

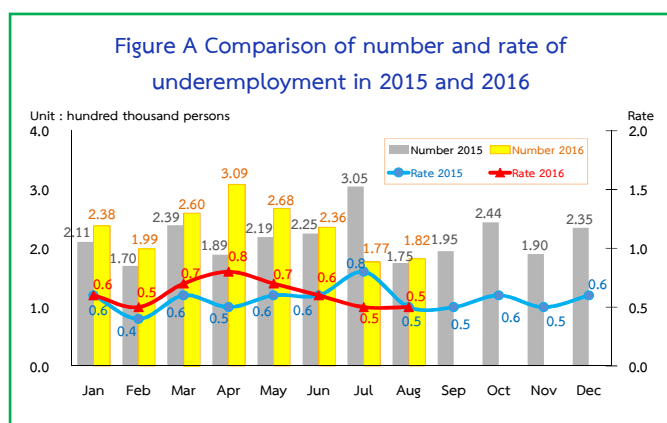
## Summary of the labor force survey in Thailand : August 2016

*of population Table 1 Comparison aged 15 years and over by labor force status*  
Unit : million persons

Labor force status	2015			2016	
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Jul	Aug
Persons 15 years and over	55.26	55.29	55.32	55.63	55.66
<b>1. Total labor force</b>	<b>38.62</b>	<b>38.94</b>	<b>38.65</b>	<b>38.84</b>	<b>38.86</b>
1.1 employed	38.10	38.49	38.32	38.40	38.46
1.2 unemployed	0.39	0.38	0.30	0.39	0.36
1.3 seasonally	0.13	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.04
<b>2. Not in labor force</b>	<b>16.64</b>	<b>16.35</b>	<b>16.67</b>	<b>16.79</b>	<b>16.80</b>

*employed persons Table 2 Comparison of number of by industry*  
Unit : Million persons

Industry	2015			2016	
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Jul	Aug
Total	38.10	38.49	38.32	38.40	38.46
<b>1. Agricultural</b>	<b>12.13</b>	<b>13.51</b>	<b>13.13</b>	<b>12.43</b>	<b>12.92</b>
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.13	13.51	13.13	12.43	12.92
<b>2. Non-Agricultural</b>	<b>25.97</b>	<b>24.98</b>	<b>25.19</b>	<b>25.97</b>	<b>25.54</b>
- Manufacturing	6.59	6.35	6.24	6.22	6.33
- Construction	2.29	2.06	2.12	2.26	2.18
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.27	6.04	6.01	6.53	6.35
- Transportation and storage	1.28	1.21	1.17	1.19	1.07
- Accommodation and food service activities	2.58	2.52	2.74	2.72	2.84
- Financial and insurance activities	0.50	0.57	0.49	0.55	0.56
- Real estate activities	0.21	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.17
- Public administration defence and compulsory social security	1.65	1.53	1.63	1.53	1.53
- Education	1.21	1.16	1.12	1.16	1.11
- Human health and social work activities	0.63	0.68	0.65	0.73	0.64
- Other service activities	0.72	0.77	0.86	0.83	0.78
- Others	2.04	1.85	1.96	2.05	1.98



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

### Structure of the Labor force

The results of Labor Force Survey in August 2016 showed that there are population, aged 15 years and over, of about 55.66 million persons. Of these 38.86 million were in the labor force or available for work (38.46 million were employed, 0.36 million were unemployed and 40 thousand were seasonally inactive labor force), while 16.80 million were not in the labor force or not available for work, such as housewives, students or elderly.

### Employed of the Labor force

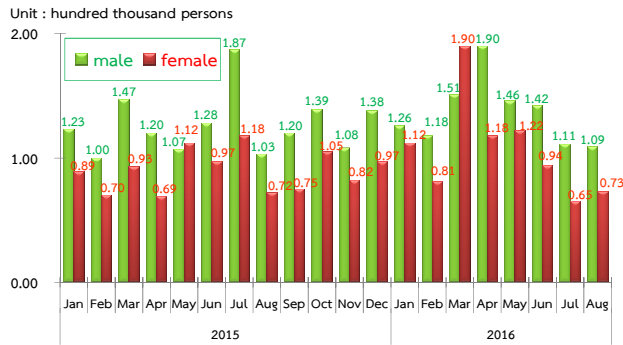
#### -Employed

There were 38.46 million employed persons, which 12.92 and 25.54 million were in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, respectively. Comparing with August in 2015, it was shown that the number of employed persons in agriculture sector decreased by 0.59 million, but non-agriculture sector increased by 0.56 million (from 24.98 million to 25.54 million). This increment was found in various industries e.g. 0.32 million in accommodation and food service activities, 0.31 million in wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 0.12 million in construction, 10 thousand in other service activities. However, a decrease in some other industries was found e.g., 0.14 million in transportation and storage, 70 thousand in real estate activities, 50 thousand in education, 40 thousand in human health and social work activities, 20 thousand in manufacturing and storage and the rest shared in the other industries.

### Underemployment workers

Considering the number of underemployed workers and available for additional work, there were 0.18 million or 0.5% of the total employed persons.

