.5	5.5	5.9	12.9	4.2	9.3	17.0	6.4
6.2 Higher Technical Education	5.3	7.0	4.4	5.8	6.5	7.7	5.8	4.6	6.8	3.9	4.1	6.4	3.6	6.3	9.6	5.1
6.3 Teacher Training	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	3.0	1.5	1.9	2.8	1.7	2.3	3.2	2.0
7. Others <sup>1/</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
8. Unknown	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.3

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

workers constituted the bulk of the employed labor force (31.5%). The occupation group with the next largest number of workers was service workers and shop and market sales workers which accounted for 19.2%, elementary occupations workers 12.7%, craft and related trades workers about 12.3% and the rest were the other occupations.

The pattern of occupation in municipal area was quite different from that of non-municipal area and the whole kingdom. In municipal area, about 27.9% of the total employed were service workers and shop and market sales workers, 13.1% were craft and related trades workers, 11.4% were skilled agricultural and fishery workers, and were plant and machine operators and assemblers workers. The occupational patterns in non-municipal area were similar to the whole kingdom, which the largest number of workers were skilled agricultural and fishery workers 42.0%, followed by service workers and shop and market sales workers 14.6% and elementary occupations workers 13.6%.

In almost region, the occupational patterns were not very different. That was the principal occupation was agricultural occupation, especially in the South, comprised 43.7%, the next was the North 40.5%, the Northeast 39.8% and the Central 19.7%. But in Bangkok, service workers and shop and market sales workers constituted

about 27.9% of the total employed, around 13.0% were followed by, plant and machine operators, professionals were 12.0%, crafts and related trade workers were 11.6%, technicians and associate professionals were 9.7%, elementary occupation workers were 9.1% and clerks were 7.6% and the rest were the other occupations.

**3.4 Education** : The distribution of employed persons by level of educational attainment (Table I) illustrated that vast majority of employed people were with rather low level of education, (51.0% ; only some elementary level or no education), while those of 30.9% were with secondary level, 17.7% with higher level and the rest were others.

Employed people resided in municipal areas completed higher than elementary level (secondary and higher level) with higher rate than those lived in non-municipal areas (61.4% and 42.0% respectively). In municipal area, 38.0% of employed persons held some elementary level or no education , 32.4% secondary level and 29.0% with higher level, whereas the corresponding educational level for employed persons in non-municipal area were 57.7%, 30.2% and 11.8% respectively.

The majority of employed persons in every region were with some elementary level or no education, especially in the North (about 58.5%), followed by the Northeast (57.2%), the South (49.3%) and the Central (47.2%). It was observed that there were relatively high number of employed people with secondary and higher levels in the Central (33.4% and 18.5%) and the Southern regions (32.2% and 17.9%)

In Bangkok, most of employed person completed higher than elementary education (70.6%), especially there was the highest rate of those with higher level of education (40.3%).

#### 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 work. As well, the classification of the labor force status or activity has been revised to include, 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 purpose of comparative analysis, using different measures of unemployment and labor force as given in Table J.

TABLE J DIFFERENT RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT, QUARTER 1 : JANUARY - MARCH 2013

(Percentage)		
Labor force	Actively looking for work	Total available for work
Current labor force	0.2	0.7
Total labor force	0.2	0.7

In general, during the agricultural season, the unemployment rate calculated from the total labor force is very close to that obtained from the current labor force

but in the slack season the rates are quite different.

At this quarter of the survey, the rate of total unemployment or percentage

of the total labor force who did not work but were available for work (total available for work) was about 0.7% while the open unemployment which measured from those who were actively looking for work was 0.2%. 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 agricultural 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 aged 20-24 years had the highest rates (3.5%). 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)**

