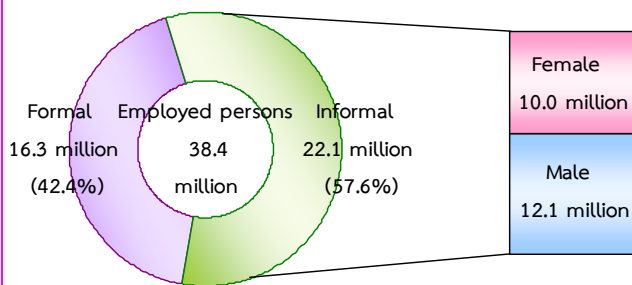
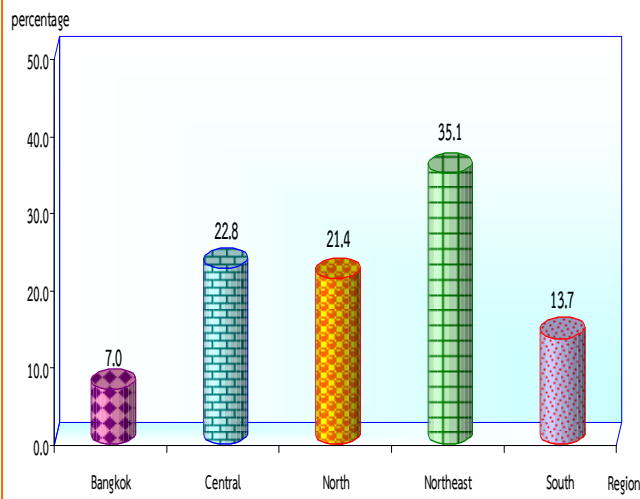


## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

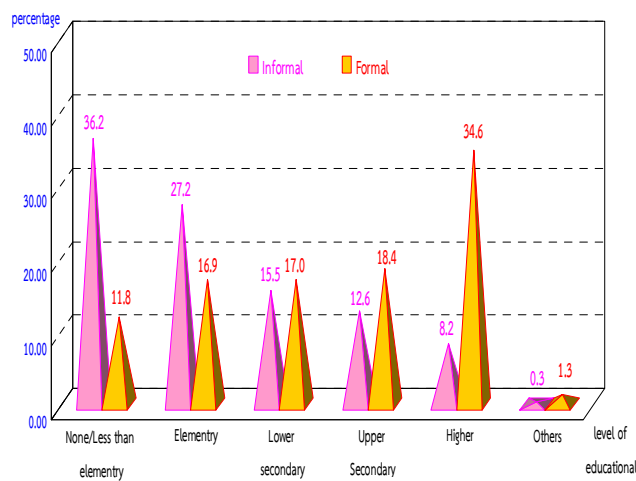
**Figure 1 Number of informal employment by sex in 2014**



**Figure 2 Percentage of informal employment by region in 2014**



**Figure 3 Comparison percentage of formal and informal employment by level of educational attainment in 2014**



Informal employment refers to employed persons who are not protected or have no social security from work. The survey results in 2014 are summarized as follows.

