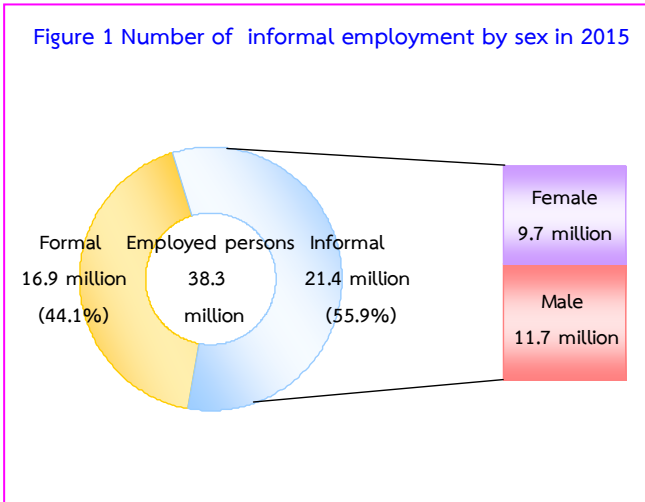


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Figure 1 Number of informal employment by sex in 2015

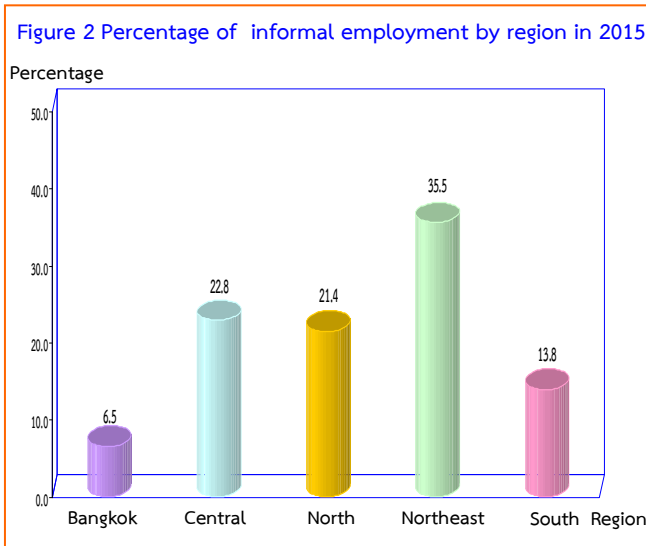


Informal employment refers to employed persons who are not protected or have no social security from work. The survey results in 2015 are summarized as follows.

1. Number of informal employment

The survey results in 2015, it was found that the total number of employed persons was 38.3 million persons. The number of employed persons who are not protected or have no social security from work or informal employment was about 21.4 million or 55.9%, while formal employment was about 16.9 million or 44.1%. Considering informal employment by sex, it was found that the numbers of male and female were not much different, that is, 11.7 million or 54.7% and 9.7 million or 45.3%, respectively. Considering by region, informal employment worked in the Northeast was the highest (35.5%), followed by the Central (22.8%), the North (21.4%), the South (13.8%) and Bangkok (6.5%).

Figure 2 Percentage of informal employment by region in 2015



2. Level of educational attainment of informal employment

The distribution of informal employment by level of educational attainment illustrated that the majority (about 13.4 million or 62.5%) had low level of education, followed by secondary level 6.1 million or 28.4% and 1.8 million or 8.6% 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 3 Comparison percentage of formal and informal employment by level of educational attainment in 2015

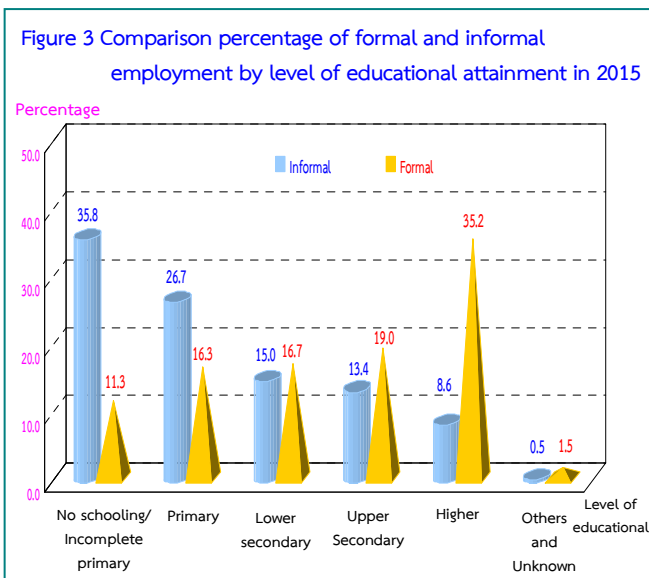
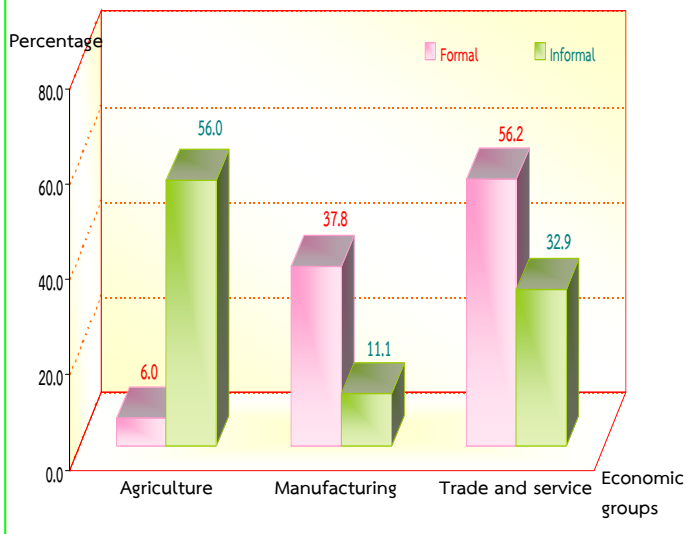


