

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 July - September 2013 which is the third quarter of the year. The results obtained from this survey showed the number of employed, unemployed and interesting characteristics of the labor force during July - September 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.

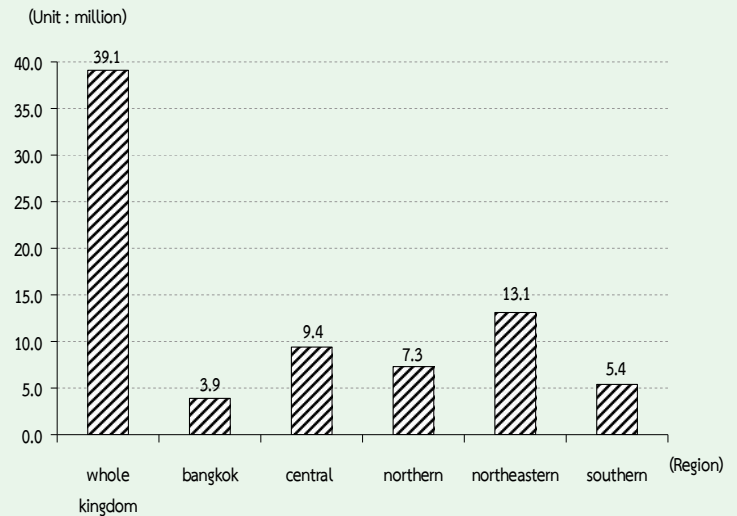
1. Structure of the labor force

The total estimated population of about 39.5 million, were in the labor force. Of these, about 66.3% 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 July - September 2013, was about 39.4 million. Since the survey period was in the

agricultural season, the number of the seasonally inactive labor force was about 49,400 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 0.8% or about 0.31 million were unemployed. Of these, 0.2% were looking for jobs and the rest 0.6% were not, but available for work.

There were about 15.6 million persons, aged 15 years and over or 28.4% not in the labor force. With these, about 4.6 million were housewives, 4.3 million were students and 5.1 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	55,090.7	26,754.2	28,336.5	19,050.2	8,998.3	10,051.9	36,040.5	17,755.9	18,284.5
Total labor force	39,467.4	21,538.1	17,929.3	13,303.3	7,019.9	6,283.4	26,164.1	14,518.2	11,645.9
Current labor force	39,418.0	21,517.9	17,900.1	13,290.5	7,012.1	6,278.5	26,127.5	14,505.8	11,621.7
-Employed	39,112.4	21,349.2	17,763.2	13,172.6	6,945.4	6,227.2	25,939.8	14,403.8	11,535.9
At work	38,906.4	21,233.8	17,672.6	13,124.8	6,917.2	6,207.6	25,781.6	14,316.6	11,465.1
With job but not at work	206.0	115.5	90.5	47.9	28.3	19.6	158.1	87.2	70.9
-Unemployed	305.6	168.6	137.0	117.9	66.6	51.2	187.7	102.0	85.7
Looking for a job	61.0	32.4	28.6	28.3	16.1	12.2	32.8	16.4	16.4
Not looking /Available for work	244.6	136.2	108.4	89.6	50.6	39.0	155.0	85.6	69.3
Seasonally inactive labor force	49.4	20.2	29.2	12.8	7.8	5.0	36.6	12.4	24.2
Not in labor force > 15 years of age	15,623.3	5,216.1	10,407.1	5,746.9	1,978.4	3,768.5	9,876.4	3,237.7	6,638.7
Household work	4,590.6	147.7	4,442.9	1,641.3	63.8	1,577.6	2,949.3	83.9	2,865.4
Studies	4,295.9	2,019.9	2,276.1	1,589.2	751.6	837.6	2,706.7	1,268.3	1,438.4
Too young/old or incapable to	5,082.4	2,120.0	2,962.5	1,709.5	697.3	1,012.2	3,372.9	1,422.7	1,950.2
Others	1,654.3	928.6	725.7	806.9	465.8	341.1	847.4	462.8	384.6
Percentage									
Persons over 15 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force	71.6	80.5	63.3	69.8	78.0	62.5	72.6	81.8	63.7
Current labor force	71.6	80.4	63.2	69.8	77.9	62.5	72.5	81.7	63.6
-Employed	71.0	79.8	62.7	69.2	77.2	62.0	72.0	81.1	63.1
At work	70.6	79.4	62.4	68.9	76.9	61.8	71.5	80.6	62.7
With job but not at work	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
-Unemployed	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Looking for a job	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not looking /Available for work	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Seasonally inactive labor force	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not in labor force > 15 years of age	28.4	19.5	36.7	30.2	22.0	37.5	27.4	18.2	36.3
Household work	8.3	0.6	15.7	8.6	0.7	15.7	8.2	0.5	15.7
Studies	7.8	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.3	7.5	7.1	7.9
Too young/old or incapable to	9.2	7.9	10.5	9.0	7.8	10.1	9.4	8.0	10.7
Others	3.0	3.5	2.6	4.2	5.2	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.1

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)																
Total	55,090.7	19,050.2	36,040.5	5,613.9	13,294.3	4,934.5	8,359.8	10,201.4	2,711.3	7,490.1	18,481.6	3,707.9	14,773.7	7,499.6	2,082.7	5,416.9
In the labor force	39,467.4	13,303.3	26,164.1	3,896.2	9,540.9	3,506.1	6,034.8	7,379.4	1,870.3	5,509.2	13,166.5	2,564.9	10,601.5	5,484.4	1,465.8	4,018.7
Not in the labor force over 15 years	15,623.3	5,746.9	9,876.4	1,717.7	3,753.4	1,428.4	2,325.1	2,822.0	841.1	1,980.9	5,315.1	1,143.0	4,172.1	2,015.2	616.9	1,398.3
Male	26,754.2	8,998.3	17,755.9	2,545.8	6,399.3	2,352.8	4,046.5	4,994.4	1,297.7	3,696.6	9,121.0	1,797.1	7,323.9	3,693.8	1,005.0	2,688.9
In the labor force	21,538.1	7,019.9	14,518.2	1,971.5	5,142.5	1,869.9	3,272.6	4,017.3	982.2	3,035.2	7,321.2	1,394.0	5,927.3	3,085.5	802.3	2,283.2
Not in the labor force over 15 years	5,216.1	1,978.4	3,237.7	574.3	1,256.8	482.9	773.9	977.0	315.6	661.5	1,799.7	403.1	1,396.6	608.4	202.6	405.7
Female	28,336.5	10,051.9	18,284.5	3,068.1	6,895.0	2,581.7	4,313.3	5,207.0	1,413.6	3,793.4	9,360.6	1,910.8	7,449.8	3,805.8	1,077.7	2,728.0
In the labor force	17,929.3	6,283.4	11,645.9	1,924.7	4,398.3	1,636.2	2,762.1	3,362.1	888.1	2,474.0	5,845.2	1,170.9	4,674.3	2,398.9	663.5	1,735.5
Not in the labor force over 15 years	10,407.1	3,768.5	6,638.7	1,143.4	2,496.6	945.5	1,551.2	1,844.9	525.5	1,319.4	3,515.4	739.9	2,775.5	1,406.8	414.3	992.6
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
In the labor force	71.6	69.8	72.6	69.4	71.8	71.1	72.2	72.3	69.0	73.6	71.2	69.2	71.8	73.1	70.4	74.2
Not in the labor force over 15 years	28.4	30.2	27.4	30.6	28.2	29.0	27.8	27.7	31.0	26.5	28.8	30.8	28.2	26.9	29.6	25.8
Male	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
In the labor force	80.5	78.0	81.8	77.4	80.4	79.5	80.9	80.4	75.7	82.1	80.3	77.6	80.9	83.5	79.8	84.9
Not in the labor force over 15 years	19.5	22.0	18.2	22.6	19.6	20.5	19.1	19.6	24.3	17.9	19.7	22.4	19.1	16.5	20.2	15.1
Female	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
In the labor force	63.3	62.5	63.7	62.7	63.8	63.4	64.0	64.6	62.8	65.2	62.4	61.3	62.7	63.0	61.6	63.6
Not in the labor force over 15 years	36.7	37.5	36.3	37.3	36.2	36.6	36.0	35.4	37.2	34.8	37.6	38.7	37.3	37.0	38.4	36.4