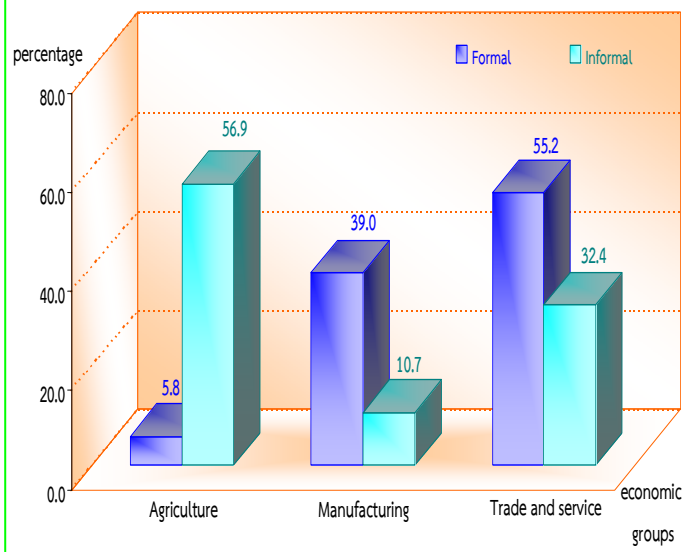
### 1. Number of informal employment

The survey results in 2014, it was found that the total number of employed persons was 38.4 million persons. The number of employed persons who are not protected or have no social security from work or informal employment was about 22.1 million or 57.6%, while formal employment was about 16.3 million or 42.4%. Considering informal employment by sex, it was found that the numbers of male and female were not much different, that is, 12.1 million or 54.8% and 10.0 million or 45.2%, respectively. Considering by region, informal employment worked in the Northeast was the highest (35.1%), followed by the Central (22.8%), the North (21.4%), the South (13.7%) and Bangkok (7.0%).

### 2. Level of educational attainment of informal employment

The distribution of informal employment by level of educational attainment illustrated that the majority (about 14.0 million or 63.4%) had low level of education, followed by secondary level 6.2 million or 28.1% and 1.8 million or 8.2% in higher level. It should be noticed that the majority of informal employment completed at only low level. Hence, relevant agencies should be encouraged to support the education of informal employment to improve and elevate the status of workers for the better.

Figure 4 Comparison of formal and informal by economic groups in 2014



### 3. The economic activity of informal employment

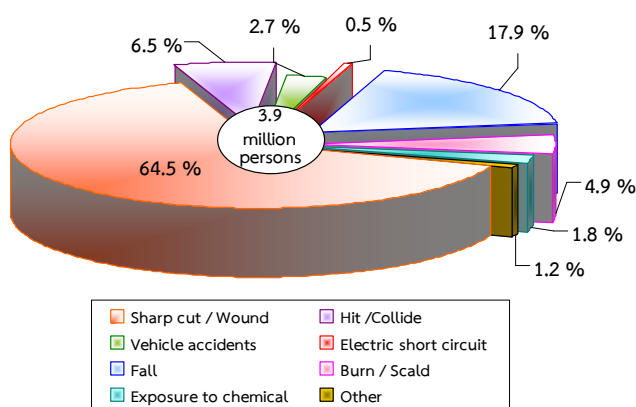
When considering about the economic activities of informal employment, it was found that more than half of informal employed persons worked in agriculture sector (about 12.6 million or 56.9%), followed by trade and service sector (32.4%) and manufacturing sector (10.7%).

### 4. Get hurt or accident from work

In 2014, about 3.9 million of informal employed persons had ever get hurt or accident from work. The majority of informal employed persons got hurt or accident from being sharp cut or wound (64.5%), followed by falls (17.9%), hit or collide (6.5%), burn (4.9%), vehicle accidents (2.7%), exposure to harmful chemicals (1.8%) and electric short circuit (1.2%).

Considering informal employment who got hurt or accident from work in 2014, it was found that the average number was 10,760 persons per day which decreased from last year (11,100 persons). Since this amount was quite high, therefore, employers should pay more attention and safety for informal employment.

Figure 5 Percentage of informal employment by get hurt or accident from work in 2014



### 5. Problems of informal employment

The survey result about problems of informal employment can be classified into 3 dimensions. First, problem at work, the most problem was allowance (52.6%), followed by hard work (20.2%), non-continuous work (15.5%) and the rest were others.

Second, problems in the work environment, the most problem was working condition (body of work that is not healthy for a long time, causing inflammation and malfunction of various organs in the body), 39.5%, followed by smoke (25.6%), inadequate light (15.0%) and the rest were others.

Figure 6 Percentage of informal employment by problem (problem at work, work environment, unsafe work) in 2014