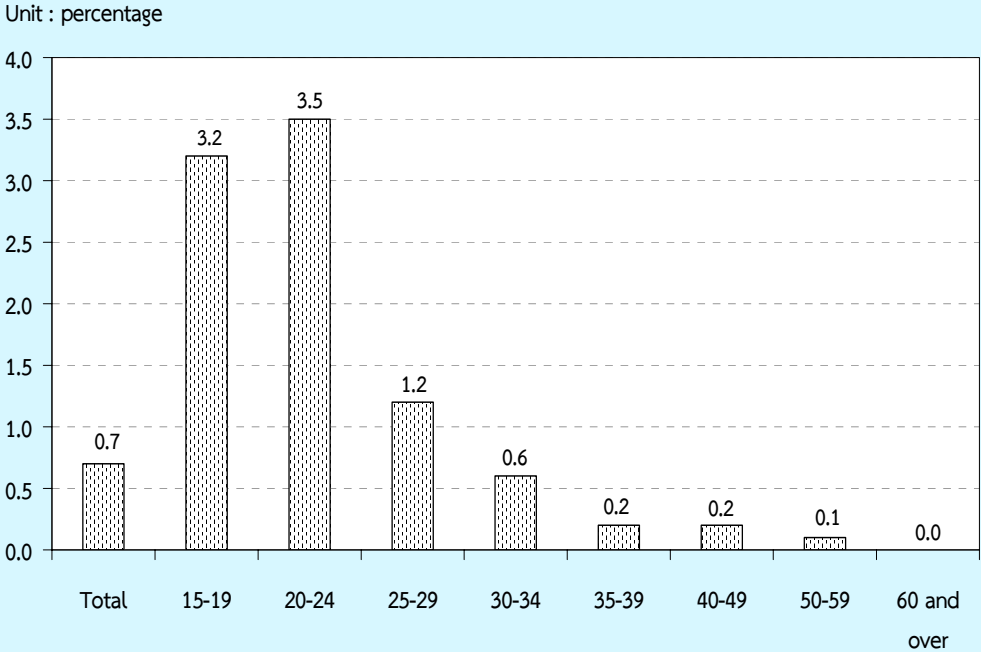


TABLE K UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE GROUP, SEX, REGION AND AREA

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>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>
15-19	3.2	4.0	2.9	8.2	2.5	1.7	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.7	4.4	4.3	4.4	2.4	4.8	1.7
20-24	3.5	4.1	3.3	5.7	2.7	3.6	2.2	1.7	4.2	1.0	4.0	1.9	4.4	4.9	6.1	4.5
25-29	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.4
30-34	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.9
35-39	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
40-49	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
50-59	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
60 and over	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.1
<b>Male</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
15-19	3.0	3.2	2.9	6.1	2.5	1.6	2.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	4.6	3.9	4.8	1.8	3.5	1.4
20-24	3.1	3.7	2.9	5.2	2.3	3.3	1.8	0.6	2.7	0.1	3.9	1.6	4.4	4.6	6.7	4.0
25-29	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.0
30-34	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.2	1.3
35-39	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	-
40-49	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
50-59	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	0.5
60 and over	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.2
<b>Female</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
15-19	3.7	5.3	3.0	11.0	2.5	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.5	3.8	4.9	3.5	3.7	7.3	2.5
20-24	4.0	4.6	3.8	6.3	3.1	3.9	2.7	3.2	6.1	2.3	4.1	2.4	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.2
25-29	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6
30-34	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.8	-	0.4	0.1	0.4
35-39	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	-	0.6	0.1	0.9
40-49	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
50-59	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-
60 and over	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-

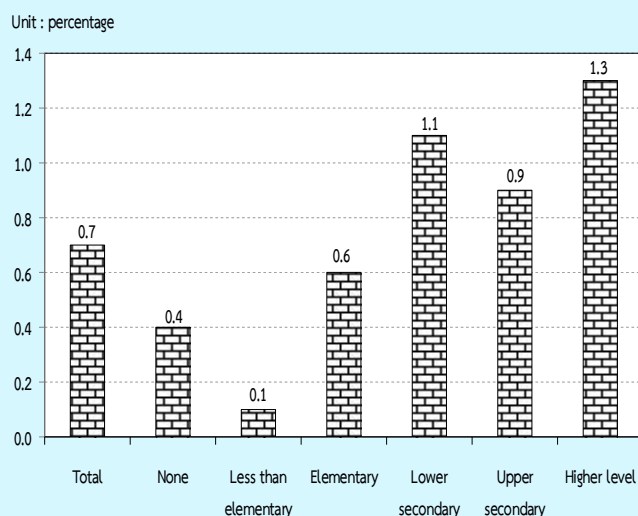


Considered unemployment rate by sex, it was found that, unemployment rate of male (0.8%), rate of female (0.6%). The unemployment rate in municipal and non-municipal was areas (0.7%). Similar pattern appeared in most regions, there was highest , rates of unemployment in the South with 1.0%, the Northeast with 0.8%, Bangkok with 0.7%, the Central with 0.6% and the North 0.4%.

Considering on levels of educational attainment of the unemployed person (Table L), it was found that the unemployment rates of persons attained

higher level, upper secondary level and lower secondary level were rather high.