2. Labor force participation

Table C shows the labor force participation rate, which was 71.6%. The participation rate was defined as the percentage of the population in the total labor force to the population 15 years

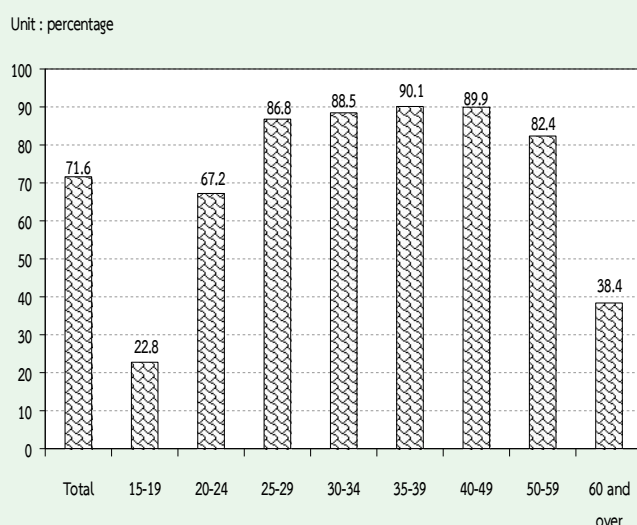
and over. It was observed the participation rate in non-municipal areas was higher than the municipal areas (72.6% compared with 69.8%).

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

Age group (Years) and sex	(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.
Total	71.6	69.8	72.6	69.4	71.8	71.1	72.2	72.3	69.0	73.6	71.2	69.2	71.8	73.1	70.4	74.2
15-19	22.8	19.3	24.3	18.7	23.7	22.0	24.6	22.9	15.9	25.4	21.4	18.5	22.2	26.1	20.3	28.2
20-24	67.2	60.2	70.3	56.1	70.2	67.9	71.4	67.8	52.9	73.0	64.8	58.4	66.5	71.9	62.5	75.3
25-29	86.8	87.1	86.6	88.6	88.3	89.7	87.5	87.0	85.1	87.6	85.3	84.3	85.5	86.8	86.1	87.1
30-34	88.5	89.3	88.0	89.5	90.0	89.9	90.0	90.1	89.9	90.2	86.3	87.6	85.9	87.9	89.7	87.2
35-39	90.1	90.5	89.8	90.7	90.0	89.7	90.2	91.3	91.0	91.4	89.4	91.9	88.8	89.9	89.3	90.1
40-49	89.9	88.6	90.7	87.2	88.4	87.6	88.9	92.1	91.4	92.3	90.8	90.1	90.9	90.5	89.7	90.8
50-59	82.4	77.5	85.1	71.1	79.0	76.4	80.6	85.5	83.3	86.4	85.7	82.6	86.5	85.3	82.1	86.5
60 and over	38.4	32.0	41.7	25.1	34.9	31.9	36.6	39.5	36.2	40.8	42.5	36.6	43.9	42.7	36.9	44.9
Male	80.5	78.0	81.8	77.4	80.4	79.5	80.9	80.4	75.7	82.1	80.3	77.6	80.9	83.5	79.8	84.9
15-19	30.9	25.5	33.3	24.7	30.2	28.3	31.1	29.1	20.7	32.0	30.3	24.9	31.6	38.1	27.8	41.9
20-24	77.5	66.4	82.2	57.5	76.7	74.4	78.0	77.8	58.3	84.6	77.1	67.9	79.4	86.1	70.0	91.9
25-29	93.8	93.3	94.0	91.1	95.0	95.7	94.6	94.9	91.3	96.1	92.1	92.3	92.0	95.7	95.7	95.7
30-34	95.1	95.1	95.0	93.0	96.5	96.7	96.4	97.2	95.3	97.8	93.1	94.5	92.7	96.0	97.6	95.4
35-39	95.8	96.4	95.4	97.2	96.2	95.4	96.7	96.0	95.6	96.2	94.2	95.8	93.8	97.2	98.6	96.7
40-49	96.4	95.8	96.7	95.5	96.3	95.8	96.7	96.2	95.2	96.6	96.2	95.7	96.4	97.9	97.6	98.0
50-59	92.6	89.3	94.4	84.9	90.2	88.5	91.2	94.0	91.4	94.9	95.1	93.0	95.6	95.4	94.6	95.7
60 and over	50.8	41.8	55.2	34.3	44.9	39.8	47.8	51.8	46.7	53.7	56.9	48.4	58.8	55.5	47.6	58.5
Female	63.3	62.5	63.7	62.7	63.8	63.4	64.0	64.6	62.8	65.2	62.4	61.3	62.7	63.0	61.6	63.6
15-19	14.2	13.0	14.7	12.8	17.0	15.5	17.8	16.3	11.0	18.2	12.1	11.8	12.2	13.2	12.6	13.4
20-24	56.5	54.0	57.6	54.8	63.4	61.5	64.5	57.0	47.5	60.6	52.0	48.7	52.8	56.5	54.6	57.2
25-29	79.5	81.1	78.8	86.5	81.7	84.0	80.3	78.5	78.7	78.4	77.9	76.0	78.5	77.3	76.2	77.8
30-34	81.7	83.9	80.5	86.6	83.4	83.3	83.5	82.7	84.5	82.0	78.9	80.4	78.5	79.6	82.0	78.7
35-39	84.5	85.1	84.1	85.3	83.9	84.2	83.7	86.5	86.6	86.5	84.6	88.1	83.7	82.5	80.6	83.3
40-49	83.9	82.2	85.0	80.2	81.1	80.0	81.7	88.2	88.0	88.3	85.5	85.0	85.7	83.3	82.4	83.7
50-59	73.0	67.1	76.3	59.5	69.0	65.6	71.0	77.7	76.0	78.3	76.8	73.2	77.8	75.8	70.9	77.7
60 and over	28.7	24.6	30.9	18.4	27.4	26.0	28.1	29.6	28.0	30.2	30.9	27.5	31.8	32.6	28.7	34.1

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 (80.5% and 63.3% respectively) . It was true in both areas and in every region.

Table D presents the participation rates with marital status, the married and separated participated in the labor force with the highest rate (80.3%). Male with married status and female with divorced status participated in labour force with highest rate of 89.2% and 77.2% respectively. Considering by area, male with married status in municipal participated in the labour force lower than those of in non-municipal area (86.1% and 90.6% respectively) while female with separated status in municipal participated in the labour force lower than those of in non – municipal area (77.6% and 77.0% 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
Total	71.6	58.4	80.3	34.1	80.2	80.3	83.5
Male	80.5	64.7	89.2	37.5	85.0	86.5	92.1
Female	63.3	49.9	71.8	33.4	77.2	76.3	64.8
Municipal areas	69.8	61.1	77.5	32.4	79.0	80.1	71.0
Male	78.0	64.6	86.1	35.2	84.8	84.4	82.2
Female	62.5	57.4	69.2	31.8	75.9	77.6	56.5
Non-municipal areas	72.6	56.5	81.7	35.1	81.1	80.4	98.5
Male	81.8	64.8	90.6	38.6	85.2	87.6	100.0
Female	63.7	46.0	73.0	34.2	78.2	77.0	48.4

