

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CHART OF THE NUMBER OF POPULATION BY LABOR FORCE  
THE LABOR FORCE SURVEY , QUARTER 1 : 2009

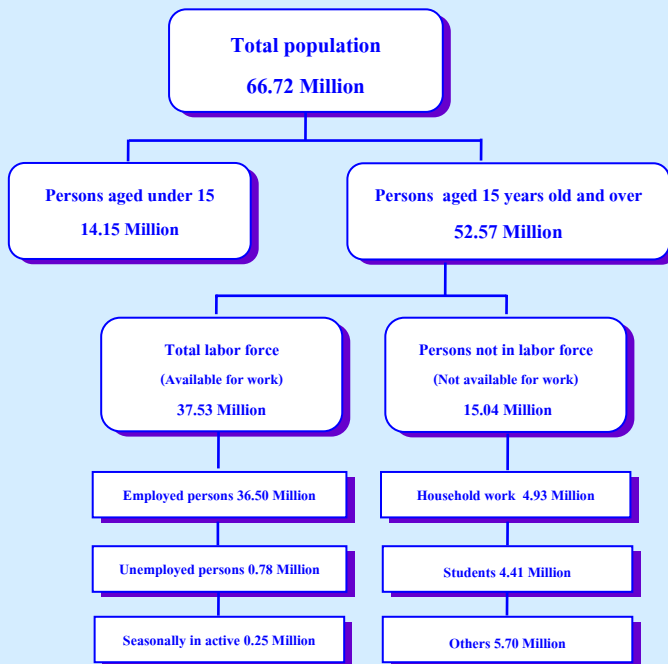


FIGURE 1 COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS  
BETWEEN QUARTER 1 OF 2008 AND 2009 BY INDUSTRY

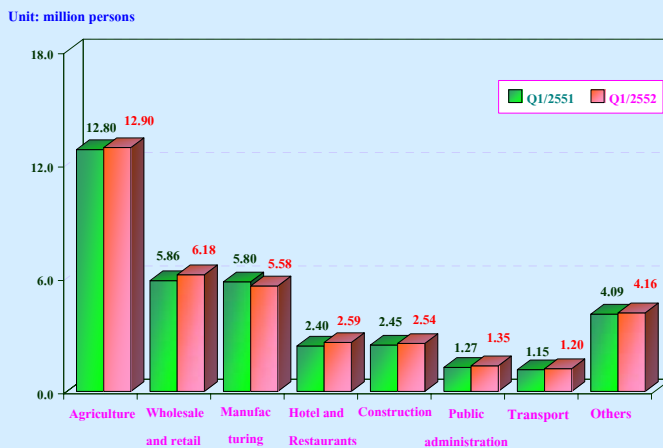
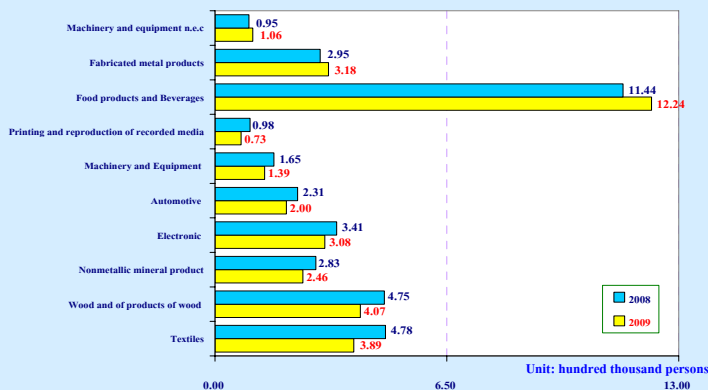


FIGURE 2 COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS  
BETWEEN QUARTER 1 OF 2008 AND 2009 BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

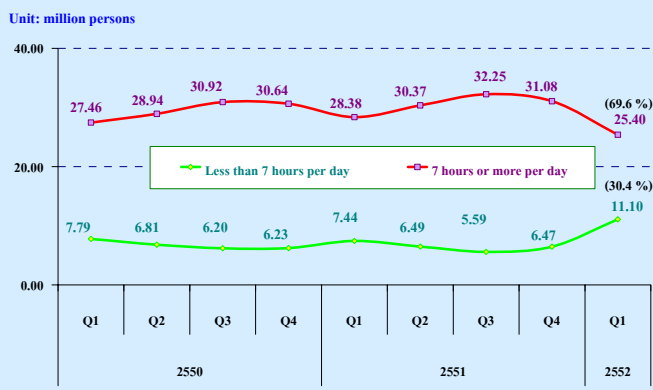


Some major findings of the first quarter of Labor Force Survey in 2009, conducted by NSO showed that there were 52.57 million persons, aged 15 years and over, with this number, 37.53 million were in the total labor force (36.50 million were employed, 0.78 million were unemployed and 0.25 million were seasonally inactive labor force) and 15.04 million were not in the labor force.

Comparing to the same period of 2008, the persons employed increased 0.68 million persons or about 1.9%. (from 35.82 million to 36.50 million). Considering by industry, it was found that the number of employed persons in agriculture sector increased about 0.10 million (from 12.80 million to 12.90 million). Those in non-agriculture sector increased about 0.58 million persons (from 23.02 million to 23.60 million). This increment was found in various industries, i.e. wholesale and retail trade about (0.32 million), hotel and restaurants about (0.19 million) etc. However, in manufacturing sector, there was a decrease of about 0.22 million persons and the rest were in the other sectors.

As there was a decrease in manufacturing sector of about 0.22 million persons, the numbers were in many industries, i.e. Textiles 8.9 ten thousand persons, Wood and of products of wood 6.8 ten thousand persons, Non-metallic mineral product 3.7 ten thousand persons, Electronic 3.3 ten thousand persons, Automotive 3.1 ten thousand persons, Machinery and equipment 2.6 ten thousand persons, Printing and reproduction of recorded media 2.5 ten thousand persons. There were some industries with the increased number of employed persons, such as Food products and beverages 8.0 ten thousand persons, Fabricated metal products 2.3 ten thousand persons and Machinery and equipment n.e.c. 1.1 ten thousand persons.

**FIGURE 3 COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BETWEEN QUARTER 1 OF 2008 AND 2009 BY HOURS-WORKED**



Regarding employed persons by hours worked per day, the results of quarter 1 showed that about 25.40 million persons or 69.6% of the employed persons worked more than 7 hours a day. On the other word, about 11.10 million persons or 30.4% of employed persons worked less than 7 hours a day.

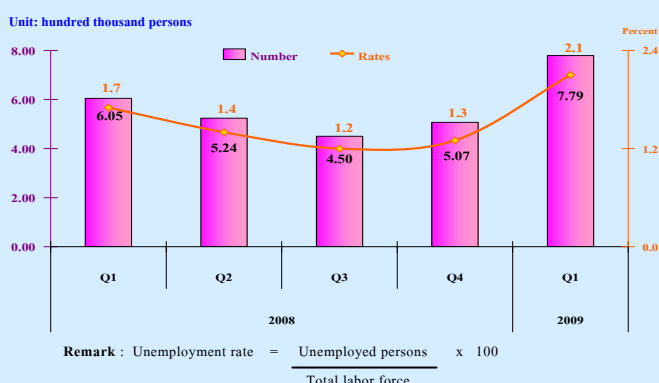
Comparing to the same period of last year, the results revealed that the employed persons working more than 7 hours a day decreased, of about 2.98 million and those working less than 7 hours a day increased, of about 3.66 million.

From the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2009, there were 0.78 million unemployed persons or 2.1% of the unemployment rate. Comparing to the same period of last year, the number of unemployment increased by 0.17 million (from 0.61 million to 0.78 million). Considering by age group, there were 0.36 million persons in a youth group (15 – 24 years old) or 7.4% of the unemployment rate and 0.42 million persons in adult group (25 years and over) or 1.3% of the unemployment rate.

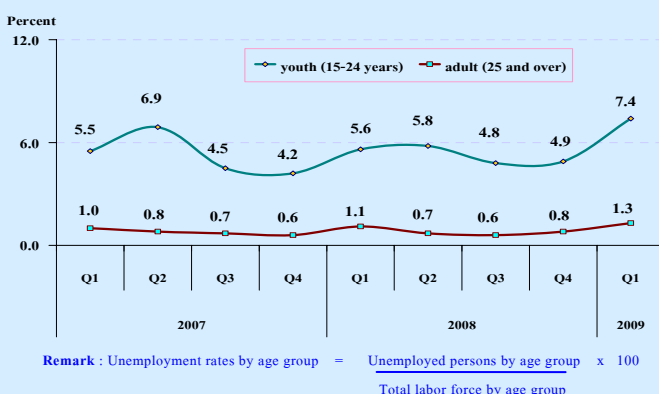
Comparing to last year, the unemployment rate increased about 1.8% in the youth group, (from 5.6% to 7.4%), while in the worker group, it increased very small proportion of about 0.2% (from 1.1% to 1.3%). The bigger figures of unemployment rate in the youth group was due to the less experience in seeking a job.

Concerning unemployed persons by experience in work, about 0.18 million had never worked. With this number, 0.13 million were from the youth group and 0.05 million from the adult group. About 0.6 million of unemployed persons had ever worked. They were unemployed from manufacturing 0.28 million, from service sector 0.19 million and the least from the agriculture sector, of about 0.13 million.