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



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

(Percentage)

Area and sex	Level of educational attainment											
	Total	None	Less than elementary	Elementary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary level			Higher level		Others <sup>1/</sup> and unknown	
						General/academic	Vocational	Teacher training	Academic	Higher technical education	Teacher training	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	-	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Male	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.7	-	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.4
Female	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	-	1.5	1.3	0.3	-
<b>M.A.</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	-	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Male	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	-	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Female	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	-	1.2	0.8	0.3	-
<b>Non-M.A.</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	-	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	-
Male	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.7	-	2.3	1.4	1.5	-
Female	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.7	1.2	-	2.1	1.7	0.3	-

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

## 5. Characteristics of the unemployed labor force

Table M illustrates that the unemployed persons were largely males, (62.3%) whereas the corresponding percentage for females was 37.7%. The percentage of unemployed male were

about 57.4% and 64.9% of the total unemployed in municipal area and non-municipal area respectively which was higher than the female (42.6% and 35.1% respectively.)

**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	280.5	5.2	11.0	50.2	68.6	43.3	10.9	-	63.0	23.9	4.1	0.3
Male	174.8	3.1	6.9	37.9	45.9	31.9	5.8	-	28.0	12.3	2.7	0.3
Female	105.7	2.1	4.2	12.3	22.7	11.4	5.1	-	35.0	11.6	1.4	-
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Male	55.4	1.4	1.2	12.5	12.3	7.6	2.9	-	13.1	3.5	0.7	0.3
Female	41.2	1.5	0.5	7.1	5.3	3.6	2.4	-	17.2	3.1	0.5	-
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>183.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-</b>
Male	119.4	1.7	5.7	25.4	33.6	24.3	2.9	-	15.0	8.9	2.0	-
Female	64.5	0.6	3.6	5.2	17.4	7.9	2.8	-	17.8	8.5	0.9	-
Percentage												
Total	100.0	1.9	3.9	17.9	24.5	15.4	3.9	-	22.5	8.5	1.5	0.1
Male	100.0	1.8	3.9	21.7	26.3	18.2	3.3	-	16.0	7.1	1.5	0.2
Female	100.0	2.0	3.9	11.6	21.5	10.8	4.8	-	33.1	11.0	1.3	-
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Male	100.0	2.5	2.2	22.6	22.2	13.7	5.2	-	23.6	6.2	1.3	0.5
Female	100.0	3.6	1.3	17.3	12.9	8.6	5.8	-	41.8	7.5	1.3	-
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-</b>
Male	100.0	1.4	4.8	21.3	28.2	20.3	2.5	-	12.5	7.5	1.6	-
Female	100.0	0.9	5.6	8.0	26.9	12.2	4.3	-	27.6	13.2	1.3	-

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

The majority of the unemployed persons (65.6%) were in non-municipal area because these areas constituted a larger part of the total labor force. About 68.3% of the total unemployed males were in non-

municipal area while it was 61.0% of females. However, the percentage of unemployed males and females were lower in busy season than the slack season.

The unemployed persons with low level of education, i.e. some elementary education and no education was about 23.7% of the total unemployed, those with the higher level, i.e. secondary and higher secondary were about 43.8% and 32.5% respectively. municipal area accounted higher than Non-municipal area for elementary and no education (25.1% compared with 23.0%). While municipal area accounted higher proportion than non-municipal area for higher level (39.4% compared with 28.8%).

## 6. Hours worked

Data on number of hours worked and additional hours available for work obtained from all 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 hour per week. The data on hours worked included hours worked on all occupations ; principal as well as others.

The data summarized in Table N showed that about 29.8% of the employed persons worked 50 hours or more per week. About 49.5% of employed persons worked 35-49 hours per week. On the other hand, about 79.3% of employed person worked 35 hours or more per week and they might be classified as fully employed. About 18.9%, worked less than 35 hours per week ; may be treated as under-employed. Employed persons, with regular job but did not work during the survey week (0 hour) , accounted only 1.8%.