Figure 4 Comparison of formal and informal by economic groups in 2015



3. The economic activity of informal employment

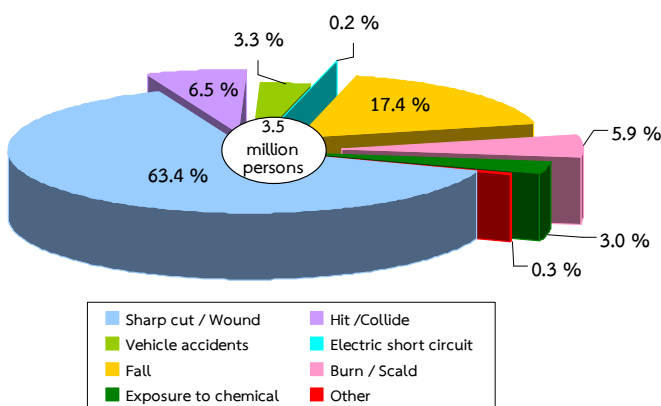
When considering about the economic activities of informal employment, it was found that more than half of informal employed persons worked in agriculture sector (about 12.0 million or 56.0%), followed by trade and service sector (32.9%) and manufacturing sector (11.1%).

4. Get hurt or accident from work

In 2015, about 3.5 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 (63.4%), followed by falls (17.4%), hit or collide (6.5%), burn (5.9%), vehicle accidents (3.3%), exposure to harmful chemicals (3.0%) and electric short circuit (0.2%).

Considering informal employment who got hurt or accident from work in 2015, it was found that the number decreased from last year (from 3.9 million in 2014 to 3.5 million in 2015).

Figure 5 Percentage of informal employment by get hurt or accident from work in 2015



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 (51.5%), followed by hard work (18.2%), non-continuous work (18.1%) 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), 39.4%, followed by smoke (25.1%), inadequate light (16.4%) and the rest were others.

Figure 6 Percentage of informal employment by problem in 2015

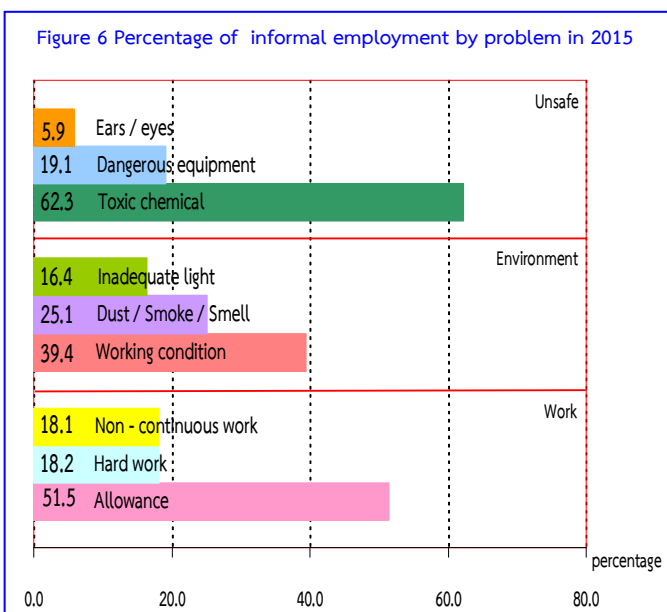
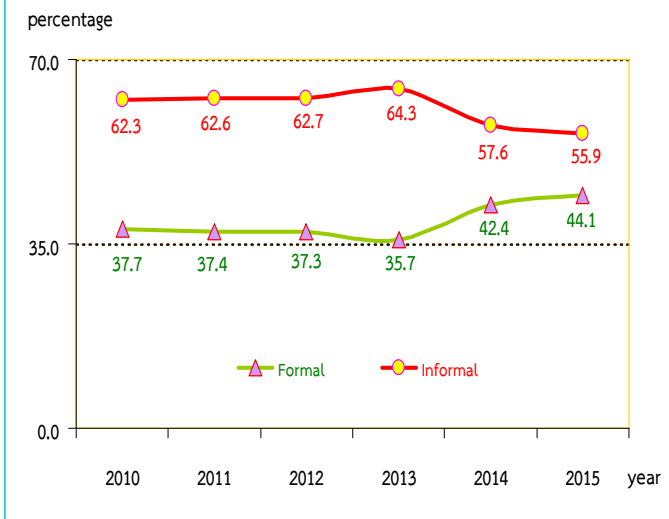


Figure 7 Comparison percentage of formal and informal employment in 2010-2015



Finally, problem of unsafe work, the most problem was exposure to toxic chemical (62.3%), followed by dangerous equipment (19.1%) and be harmful to ears or eyes (5.9%).

6. Comparison the share of informal employment in 2010 - 2015

When comparison the share of informal employment in 2010 – 2015, 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 and 55.9% in 2015.

For level of educational attainment of informal employment during the past, it was found that the majority of informal employed persons had low educational level (incomplete primary and no schooling), followed by primary, lower secondary level, upper secondary level and higher level, respectively.

Furthermore, it is noteworthy that in 2010-2015, the proportion of informal employment with at least primary level has steadily increased though relatively slow rate. In contrast, the proportions of those with primary and no schooling tend to decline. In sum, the educational level of informal employment is relatively low.

Figure 8 Comparison percentage of informal employment by level of educational attainment in 2010-2015