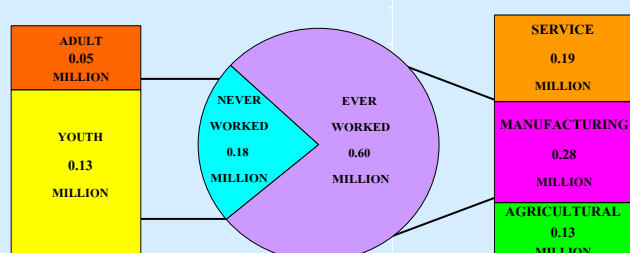
**FIGURE 4 NUMBER AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BETWEEN QUARTER 1 OF 2008 AND 2009**



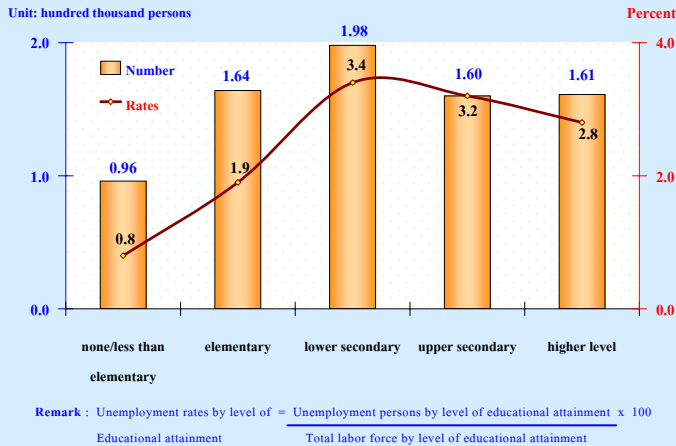
**FIGURE 5 COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BETWEEN QUARTER 1 OF 2008 AND 2009 BY AGE GROUP**



**FIGURE 6 NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY EXPERIENCE OF WORK QUARTER 1 : 2009**

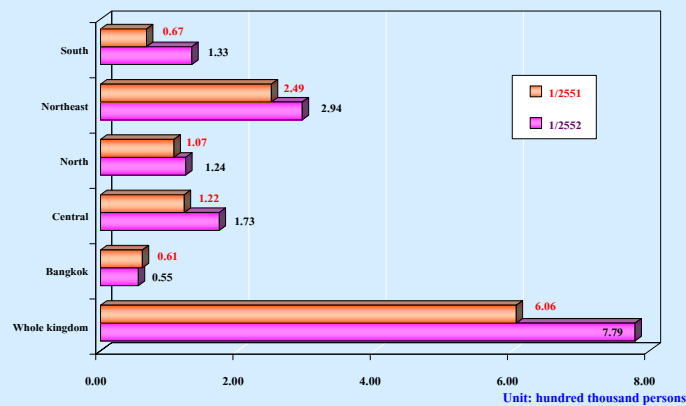


**FIGURE 7 NUMBER AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, QUARTER 1 : 2009**



For level of educational attainment of the unemployed persons, it showed that the highest number of unemployed persons was with lower secondary level, (0.19 million), followed by the elementary level, higher level and upper secondary level, which were very close number of about 0.16 million. Unemployed persons with less than elementary and no education were about 96,000 persons.

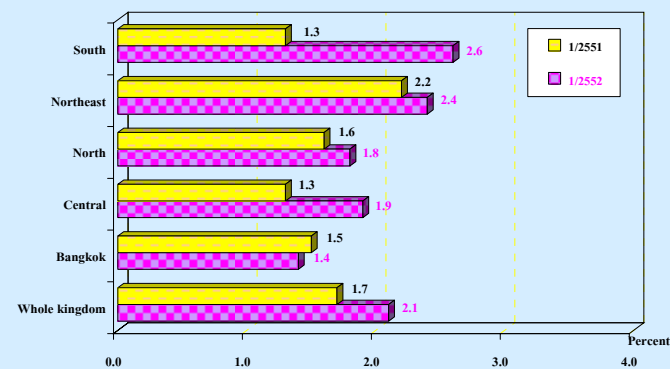
**FIGURE 8 COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYMENT BETWEEN QUARTER 1 OF 2008 AND 2009 BY REGION**



Comparing by region, it was found that the highest number of unemployment was in the South which increased by 66,000 persons, followed by the Central (51,000 persons), the Northeast (45,000 persons) and the North (17,000 persons), while it decreased by 6,000 persons in Bangkok.

Similarly, the unemployment rates was highest, about 2.6%, in the South, followed by the Northeast (2.4%), the Central (1.9%), the North (1.8%) and Bangkok (1.4%).

**FIGURE 9 COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BETWEEN QUARTER 1 OF 2008 AND 2009 BY REGION**



Comparing with the same period of last year, it showed that the unemployment rates increased 0.4%, the South had the highest unemployment rate (1.3%), the Central (0.6%), the Northeast and North with the same rate (0.2%). However, there was a decrease in Bangkok by 0.1%.

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. Background and objective

Labor force statistics have been compiled by the National Statistical Office since 1963 when the survey was initiated. The year 1984-1997 three rounds of the survey for the whole kingdom had been conducted each year; the first round enumeration is held in February coinciding with the non-agricultural season, the second round is normally held in May in with new labor force come from students who just finish their schooling and the third round is held in August, during the agricultural season. Commencing from the year 1998, another round of the survey in November has been conducted.

Due to the increasing demand of data for formulating plans and policy at provincial level, the National Statistical Office has expanded sample size to propose statistical data at provincial level commencing from survey in February and August, 1994. For the fourth round in November 1998, data was presented at the first time and presentation data at provincial level.

After the economic crisis in the mid of 1997, the need of labor force data for planning and policy making were more in demand. In the year of 2001, the survey was conducted monthly. The survey data of three months were combined to present the quarterly. Data of February, May and

August were presented in order to compare with the previous labor force survey and since September 2001, data were presented monthly. Beginning from the survey in January 2001, 5 items has been revised; age of persons in labor force was adopted from 13 years of age and over to 15 years of age and over in order to agree with the child labor law. The standard classification of occupation, industry and employment status were adopted, and area of local administration which the former sanitary which were included in non-municipal area were presently included in municipal area.

The main objective of this survey is to estimate the number and characteristics of the labor force in the country and in different regions periodically. The statistical data derived from this quarter of the survey include:

1. the number of persons in and out of the working age (15 years and over) by sex
2. the number of working age population by labor force status, age, sex, marital status, educational attainment
3. the number of employed persons by interesting characteristics such as age, sex, educational attainment, occupation, industry, work status, hours work.

4. the number of unemployed persons by interesting characteristics e.g. duration of searching for job, type of previous work.

## **2. Coverage**

Population reside in the private and special household.

## **3. Reference week**

Reference week refer to seven days before the interviewing date for example if the interviewing date was February 9, 2004 “during 7 days before interviewing date” was during February 2<sup>nd</sup>- 8<sup>th</sup>, 2004.

## **4. Definition**

The National Statistical Office has adapted and changed the concepts and definitions used in the Labor Force Survey (LFS) Project many times since the initial year. The purposes of changes were to improve the completeness of the collected data with respect to the real socio-economic situation of the country and to serve for users requirement. In this report, the concepts and definitions used have been introduced since 1983 and some definitions together with the minimum age limit which have been changed to 15 years is adopted since 2001.

**The revised definitions used in the survey are listed in following.**

### **Employed persons**

Persons, 15 years of age and over who during the survey week,

1. worked for at least one hour for wages/salary, profits, dividends or any other kind of payment, in kind; or

2. did not work at all or worked less than one hour but

2.1 receives wage/salary, profits from business enterprise or farm during the period of absence; or

2.2 not receive wage/salary, profits from business enterprise or farm during the period of absence but had regular jobs or business that they would be return to work.

3. worked for at least one hour without pay in business enterprises or on farms owned or operated by household heads or members.

### **Unemployed persons**

Persons, 15 years of age and over who during the survey week did not work even for one hour, had no jobs, business enterprise or farms of their own.

Persons in this category include :

1. those who had been looking for work, applying for a job or waiting to be call to work during the last 30 days before interview's date.

2. those who had not been looking for work during the last 30 days before interview's date but available for work during the last 7 days before interview's date.

### **Current labor force**

All persons 15 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were either employed or unemployed as defined above.

### **Seasonally inactive labor force**

Persons 15 years of age and over, who during the survey week, were neither employed nor unemployed as defined above, but were waiting for the appropriate season, being persons who usually worked without pay on farms, or in business enterprises engaged in seasonal activities owned or operated by the head of the household or any other member of the household.

### **Total labor force**

All persons 15 years of age and over, who during the survey week, were in the current labor force as defined above or were classified as seasonally inactive labor force as defined above.

### **Persons not in the labor force**

Persons classified in this category are those who were neither employed nor unemployed during the survey week, nor classified as seasonally inactive labor force as defined above. They include:

1. persons who, during the survey week were under 15 years of age,
2. persons who, during the survey week were 15 years of age and over, but were neither employed nor available for employment because they were
  - 2.1 engaged in household work,
  - 2.2 engaged in studies
  - 2.3 too young (below 18 years of age) or too old (above 60 years of age)
  - 2.4 incapable of work because of physical or mental disability or chronic illness,
  - 2.5 voluntarily idle,
  - 2.6 working without pay, profits, dividends or other payments for persons who were not members of the same household,
  - 2.7 working without pay, profits, dividends or any other payments for charitable organizations and institutions,
  - 2.8 otherwise not available for employment.

### **Job**

A job is defined as any of the following:

1. Work for cash wages, salaries or for pay "in kind," or
2. Work for profit on own farm or in own or partly own business, or
3. Work without pay or profit on a farm or in a business owned or operated by the head or any member of the household.

### **Occupation**

Occupation refers to the kind of work performed by a person at his job. Most persons generally hold only one job. For a person having more than one job, only the job at which he worked for the greater number of hours during the survey week was recorded. If the number of working hours for each job was exactly the same, the job which gave him the higher income was recorded. If the number of working hours and the income earned from each job were the same, the

job for which he had preference was recorded. If the respondent could not give his preference, the job at which he had been working for the longest time was the one recorded.

Before 2001, the survey used the classification which was suitable to Thailand's occupation based on International Standard Classification of Occupation, 1958 (ISCO-58). Since January 2001, the survey used International Standard Classification of Occupation, 1988 (ISCO-88) of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

### **Industry**

The term "industry" as herein used refers to the nature of economic activity undertaken in the establishment in which a person worked or the nature of business in which he was engaged during the survey week. If a person had more than one job, the industry corresponding to the occupation recorded was asked.

Before 2001, the survey used the classification which was suitable to Thailand's industry based on International Standard Industrial Classification, (ISIC) 1958. Since January 2001, the survey used the third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification, (ISIC) 1989, of the United Nations (UN).

### **Work status**

Work status refers to the status of person's occupation in the survey week. Work status was classified as follows :

1. An employer is defined as a person who operates his own enterprise for profit or dividends and hires one or more employees in his enterprise.

2. A government employee is defined as a person who works for pay in a government agency or government enterprise. Included in this category, therefore are civil servants, police, municipal officers, and employees of government enterprises.

3. A private employee is a person who works for pay in a non-governmental enterprise owned and operated by an employer.

4. An own account worker is a person who operated an enterprise on his own account or jointly with others in the form of a partnership either for profit or dividends but without engaging any employees.

5. An unpaid family worker is a person who works without pay on a farm or in a business enterprise owned or operated by the household head or any other member.

