

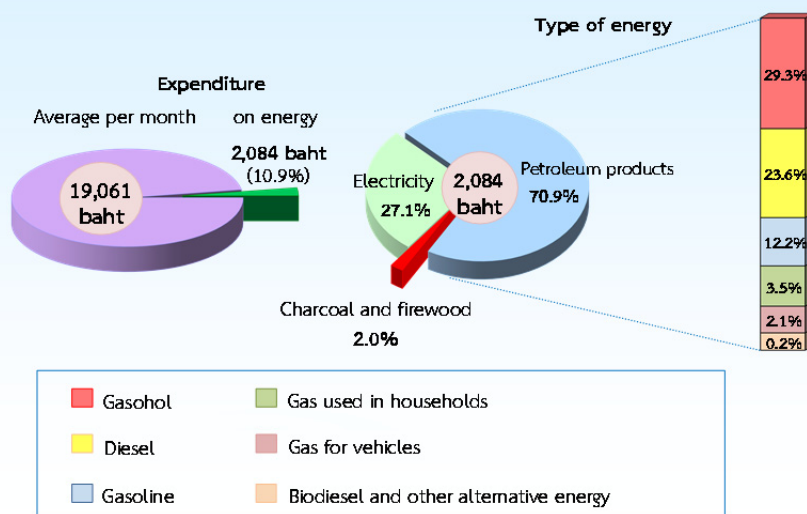


Major Findings

1. Household Expenditure on Energy

A survey in 2013 showed that households in the country spent an average of 19,061 a month on household expenditure, with this amount it was expenditure on energy of 2,084 baht or 10.9 percent of the total expenditure. The most expenditure (70.9 percent) was on petroleum products, such as gasoline and various gases, with the average expenditure of 1,477 baht. Apart from this, it was the expenditure on other types of energy (electricity, charcoal and firewood), at 607 baht (29.1 percent).

Figure 1 Average monthly household expenditure on energy by type of energy, 2013





For the total household expenditure on energy in various regions in 2013, it was found that households in Greater Bangkok (Bangkok, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani and Samut Prakan) spent the highest on energy consumption, at 3,271 baht per month which was 2.1 times that of households in the North, the least average expenditure on energy of 1,558 baht per month, followed by households in the South (2,392 baht), in the Central (2,238 baht) and households in the Northeast (1,644 baht), respectively.

Table A Average monthly household expenditure on energy by region and type of energy, 2013

Unit: baht

	Region					
	Whole kingdom	Greater Bangkok*	Central	North	Northeast	South
Total expenditure on energy	2,084	3,271	2,238	1,558	1,644	2,392
Gasoline	255	306	224	170	215	461
Diesel	492	481	564	385	442	675
Electricity	565	1,133	643	408	367	537
Gasohol	610	1,120	677	458	438	591
Gas for vehicles	44	156	48	16	17	26
Gas used in households	72	64	68	66	75	92
Charcoal and firewood	42	1	12	53	87	5
Biodiesel and other alternative energy	4	10	2	2	3	5

* Bangkok, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, and Samut Prakan

When considering the type of energy, it was found that households in Greater Bangkok (Bangkok, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani and



Samut Prakan) spent on electricity and gasohol higher than households in other regions. The average monthly expenditures on electricity and gasohol were 1,133 and 1,120 baht, respectively. These figures were, 3.1 and 2.6, respectively, times those of households in the Northeast, which spent the least on electricity (367 baht per month) and gasohol (438 baht per month). As for gasoline and diesel, households in the South had the highest average expenditures, of 461 and 675 baht per month, respectively. It is highly likely that marine fisheries which rely mainly on diesel are prevalent in the Southern region. Notably, the use of charcoal and firewood was common in the Northeast with the highest monthly average expenditure of 87 baht. It is also interesting to note that spending on biodiesel and other alternative energy were the lowest.