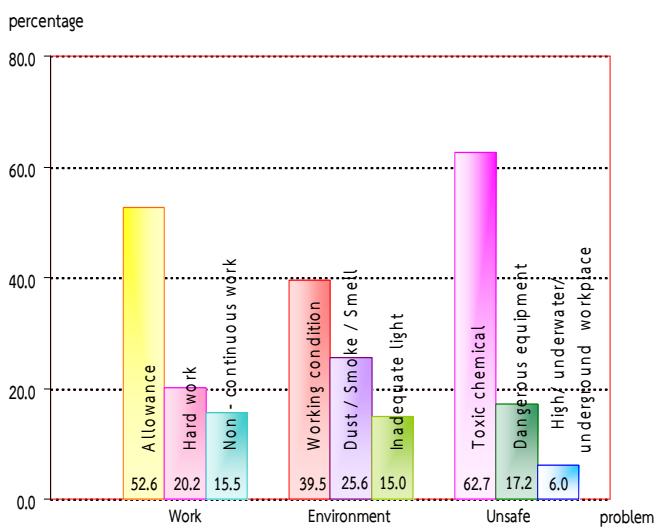
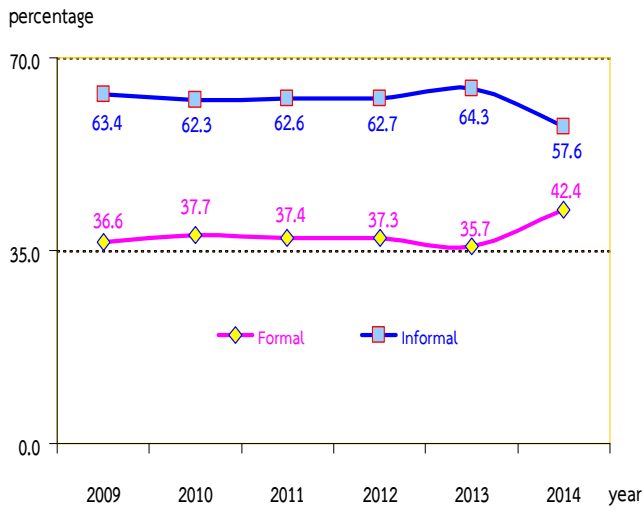


Figure 7 Comparison percentage of formal and informal employment in 2009-2014

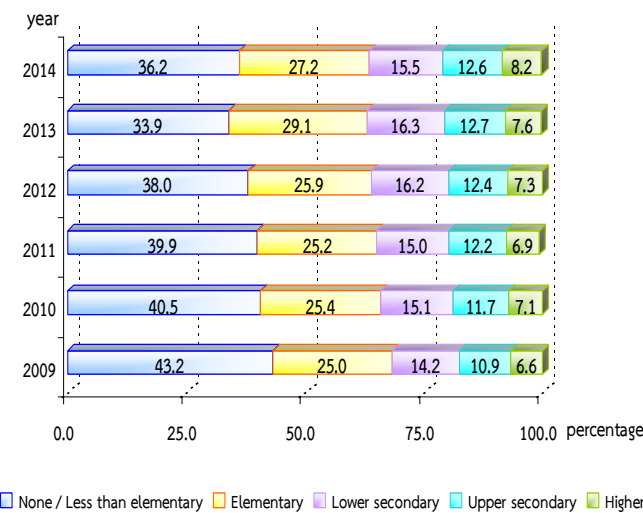


Finally, problem of unsafe work, the most problem was exposure to toxic chemical (62.7%), followed by dangerous equipment (17.2%) and high/underwater/underground workplace (6.0%).

### 6. Comparison the share of informal employment in 2009 - 2014

When comparison the share of informal employment in 2009 – 2014, it was found that the proportion of informal employment has maintained a constant rate. In 2010 – 2013, the proportion of informal employment increased from 62.3% in 2010 to 64.3% in 2013, while decreased by 57.6% in 2014.

Figure 8 Comparison percentage of informal employment by level of educational attainment in 2009-2014



For level of educational attainment of informal employment during the past 6 years, it was found that the majority of informal employed persons had low educational level (lower elementary and none), followed by elementary, lower secondary level, upper secondary level and higher level, respectively.

Figure 9 Comparison percentage of informal employment by agriculture and non-agriculture sector in 2009-2014



Furthermore, it is noteworthy that in 2009-2014, the proportion of informal employment with at least elementary level has steadily increased though relatively slow rate. In contrast, the proportions of those with elementary and none tend to decline. In sum, during the last 6 years, the educational level of informal employment is relatively low.

Considering by sectors, namely, agriculture and non-agriculture the data since 2009 to 2014 showed that the proportion of informal employment in agriculture sector was approximately 37.5% to 43.1% and non-agriculture sector was about 56.9% to 62.5%.