6. A member of a producers' cooperative is a person who holds a "self-employment" job in a cooperative producing goods and services, in which each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organization of production, sales and/or other work of the establishment, the investments and the distribution of the proceeds of the establishment amongst their members.

Since January 2001, the survey used the International Classification of Status in

Employment, 1993 (ICSE-93) of the International Labor Organization (ILO) which add one more status to those used in the previous year, that is a member of a producers' cooperative.

### **Hours worked**

Hours worked mean hours actually worked during the survey week. For a person holding more than one job, his hours worked would be the sum total of hours worked on all jobs. For a person who had a regular job but was not at work during the survey week, the hours worked would be recorded zero. Before 2001, for a person who had a regular job but was not at work during the survey week, the number of hours normally worked in a week is taken as the hours worked

### **Wage or salary**

Wages or salaries mean basic wages or salaries payable for the specified time or piece of work, not including overtime payments, bonuses or other fringe benefits.

### **Duration of looking for work**

Duration of looking for work is the length of time during which an unemployed person had been looking for work. It is counted from the day he started looking for work to the end of the survey week.

### **Survey week**

A survey week is the reference period of last 7 days before interview's date which information on labor was obtained.

### **Enumeration period**

The enumeration period is the 1<sup>st</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> for each month which actual interviews were conducted.

### **Types of households included in the survey**

Households included in the scope of the survey can be divided into two types:

1. Private households which include one person household, i.e. single persons who make provision for their own food or other essentials of living without combining with any other persons, or multi person households, i.e. groups of two or more persons making common provision for food or other essentials for living, residing in any of the following types of housing: wooden dwellings, cement dwellings, row houses, apartments, boats, rafts, etc.

2. Special households which include persons living in group living quarters within the compound of a factory, or in a dormitory, or boarding house which is not exclusively for students.

Household not included in the above mentioned types, e.g. inmates of penal institutions, priests, soldiers living in military barracks, students living in dormitories, etc., were classified as institutional households and not covered in the survey.



## Level of educational attainment

Educational levels are classified as follows:

**1. None** means all persons who have never attended school or had no education.

**2. Less than elementary** means all persons who have completed a grade lower than Pratom 6 (or formerly Pratom 7 or Matayom 3).

**3. Elementary level** means all persons who have completed Pratom 6 (or formerly Pratom 7 or Matayom 3) or higher but not lower secondary level.

**4. Lower secondary level** means all persons who have completed Matayom 3 (formerly Matayomsuksa 3 or Matayom 6) or higher but not upper secondary level.

### **5. Upper secondary level**

**5.1 Academic** means all persons who completed Matayom 6 (formerly Matayomsuksa 5 or Matayom 8) in general education schools or completed higher but not higher level.

**5.2 Vocational and technical** means all persons who have completed a lower secondary and have then completed the three year course required for this level in vocational and technical colleges or completed higher but not higher level.

**5.3 Teacher training** means all persons who have completed the teacher training course and receiving a certificate equivalent to upper secondary level or completed higher but not higher level.

## **6. Higher level**

**2.1 Academic** means all persons who completed a course receiving academic diploma, bachelor, master and doctoral degree level.

**2.2 Higher technical education** means all persons who completed vocational or technical education, and receiving vocational diploma and the degree of bachelor.

**2.3 Teacher training** means all persons who completed a course receiving educational diploma, bachelor, master and doctoral degree level.

**7. Short course vocational training** means all persons who have completed a vocational course of less than twelve months duration and have received a certificate or other document certifying completion of such a course. The educational requirements for persons taking such courses vary, but the minimum requirements are completion of at least grade 4 (Pratom 4) or the equivalent.

**8. Other** means all persons who have completed types of education other than the aforementioned.

## CHAPTER 2

### MAJOR FINDINGS

This chapter presents a summary of the results of the labor force survey conducted in the whole kingdom during the 1<sup>st</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> of January – March 2009, which is the first quarter of the year. The results obtained from this survey showed conditional of the number of employed, unemployed and interesting characteristics of labor force in January – March 2009.

The number of population which had been used in the estimation procedure from the survey round 1 in February, 1995 were changed in order to correspond with those used in the 8<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan such number were obtained from 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.

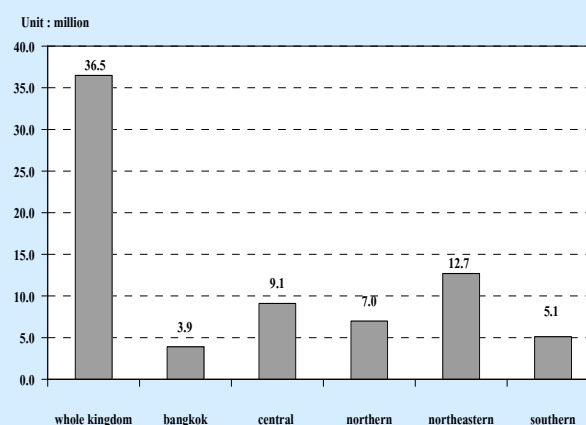
#### 1. Structure of the labor force

The total population was estimated at 66.7 million, of which 52.6 million persons were population aged 15 years and over and 37.5 million persons were in the labor force. Of the total labor force, about 69.3% were residing in the non-municipal areas and about 54.7% were males.

The “current labor force”, that is the currently active part of the total labor force, which was either employed or was available for employment in January – March 2009, was of the order of 37.4 million persons. Since the survey

period was among the agricultural season, the number of the seasonally inactive labor force was about 247,800 persons. This number will be increased when the survey in non-agriculture season.

FIGURE 1 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY REGION



The current labor force was largely employed, however 2.1% of which or about 0.78 million persons were unemployed. Of these, 0.4% were looking for works and the rest 1.6% were not looking for works but available for works.

Persons not in the labor force could be divided into two major groups i.e. persons aged 15 years and over and those under 15 years of age. The first group comprised 22.5% of the total population or 28.6% of total population aged 15 years and over. About 4.9 million persons were housewives 4.4 million persons were students and 4.6 million persons were young/old or incapable of work. The latter group comprised 14.2 million persons or 21.2% of the total population.

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)									
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,715.4</b>	<b>32,783.1</b>	<b>33,932.3</b>	<b>20,532.7</b>	<b>9,826.5</b>	<b>10,706.2</b>	<b>46,182.7</b>	<b>22,956.6</b>	<b>23,226.1</b>
<b>Total labor force</b>	<b>37,530.0</b>	<b>20,540.0</b>	<b>16,990.0</b>	<b>11,511.2</b>	<b>6,016.9</b>	<b>5,494.3</b>	<b>26,018.8</b>	<b>14,523.2</b>	<b>11,495.7</b>
<b>1.Current labor force</b>	<b>37,282.2</b>	<b>20,417.4</b>	<b>16,864.9</b>	<b>11,484.9</b>	<b>6,002.3</b>	<b>5,482.7</b>	<b>25,797.3</b>	<b>14,415.1</b>	<b>11,382.2</b>
1.1 Employed	36,502.8	19,959.1	16,543.7	11,280.2	5,892.1	5,388.1	25,222.6	14,067.0	11,155.6
1) At work	35,526.1	19,373.1	16,153.0	11,143.1	5,811.0	5,332.1	24,383.0	13,562.2	10,820.8
2) With job but not at work	976.7	586.0	390.8	137.1	81.1	56.0	839.6	504.9	334.8
1.2 Unemployed	779.4	458.3	321.2	204.7	110.2	94.6	574.7	348.1	226.6
1) Looking for a job	163.2	96.5	66.7	48.3	23.9	24.3	114.9	72.6	42.3
2) Not looking /Available for work	616.3	361.8	254.5	156.5	86.3	70.2	459.8	275.5	184.3
<b>2.Seasonally inactive labor force</b>	<b>247.8</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>221.5</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>113.5</b>
<b>Not in labor force &gt; 15 years of age</b>	<b>15,035.3</b>	<b>5,009.6</b>	<b>10,025.7</b>	<b>4,821.5</b>	<b>1,693.6</b>	<b>3,127.8</b>	<b>10,213.8</b>	<b>3,315.9</b>	<b>6,897.9</b>
1. Household work	4,927.0	211.9	4,715.0	1,504.4	75.6	1,428.9	3,422.5	136.4	3,286.2
2. Studies	4,407.4	2,133.5	2,273.9	1,490.5	727.3	763.2	2,917.0	1,406.2	1,510.7
3. Too young/old or incapable to work	4,554.6	1,957.2	2,597.4	1,307.5	571.1	736.4	3,247.1	1,386.1	1,861.0
4. Others	1,146.3	706.9	439.3	519.1	319.7	199.4	627.2	387.3	239.9
<b>Persons under 15 years of age</b>	<b>14,150.2</b>	<b>7,233.5</b>	<b>6,916.7</b>	<b>4,200.1</b>	<b>2,116.0</b>	<b>2,084.1</b>	<b>9,950.1</b>	<b>5,117.5</b>	<b>4,832.6</b>
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>Total labor force</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>49.5</b>
<b>1.Current labor force</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>49.0</b>
1.1 Employed	54.7	60.9	48.8	54.9	60.0	50.3	54.6	61.3	48.0
1) At work	53.3	59.1	47.6	54.3	59.1	49.8	52.8	59.1	46.6
2) With job but not at work	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.8	2.2	1.4
1.2 Unemployed	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.0
1) Looking for a job	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
2) Not looking /Available for work	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8
<b>2.Seasonally inactive labor force</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Not in labor force &gt; 15 years of age</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>29.7</b>
1. Household work	7.4	0.7	13.9	7.3	0.8	13.4	7.4	0.6	14.2
2. Studies	6.6	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.3	6.1	6.5
3. Too young/old or incapable to work	6.8	6.0	7.7	6.4	5.8	6.9	7.0	6.0	8.0
4. Others	1.7	2.2	1.3	2.5	3.3	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.0
<b>Persons under 15 years of age</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>20.8</b>

