

Summary of the labor force survey in Thailand : February 2015

Table 1 Comparison of population aged 15 years and over by labor force status

| Labor force status | Unit : million | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Jan | Feb | |
| Persons over 15 years | 54.65 | 54.69 | 54.72 | 55.06 | 55.09 | |
| 1. Total labor force | 38.43 | 38.31 | 38.61 | 38.01 | 38.52 | |
| 1.1 employed | 37.79 | 37.74 | 37.90 | 37.36 | 37.93 | |
| 1.2 unemployed | 0.36 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.40 | 0.32 | |
| 1.3 seasonally | 0.28 | 0.24 | 0.37 | 0.25 | 0.27 | |
| 2. Not in labor force | 16.22 | 16.38 | 16.11 | 17.05 | 16.57 | |

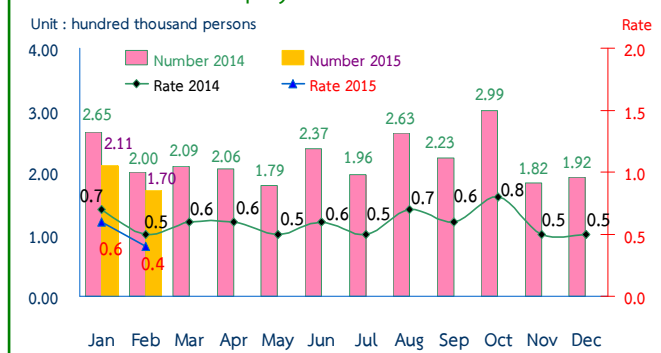
The results of Labor Force Survey in February 2015 showed that there are population, aged 15 years and over, of about 55.09 million persons. Of these 38.52 million were in the labor force or available for work (37.93 million were employed, 0.32 million were unemployed and 0.27 million were seasonally inactive labor force), while 16.57 million were not in the labor force or not available for work, such as housewives, students or elderly.

Table 2 Comparison of number of employed persons by industry

| Industry | Unit : Million | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Jan | Feb | |
| Total | 37.79 | 37.74 | 37.90 | 37.36 | 37.93 | |
| 1. Agricultural | 11.71 | 11.84 | 12.11 | 11.23 | 11.36 | |
| - Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 11.71 | 11.84 | 12.11 | 11.23 | 11.36 | |
| 2. Non-Agricultural | 26.08 | 25.90 | 25.79 | 26.13 | 26.57 | |
| - Manufacturing | 6.30 | 6.60 | 6.59 | 6.65 | 6.57 | |
| - Construction | 2.18 | 2.41 | 2.65 | 2.28 | 2.56 | |
| - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 6.71 | 6.24 | 6.15 | 6.29 | 6.17 | |
| - Transportation and storage | 1.28 | 1.18 | 1.24 | 1.21 | 1.33 | |
| - Accommodation and food service activities | 2.69 | 2.66 | 2.54 | 2.64 | 2.73 | |
| - Financial and insurance activities | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.46 | 0.53 | 0.59 | |
| - Real estate activities | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.19 | |
| - Public administration defence and compulsory social security | 1.65 | 1.56 | 1.55 | 1.63 | 1.66 | |
| - Education | 1.16 | 1.17 | 1.12 | 1.17 | 1.20 | |
| - Human health and social work activities | 0.64 | 0.74 | 0.66 | 0.67 | 0.77 | |
| - Other service activities | 0.75 | 0.74 | 0.71 | 0.72 | 0.78 | |
| - Others | 1.96 | 1.83 | 1.93 | 2.13 | 2.02 | |

There were 37.93 million employed persons, which 11.36 and 26.57 million were in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, respectively. Comparing with February in 2014, it was shown that the number of employed persons in agriculture sector decreased by 0.48 million, but non-agriculture sector increased by 0.67 million. This increment was found in various industries e.g. 0.15 million in construction and in transportation and storage, 0.10 million public administration defence and compulsory social security, 70 thousand in accommodation and food service activities, 40 thousand in other service activities, 30 thousand in education and in human health and social work activities and 10 thousand in financial and insurance activities. However, a decrease in some other industries was found e.g., 70 thousand in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and 30 thousand in manufacturing. While the underemployed persons did not change in real estate activities and the rest shared in the other industries.

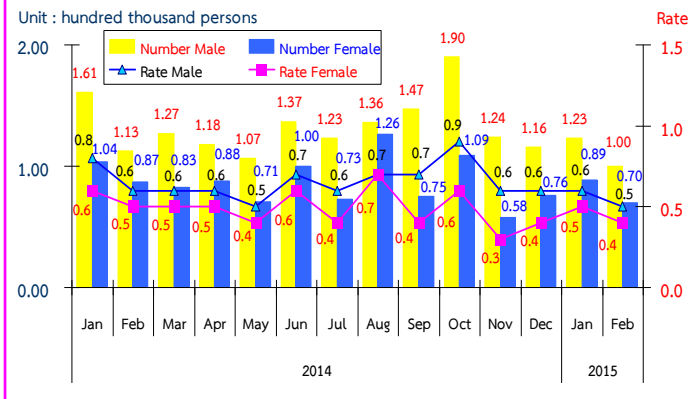
Figure A Comparison of number and rate of underemployment in 2014 and 2015



Remark : Underemployment worker is a worker who working less than 35 hours per week and available for additional work.