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

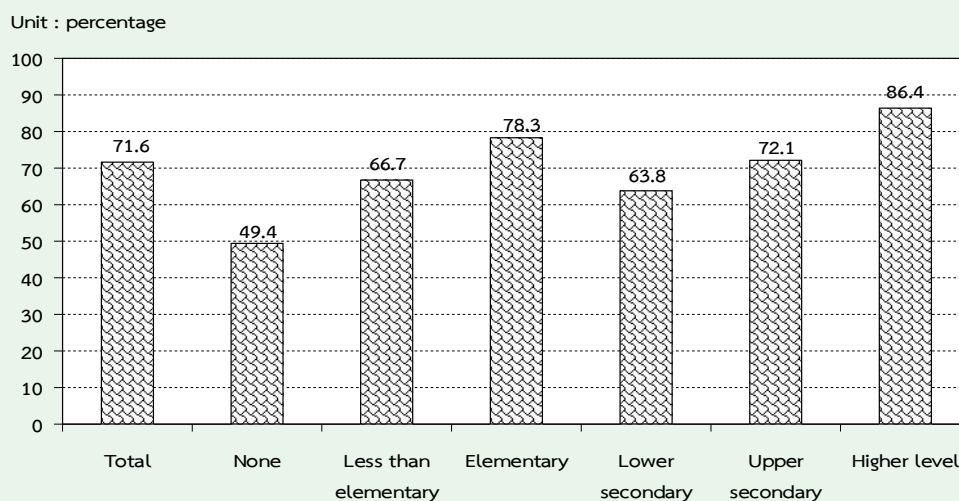


TABLE E LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AREA AND SEX

(Percentage)

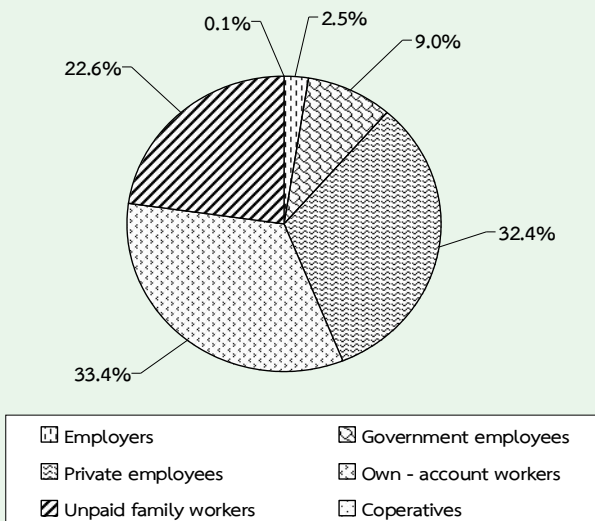
Area and sex	Level of educational attainment											Others ^{1/}	Unknown
	Total	None	Less than elementary	Elementary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary level			Higher level				
						General/academic	Vocational	Teacher training	Academic	Higher technical education	Teacher training		
Total	71.6	49.4	66.7	78.3	63.8	72.1	72.1	80.1	87.3	86.8	80.5	76.8	64.9
Male	80.5	63.6	78.0	85.9	73.4	81.0	79.9	85.1	90.2	91.9	78.7	89.5	68.5
Female	63.3	41.6	57.8	70.1	52.9	62.7	62.0	74.9	85.1	80.8	81.5	65.7	60.7
M.A.	69.8	46.7	60.0	74.3	62.7	65.3	72.6	63.9	86.1	84.9	74.9	71.7	65.2
Male	78.0	63.5	72.0	83.3	71.1	73.4	78.0	65.6	89.0	91.0	74.5	90.3	67.6
Female	62.5	38.0	51.7	65.6	53.3	57.1	65.8	61.7	83.9	78.3	75.1	51.5	62.6
Non-M.A.	72.6	50.5	69.0	79.9	64.3	76.3	71.7	89.1	89.6	88.4	85.7	80.1	64.5
Male	81.8	63.7	79.9	86.8	74.6	85.6	81.5	97.4	92.5	92.6	82.6	88.9	69.6
Female	63.7	43.0	60.1	72.1	52.8	66.3	58.6	81.4	87.4	83.2	87.2	73.5	58.3

^{1/} Including short course vocational

3. Employed labor force

3.1 Work status : Table F illustrated that almost half (about 41.4%) of the total employed person were employees. Of these member 4 out of 5 were employes of private sector, followed by own account workers (33.4%). The unpaid family workers and employer accounted for 22.6% and 2.5% of the total employed, while the percentage of members of producers' cooperatives was very small of about 0.1% 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 53.9% were employees, among these, mostly working in private sector (42.2%). Only 11.7% were government employees, followed by own account workers 27.8%. In non-municipal area, about 36.2% were own account workers, followed by employees (35.1%), among these, 27.5% working in private sector. For the proportion of unpaid family workers in municipal area

was rather low compared with non-municipal area (14.6% and 26.7% respectively).

Considering by region, it was found that the percentages of those employed in Bangkok, the Central and the South were employees, followed by own account workers. In contrast, the majority of employed persons in the North and the Northeast were own account workers.

3.2 Industry : (Table G) About 41.9% of the total employed persons worked in agricultural sector and about 58.1% in non-agricultural sector ; the highest proportions of the employed persons was in wholesale and retail trade (14.7%), followed by manufacturing (13.8%), construction (5.8%), accommodation and food service activities (5.6%), public administration (4.1%) and education (2.9%). The rest shared in the other industries.

Most employed persons (84.3%) in municipal area worked in non-agricultural sector, the principal activities were wholesale and retail trade (21.6%), followed by manufacturing (18.4%), accommodation and food service activities (10.0%). But most of those in non-municipal area worked in agricultural sector (55.2%).

Considering regional differentials, it showed that the majority of employed persons in the region were in non-agricultural sector, especially the Central (74.7%), the South (53.6%), the North (48.1%) and the Northeast (41.4%). It was clearly seen that the majority of employed persons in Bangkok were in non-agricultural sector (99.3%).