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

Hours worked 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>38,516.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>521.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
0 hour	704.0	1.8	107.2	15.2
1 - 9 hours	242.8	0.6	51.4	21.2
10 - 19 hours	1,206.2	3.1	78.5	6.5
20 - 29 hours	3,495.2	9.1	112.3	3.2
30 - 34 hours	2,350.0	6.1	44.6	1.9
35 - 39 hours	4,030.4	10.5	34.1	0.9
40 - 49 hours	15,030.9	39.0	74.7	0.5
50 hours and over	11,456.9	29.8	18.4	0.2

The percentage of employed persons who were available for additional work, which is also an indicator for under-employment, accounted for about 1.4%. Of the employed persons who worked less than 35 hours per week, 3.9% desired and were available for additional work. The details of hours worked by occupation, industry and work status are presented in the statistical tables ( Appendix B : Statistical tables 8-10 ).

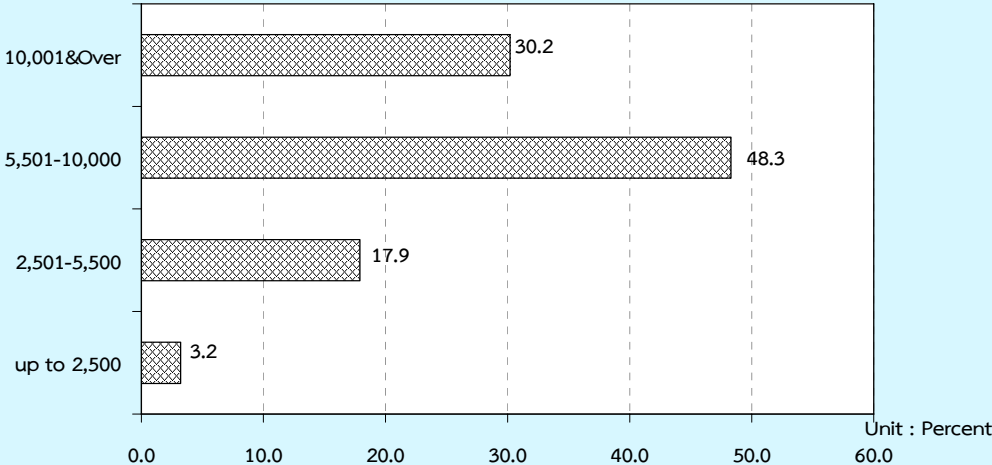
**7. Wages and salaries**

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 Appendix B : statistical tables 15 - 16). In this chapter, data on the number of male and female employees by wages level or salaries (not including supplementary earnings) and area are presented in Table O.

On the whole, about 48.3% of 17.8 million employees had monthly wages or salaries of 5,501-10,000 Baht around 30.2% had over 10,000 Baht per month, 17.9% had 2,501-5,500 Baht, and about 3.2% received less than 2,500 Baht per month.

The majority of employees in municipal area had higher level of wages or salaries than their counterpart in the other area. For instance, only about 10.5% of employees in municipal area received monthly wages or salaries, below 5,501 Baht whereas the corresponding figure in non-municipal area was 28.8%. Around 89.2 % of employees in municipal area earned more than 5,500 Baht compared with 71.0% in non-municipal area. Moreover, about 44.8% of employees in municipal area earned more than 10,000 Baht a month while the percentages in non-municipal area was only 19.8%.