Considering the number of underemployed workers and available for additional work, there were 0.17 million or 0.4% of the total employed persons.

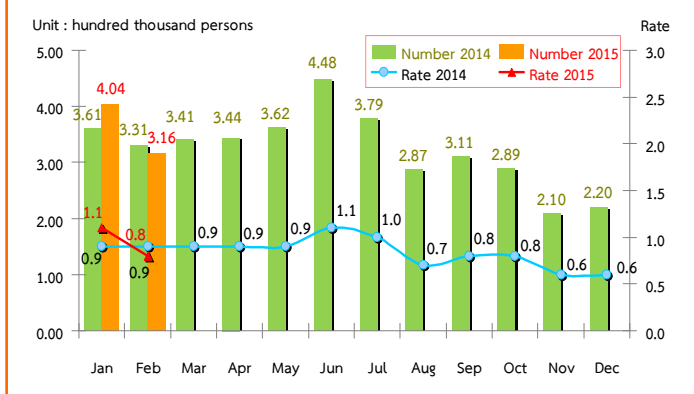
Figure B Comparison of number and underemployment rate by sex in 2014-2015



Considered underemployment rate by sex, it was shown that the overall underemployment rate of male was higher than female.

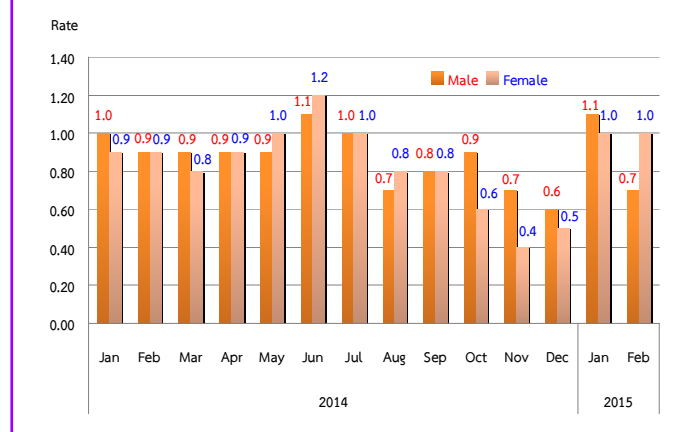
In February 2015, underemployment rate of male (0.5%) and female (0.4%).

Figure C Comparison of number and rate of unemployment in 2014 and 2015



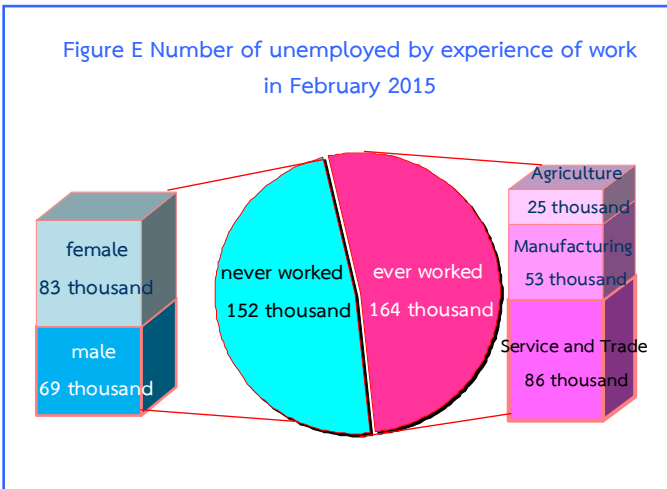
In February 2015, the total number of unemployed persons were 0.32 million or 0.8% of the total labor force and decreased of 15 thousand (from 0.33 million to 0.32 million) comparing to the same period as in 2014. And, it showed a decrease of 88 thousand (from 0.40 million to 0.32 million) in January 2015.

Figure D Comparison of unemployment rate by sex in 2015



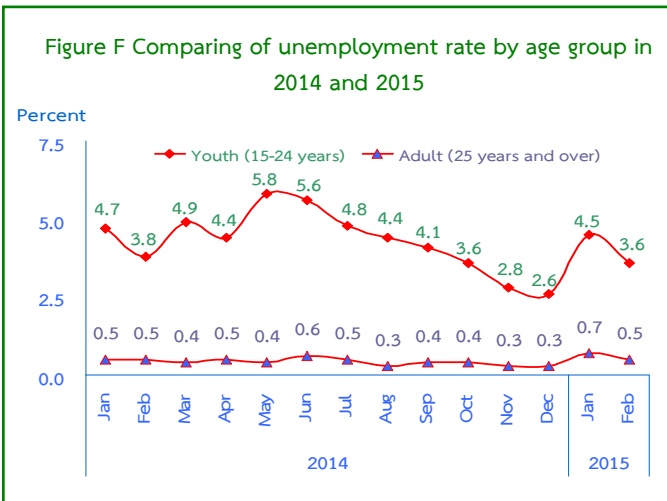
Comparing to the unemployment rate by sex in February 2015, it was found that, unemployment rate of female was higher than male (1.0% and 0.7% respectively).