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	66,715.4	20,532.7	46,182.7	6,858.3	15,816.1	5,239.9	10,576.2	12,111.3	2,476.3	9,635.0	22,718.4	3,670.8	19,047.6	9,211.2	2,287.4	6,923.8
In the labor force	37,530.0	11,511.2	26,018.8	3,942.1	9,323.8	3,015.7	6,308.1	7,022.5	1,403.8	5,618.7	12,128.2	1,923.8	10,204.4	5,113.4	1,225.8	3,887.6
Not in the labor force over 15 years	15,035.3	4,821.5	10,213.8	1,638.2	3,323.5	1,158.9	2,164.6	2,777.0	604.0	2,173.0	5,446.9	917.8	4,529.2	1,849.7	502.6	1,347.0
Not in the labor force under 15 years	14,150.2	4,200.1	9,950.1	1,278.0	3,168.9	1,065.4	2,103.5	2,311.9	468.6	1,843.3	5,143.3	829.2	4,314.1	2,248.2	559.0	1,689.2
Male	32,783.1	9,826.5	22,956.6	3,198.0	7,713.8	2,530.0	5,183.8	5,983.1	1,189.4	4,793.7	11,319.9	1,797.9	9,522.0	4,568.4	1,111.3	3,457.1
In the labor force	20,540.0	6,016.9	14,523.2	2,003.6	4,978.7	1,578.0	3,400.8	3,792.0	730.3	3,061.7	6,919.1	1,045.3	5,873.8	2,846.7	659.8	2,186.9
Not in the labor force over 15 years	5,009.6	1,693.6	3,315.9	549.2	1,120.8	414.0	706.7	1,008.1	225.7	782.3	1,760.4	334.0	1,426.4	571.2	170.6	400.5
Not in the labor force under 15 years	7,233.5	2,116.0	5,117.5	645.2	1,614.3	538.0	1,076.3	1,183.0	233.4	949.6	2,640.5	418.5	2,221.9	1,150.5	280.9	869.7
Female	33,932.3	10,706.2	23,226.1	3,660.4	8,102.4	2,709.9	5,392.5	6,128.3	1,286.9	4,841.4	11,398.5	1,872.9	9,525.6	4,642.8	1,176.1	3,466.7
In the labor force	16,990.0	5,494.3	11,495.7	1,938.6	4,345.1	1,437.7	2,907.4	3,230.5	673.5	2,557.0	5,209.2	878.5	4,330.7	2,266.7	566.0	1,700.7
Not in the labor force over 15 years	10,025.7	3,127.8	6,897.9	1,089.0	2,202.7	744.8	1,457.9	1,768.9	378.3	1,390.7	3,686.6	583.7	3,102.8	1,278.5	332.0	946.5
Not in the labor force under 15 years	6,916.7	2,084.1	4,832.6	632.8	1,554.6	527.4	1,027.2	1,128.9	235.1	893.7	2,502.8	410.7	2,092.1	1,097.7	278.1	819.5
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
In the labor force	56.3	56.1	56.3	57.5	59.0	57.6	59.6	58.0	56.7	58.3	53.4	52.4	53.6	55.5	53.6	56.2
Not in the labor force over 15 years	22.5	23.5	22.1	23.9	21.0	22.1	20.5	22.9	24.4	22.6	24.0	25.0	23.8	20.1	22.0	19.5
Not in the labor force under 15 years	21.2	20.5	21.6	18.6	20.0	20.3	19.9	19.1	18.9	19.1	22.6	22.6	22.7	24.4	24.4	24.4
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	62.7	61.2	63.3	62.7	64.5	62.4	65.6	63.4	61.4	63.9	61.1	58.1	61.7	62.3	59.4	63.3
Not in the labor force over 15 years	15.3	17.2	14.4	17.2	14.5	16.4	13.6	16.9	19.0	16.3	15.6	18.6	15.0	12.5	15.4	11.6
Not in the labor force under 15 years	22.1	21.5	22.3	20.2	20.9	21.3	20.8	19.8	19.6	19.8	23.3	23.3	23.3	25.2	25.3	25.2
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	50.1	51.3	49.5	53.0	53.6	53.1	53.9	52.7	52.3	52.8	45.7	46.9	45.5	48.8	48.1	49.1
Not in the labor force over 15 years	29.6	29.2	29.7	29.8	27.2	27.5	27.0	28.9	29.4	28.7	32.3	31.2	32.6	27.5	28.2	27.3
Not in the labor force under 15 years	20.4	19.5	20.8	17.3	19.2	19.5	19.1	18.4	18.3	18.5	22.0	21.9	22.0	23.6	23.7	23.6

## 2. Labor force participation

Table C shows the labor force participation rates which was defined as the percentage of the population in the total labor force to the population 15 years of age and over was

71.4%, and it shows that persons in non-municipal areas had higher participation rates than the municipal areas (71.8% compared with 70.5%).

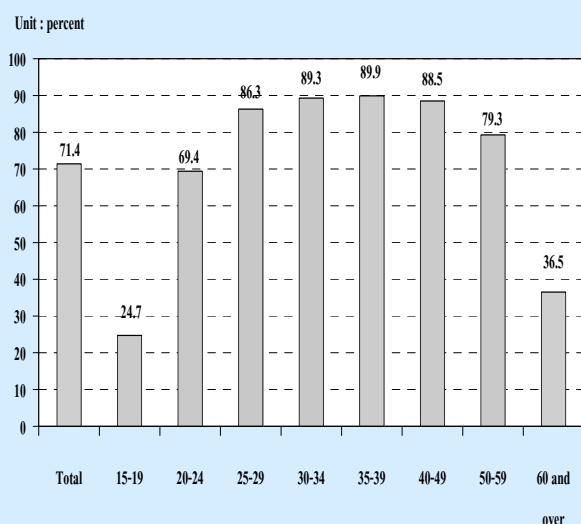
**TABLE C LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE GROUP, SEX, REGION AND AREA**

(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.	Total	M.A.	Non-M.A.
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>74.3</b>		
15-19	24.7	19.9	26.5	18.2	28.7	24.1	30.9	21.4	16.0	22.8	22.5	16.5	23.6	31.0	24.7	33.1		
20-24	69.4	62.6	72.0	56.9	73.1	69.9	74.6	70.6	61.7	72.8	67.1	58.6	68.8	73.4	66.1	75.7		
25-29	86.3	87.9	85.5	87.1	89.7	88.8	90.2	86.1	89.7	85.2	83.7	86.6	83.1	85.9	87.9	85.2		
30-34	89.3	90.6	88.6	91.2	91.9	92.1	91.7	89.8	90.3	89.6	85.8	87.5	85.5	89.9	88.8	90.2		
35-39	89.9	90.1	89.8	90.9	90.5	89.1	91.2	90.9	91.0	90.9	88.6	89.3	88.4	89.9	90.1	89.9		
40-49	88.5	87.9	88.8	87.4	89.6	87.7	90.5	90.4	89.2	90.7	86.5	87.8	86.2	90.0	88.8	90.4		
50-59	79.3	75.6	81.0	68.9	78.9	77.2	79.7	82.7	81.3	83.1	78.9	78.7	78.9	84.6	82.4	85.4		
60and over	36.5	29.5	39.5	21.8	35.5	30.0	38.0	38.0	36.3	38.5	38.4	33.8	39.3	42.0	34.9	44.3		
<b>Male</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>84.5</b>		
15-19	31.7	24.1	34.5	21.1	36.5	29.5	39.6	27.0	20.8	28.5	29.3	20.0	31.0	41.1	29.1	44.9		
20-24	77.0	67.5	80.5	60.4	79.9	72.0	83.5	75.6	66.8	77.8	75.9	66.2	77.7	84.2	74.3	87.2		
25-29	94.5	93.0	95.1	91.2	95.5	93.2	96.7	93.1	94.4	92.8	94.3	93.0	94.6	97.0	95.9	97.4		
30-34	95.9	97.0	95.4	97.6	96.7	98.0	96.1	95.3	95.8	95.2	93.9	94.0	93.9	98.4	97.4	98.7		
35-39	96.7	96.7	96.6	97.5	96.9	96.3	97.2	96.7	96.0	96.8	95.7	95.4	95.7	97.9	97.9	98.0		
40-49	96.2	95.6	96.4	95.7	96.4	95.1	97.0	96.8	95.4	97.1	95.3	94.8	95.4	97.8	98.4	97.6		
50-59	91.0	87.0	92.7	82.8	89.8	86.8	91.2	92.2	89.5	92.9	92.9	91.4	93.2	92.9	91.0	93.5		
60and over	49.6	38.7	54.0	30.6	45.6	37.8	49.1	48.3	44.9	49.1	56.1	44.9	58.1	55.3	45.7	58.4		
<b>Female</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>64.3</b>		
15-19	17.3	15.7	17.9	15.5	20.6	18.6	21.6	15.6	11.2	16.7	15.3	12.8	15.8	20.3	20.2	20.4		
20-24	61.4	57.8	62.9	53.8	66.2	67.9	65.4	65.2	56.5	67.5	57.8	50.8	59.2	61.9	57.8	63.3		
25-29	77.9	83.1	75.3	83.7	84.0	84.6	83.6	78.7	85.1	77.0	72.0	79.9	70.4	74.5	80.1	72.5		
30-34	82.7	84.7	81.6	85.8	87.0	86.4	87.3	84.1	85.0	83.9	77.4	80.9	76.7	81.4	80.7	81.6		
35-39	83.6	84.2	83.2	85.2	84.5	82.4	85.6	85.4	86.6	85.1	81.7	83.7	81.3	82.3	83.0	82.0		
40-49	81.4	81.0	81.6	80.4	83.3	81.0	84.5	84.4	83.8	84.6	78.0	81.2	77.3	82.6	80.0	83.5		
50-59	68.6	65.6	70.0	57.1	69.2	68.8	69.4	73.9	73.9	73.9	65.7	67.1	65.5	76.9	74.6	77.7		
60and over	26.2	22.5	27.7	15.3	27.8	24.1	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	24.2	25.1	24.0	31.4	26.6	33.0		

The participation rates were relatively high in almost every age-group, even in the age-group 15-19 at which the rates in non-municipal areas were higher than municipal areas. This was partly because in the agricultural households, the members who were students could help their families during the busy season. Whereas, this aged group in the municipal areas were mostly students.

**FIGURE 2 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE GROUP (YEARS)**



**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>58.2</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>55.1</b>
Male	80.4	63.5	89.8	40.7	85.5	83.8	58.7
Female	62.9	51.0	70.6	35.3	80.6	74.6	48.4
<b>Municipal areas</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>50.5</b>
Male	78.0	63.6	87.0	37.6	85.9	81.0	39.8
Female	63.7	60.0	69.1	37.0	81.0	76.0	81.7
<b>Non-municipal areas</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>60.0</b>
Male	81.4	63.5	91.0	41.9	85.2	85.4	85.5
Female	62.5	44.2	71.2	34.6	80.4	73.6	28.3

Considering sex differentials, it is found that males participated in the labor force more than females (80.4% and 62.9% respectively). It was true in both areas and every region.