**FIGURE 7 PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES BY WAGE OR SALARY / MONTH**  
(Baht / 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	Government sector	Private sector	Total	Government sector	Private sector
	Number ('000)								
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,812.1</b>	<b>3,583.5</b>	<b>14,228.6</b>	<b>7,419.5</b>	<b>1,584.9</b>	<b>5,834.6</b>	<b>10,392.6</b>	<b>1,998.6</b>	<b>8,394.0</b>
Up to 2,500	577.5	22.5	555.0	102.3	3.9	98.4	475.2	18.6	456.6
2,501-5,500	3,190.7	268.3	2,922.3	678.5	57.3	621.1	2,512.2	211.0	2,301.2
5,501-10,000	8,609.2	1,132.8	7,476.5	3,292.9	361.4	2,931.5	5,316.3	771.4	4,544.9
10,001 & Over	5,385.6	2,142.4	3,243.2	3,323.8	1,156.5	2,167.3	2,061.8	985.9	1,075.9
Unknown	49.1	17.5	31.6	22.0	5.7	16.3	27.1	11.8	15.3
<b>Male</b>	<b>9,927.6</b>	<b>1,821.3</b>	<b>8,106.4</b>	<b>3,898.1</b>	<b>799.4</b>	<b>3,098.8</b>	<b>6,029.5</b>	<b>1,021.9</b>	<b>5,007.6</b>
Up to 2,500	262.0	5.2	256.8	45.4	1.7	43.7	216.6	3.6	213.0
2,501-5,500	1,763.8	154.6	1,609.2	327.2	31.2	296.0	1,436.5	123.3	1,313.2
5,501-10,000	4,966.1	626.2	4,339.9	1,744.7	199.4	1,545.2	3,221.5	426.8	2,794.7
10,001 & Over	2,909.7	1,025.8	1,883.8	1,769.0	563.4	1,205.5	1,140.7	462.4	678.3
Unknown	26.1	9.4	16.7	11.9	3.6	8.3	14.2	5.8	8.4
<b>Female</b>	<b>7,884.5</b>	<b>1,762.3</b>	<b>6,122.2</b>	<b>3,521.4</b>	<b>785.5</b>	<b>2,735.8</b>	<b>4,363.1</b>	<b>976.7</b>	<b>3,386.4</b>
Up to 2,500	315.6	17.3	298.2	57.0	2.3	54.7	258.6	15.1	243.6
2,501-5,500	1,426.9	113.8	1,313.1	351.2	26.1	325.1	1,075.7	87.7	988.0
5,501-10,000	3,643.1	506.5	3,136.6	1,548.3	162.0	1,386.3	2,094.8	344.5	1,750.3
10,001 & Over	2,475.9	1,116.5	1,359.4	1,554.8	593.1	961.8	921.1	523.5	397.6
Unknown	23.0	8.1	14.9	10.1	2.1	8.0	12.9	6.0	6.9
	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	3.2	0.6	3.9	1.4	0.3	1.7	4.6	0.9	5.4
2,501-5,500	17.9	7.5	20.5	9.1	3.6	10.7	24.2	10.6	27.4
5,501-10,000	48.3	31.6	52.6	44.4	22.8	50.2	51.2	38.6	54.2
10,001 & Over	30.2	59.8	22.8	44.8	73.0	37.2	19.8	49.3	12.8
Unknown	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2
<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	2.6	0.3	3.2	1.2	0.2	1.4	3.6	0.4	4.3
2,501-5,500	17.8	8.5	19.9	8.4	3.9	9.6	23.8	12.1	26.2
5,501-10,000	50.0	34.4	53.5	44.8	25.0	49.9	53.4	41.8	55.8
10,001 & Over	29.3	56.3	23.2	45.4	70.5	38.9	18.9	45.3	13.6
Unknown	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
<b>Female</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Up to 2,500	4.0	1.0	4.9	1.6	0.3	2.0	5.9	1.5	7.2
2,501-5,500	18.1	6.5	21.5	10.0	3.3	11.9	24.7	9.0	29.2
5,501-10,000	46.2	28.7	51.2	44.0	20.6	50.7	48.0	35.3	51.7
10,001 & Over	31.4	63.4	22.2	44.2	75.5	35.2	21.1	53.6	11.7
Unknown	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2

It was observed that, as a whole, government employees got higher level of monthly wages or salaries than the private ones. This partly because, in this survey, the private employees included also those of daily wages employees and laborers who usually earned rather low income. About 24.4% of the private employees earned less than 5,501 Baht a month as compared with 8.1% of the government employees. On the other hand, the government employees who received over 5,500 Baht per month accounted for about 91.4% of the total

government employees while the private employees only accounted for 75.4%.

## 8. Supplementary benefits

Apart from data on basic wages and salaries, information such as receipt of supplementary benefits in cash i.e. bonuses and overtime payments, and in kind i.e. food, clothing, housing, and others was also collected. 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>5,526.6</b>	<b>896.0</b>	<b>1,790.6</b>	<b>2,531.8</b>	<b>1,252.6</b>	<b>206.4</b>	<b>786.6</b>	<b>529.6</b>
		(16.2)	(32.4)	(45.8)	(22.7)	(3.7)	(14.2)	(9.6)
Male	2,961.8	484.8	961.4	1,339.3	610.1	109.1	471.0	271.9
		(16.4)	(32.5)	(45.2)	(20.6)	(3.7)	(15.9)	(9.2)
Female	2,564.8	411.2	829.2	1,192.5	642.5	97.4	315.6	257.7
		(16.0)	(32.3)	(46.5)	(25.1)	(3.8)	(12.3)	(10.0)
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>4,263.1</b>	<b>847.4</b>	<b>1,553.6</b>	<b>1,626.4</b>	<b>1,213.2</b>	<b>190.4</b>	<b>550.2</b>	<b>513.4</b>
		(19.9)	(36.4)	(38.2)	(28.5)	(4.5)	(12.9)	(12.0)
Male	2,310.1	455.4	862.8	863.1	599.6	99.8	330.8	262.1
		(19.7)	(37.3)	(37.4)	(26.0)	(4.3)	(14.3)	(11.3)
Female	1,953.0	392.0	690.8	763.3	613.6	90.6	219.4	251.3
		(20.1)	(35.4)	(39.1)	(31.4)	(4.6)	(11.2)	(12.9)
<b>Government sector</b>	<b>1,263.5</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>237.1</b>	<b>905.4</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>236.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>
		(3.8)	(18.8)	(71.7)	(3.1)	(1.3)	(18.7)	(1.3)
Male	651.7	29.5	98.6	476.2	10.4	9.2	140.2	9.8
		(4.5)	(15.1)	(73.1)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(21.5)	(1.5)
Female	611.8	19.1	138.4	429.2	29.0	6.8	96.3	6.4
		(3.1)	(22.6)	(70.2)	(4.7)	(1.1)	(15.7)	(1.0)