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	39,112.4	13,172.6	25,939.8	3,860.0	9,455.2	3,475.2	5,980.0	7,324.8	1,854.7	5,470.0	13,061.3	2,540.7	10,520.6	5,411.1	1,442.0	3,969.1
Employers	995.3	493.2	502.1	191.4	267.4	105.8	161.6	152.5	55.6	96.9	159.3	61.9	97.3	224.7	78.6	146.2
Government employees	3,516.7	1,539.0	1,977.7	349.2	800.0	332.7	467.4	701.7	262.1	439.6	1,178.2	392.9	785.3	487.6	202.1	285.5
Private employees	12,679.3	5,559.7	7,119.5	2,075.4	4,409.6	1,786.0	2,623.6	1,839.4	575.1	1,264.2	2,574.2	604.2	1,970.0	1,780.8	519.1	1,261.7
Own - account workers	13,052.9	3,655.9	9,397.1	940.3	2,534.8	845.3	1,689.5	2,569.3	591.2	1,978.1	5,165.0	860.8	4,304.2	1,843.7	418.4	1,425.3
Unpaid family workers	8,830.1	1,917.6	6,912.5	302.6	1,439.9	404.0	1,035.9	2,052.6	370.3	1,682.4	3,961.5	617.2	3,344.3	1,073.5	223.6	850.0
Members of Producers Cooperatives	38.2	7.2	31.0	1.2	3.7	1.6	2.1	9.3	0.4	8.9	23.2	3.8	19.5	0.8	0.3	0.5
	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	2.5	3.7	1.9	5.0	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.1	3.0	1.8	1.2	2.4	0.9	4.2	5.5	3.7
Government employees	9.0	11.7	7.6	9.1	8.5	9.6	7.8	9.6	14.1	8.0	9.0	15.5	7.5	9.0	14.0	7.2
Private employees	32.4	42.2	27.5	53.8	46.6	51.4	43.9	25.1	31.0	23.1	19.7	23.8	18.7	32.9	36.0	31.8
Own - account workers	33.4	27.8	36.2	24.4	26.8	24.3	28.3	35.1	31.9	36.2	39.5	33.9	40.9	34.1	29.0	35.9
Unpaid family workers	22.6	14.6	26.7	7.8	15.2	11.6	17.3	28.0	20.0	30.8	30.3	24.3	31.8	19.8	15.5	21.4
Members of Producers Cooperatives	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	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)															
Total	39,112.4	13,172.6	25,939.8	3,860.0	9,455.2	3,475.2	5,980.0	7,324.7	1,854.7	5,470.0	13,061.3	2,540.7	10,520.6	5,411.1	1,442.0	3,969.1
Agricultural	16,384.9	2,067.6	14,317.3	26.1	2,391.8	324.3	2,067.5	3,804.8	534.8	3,270.0	7,650.5	935.9	6,714.6	2,511.7	246.5	2,265.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16,384.9	2,067.6	14,317.3	26.1	2,391.8	324.3	2,067.5	3,804.8	534.8	3,270.0	7,650.5	935.9	6,714.6	2,511.7	246.5	2,265.3
Non-Agricultural	22,727.5	11,105.1	11,622.5	3,834.0	7,063.4	3,150.9	3,912.5	3,520.0	1,319.9	2,200.1	5,410.8	1,604.8	3,806.0	2,899.4	1,195.5	1,703.8
Mining and quarrying	60.8	25.5	35.3	3.3	14.5	7.9	6.6	17.7	4.1	13.6	14.1	5.3	8.8	11.3	5.1	6.3
Manufacturing	5,413.8	2,418.5	2,995.3	769.2	2,516.5	1,034.6	1,481.9	713.5	241.4	472.0	1,009.9	224.7	785.2	404.8	148.6	256.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	103.8	52.1	51.7	12.2	28.9	9.2	19.7	19.9	10.5	9.4	26.1	15.3	10.8	16.7	5.0	11.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	110.1	48.0	62.1	11.4	40.4	15.4	25.1	21.1	8.9	12.3	32.0	10.0	22.0	5.1	2.3	2.8
Construction	2,265.3	723.6	1,541.7	182.4	544.0	189.9	354.1	469.5	128.0	341.5	730.7	131.0	599.7	338.8	92.3	246.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,735.6	2,841.9	2,893.7	943.0	1,499.2	706.9	792.3	884.4	353.2	531.2	1,535.0	475.4	1,059.6	874.0	363.4	510.5
Transportation and storage	900.6	555.4	345.1	286.1	336.4	162.5	173.8	70.3	27.4	43.0	118.2	40.3	78.0	89.6	39.2	50.4
Accommodation and food service activities	2,180.5	1,314.2	866.3	444.1	614.8	331.5	283.3	330.6	158.6	172.0	401.6	176.8	224.9	389.5	203.3	186.2
Information and communication	192.9	151.2	41.7	107.1	40.7	22.2	18.5	16.4	7.2	9.2	21.1	9.5	11.6	7.6	5.2	2.4
Financial and insurance activities	432.5	299.6	132.9	160.7	109.7	62.1	47.6	62.8	26.9	35.9	56.5	28.2	28.3	42.8	21.8	21.1
Real estate activities	139.3	98.4	40.9	51.0	52.7	30.1	22.6	11.8	3.7	8.1	12.2	6.3	5.9	11.5	7.3	4.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	252.2	196.6	55.6	126.4	59.9	32.5	27.4	20.8	10.8	10.0	23.4	13.4	10.1	21.7	13.5	8.2
Administrative and support service activities	407.5	264.6	142.9	147.0	135.0	60.5	74.5	45.5	18.7	26.8	34.5	16.4	18.2	45.5	22.1	23.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,609.6	686.2	923.3	154.7	364.0	163.3	200.7	299.3	108.3	191.0	572.9	169.3	403.6	218.7	90.8	127.9
Education	1,129.5	521.0	608.6	124.4	239.0	102.9	136.1	233.6	90.9	142.7	357.7	134.2	223.4	174.8	68.5	106.3
Human health and social work activities	661.2	307.3	353.9	77.8	151.7	63.6	88.2	123.6	51.7	71.9	217.2	70.5	146.7	90.9	43.7	47.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	240.1	96.3	143.8	30.5	70.3	27.2	43.2	40.0	14.2	25.8	73.7	13.4	60.3	25.6	11.1	14.5
Other service activities	617.4	334.6	282.8	98.1	190.4	101.2	89.2	99.3	41.1	58.2	127.7	47.5	80.2	102.0	46.7	55.3
Activities of households as employers ; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	182.5	117.1	65.4	70.3	33.2	17.6	15.7	29.4	13.8	15.7	35.7	12.0	23.7	13.9	3.6	10.3
Activities of wxtraterritorial organizations and bodies	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	-	-	-	2.2	0.3	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	88.5	51.1	37.4	32.9	22.1	9.9	12.1	8.4	0.5	7.9	10.6	5.5	5.1	14.5	2.3	12.3

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																
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	100.0
Agricultural	41.9	15.7	55.2	0.7	25.3	9.3	34.6	51.9	28.8	59.8	58.6	36.8	63.8	46.4	17.1	57.1	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41.9	15.7	55.2	0.7	25.3	9.3	34.6	51.9	28.8	59.8	58.6	36.8	63.8	46.4	17.1	57.1	
Non-Agricultural	58.1	84.3	44.8	99.3	74.7	90.7	65.4	48.1	71.2	40.2	41.4	63.2	36.2	53.6	82.9	42.9	
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	
Manufacturing	13.8	18.4	11.6	19.9	26.6	29.8	24.8	9.7	13.0	8.6	7.7	8.8	7.5	7.5	10.3	6.5	
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	
Construction	5.8	5.5	5.9	4.7	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.9	6.2	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.2	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.7	21.6	11.2	24.4	15.9	20.3	13.3	12.1	19.0	9.7	11.8	18.7	10.1	16.2	25.2	12.9	
Transportation and storage	2.3	4.2	1.3	7.4	3.6	4.7	2.9	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.7	2.7	1.3	
Accommodation and food service activities	5.6	10.0	3.3	11.5	6.5	9.5	4.7	4.5	8.6	3.1	3.1	7.0	2.1	7.2	14.1	4.7	
Information and communication	0.5	1.2	0.2	2.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	
Financial and insurance activities	1.1	2.3	0.5	4.2	1.2	1.8	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.5	
Real estate activities	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	1.5	0.2	3.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	
Administrative and support service activities	1.0	2.0	0.6	3.8	1.4	1.7	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.6	
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.1	5.2	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.1	5.8	3.5	4.4	6.7	3.8	4.0	6.3	3.2	
Education	2.9	4.0	2.4	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.2	4.9	2.6	2.7	5.3	2.1	3.2	4.8	2.7	
Human health and social work activities	1.7	2.3	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.8	1.3	1.7	2.8	1.4	1.7	3.0	1.2	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	
Other service activities	1.6	2.5	1.1	2.5	2.0	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.2	1.4	
Activities of households as employers ; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Activities of wxtraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unknown	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	