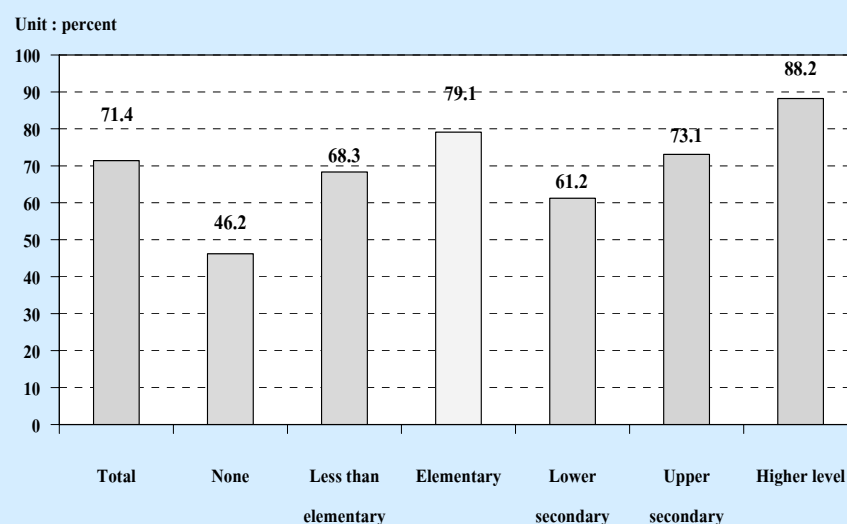
Table D shows that the divorced participated the highest in the labor force (82.4%) and males participation rates were the highest among the married about 89.8% and females, the highest rate was among the divorced about 80.6%. The results also show that in municipal area, the divorced participated the highest in the labor force, about 82.7%, 87.0% for married males and 81.0% for divorced females. In non-municipal area, the divorced participated the highest in the labor force about 82.3%, 91.0% for married males and 80.4% for divorced females (excluded the unknown status who ever married were in the labor force only 0.01% of the total labor force).

Table E illustrates the participation rates by educational attainment, area and sex. It shows that levels of education at which people seem to get more interested in working than at other levels were the higher level, elementary and Upper secondary level. Those who completed less than elementary level and lower secondary

level seemed to be more interested in continuing education rather than taking up employment.

The participation rates in non-municipal areas are mostly higher than in municipal areas, except these of level of education; lower secondary and upper secondary level (Vocational and teacher training)

**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)

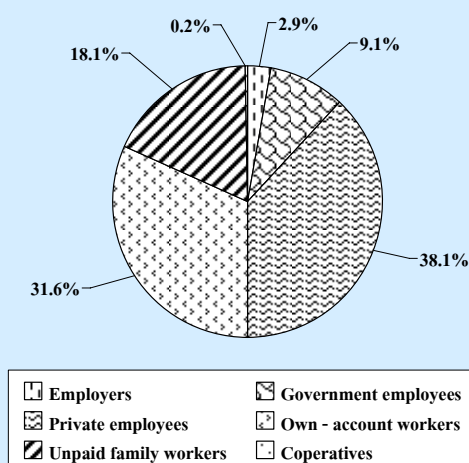
Level of educational attainment													
Area and sex	Total	None	Less than elementary	Elementary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary level			Higher level			Others <sup>1/</sup>	Unknown
						General/academic	Vocational	Teacher training	Academic	Higher technical education	Teacher training		
Total	71.4	46.2	68.3	79.1	61.2	74.6	69.3	55.2	90.4	86.2	84.3	83.1	79.3
Male	80.4	59.8	80.2	85.7	71.2	82.6	76.3	54.5	92.7	90.7	82.1	95.0	79.3
Female	62.9	39.6	58.7	71.7	49.9	65.7	60.2	55.8	88.6	81.3	85.7	71.9	79.3
M.A.	70.5	40.2	62.5	76.5	61.4	66.8	71.9	58.0	89.4	85.2	79.1	85.5	75.1
Male	78.0	54.6	74.3	82.9	69.6	74.0	78.8	53.0	91.0	89.9	78.4	95.7	73.8
Female	63.7	34.2	54.2	69.8	52.5	59.4	63.5	61.5	88.2	80.3	79.6	76.1	76.8
Non-M.A.	71.8	48.0	70.0	79.9	61.1	79.0	67.0	52.4	92.2	87.1	89.0	81.6	88.4
Male	81.4	61.2	81.8	86.6	71.9	87.3	74.3	55.6	96.0	91.3	85.1	94.6	91.1
Female	62.5	41.3	60.1	72.4	48.8	69.6	57.0	48.7	89.4	82.3	91.7	69.3	84.9

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

### 3. Employed labor force

**3.1 Work status :** (Table F) The highest proportion of the total employed person was employees or about 47.2% and of these 4 in 5 were employed in private sector, followed by own account workers (31.6%). The unpaid family workers and employer which accounted for 18.1% and 2.9% of the total employed. While the percentage of members of producers' cooperatives was very less about 0.2% 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 58.2% were employees, among these, mostly working in private sector (45.2%) while only 13.0% were government employees. In non-municipal areas, about 42.2% were employees, among these, 34.9% working in private sector, followed by own account workers (25.1%). For the proportion of unpaid family workers in municipal areas was

rather low compared with the non-municipal areas (12.4% and 20.7% respectively).

When work status was considered by regions, it was found that the percentages of those employed in all regions include Bangkok were largely worked as employees, follower by own account workers except the Northeast region, large percentages of employed persons were worked as own account workers about 38.6% followed by employees and unpaid family worker (37.6% and 21.6% respectively).

**3.2 Industry :** (Table G) About 35.4% of the total employed persons worked in agricultural sector and about 64.6% in non-agricultural sector. The highest proportions of the employed persons was in the wholesale and retail trade 16.9%, followed by manufacturing 15.3%. The next was hotel and restaurants 7.1%, contruction 7.0%, public administration 3.7%, transport storage 3.3% and education 3.0%. The rest shared in the other industries.

Most employed persons in municipal area worked in non-agriculture sector 92.0%, the principal activities were wholesale and retail trade (24.9%), followed by manufacturing 18.0%, hotel and restaurants 12.8%, While most of those in the non-municipal areas worked in non-agricultural sector 52.4%.



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	36,502.8	11,280.2	25,222.6	3,886.6	9,136.8	2,957.5	6,179.3	6,869.9	1,375.0	5,494.9	11,632.9	1,864.4	9,768.6	4,976.6	1,196.7	3,779.9
Employers	1,042.8	488.0	554.8	193.7	272.5	104.5	168.0	177.3	54.7	122.5	205.3	61.4	143.8	194.1	73.7	120.4
Government employees	3,312.5	1,461.7	1,850.9	384.3	695.8	308.2	387.6	676.1	238.0	438.0	1,123.4	368.4	755.0	433.0	162.7	270.4
Private employees	13,893.9	5,096.1	8,797.8	2,210.3	4,473.0	1,513.6	2,959.4	2,242.8	431.9	1,810.9	3,244.3	508.6	2,735.7	1,723.4	431.6	1,291.8
Own - account workers	11,551.7	2,829.7	8,722.0	795.5	2,307.3	673.3	1,634.0	2,275.0	421.6	1,853.4	4,490.5	584.9	3,905.6	1,683.4	354.4	1,329.0
Unpaid family workers	6,624.8	1,395.3	5,229.5	301.8	1,382.0	357.0	1,025.0	1,492.0	226.7	1,265.3	2,517.7	335.7	2,182.1	931.3	174.1	757.2
Members of Producers Cooperatives	77.1	9.5	67.6	1.1	6.1	0.8	5.3	6.7	1.8	4.8	51.8	5.4	46.4	11.4	0.3	11.1
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	2.9	4.3	2.2	5.0	3.0	3.5	2.7	2.6	3.9	2.2	1.8	3.3	1.5	3.9	6.2	3.2
Government employees	9.1	13.0	7.3	9.9	7.6	10.4	6.3	9.8	17.3	8.0	9.7	19.8	7.7	8.7	13.6	7.2
Private employees	38.1	45.2	34.9	56.9	49.0	51.2	47.9	32.7	31.4	33.0	27.9	27.3	28.0	34.6	36.1	34.2
Own - account workers	31.7	25.1	34.6	20.5	25.3	22.8	26.4	33.1	30.6	33.7	38.6	31.4	40.0	33.8	29.6	35.2
Unpaid family workers	18.2	12.4	20.7	7.8	15.1	12.1	16.6	21.7	16.4	23.0	21.6	18.0	22.3	18.7	14.6	20.0
Members of Producers Cooperatives	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3





Considering regional differentials, it was found that the majority of employed persons in the region were non-agricultural sector, especially the Central Region 74.5%, the next was the South and North Region show equally the same rate 55.9%, and Northeast 54.5% the highest employed. For Bangkok the majority of employed person were considerably high in non-agricultural sector (98.8%).

**3.3 Occupation :** From the distribution of employed persons by occupation (Table H), skilled agricultural and fishery workers constituted the bulk of the employed labor force 30.9%. The occupation group with the next largest number of workers was service workers and shop and market sales workers which accounted for 18.6%, and elementary occupations workers about 13.7%, and craft and related trades workers about 13.2%, and the rest were other occupations.

Again the pattern of occupation in the municipal areas was quite different from that of the non-municipal areas and the whole kingdom. In the municipal areas, about 29.9% of the total employed were service workers and shop and market sales workers, 13.4% were craft and same related trades workers, 11.6% were elementary occupation, and 11.0% were plant and machine operators and assemblers. The occupational patterns in non-municipal areas were similar to the whole kingdom, which the largest number of workers was skilled agricultural and fishery workers 41.6%, followed by elementary occupations workers 14.6%, service workers and shop and market sales workers 13.5%, and craft and related trades workers about 13.0%.

In every region, the occupational patterns were not quite different. That was the principal occupation was agricultural occupation especially in the South, comprised 42.7%, the next was the Northeast 39.8%. The next was the North 37.5% and central 20.9%. But in the Bangkok, service workers and shop and market sales workers constituted about 27.0% of the total employed. Around 13.3% were craftsmen and related trade workers, plant and machine operators 13.1%, elementary occupation 11.0%, technicians and associate professionals about 10.3%, clerks about 8.7%, Professionals about 7.9% and legislator senior officials and managers about 7.1% and the rest were other occupations.