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

(In thousands)

Sector, area and sex	Total employees	Number of employees receiving supplementary benefits						
		Bonus	Overtime	Other cash	Food	Clothing	Housing	Others
<i>1/</i>								
<b>Private sector</b>								
Municipal areas	1,997.8	492.0	769.5	743.1	519.4	102.8	254.1	166.8
		(24.6)	(38.5)	(37.2)	(26.0)	(5.1)	(12.7)	(8.3)
Male	1,040.0	261.8	433.4	387.1	235.1	51.6	137.4	82.4
		(25.2)	(41.7)	(37.2)	(22.6)	(5.0)	(13.2)	(7.9)
Female	957.8	230.2	336.1	355.9	284.3	51.2	116.6	84.4
		(24.0)	(35.1)	(37.2)	(29.7)	(5.3)	(12.2)	(8.8)
Non-municipal areas	2,265.3	355.4	784.1	883.3	693.8	87.6	296.1	346.7
		(15.7)	(34.6)	(39.0)	(30.6)	(3.9)	(13.1)	(15.3)
Male	1,270.1	193.6	429.4	475.9	364.5	48.3	193.4	179.8
		(15.2)	(33.8)	(37.5)	(28.7)	(3.8)	(15.2)	(14.2)
Female	995.2	161.8	354.7	407.4	329.3	39.3	102.7	167.0
		(16.3)	(35.6)	(40.9)	(33.1)	(4.0)	(10.3)	(16.8)
<b>Government sector</b>								
Municipal areas	583.4	29.3	116.1	388.9	15.3	10.1	148.8	6.7
		(5.0)	(19.9)	(66.7)	(2.6)	(1.7)	(25.5)	(1.1)
Male	311.4	18.6	53.1	212.9	5.1	5.6	91.6	3.6
		(6.0)	(17.0)	(68.4)	(1.6)	(1.8)	(29.4)	(1.2)
Female	272.0	10.7	63.0	176.1	10.1	4.5	57.2	3.1
		(3.9)	(23.2)	(64.7)	(3.7)	(1.7)	(21.0)	(1.1)
Non-municipal areas	680.1	19.3	121.0	516.5	24.1	5.9	87.6	9.5
		(2.8)	(17.8)	(75.9)	(3.5)	(0.9)	(12.9)	(1.4)
Male	340.3	10.9	45.6	263.4	5.3	3.6	48.6	6.2
		(3.2)	(13.4)	(77.4)	(1.6)	(1.1)	(14.3)	(1.8)
Female	1,019.9	27.7	196.4	769.6	42.9	8.2	126.7	12.8
		(2.7)	(19.3)	(75.5)	(4.2)	(0.8)	(12.4)	(1.3)

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

Certain types of supplementary benefits such as overtime, food supplies, 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 municipal area received more supplementary benefits such as overtime, bonus, and clothing than those in municipal area, (about 38.5%, 24.6%, and 5.1% respectively).

The private employees in non-municipal area received more supplementary benefits such as other cash, food supplies and housing than those in municipal area or (about 39.0%, 30.6% and 13.1% respectively). The government employees in municipal area received more supplementary benefits such as housing, overtime, bonus and clothing than those in non-municipal area (about 25.5%, 19.9%, 5.0% and 1.7% respectively). The government employees in non-municipal area received more supplementary benefits, such as other cash and food supplies than those in municipal area or about 75.9%, and 3.5% respectively.