Figure B Comparison of number and underemployment rate by sex in 2015-2016

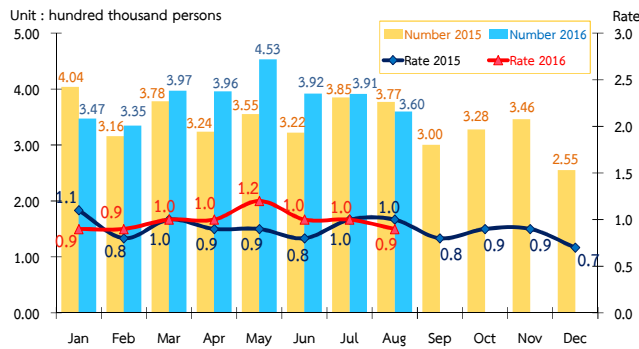


Considered underemployment rate by sex, it was shown that the overall underemployment rate of male was higher than female.

In August 2016, number of underemployment of male was higher than female (0.11 million and 73 thousand respectively).

And underemployment rate of male was 0.5% and female was 0.4%.

Figure C Comparison of number and rate of unemployment in 2015 and 2016



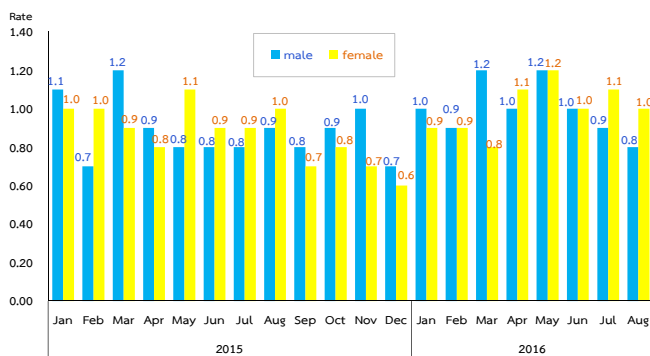
Unemployment

-Number and Rate of unemployment

In August 2016, the total number of unemployed persons were 0.36 million or 0.9% of the total labor force and decreased of 17 thousand (from 377 thousand to 360 thousand) comparing to the same period as in 2015. And, showed a decreased of 31 thousand (from 391 thousand to 360 thousand) in July 2016.

Comparing to the unemployment rate to the same period as in 2015 decreased from 1.0% to 0.9% and decreased from 1.0% to 0.9% comparing to July in 2016.

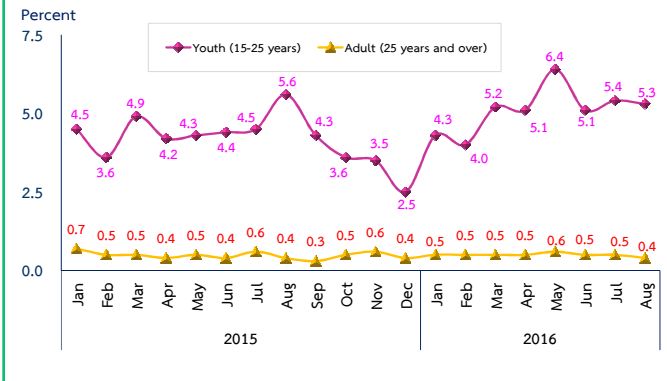
Figure D Comparison of unemployment rate by sex in 2015-2016



Unemployment rate by sex

Comparing to the unemployment rate by sex in August 2016, it was found that, unemployment rate of female was higher than male (1.0% and 0.8% respectively)

Figure E Comparing of unemployment rate by age group in 2015 and 2016

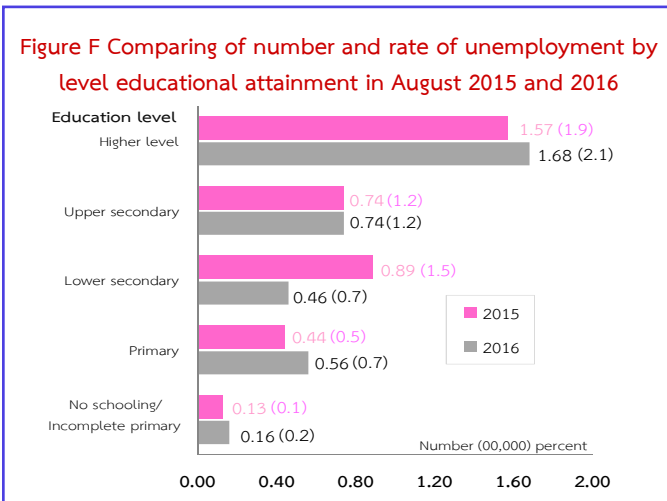


### Unemployment rate by age group

Regarding the unemployment rates by age groups, there were 5.3% in a youth group (aged 15-24 years) and 0.4% in adults group (age 25 years and over).

The unemployment rate in the youth group decreased from 5.6% to 5.3% comparing to the same period as in 2015, and decreased from 5.4% to 5.3% comparing to July in 2016. In adults group did not change (0.4%) comparing to the same period as in 2015.