**3.4 Education :** The distribution of employed persons by level of educational attainment (Table I) illustrated that of the employed people, vast majority had low level of education, 55.9% only held some elementary level or none at all, while 28.4% in secondary level, 15.3% in higher level and the rest were others.

Among people residing in municipal areas who were employed and completed more than elementary level (secondary and higher level) was higher than those live in non-municipal areas (59.6% and 36.6% respectively). In municipal areas, 39.8% of employed person had some elementary level or none at all, 31.3% had secondary level and 28.3% had higher level, whereas the corresponding educational level for employed persons in non-municipal areas were 63.3%, 27.1% and 9.5% respectively.



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>36,502.8</b>	<b>11,280.2</b>	<b>25,222.6</b>	<b>3,886.6</b>	<b>9,136.8</b>	<b>2,957.5</b>	<b>6,179.3</b>	<b>6,869.9</b>	<b>1,375.0</b>	<b>5,494.9</b>	<b>11,632.9</b>	<b>1,864.4</b>	<b>9,768.6</b>	<b>4,976.6</b>	<b>1,196.7</b>	<b>3,779.9</b>
None	1,070.3	222.2	848.1	55.2	253.5	60.1	193.4	405.1	54.9	350.1	166.3	21.1	145.2	190.2	30.9	159.3
Less than Elementary	11,022.1	2,305.5	8,716.6	615.5	2,561.5	639.4	1,922.1	2,538.3	389.9	2,148.4	3,948.8	429.4	3,519.4	1,357.9	231.3	1,126.7
Elementary	8,330.2	1,956.7	6,373.5	711.6	1,872.7	495.8	1,377.0	1,325.0	196.2	1,128.8	3,260.5	350.3	2,910.2	1,160.3	202.8	957.5
Lower Secondary	5,511.2	1,720.3	3,790.9	533.9	1,593.9	517.0	1,076.9	950.4	187.7	762.6	1,632.0	269.2	1,362.9	801.0	212.4	588.6
Upper Secondary Level	4,848.5	1,807.4	3,041.1	608.9	1,313.8	502.7	811.1	792.2	197.2	595.0	1,426.8	301.2	1,125.6	706.8	197.4	509.5
General/Academic	3,597.8	1,187.9	2,409.9	371.0	908.4	336.7	571.8	620.4	137.1	483.3	1,185.6	215.8	969.8	512.4	127.3	385.0
Vocational	1,237.2	612.4	624.8	237.3	399.9	163.4	236.5	170.6	59.3	111.3	238.0	84.0	154.0	191.3	68.4	123.0
Teacher Training	13.6	7.1	6.5	0.7	5.4	2.6	2.9	1.2	0.7	0.4	3.2	1.4	1.8	3.1	1.7	1.4
Higher Level	5,598.8	3,195.4	2,403.4	1,335.5	1,490.2	714.0	776.2	841.3	341.1	500.1	1,197.5	493.0	704.5	734.4	311.8	422.6
Academic	3,140.0	2,051.1	1,088.8	1,033.2	804.0	426.8	377.2	421.7	187.5	234.1	541.4	243.6	297.8	339.7	159.9	179.8
Higher Technical Education	1,709.9	811.9	898.0	243.4	532.1	218.2	313.9	263.6	94.2	169.3	395.1	148.5	246.6	275.8	107.6	168.2
Teacher Training	748.9	332.4	416.5	58.9	154.1	69.0	85.0	156.1	59.3	96.8	261.0	100.8	160.1	118.9	44.3	74.6
Others <sup>1/</sup>	26.7	10.6	16.1	-	5.0	2.6	2.3	15.8	7.3	8.4	0.8	-	0.8	5.2	0.6	4.6
Unknown	94.9	62.0	32.9	25.9	46.2	25.9	20.3	1.9	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.2	-	20.8	9.7	11.1
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>
None	2.9	2.0	3.4	1.4	2.8	2.0	3.1	5.9	3.9	6.4	1.4	1.1	1.5	3.8	2.6	4.2
Less than Elementary	30.2	20.4	34.6	15.8	28.0	21.6	31.1	37.0	28.3	39.1	33.9	23.0	36.0	27.3	19.3	29.8
Elementary	22.8	17.4	25.3	18.3	20.5	16.8	22.3	19.3	14.2	20.5	28.0	18.8	29.8	23.3	16.9	25.3
Lower Secondary	15.1	15.3	15.0	13.7	17.4	17.5	17.4	13.8	13.6	13.9	14.0	14.4	14.0	16.1	17.8	15.6
Upper Secondary Level	13.3	16.0	12.1	15.7	14.4	17.0	13.1	11.5	14.3	10.8	12.3	16.2	11.5	14.2	16.5	13.5
General/Academic	9.9	10.5	9.6	9.5	9.9	11.4	9.3	9.0	9.9	8.8	10.2	11.6	9.9	10.3	10.6	10.2
Vocational	3.4	5.4	2.5	6.1	4.4	5.5	3.8	2.5	4.3	2.0	2.1	4.5	1.6	3.8	5.7	3.3
Teacher Training	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Higher Level	15.3	28.3	9.5	34.4	16.3	24.1	12.6	12.3	24.8	9.1	10.3	26.4	7.2	14.8	26.1	11.2
Academic	8.6	18.2	4.3	26.6	8.8	14.4	6.1	6.1	13.6	4.3	4.7	13.1	3.1	6.8	13.4	4.8
Higher Technical Education	4.7	7.2	3.6	6.3	5.8	7.4	5.1	3.8	6.8	3.1	3.4	8.0	2.5	5.5	9.0	4.5
Teacher Training	2.1	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.4	2.3	4.3	1.8	2.2	5.4	1.6	2.4	3.7	2.0
Others <sup>1/</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unknown	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.4	0.8	0.3

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

On the region level, the majority of employed persons in every region had some elementary level of education or none at all, especially the highest percentage in the Northeast about 63.3%. The North shows the second highest in such level with 62.2%, followed by the South with 54.4% and the Central with 51.3%. With regards to the secondary level of those employed persons, the Central shows the highest percentage with 31.8% followed by the South, the Northeast and the North with 30.3%, 26.3% and 25.4% respectively. It is also noted that at higher level of education, the Central also shows the highest percentage with 16.3%, followed by the South the North and the Northeast with 14.8%, 12.3% and 10.3% respectively.

For Bangkok, most of employed person completed more than elementary level (63.8%), especially the high rate in the higher level (34.4%).

## 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 works. As well, the classification of the labor force status or activity has been revised to include, besides 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 purposed 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 2009**

(Percentage)

Labor force	Actively looking for work	Total available for work
Current labor force	0.4	2.1
Total labor force	0.4	2.1

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 2.1% while the open unemployment which measured from those who were actively looking for work was 0.4%. 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 agriculture 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 age 15-19 years had the highest rates (7.6%). 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)

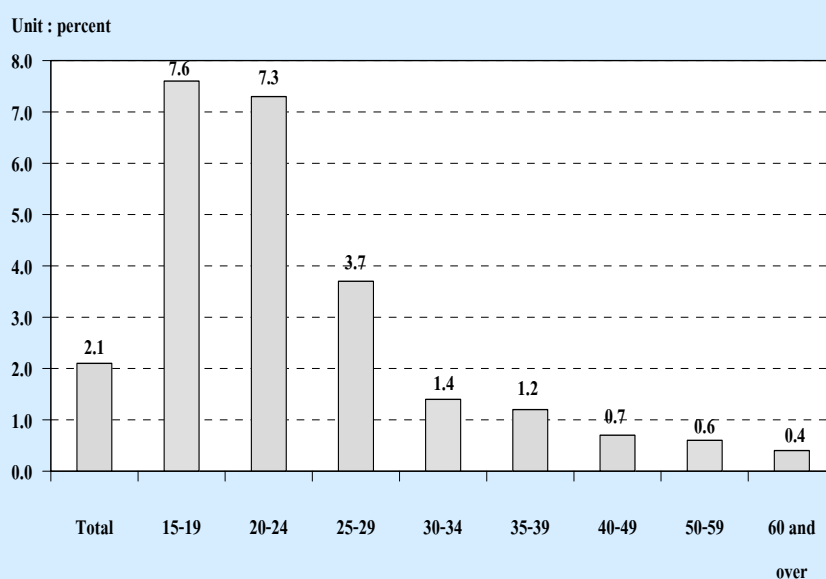




TABLE K UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE GROUP, SEX, REGION AND AREA

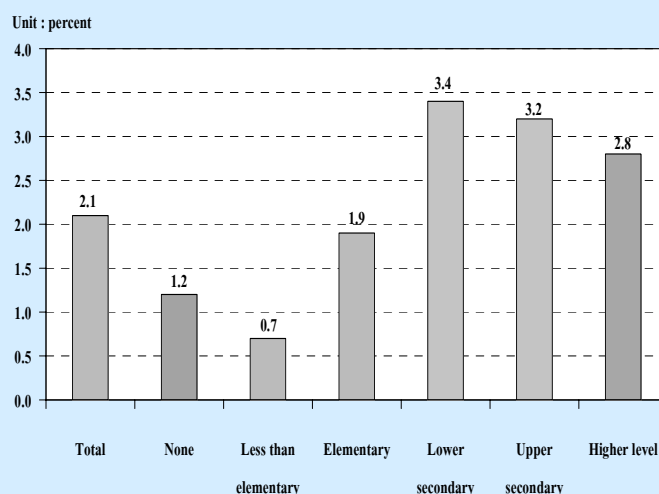
(Percentage)																
Sex and age group  (years)	Whole kingdom			Bangkok	Central region			Northern region			Northeastern region			Southern region		
	Total	M.A.	Non- M.A.		Total	M.A.	Non- M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non- M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non- M.A.	Total	M.A.	Non- M.A.
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>
15-19	7.6	8.6	7.3	5.9	8.7	10.2	8.1	5.6	10.4	4.8	8.2	6.5	8.4	7.1	10.6	6.3
20-24	7.3	7.1	7.4	6.8	6.4	7.0	6.1	5.1	6.6	4.8	8.7	7.3	8.9	8.4	8.1	8.5
25-29	3.7	3.3	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.3	4.6	2.9	5.1	4.0	5.4	3.3	2.7	3.5
30-34	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.9	0.9	2.2
35-39	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.6
40-49	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
50-59	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.0
60 and over	0.4	0.3	0.5	-	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.2
<b>Male</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
15-19	7.6	8.9	7.3	7.0	8.1	12.0	6.8	3.8	8.4	3.0	8.8	4.9	9.3	8.1	10.1	7.7
20-24	7.3	6.9	7.4	7.0	5.7	6.0	5.6	4.7	7.3	4.2	9.2	5.7	9.8	8.0	9.6	7.6
25-29	3.9	3.5	4.0	2.3	3.1	3.7	2.8	3.1	4.6	2.7	5.8	4.6	6.1	2.5	3.3	2.3
30-34	1.6	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.4
35-39	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.2	2.6	0.7
40-49	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
50-59	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
60 and over	0.4	0.3	0.5	-	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
<b>Female</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>
15-19	7.5	8.3	7.2	4.4	9.6	7.4	10.5	8.8	14.0	7.9	6.9	9.1	6.6	5.1	11.5	3.0
20-24	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.6	7.1	7.9	6.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	7.9	9.5	7.6	9.0	6.1	9.8
25-29	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.1	2.4	1.9	2.7	3.6	4.6	3.2	4.1	3.2	4.4	4.4	2.1	5.3
30-34	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.5	0.2	2.0
35-39	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	2.4	1.7	2.6
40-49	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
50-59	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9
60 and over	0.5	0.3	0.6	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	-	2.0	0.3	2.5