Figure E Number of unemployed by experience of work in February 2015



Out of 0.32 million, there were 0.15 million having never worked (69 thousand were male and 83 thousand were female) and 0.16 million had ever worked, among these, the number of unemployed persons who ever worked decreased by 32 thousand (from 0.20 million to 0.16 million), comparing to the same period as in 2014. It was found that 0.16 million distributed in 3 sectors i.e. 86 thousand in services and trade, 53 thousand in manufacturing and 25 thousand in agriculture.

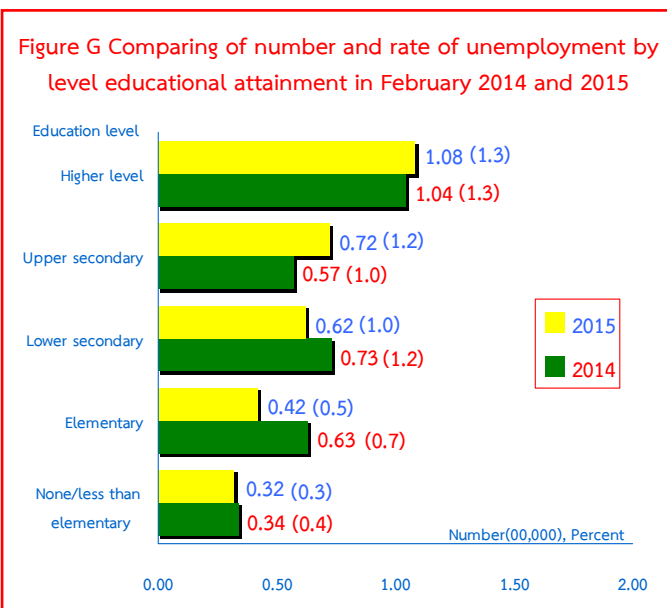
Figure F Comparing of unemployment rate by age group in 2014 and 2015



Regarding the unemployment rates by age groups, there were 3.6% in a youth group (aged 15-24 years) and 0.5% in adults group (age 25 years and over).

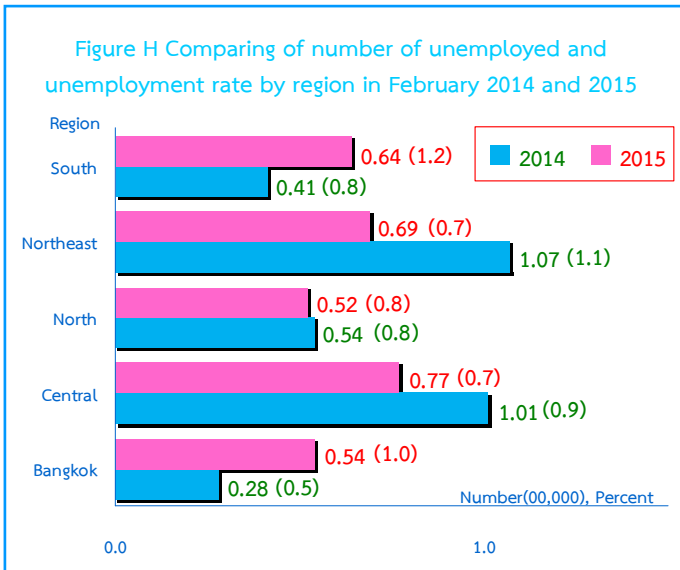
The unemployment rate in the youth group decreased from 3.8% to 3.6% comparing to the same period as in 2014, and decreased from 4.5 % to 3.6% comparing to January in 2015.

Figure G Comparing of number and rate of unemployment by level educational attainment in February 2014 and 2015



For level of educational attainment of unemployed persons in February 2015, it was found that most of them had higher level (108 thousand or 1.3%), followed by those with upper secondary level (72 thousand or 1.2%), lower secondary level (62 thousand or 1.0%), primary level (42 thousand or 0.5%) and illiterate and less than primary level (32 thousand or 0.3%).

Comparing to the same period in 2014, the result showed that the number of unemployed persons with upper secondary level increased of 15 thousand and higher level increased of 4 thousand. However, those with primary level decreased of 21 thousand, lower secondary level of decreased of 11 thousand and illiterate less than primary level decreased of 2 thousand.



Concerning the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate by region, it was found that those in the Central was the highest with (77 thousand or 0.7%), followed by the Northeast (69 thousand or 0.7%), the South (64 thousand or 1.2%), Bangkok (54 thousand or 1.0%) and the North (52 thousand or 0.8%).

Comparing to the same period as in 2014, the number of unemployment persons of the whole kingdom decreased from 0.33 million to 0.32 million. And concerning by region, it increases in Bangkok and the South. However, it decreases in the Northeast, the Central and the North.