Figure F Comparing of number and rate of unemployment by level educational attainment in August 2015 and 2016

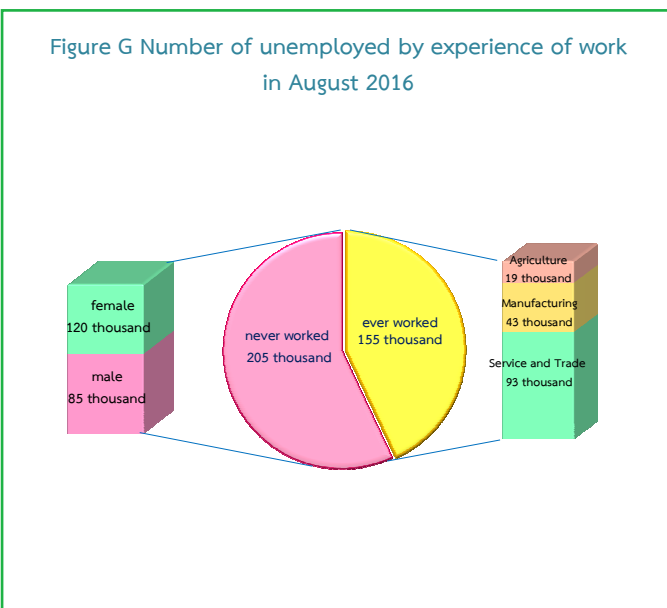


### Number and Rate of unemployment by level educational attainment

For level of educational attainment of unemployed persons in August 2016, it was found that most of them had higher level (168 thousand or 2.1%), followed by those with upper secondary level (74 thousand or 1.2%), primary level (56 thousand or 0.7%), lower secondary level (46 thousand or 0.7%) and no schooling and incomplete primary level (16 thousand or 0.2%).

Comparing to the same period in 2015, the result showed that the number of unemployed persons with primary level increased of 12 thousand, higher level of 11 thousand and no schooling and incomplete primary level of 3 thousand. However, those with lower secondary level decreased of 43 thousand. The number of unemployed persons did not change with upper secondary level.

Figure G Number of unemployed by experience of work in August 2016



### Number of unemployed by experience of work

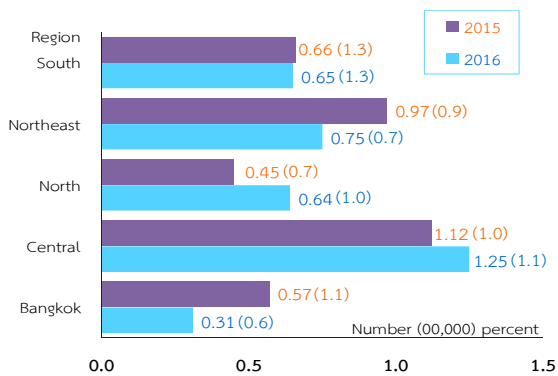
Out of 360 thousand, there were 205 thousand having never worked (120 thousand were female and 85 thousand were male) and 155 thousand had ever, among these, the number of unemployed persons who ever worked decreased by 10 thousand (from 165 thousand to 155 thousand), comparing to the same period as in 2015. It was found that 155 thousand distributed in 3 sectors i.e. 93 thousand in services and trade, 43 thousand in manufacturing and 19 thousand in agriculture.

Unemploy persons Table 3 Number of by experience of work and level educational attainment in August 2016			
Unit : hundred thousand persons			
level education attainment	Total	Ever worked	Never worked
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>2.05</b>
1. No schooling/Incomplete primary	0.16	0.15	0.01
2. Primary	0.56	0.45	0.11
3. Lower secondary	0.46	0.29	0.17
4. Upper secondary	0.74	0.35	0.39
5. Higher level	1.68	0.32	1.36
-academic	1.31	0.23	1.08
-vocational	0.21	0.09	0.12
-academic studies	0.16	0.00	0.16
-others	0.00	-	0.00

The number of unemployed persons who never worked 205 thousand, it was found that most of them had higher level of 136 thousand, followed by those with upper secondary level of 39 thousand, lower secondary level of 17 thousand, primary level of 11 thousand and no schooling and incomplete primary level of 1 thousand.

The number of unemployed persons who ever worked 155 thousand, it was found that most of them had primary level of 45 thousand, followed by those with upper secondary level of 35 thousand, higher level of 32 thousand, lower secondary level of 29 thousand and no schooling and incomplete primary level of 15 thousand.

Figure H Comparing of number of unemployed and unemployment rate by region in August 2015 and 2016



#### Number of unemployed and unemployment rate by region

Concerning the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate by region, it was found that those in the Central was the highest with (1.25 thousand or 1.1%), followed by the Northeast (75 thousand or 0.7%), the South (65 thousand or 1.3%), the North (64 thousand or 1.0%) and Bangkok (31 thousand or 0.6%).

Comparing to the same period as in 2015, the unemployment of the whole kingdom decreased of 17 thousand. However, concerning by region, it decreases in Bangkok, the Northeast, the South, but increase in the North and the Central.