Considered unemployment rate by sex, it was found that, unemployment rate of male was higher than female (2.2% and 1.9% respectively). The unemployment rate in non-municipal and higher than municipal area (2.2% and 1.8% respectively). If the regions were taken into account, the rate of unemployment in the South show highest percentage with 2.6%, Followed Northeast (2.4%), Central (1.9%) , North (1.8%). and Bangkok (1.4%) respectively.

Considering on levels of educational attainment of the unemployed person (Table L), it was found that the unemployment rate of persons attained lower secondary level, upper secondary level (vocational and

General/Academic) and higher level (academic and technical) 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											Others <sup>1/</sup>
	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	2.1	1.2	0.7	1.9	3.4	3.1	3.6	-	2.9	3.2	1.4	-
Male	2.2	1.2	0.9	2.4	3.4	2.7	3.3	-	2.3	4.0	1.9	-
Female	1.9	1.2	0.6	1.2	3.5	3.6	4.1	-	3.4	2.3	1.1	-
M.A.	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.5	2.9	2.5	1.8	-	2.0	2.1	1.7	-
Male	1.8	0.7	0.6	2.1	2.8	2.5	1.2	-	1.4	2.4	3.3	-
Female	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	3.1	2.6	2.7	-	2.4	1.9	0.8	-
Non-M.A.	2.2	1.3	0.8	2.0	3.7	3.3	5.3	-	4.6	4.2	1.2	-
Male	2.4	1.3	0.9	2.5	3.7	2.8	5.2	-	3.9	5.3	0.8	-
Female	2.0	1.3	0.6	1.3	3.7	4.1	5.5	-	5.2	2.7	1.4	-

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

## 5. Characteristics of the unemployed labor force

Table M illustrates that the unemployed persons were largely males, 58.8% whereas the corresponding percentage for females was 41.2%. The percentage of unemployed male were about

53.8% and 46.2% of the total unemployed in the municipal area and non-municipal area respectively which was higher than the female about 60.6 percent and 39.4%.

**TABLE M NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SEX AND AREA**

Area and sex	Level of educational attainment												Others <sup>1/</sup> and 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		
Number ('000)													
Total	779.4	13.2	82.6	163.6	197.5	114.3	45.9	-	93.4	56.5	10.7	-	
Male	458.3	5.6	50.7	119.1	120.0	58.3	26.2	-	33.3	38.3	5.3	-	
Female	321.1	7.7	31.9	44.5	77.5	56.0	19.7	-	60.1	18.3	5.4	-	
Municipal areas	204.7	1.7	13.7	30.7	51.7	31.1	11.2	-	40.9	17.6	5.7	-	
Male	110.2	0.6	7.2	22.9	29.3	17.4	4.4	-	13.3	10.6	4.0	-	
Female	94.6	1.1	6.5	7.8	22.4	13.6	6.8	-	27.6	7.1	1.7	-	
Non-municipal areas	574.7	11.5	68.9	132.9	145.9	83.2	34.7	-	52.6	38.9	5.0	-	
Male	348.1	4.9	43.5	96.1	90.7	40.8	21.8	-	20.1	27.7	1.3	-	
Female	226.6	6.6	25.4	36.7	55.2	42.4	12.9	-	32.5	11.2	3.7	-	
Percentage													
Total	100.0	1.7	10.6	21.0	25.3	14.7	5.9	-	12.0	7.3	1.4	-	
Male	100.0	1.2	11.1	26.0	26.2	12.7	5.7	-	7.3	8.4	1.2	-	
Female	100.0	2.4	9.9	13.9	24.2	17.5	6.1	-	18.7	5.7	1.7	-	
Municipal areas	100.0	0.8	6.7	15.0	25.2	15.2	5.5	-	20.0	8.6	2.8	-	
Male	100.0	0.6	6.5	20.8	26.6	15.8	4.0	-	12.1	9.6	3.6	-	
Female	100.0	1.1	6.9	8.2	23.7	14.4	7.2	-	29.2	7.5	1.8	-	
Non-municipal areas	100.0	2.0	12.0	23.1	25.4	14.5	6.0	-	9.2	6.8	0.9	-	
Male	100.0	1.4	12.5	27.6	26.1	11.7	6.3	-	5.8	8.0	0.4	-	
Female	100.0	2.9	11.2	16.2	24.3	18.7	5.7	-	14.4	4.9	1.6	-	

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

The majority of the unemployed persons show with 73.7% were in the non-municipal areas because these areas constituted a larger part of the total labor force. About 76.0% of the total

unemployed males were in the non-municipal areas while it was 70.6% for females. However, the percentage of unemployed males and females were lower in busy season than the slack season.

The unemployed persons completed in some elementary education and none constituted the highest proportion (33.3%) of the total unemployed, the secondary level (45.9%) and higher level (20.6%). In the non-municipal areas they accounted higher than the municipal areas for elementary and none (37.1% compared with 22.5%). While in the municipal areas, they accounted higher than non-municipal area for higher level (31.4% compared with 16.8%).

## 6. Hours worked

Data on hours worked and additional hours available for work have been obtained in respect of all the 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 hours per week. The data on hours worked included hours worked on all occupations, principal as well as others.

The data summarized in Table N show that about 31.4% of the employed persons worked 50 hours or more per week. About 46.6% of employed persons worked 35-49 hours per week. On the other word, about 78.0% of employed person worked 35 hours or more per week and they might be classified as fully employed. About 19.3%, for worked less than 35 hours per week and may be regarded as under-employed. For employed persons who did not work during the survey week (0 hours) but had regular job, which accounted only 2.7%.

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

Hours work 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>36,502.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,042.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
0 hours	976.7	2.7	158.0	16.2
1 - 9 hours	313.3	0.9	50.1	16.0
10 - 19 hours	1,543.0	4.2	170.6	11.1
20 - 29 hours	3,220.8	8.8	210.5	6.5
30 - 34 hours	1,976.1	5.4	109.6	5.6
35 - 39 hours	3,623.4	9.9	86.4	2.4
40 - 49 hours	13,374.8	36.6	184.3	1.4
50 hours and over	11,474.6	31.4	72.7	0.6

The percentage of employed persons who were available for additional work, which is also an indicator for under-employment, accounted for about 2.9%. Of the employed persons who worked less than 35 hours per week, 8.7% desired and were available for additional work. The details of hours worked by occupation, industry and work status are illustrated in the Statistical Tables (Table 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 Table 15 and 16 in the statistical tables). In this chapter, data on the number of male and female employees by wage level or salary (not including supplementary earnings) and area are presented in Table O.

On the whole, about 39.9% of 17.2 million employees had monthly wage or salary of Baht 2,501-5,500, around 30.6% had monthly wage or salary of Baht 5,501-10,000, about 19.1% had over Baht 10,000 per month and about 9.8% received less than Baht 2,500 per month.

The majority of employees in the municipal areas had higher level of wage or salary than their counterpart in the other area. For instance, only about 27.7% of employees in the municipal areas received monthly wage or salary of below Baht 5,501 whereas the corresponding figure in the non-municipal areas was 63.3%. Around 71.5% of employees in the municipal areas earned more than Baht 5,500 compared with 36.3% in the non-municipal areas. Moreover, about 32.9% of employees in the municipal areas earned more than Baht 10,000 per month while the percentages in the non-municipal areas was only 10.7%.

**FIGURE 7 PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES BY WAGE / SALARY**

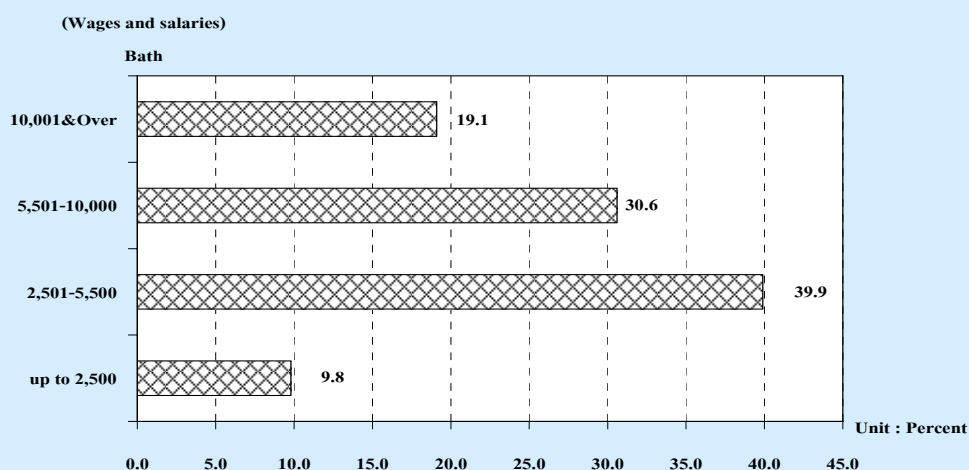


TABLE O NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES BY WAGE/SALARY, SEX AND AREA