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)																
Total	39,112.4	13,172.6	25,939.8	3,860.0	9,455.2	3,475.2	5,980.0	7,324.8	1,854.7	5,470.0	13,061.3	2,540.7	10,520.6	5,411.1	1,442.0	3,969.1	
Legislator, senior officials and manage	1,886.9	1,008.9	878.0	462.0	479.6	223.2	256.4	208.7	80.5	128.3	512.7	149.2	363.5	224.0	94.1	129.9	
Professionals	1,942.4	1,084.0	858.4	440.5	474.7	223.4	251.3	319.1	127.9	191.2	469.2	184.3	284.8	239.0	107.8	131.2	
Technicians and associate professionals	1,620.7	957.6	663.1	409.6	502.8	245.0	257.8	209.2	91.7	117.5	312.4	111.2	201.2	186.7	100.2	86.5	
Clerks	1,158.1	643.5	514.6	278.5	357.2	153.1	204.1	178.8	71.7	107.1	222.2	83.7	138.5	121.4	56.5	64.9	
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	6,432.3	3,332.6	3,099.7	1,037.4	1,753.3	846.7	906.5	1,027.5	436.8	590.7	1,583.4	547.2	1,036.3	1,030.7	464.4	566.2	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	15,431.2	1,944.7	13,486.5	29.7	2,054.6	283.9	1,770.7	3,550.5	491.6	3,058.8	7,420.0	903.8	6,516.2	2,376.4	235.6	2,140.8	
Craftsmen and related trades workers	4,036.5	1,592.2	2,444.3	425.9	1,238.3	490.5	747.8	777.6	256.5	521.1	1,061.8	232.3	829.5	532.8	187.0	345.8	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,005.1	1,370.3	1,634.7	458.7	1,393.1	586.6	806.5	347.9	110.3	237.6	605.1	140.9	464.2	200.3	73.8	126.5	
Elementary occupations	3,438.7	1,134.7	2,304.0	295.3	1,097.6	350.1	747.5	694.7	187.0	507.6	865.5	183.0	682.5	485.6	119.2	366.4	
Workers not classifiable by occupation	160.6	104.2	56.4	22.4	104.1	72.6	31.5	10.8	0.7	10.1	9.0	5.2	3.9	14.2	3.3	10.9	
	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	
Legislator, senior officials and manage	4.8	7.7	3.4	12.0	5.1	6.4	4.3	2.9	4.3	2.3	3.9	5.9	3.5	4.1	6.5	3.3	
Professionals	5.0	8.2	3.3	11.4	5.0	6.4	4.2	4.4	6.9	3.5	3.6	7.3	2.7	4.4	7.5	3.3	
Technicians and associate professionals	4.1	7.3	2.6	10.6	5.3	7.1	4.3	2.9	4.9	2.2	2.4	4.4	1.9	3.5	7.0	2.2	
Clerks	3.0	4.9	2.0	7.2	3.8	4.4	3.4	2.4	3.9	2.0	1.7	3.3	1.3	2.2	3.9	1.6	
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	16.5	25.3	12.0	26.9	18.5	24.4	15.2	14.0	23.6	10.8	12.1	21.5	9.9	19.1	32.2	14.3	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	39.5	14.8	52.0	0.8	21.7	8.2	29.6	48.5	26.5	55.9	56.8	35.6	61.9	43.9	16.3	53.9	
Craftsmen and related trades workers	10.3	12.1	9.4	11.0	13.1	14.1	12.5	10.6	13.8	9.5	8.1	9.1	7.9	9.9	13.0	8.7	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.7	10.4	6.3	11.9	14.7	16.9	13.5	4.8	6.0	4.3	4.6	5.5	4.4	3.7	5.1	3.2	
Elementary occupations	8.8	8.6	8.9	7.7	11.6	10.1	12.5	9.5	10.1	9.3	6.6	7.2	6.5	9.0	8.3	9.2	
Workers not classifiable by occupation	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.1	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	

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)																
Total	39,112.4	13,172.6	25,939.8	3,860.0	9,455.2	3,475.2	5,980.0	7,324.8	1,854.7	5,470.0	13,061.3	2,540.7	10,520.6	5,411.1	1,442.0	3,969.1
None	1,245.3	329.2	916.1	60.7	327.7	127.1	200.6	553.2	78.8	474.4	123.4	23.0	100.4	180.4	39.6	140.9
Less than Elementary	8,798.9	2,019.3	6,779.6	345.0	1,838.7	495.8	1,342.9	2,034.0	439.6	1,594.4	3,639.9	556.3	3,083.7	941.3	182.6	758.7
Elementary	9,806.4	2,645.4	7,161.0	680.2	2,148.2	721.3	1,426.9	1,594.6	338.1	1,256.5	3,812.8	593.6	3,219.2	1,570.6	312.3	1,258.4
Lower Secondary	6,502.7	2,088.9	4,413.8	527.6	1,778.6	646.5	1,132.2	1,148.9	270.6	878.3	2,140.1	404.1	1,736.0	907.5	240.2	667.4
Upper Secondary Level	5,836.0	2,186.5	3,649.6	605.2	1,500.4	603.4	897.0	966.9	298.5	668.4	1,915.4	430.7	1,484.7	848.1	248.6	599.5
General/Academic	4,578.8	1,598.4	2,980.4	396.8	1,108.4	441.5	666.9	764.2	222.8	541.4	1,644.8	352.3	1,292.5	664.6	185.0	479.6
Vocational	1,239.4	582.6	656.8	208.4	387.5	159.9	227.6	201.9	75.1	126.8	260.5	76.5	184.1	181.0	62.7	118.3
Teacher Training	17.8	5.5	12.4	-	4.4	2.0	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	10.2	2.0	8.2	2.5	1.0	1.5
Higher Level	6,707.9	3,790.9	2,917.0	1,610.1	1,771.0	836.5	934.5	1,012.8	421.5	591.3	1,414.0	529.8	884.2	899.9	393.0	506.9
Academic	3,974.2	2,552.8	1,421.4	1,306.9	1,008.4	504.1	504.3	534.2	250.5	283.8	654.3	271.6	382.7	470.3	219.7	250.6
Higher Technical Education	2,016.6	916.2	1,100.4	233.6	614.8	267.9	347.0	332.8	117.4	215.4	522.2	172.0	350.2	313.2	125.3	187.8
Teacher Training	717.1	321.9	395.2	69.6	147.8	64.6	83.2	145.8	53.6	92.2	237.5	86.1	151.4	116.4	48.0	68.4
Others ^{1/}	30.2	11.2	19.0	-	12.1	4.4	7.7	10.3	6.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	-	7.8	0.5	7.3
Unknown	185.1	101.4	83.7	31.3	78.6	40.2	38.3	4.0	1.2	2.8	15.8	3.3	12.5	55.5	25.3	30.2
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
None	3.2	2.5	3.5	1.6	3.5	3.7	3.4	7.6	4.3	8.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	3.3	2.7	3.6
Less than Elementary	22.5	15.3	26.1	8.9	19.5	14.3	22.5	27.8	23.7	29.2	27.9	21.9	29.3	17.4	12.7	19.1
Elementary	25.1	20.1	27.6	17.6	22.7	20.8	23.9	21.8	18.2	23.0	29.2	23.4	30.6	29.0	21.7	31.7
Lower Secondary	16.6	15.9	17.0	13.7	18.8	18.6	18.9	15.7	14.6	16.1	16.4	15.9	16.5	16.8	16.7	16.8
Upper Secondary Level	14.9	16.6	14.1	15.7	15.9	17.4	15.0	13.2	16.1	12.2	14.7	17.0	14.1	15.7	17.2	15.1
General/Academic	11.7	12.1	11.5	10.3	11.7	12.7	11.2	10.4	12.0	9.9	12.6	13.9	12.3	12.3	12.8	12.1
Vocational	3.2	4.4	2.5	5.4	4.1	4.6	3.8	2.8	4.1	2.3	2.0	3.0	1.8	3.4	4.4	3.0
Teacher Training	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Higher Level	17.2	28.8	11.3	41.7	18.7	24.1	15.6	13.8	22.7	10.8	10.8	20.9	8.4	16.6	27.3	12.8
Academic	10.2	19.4	5.5	33.9	10.7	14.5	8.4	7.3	13.5	5.2	5.0	10.7	3.6	8.7	15.2	6.3
Higher Technical Education	5.2	7.0	4.2	6.1	6.5	7.7	5.8	4.5	6.3	3.9	4.0	6.8	3.3	5.8	8.7	4.7
Teacher Training	1.8	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.9	1.7	1.8	3.4	1.4	2.2	3.3	1.7
Others ^{1/}	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.2
Unknown	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.8	0.8

^{1/} Including short course vocational

3.3 Occupation : the distribution of employed persons by occupation (table H), showed that skilled agricultural and fishery workers constituted the bulk of the employed labor force (39.5%). The occupation group with the next largest number of workers was service workers and shop and market sales workers which accounted for 16.5%, craftsmen and related trades workers about 10.3% and elementary occupations workers 8.8% 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 25.3% of the total employed were service workers and shop and market sales workers, 14.8% were skilled agricultural and fishery workers, 12.1% were craftsmen and related trades workers, 10.4% 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 52.0%, followed by service workers and shop and market sales workers 12.0% and craftsmen and related trades workers 9.4%.

