

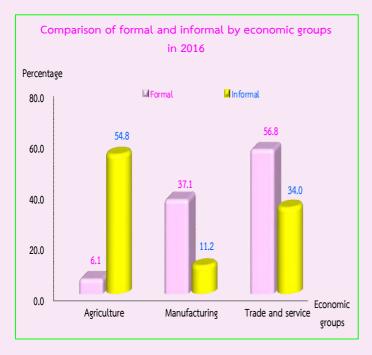
Informal employment refers to employed persons who are not protected or have no social security from work. The survey results in 2016 are summarized as follows.

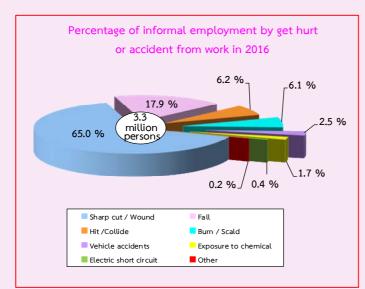
### 1. Number of informal employment

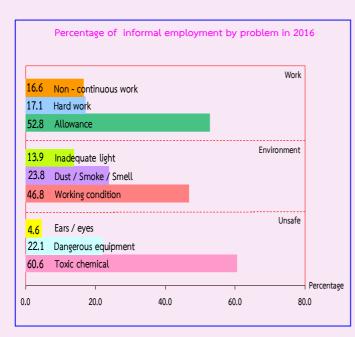
The survey results in 2016, it was found that the total number of employed persons was 38.3 million persons. The number of employed persons who are not protected or have no social security from work or informal employment was about 21.3 million or 55.6%, while formal employment was about 17.0 million or 44.4%. 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 54.9% and 9.6 million or 45.1%, respectively. Considering by region, informal employment worked in the Northeast was the highest (35.5%), followed by the Central (22.6%), the North (21.0%), the South (13.9%) 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 13.2 million or 61.9%) had low level of education, followed by secondary level 6.1 million or 29.0% and 1.9 million or 9.1% 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.







#### 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 11.7 million or 54.8%), followed by trade and service sector (34.0%) and manufacturing sector (11.2%).

#### 4. Get hurt or accident from work

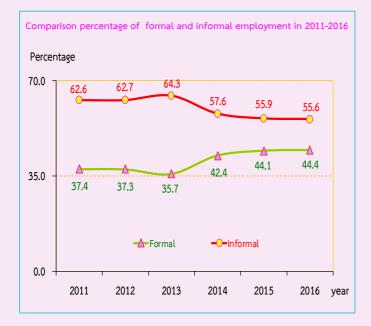
In 2016, about 3.3 million of informal employed persons had ever get hurt or accident from work. The majority of informal employed persons got hurt or accident from being sharp cut or wound (65.0%), followed by falls (17.9%), hit or collide (6.2%), burn (6.1%), vehicle accidents (2.5%), exposure to harmful chemicals (1.7%) and electric short circuit (0.4%).

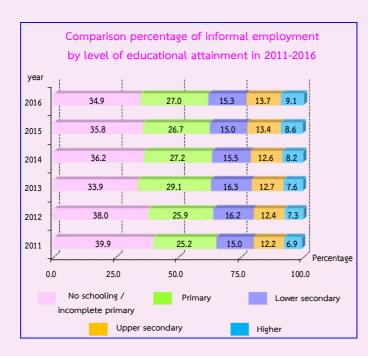
#### 5. Problems of informal employment

The survey result about problems of informal employment can be classified into 3 dimensions. First, problem at work, the most problem was allowance (52.8%), followed by hard work (17.1%), non-continuous work (16.6%) 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), 46.8%, followed by smoke (23.8%), inadequate light (13.9%) and the rest were others.

Finally, problem of unsafe work, the most problem was exposure to toxic chemical (60.6%), followed by dangerous equipment (22.1%) and be harmful to ears or eyes (4.6%).





## 6. Comparison the share of informal employment in 2011 - 2016

When comparison the share of informal employment in 2011 – 2016, it was found that the proportion of informal employment has maintained a constant rate. In 2011 – 2013, the proportion of informal employment increased from 62.6% in 2011 to 64.3% in 2013, while decreased from 57.6% in 2014 to 55.6% in 2016.

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 2011-2016, 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.