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>17,206.4</b>	<b>3,312.5</b>	<b>13,893.9</b>	<b>6,557.7</b>	<b>1,461.7</b>	<b>5,096.1</b>	<b>10,648.7</b>	<b>1,850.9</b>	<b>8,797.8</b>
Up to 2,500	1,692.2	94.3	1,597.9	205.1	8.4	196.6	1,487.1	85.9	1,401.2
2,501-5,500	6,856.1	527.6	6,328.5	1,609.8	120.7	1,489.1	5,246.3	406.9	4,839.4
5,501-10,000	5,259.9	1,042.0	4,217.9	2,533.2	390.7	2,142.6	2,726.7	651.4	2,075.3
10,001 & Over	3,294.0	1,623.2	1,670.8	2,155.9	928.3	1,227.6	1,138.1	694.9	443.2
Unknown	104.3	25.4	78.8	53.8	13.6	40.2	50.5	11.9	38.6
<b>Male</b>	<b>9,703.3</b>	<b>1,819.9</b>	<b>7,883.5</b>	<b>3,457.5</b>	<b>768.7</b>	<b>2,688.9</b>	<b>6,245.8</b>	<b>1,051.2</b>	<b>5,194.6</b>
Up to 2,500	842.3	63.6	778.7	92.6	4.6	88.0	749.7	59.0	690.6
2,501-5,500	3,883.5	347.6	3,535.9	802.9	67.3	735.6	3,080.6	280.4	2,800.2
5,501-10,000	3,052.2	495.0	2,557.3	1,370.6	198.7	1,172.0	1,681.6	296.3	1,385.3
10,001 & Over	1,862.4	898.5	963.9	1,160.3	490.7	669.6	702.1	407.8	294.3
Unknown	63.0	15.2	47.8	31.1	7.5	23.6	31.9	7.7	24.2
<b>Female</b>	<b>7,503.1</b>	<b>1,492.7</b>	<b>6,010.4</b>	<b>3,100.2</b>	<b>693.0</b>	<b>2,407.2</b>	<b>4,402.9</b>	<b>799.7</b>	<b>3,603.2</b>
Up to 2,500	849.9	30.7	819.2	112.5	3.9	108.6	737.5	26.8	710.6
2,501-5,500	2,972.6	179.9	2,792.7	806.9	53.4	753.5	2,165.7	126.5	2,039.2
5,501-10,000	2,207.7	547.1	1,660.6	1,162.6	192.0	970.6	1,045.1	355.1	690.0
10,001 & Over	1,431.6	724.8	706.9	995.6	437.6	558.0	436.1	287.2	148.9
Unknown	41.3	10.2	31.0	22.6	6.1	16.6	18.6	4.1	14.5
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>
Up to 2,500	9.8	2.9	11.5	3.1	0.6	3.9	14.0	4.6	15.9
2,501-5,500	39.9	15.9	45.6	24.6	8.3	29.2	49.3	22.0	55.0
5,501-10,000	30.6	31.5	30.4	38.6	26.7	42.0	25.6	35.2	23.6
10,001 & Over	19.1	49.0	12.0	32.9	63.5	24.1	10.7	37.6	5.0
Unknown	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4
<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>
Up to 2,500	8.7	3.5	9.9	2.7	0.6	3.3	12.0	5.6	13.3
2,501-5,500	40.0	19.1	44.9	23.2	8.8	27.4	49.3	26.7	53.9
5,501-10,000	31.5	27.2	32.4	39.6	25.8	43.6	26.9	28.2	26.7
10,001 & Over	19.2	49.4	12.2	33.6	63.8	24.9	11.2	38.8	5.7
Unknown	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5
<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	11.3	2.1	13.6	3.6	0.6	4.5	16.8	3.4	19.7
2,501-5,500	39.6	12.1	46.5	26.0	7.7	31.3	49.2	15.8	56.6
5,501-10,000	29.4	36.7	27.6	37.5	27.7	40.3	23.7	44.4	19.2
10,001 & Over	19.1	48.6	11.8	32.1	63.2	23.2	9.9	35.9	4.1
Unknown	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4

It was observed that, on the whole, government employees got higher level of monthly wage or salary than the private ones. This partly because, in this survey, the private employee also included those daily wage employees and laborers who usually earn rather low income. About 57.1% of the private employees earned less than Baht 5,501 a month as compared with 18.8% of the government employees. On the other hand, the government employees who received over Baht 5,500 per month accounted for about 80.5% of the total

government employees while the private employees only accounted for 42.4%.

## 8. Supplementary benefits

Apart from data on basic wages and salaries, information was also collected on receipt of supplementary benefits in cash such as bonuses and overtime payments, and in kind such as food, clothing, housing, and others; the amount received have not however been ascertained. 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>5,445.9</b>	<b>927.4</b>	<b>1,190.8</b>	<b>2,510.2</b>	<b>1,448.8</b>	<b>268.5</b>	<b>703.1</b>	<b>537.3</b>
		<b>(17.0)</b>	<b>(21.9)</b>	<b>(46.1)</b>	<b>(26.6)</b>	<b>(4.9)</b>	<b>(12.9)</b>	<b>(9.9)</b>
Male	2,908.6	503.9	608.4	1,349.2	706.1	142.6	433.6	258.1
		(17.3)	(20.9)	(46.4)	(24.3)	(4.9)	(14.9)	(8.9)
Female	2,537.3	423.5	582.4	1,161.1	742.7	125.9	269.5	279.2
		(16.7)	(23.0)	(45.8)	(29.3)	(5.0)	(10.6)	(11.0)
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>4,062.2</b>	<b>827.2</b>	<b>956.5</b>	<b>1,462.3</b>	<b>1,413.2</b>	<b>241.5</b>	<b>500.8</b>	<b>514.4</b>
		<b>(20.4)</b>	<b>(23.5)</b>	<b>(36.0)</b>	<b>(34.8)</b>	<b>(5.9)</b>	<b>(12.3)</b>	<b>(12.7)</b>
Male	2,153.3	442.8	501.4	767.8	695.0	125.5	301.7	244.7
		(20.6)	(23.3)	(35.7)	(32.3)	(5.8)	(14.0)	(11.4)
Female	1,908.9	384.4	455.1	694.6	718.2	116.0	199.1	269.7
		(20.1)	(23.8)	(36.4)	(37.6)	(6.1)	(10.4)	(14.1)
<b>Government sector</b>	<b>1,383.7</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>234.3</b>	<b>1,047.9</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>202.2</b>	<b>22.9</b>
		<b>(7.2)</b>	<b>(16.9)</b>	<b>(75.7)</b>	<b>(2.6)</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>	<b>(14.6)</b>	<b>(1.7)</b>
Male	755.3	61.2	107.1	581.4	11.1	17.1	131.9	13.4
		(8.1)	(14.2)	(77.0)	(1.5)	(2.3)	(17.5)	(1.8)
Female	628.4	39.0	127.3	466.5	24.5	9.9	70.3	9.6
		(6.2)	(20.3)	(74.2)	(3.9)	(1.6)	(11.2)	(1.5)

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

(In thousands)

(in thousands)								
Sector, area and sex	Total employees	Number of employees receiving supplementary benefits						
		Bonus	Overtime	Other cash	Food	Clothing	Housing	Others
Private sector								
Municipal areas	1,783.7	431.3	402.7	644.0	573.2	109.6	269.2	162.3
		(24.2)	(22.6)	(36.1)	(32.1)	(6.1)	(15.1)	(9.1)
Male	914.1	235.0	211.2	344.6	247.5	53.5	135.7	71.0
		(25.7)	(23.1)	(37.7)	(27.1)	(5.8)	(14.8)	(7.8)
Female	869.6	196.3	191.6	299.4	325.8	56.2	133.5	91.3
		(22.6)	(22.0)	(34.4)	(37.5)	(6.5)	(15.4)	(10.5)
Non-municipal areas	2,278.6	395.9	553.8	818.3	840.0	131.9	231.7	352.1
		(17.4)	(24.3)	(35.9)	(36.9)	(5.8)	(10.2)	(15.5)
Male	1,239.2	207.7	290.2	423.1	447.5	72.1	166.1	173.7
		(16.8)	(23.4)	(34.1)	(36.1)	(5.8)	(13.4)	(14.0)
Female	1,039.4	188.2	263.6	395.2	392.5	59.8	65.6	178.3
		(18.1)	(25.4)	(38.0)	(37.8)	(5.8)	(6.3)	(17.2)
Government sector								
Municipal areas	644.9	54.8	123.8	459.2	8.2	12.3	129.8	11.7
		(8.5)	(19.2)	(71.2)	(1.3)	(1.9)	(20.1)	(1.8)
Male	353.0	32.1	55.6	255.1	2.9	7.3	90.1	8.1
		(9.1)	(15.8)	(72.3)	(0.8)	(2.1)	(25.5)	(2.3)
Female	292.0	22.7	68.2	204.1	5.3	5.0	39.6	3.6
		(7.8)	(23.4)	(69.9)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(13.6)	(1.2)
Non-municipal areas	738.7	45.4	110.5	588.7	27.5	14.7	72.5	11.2
		(6.1)	(15.0)	(79.7)	(3.7)	(2.0)	(9.8)	(1.5)
Male	402.3	29.1	51.5	326.3	8.2	9.8	41.8	5.3
		(7.2)	(12.8)	(81.1)	(2.0)	(2.4)	(10.4)	(1.3)
Female	336.5	16.3	59.1	262.4	19.2	4.9	30.7	6.0
		(4.9)	(17.6)	(78.0)	(5.7)	(1.5)	(9.1)	(1.8)

<sup>1/</sup> One employee can receive more than 1 type of supplementary benefits.



Certain types of supplementary benefits such as overtime, bonus, food supplies, clothing and other 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 the municipal area received more supplementary benefits such as bonus, other cash, clothing and housing than those in the non-municipal areas, for instance, about 24.2% for bonus, 36.1% for other cash 6.1% for clothing and 15.1% for housing. The private employees in non-municipal area received more

supplementary benefits such as, overtime and food supplies than those in the municipal area or about 24.3% for overtime and 36.9% for food supplies. The government employees in the municipal area received more supplementary benefits such as overtime, bonus and housing than those in the non-municipal area. For instance about 19.2%, 8.5%, and 20.1% respectively. The government employees in the non-municipal area received more supplementary benefits, such as clothing, other cash and food supplies than those in the municipal area or about 2.0%, 79.7% and 3.7% respectively.

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