In almost region, the occupational patterns were not very different. That was the principal occupation was agricultural occupation, especially in the Northeast, comprised 56.8%, the next was the North (48.5%), the South (43.9%) and the Central (21.7%). But in Bangkok, service workers and shop and market sales workers constituted

about 26.9% of the total employed, followed by legislator, senior officials and manage were 12.0%, around 11.9% were plant and machine operators, professionals were 11.4%, craftsmen and related trade workers were 11.0%, technicians and associate professionals were 10.6% and elementary occupation workers were 7.7% 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, (50.8% ; only some elementary level or no education), while those of 31.5% were with secondary level, 17.2% 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 (61.3% and 42.4% respectively). In municipal area, 37.9% of employed persons held some elementary level or no education , 32.5% secondary level and 28.8% with higher level, whereas the corresponding educational level for employed persons in non-municipal area were 57.2%, 31.1% and 11.3% respectively.

The majority of employed persons in every region were with some elementary level or no education, especially in the Northeast (about 58.0%), followed by the North (57.2%), the South (49.7%) and the Central (45.7%). It was observed that there were relatively high number of employed people with secondary and higher levels in the Central (34.7% and 18.7%) and the South (32.5% and 16.6%)

In Bangkok, most of employed persons completed higher than elementary education (71.1%), especially there was the highest rate of those with higher level of education (41.7%).

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 3 : JULY - SEPTEMBER 2013

(Percentage)		
Labor force	Actively looking for work	Total available for work
Current labor force	0.2	0.8
Total labor force	0.2	0.8

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% 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 15-24 years or those who just entered in the labor force. Of these the population aged 15-29 years (include males and females) had very high rates of unemployment, especially the population aged 15-19 years had the highest rates (3.7%). 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)

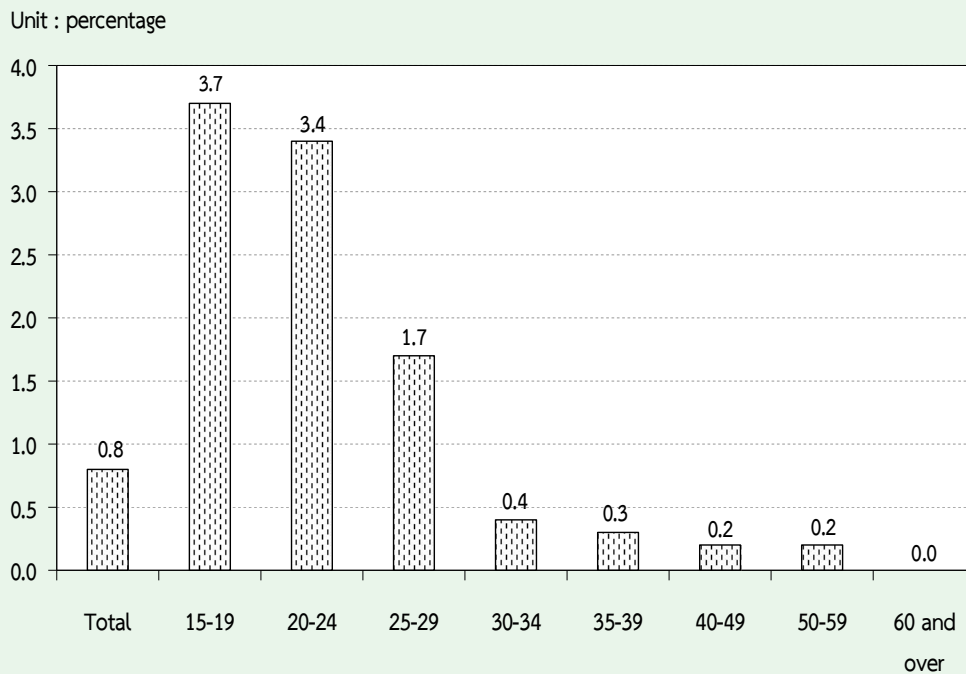


TABLE K UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE GROUP, SEX, REGION AND AREA

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.
Total	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.1
15-19	3.7	4.8	3.3	2.5	4.3	5.3	3.8	1.6	3.0	1.3	3.5	4.7	3.2	5.7	8.5	4.9
20-24	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.0	5.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	4.3	4.4	4.3
25-29	1.7	2.3	1.4	3.0	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	2.3	0.9	2.5	3.7	2.1
30-34	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.6
35-39	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.1
40-49	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
50-59	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
60 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1
Male	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.9
15-19	3.4	4.7	3.0	2.8	4.9	5.8	4.5	1.0	3.1	0.5	3.1	5.0	2.7	4.6	5.7	4.3
20-24	2.6	3.3	2.3	1.7	3.7	4.3	3.4	2.4	4.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.7	3.6	2.5
25-29	1.7	2.5	1.4	2.4	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.0	3.1	1.7	1.6	3.3	1.1	2.4	3.8	1.9
30-34	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-	0.9	1.0	0.9
35-39	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	-	0.4	1.3	-
40-49	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
50-59	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
60 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.3
15-19	4.3	5.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	4.5	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.8	4.5	4.0	4.6	9.1	14.8	7.1
20-24	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.4	3.3	4.9	3.9	6.1	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.7	7.0	5.5	7.5
25-29	1.6	2.1	1.3	3.5	1.9	1.7	2.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.8	3.5	2.5
30-34	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	-	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2
35-39	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1
40-49	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	-	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
50-59	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	-	0.2	0.4	0.2
60 and over	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.2

Considered unemployment rate by sex, it was found that, unemployment rate of male and female (0.8%). The unemployment rate in municipal area was 0.9% and non-municipal area was 0.7%. Similar pattern appeared in most regions, the highest rates of unemployment in the South with 1.2%, follow by Bangkok and the Central with 0.8%, the North with 0.7%, and the Northeast with 0.6%.

Considering on levels of educational attainment of the unemployed persons (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

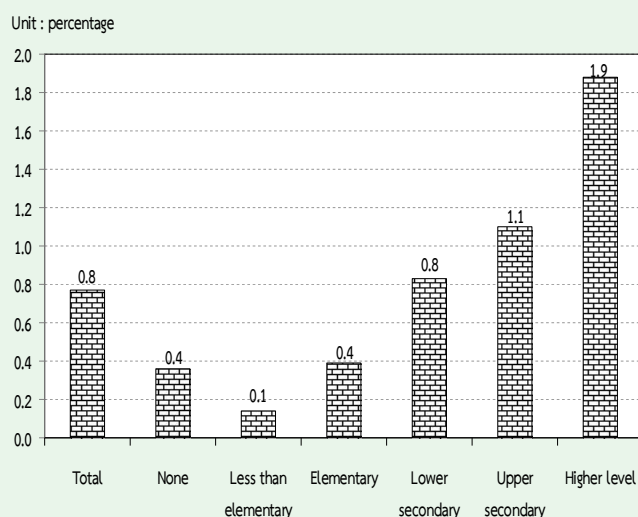


TABLE L UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SEX AND AREA

(Percentage)

Area and sex	Level of educational attainment											
	Total	None	Less than elementary	Elementary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary level			Higher level		Others ^{1/}	
						General/academic	Vocational	Teacher training	Academic	Higher technical education	Teacher training	and unknown
Total	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.5	10.7	2.0	1.9	1.1	0.6
Male	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.6	19.8	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.0
Female	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.3	-	2.4	1.9	1.2	-
M.A.	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	4.5	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.0
Male	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	8.0	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.8
Female	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.5	-	1.5	1.0	0.5	-
Non-M.A.	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.9	13.2	3.0	2.4	1.4	-
Male	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.8	24.8	2.1	2.2	0.7	-
Female	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.1	-	3.8	2.7	1.7	-

^{1/} Including short course vocational

5. Characteristics of the unemployed labor force

Table M illustrates that the unemployed persons were largely males, (55.2%) whereas the corresponding percentage for females was 44.8%. The percentage of unemployed male were

about 56.5% and 54.3% of the total unemployed in municipal area and non-municipal area respectively which was higher than the female (43.5% and 45.7% 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 ^{1/} and unknown	
						General/academic	Vocational	Teacher training	Academic	Higher technical education		Teacher training
Number ('000)												
Total	305.6	4.5	12.7	38.8	54.5	44.9	18.4	2.1	82.1	38.6	7.9	1.0
Male	168.6	1.2	7.4	27.2	37.6	26.5	12.4	2.1	29.4	21.7	2.0	1.0
Female	137.0	3.3	5.3	11.5	16.9	18.5	6.0	-	52.7	16.9	5.9	-
Municipal areas	117.9	2.6	2.9	13.9	21.3	19.1	5.7	0.3	37.6	11.2	2.2	1.0
Male	66.6	0.3	0.5	10.1	14.1	11.4	4.6	0.3	16.2	7.1	1.1	1.0
Female	51.2	2.3	2.4	3.9	7.2	7.7	1.2	-	21.4	4.1	1.1	-
Non-municipal areas	187.7	1.9	9.8	24.9	33.2	25.8	12.7	1.9	44.6	27.4	5.7	-
Male	102.0	0.9	6.9	17.2	23.5	15.1	7.9	1.9	13.2	14.6	0.9	-
Female	85.7	1.0	2.9	7.7	9.7	10.8	4.8	-	31.4	12.8	4.8	-
Percentage												
Total	100.0	1.5	4.2	12.7	17.8	14.7	6.0	0.7	26.9	12.6	2.6	0.3
Male	100.0	0.7	4.4	16.2	22.3	15.7	7.4	1.3	17.5	12.9	1.2	0.6
Female	100.0	2.4	3.9	8.4	12.3	13.5	4.3	-	38.5	12.3	4.3	-
Municipal areas	100.0	2.2	2.5	11.8	18.1	16.2	4.9	0.2	31.9	9.5	1.9	0.9
Male	100.0	0.5	0.7	15.1	21.2	17.1	6.9	0.4	24.4	10.6	1.7	1.6
Female	100.0	4.5	4.8	7.5	14.0	15.0	2.2	-	41.7	8.1	2.2	-
Non-municipal areas	100.0	1.0	5.2	13.2	17.7	13.8	6.7	1.0	23.7	14.6	3.0	-
Male	100.0	0.9	6.8	16.8	23.0	14.8	7.7	1.8	12.9	14.4	0.9	-
Female	100.0	1.2	3.4	9.0	11.3	12.6	5.6	-	36.6	14.9	5.6	-

^{1/} Including short course vocational

The majority of the unemployed persons (61.4%) were in non-municipal area because these area constituted a larger part of the total labor force. About 60.5% of the total unemployed males were in non-

municipal area while it was 62.6% 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 18.4% of the total unemployed, those with the higher level, i.e. secondary and higher level were about 42.1% and 39.2% respectively. Non-municipal area accounted higher than Municipal area for some elementary and no education (19.4% compared with 16.5%). While municipal area accounted higher proportion than non-municipal area for higher level (43.3% compared with 41.3%).

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 28.9% of the employed persons worked 50 hours or more per week. About 55.0% of employed persons worked 35-49 hours per week. On the other hand, about 83.9% of employed person worked 35 hours or more per week and they might be classified as fully employed. About 15.6%, 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 0.5%.

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)
Total	39,112.4	100.0	535.8	1.4
0 hour	206.0	0.5	25.6	12.4
1 - 9 hours	291.7	0.8	32.4	11.1
10 - 19 hours	1,033.6	2.6	70.8	6.9
20 - 29 hours	2,865.3	7.3	128.8	4.5
30 - 34 hours	1,904.6	4.9	69.9	3.7
35 - 39 hours	4,506.5	11.5	81.9	1.8
40 - 49 hours	16,993.8	43.5	99.3	0.6
50 hours and over	11,310.8	28.9	27.1	0.2

The percentage of employed persons who were available for additional work, which is also an indicator for under-employment, accounted for about 1.4%. Of the employed persons who worked less than 35 hours per week, 3.6% 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 49.9% of 16.2 million employees had monthly wages or salaries of 5,501-10,000 Baht, around 33.3% had over 10,000 Baht per month, 13.2% had 2,501-5,500 Baht and about 2.7% 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 7.6% of employees in municipal area received monthly wages or salaries, below 5,501 Baht whereas the corresponding figure in non-municipal area was 22.4%. Around 91.0% of employees in municipal area earned more than 5,500 Baht compared with 77.0% in non-municipal area. Moreover, about 46.6% of employees in municipal area earned more than 10,000 Baht a month, while the percentages in non-municipal area was only 22.9%.

FIGURE 7 PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES BY WAGE OR SALARY / MONTH

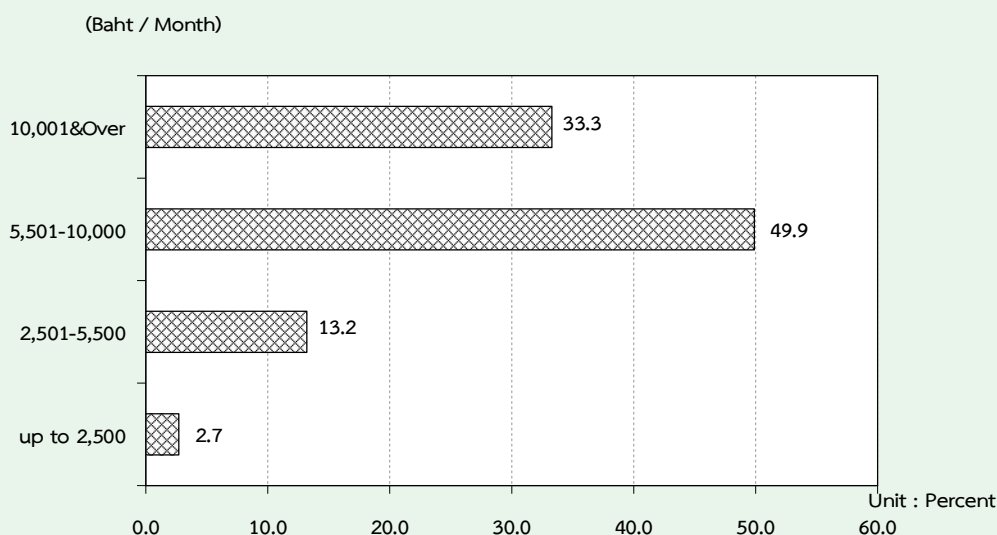


TABLE O NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES BY WAGE/SALARY, SEX AND AREA

Monthly wage/ Salary level (Baht)	Whole kingdom			Municipal areas			Non- municipal areas		
	Total	Government sector	Private sector	Total	Government sector	Private sector	Total	Government sector	Private sector
	Number ('000)								
Total	16,195.9	3,516.7	12,679.3	7,098.8	1,539.0	5,559.7	9,097.2	1,977.7	7,119.5
Up to 2,500	430.8	28.5	402.4	79.8	7.3	72.6	351.0	21.2	329.8
2,501-5,500	2,144.3	271.4	1,872.9	459.4	50.7	408.7	1,684.9	220.6	1,464.3
5,501-10,000	8,073.5	1,127.8	6,945.7	3,149.2	365.3	2,783.9	4,924.3	762.5	4,161.8
10,001 & Over	5,388.7	2,051.6	3,337.1	3,308.8	1,094.9	2,213.9	2,079.9	956.7	1,123.2
Unknown	158.7	37.5	121.2	101.5	20.8	80.7	57.1	16.6	40.5
Male	8,962.3	1,819.5	7,142.8	3,765.6	786.2	2,979.4	5,196.7	1,033.3	4,163.4
Up to 2,500	201.2	8.6	192.6	39.0	1.8	37.2	162.2	6.8	155.4
2,501-5,500	1,100.1	157.7	942.4	215.6	28.8	186.8	884.5	128.9	755.6
5,501-10,000	4,612.2	642.1	3,970.0	1,648.7	203.5	1,445.2	2,963.5	438.7	2,524.8
10,001 & Over	2,966.6	994.7	1,971.9	1,810.1	542.4	1,267.7	1,156.5	452.3	704.2
Unknown	82.2	16.3	65.9	52.2	9.8	42.5	30.0	6.6	23.4
Female	7,233.6	1,697.2	5,536.4	3,333.1	752.8	2,580.3	3,900.5	944.4	2,956.1
Up to 2,500	229.6	19.9	209.8	40.8	5.5	35.4	188.8	14.4	174.4
2,501-5,500	1,044.2	113.6	930.5	243.8	21.9	221.9	800.4	91.7	708.7
5,501-10,000	3,461.3	485.6	2,975.7	1,500.5	161.8	1,338.7	1,960.8	323.8	1,637.0
10,001 & Over	2,422.1	1,057.0	1,365.1	1,498.7	552.5	946.2	923.4	504.5	419.0
Unknown	76.5	21.1	55.3	49.3	11.1	38.2	27.1	10.0	17.1
	Percentage								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Up to 2,500	2.7	0.8	3.2	1.1	0.5	1.3	3.9	1.1	4.6
2,501-5,500	13.2	7.7	14.8	6.5	3.3	7.4	18.5	11.2	20.6
5,501-10,000	49.9	32.1	54.8	44.4	23.7	50.1	54.1	38.6	58.5
10,001 & Over	33.3	58.3	26.3	46.6	71.1	39.8	22.9	48.4	15.8
Unknown	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.6
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Up to 2,500	2.3	0.5	2.7	1.0	0.2	1.3	3.1	0.7	3.7
2,501-5,500	12.3	8.7	13.2	5.7	3.7	6.3	17.0	12.5	18.2
5,501-10,000	51.5	35.3	55.6	43.8	25.9	48.5	57.0	42.5	60.6
10,001 & Over	33.1	54.7	27.6	48.1	69.0	42.6	22.3	43.8	16.9
Unknown	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Up to 2,500	3.2	1.2	3.8	1.2	0.7	1.4	4.8	1.5	5.9
2,501-5,500	14.4	6.7	16.8	7.3	2.9	8.6	20.5	9.7	24.0
5,501-10,000	47.9	28.6	53.8	45.0	21.5	51.9	50.3	34.3	55.4
10,001 & Over	33.5	62.3	24.7	45.0	73.4	36.7	23.7	53.4	14.2
Unknown	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.6

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 18.0% of the private employees earned less than 5,501 Baht a month as compared with 8.5% of the government employees. On the other hand, the government employees who received over 5,500 Baht per month accounted for about 90.4% of the total

government employees while the private employees only accounted for 81.1%.

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
Total	4,358.0	61.0	1,710.0	2,027.3	1,078.4	55.4	575.1	471.3
		(1.4)	(39.2)	(46.5)	(24.7)	(1.3)	(13.2)	(10.8)
Male	2,315.9	37.9	882.7	1,091.3	495.2	26.4	352.7	244.9
		(1.6)	(38.1)	(47.1)	(21.4)	(1.1)	(15.2)	(10.6)
Female	2,042.1	23.1	827.2	936.0	583.2	29.0	222.4	226.4
		(1.1)	(40.5)	(45.8)	(28.6)	(1.4)	(10.9)	(11.1)
Private sector	3,311.2	47.3	1,521.9	1,251.8	1,051.1	49.8	412.9	437.5
		(1.4)	(46.0)	(37.8)	(31.7)	(1.5)	(12.5)	(13.2)
Male	1,780.1	28.5	808.5	680.8	490.1	23.2	252.6	224.3
		(1.6)	(45.4)	(38.2)	(27.5)	(1.3)	(14.2)	(12.6)
Female	1,531.1	18.9	713.3	571.0	561.0	26.6	160.3	213.2
		(1.2)	(46.6)	(37.3)	(36.6)	(1.7)	(10.5)	(13.9)
Government sector	1,046.9	13.7	188.1	775.6	27.4	5.6	162.2	33.8
		(1.3)	(18.0)	(74.1)	(2.6)	(0.5)	(15.5)	(3.2)
Male	535.8	9.4	74.2	410.6	5.1	3.2	100.1	20.6
		(1.8)	(13.8)	(76.6)	(1.0)	(0.6)	(18.7)	(3.8)
Female	511.1	4.3	113.9	365.0	22.3	2.4	62.1	13.2
		(0.8)	(22.3)	(71.4)	(4.4)	(0.5)	(12.1)	(2.6)

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 ^{1/}						
		Bonus	Overtime	Other cash	Food	Clothing	Housing	Others
Private sector								
Municipal areas	1,531.8	22.7	683.8	590.0	476.8	33.4	218.2	164.1
		(1.5)	(44.6)	(38.5)	(31.1)	(2.2)	(14.2)	(10.7)
Male	800.6	11.5	379.5	320.2	207.6	14.2	104.6	85.3
		(1.4)	(47.4)	(40.0)	(25.9)	(1.8)	(13.1)	(10.7)
Female	731.2	11.2	304.3	269.9	269.2	19.1	113.7	78.7
		(1.5)	(41.6)	(36.9)	(36.8)	(2.6)	(15.5)	(10.8)
Non-municipal areas	1,779.4	24.6	838.1	661.8	574.3	16.4	194.7	273.5
		(1.4)	(47.1)	(37.2)	(32.3)	(0.9)	(10.9)	(15.4)
Male	979.5	17.0	429.0	360.6	282.5	9.0	148.0	138.9
		(1.7)	(43.8)	(36.8)	(28.8)	(0.9)	(15.1)	(14.2)
Female	799.9	7.7	409.0	301.2	291.7	7.5	46.7	134.5
		(1.0)	(51.1)	(37.7)	(36.5)	(0.9)	(5.8)	(16.8)
Government sector								
Municipal areas	491.3	6.4	89.7	359.9	9.7	2.5	99.5	15.9
		(1.3)	(18.3)	(73.3)	(2.0)	(0.5)	(20.3)	(3.2)
Male	252.7	4.0	34.6	189.2	1.9	1.4	64.7	10.4
		(1.6)	(13.7)	(74.8)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(25.6)	(4.1)
Female	238.6	2.4	55.1	170.8	7.8	1.2	34.8	5.5
		(1.0)	(23.1)	(71.6)	(3.3)	(0.5)	(14.6)	(2.3)
Non-municipal areas	555.6	7.3	98.4	415.6	17.7	3.1	62.7	17.9
		(1.3)	(17.7)	(74.8)	(3.2)	(0.6)	(11.3)	(3.2)
Male	283.1	5.4	39.6	221.4	3.2	1.8	35.5	10.2
		(1.9)	(14.0)	(78.2)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(12.5)	(3.6)
Female	828.1	9.1	157.2	609.8	32.1	4.3	90.0	25.5
		(1.1)	(19.0)	(73.6)	(3.9)	(0.5)	(10.9)	(3.1)

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

Certain types of supplementary benefits such as overtime, food supplies, clothing and bonus 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 other cash, housing, clothing and bonus than those in non-municipal area (about 38.5%, 14.2%, 2.2% and 1.5% respectively).

The private employees in non-municipal area received more supplementary benefits such as overtime and food supplies than those in municipal area or (about 47.1% and 32.3% respectively). The government employees in municipal area received more supplementary benefits such as housing and overtime than those in non-municipal area (about 20.3% and 18.3% 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 74.8%, 3.2% and 0.6% respectively.