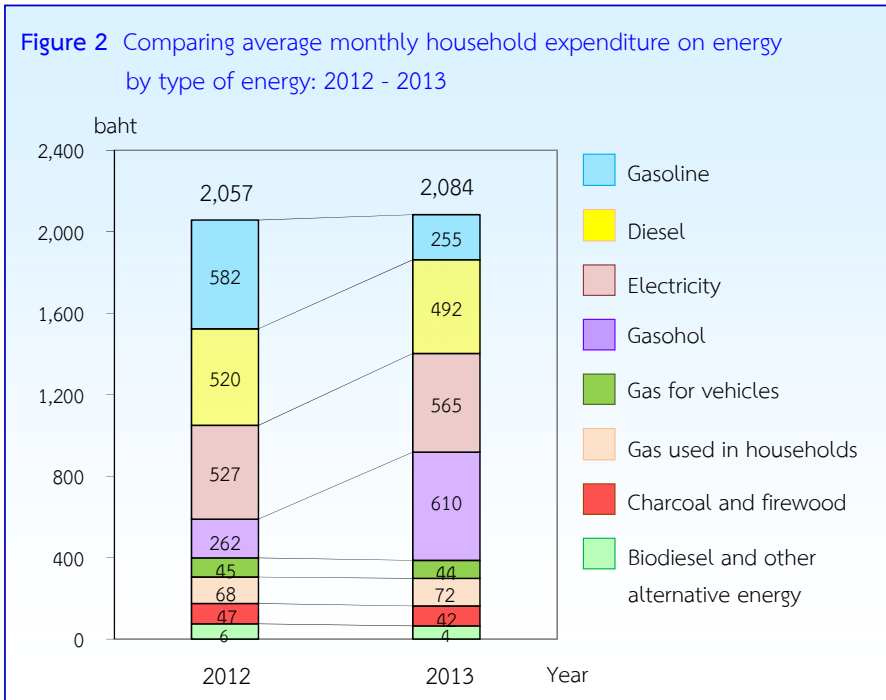
2. Comparing Household Expenditure on Energy by Type of Energy: 2012 - 2013

When comparing household expenditure on energy around the country between 2012 and 2013, it was found that average monthly expenditure on energy slightly increased from 2,057 baht to 2,084 baht or 1.3 percent growth rate.

With regard to the rate of change by type of energy, the highest percentage change was observed in expenditure on gasohol, at 132.8 percent (from 262 to 610 baht) mainly because of a government campaign to boost gasohol consumption. The next largest change was expenditure on electricity, at 7.2 percent (from 527 to 565 baht), and gas used in households, at 5.9 percent (from 68 to 72 baht). In contrast, expenditure on gasoline dropped dramatically, at 56.2 percent (from 582



to 255 baht). The most possible reason was the cancellation of the sale of 91-octane gasoline.²



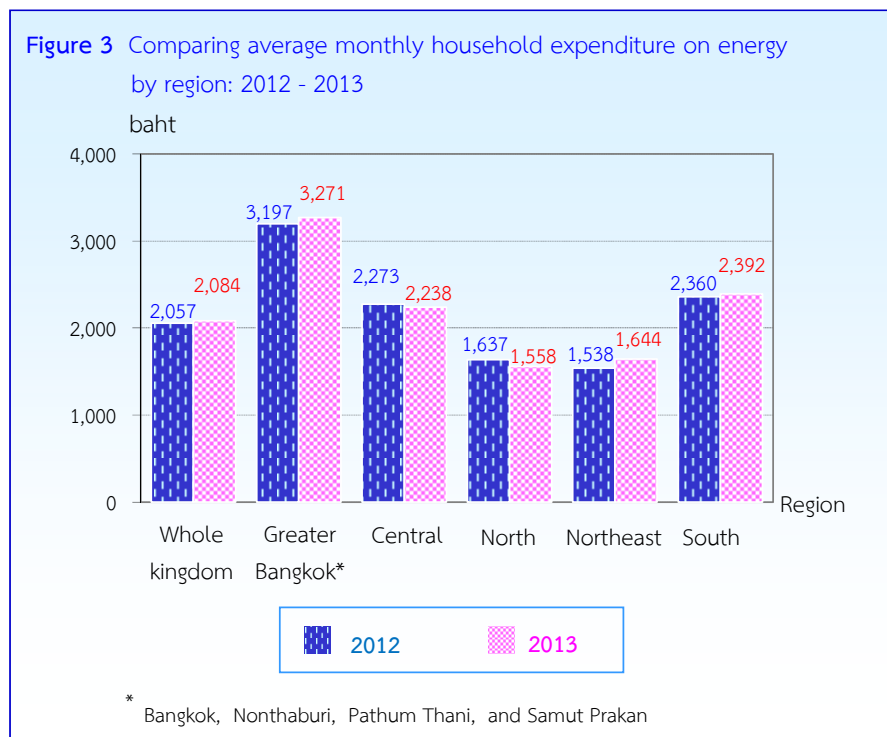
3. Comparing Household Expenditure on Energy by Region: 2012 - 2013

Comparing household expenditure on energy between 2012 and 2013 among regions, it was found that households in all regions except those in the Central and the North spent more on energy in 2013 than

² According to the Thai Cabinet Conclusions, a sale of 91-octane gasoline was halted from January 1, 2013 onwards. The fuel which was produced before and still remained at gas stations, however, was permitted to be sold until March 31, 2013.



the year before. Households in the Northeast had the highest increasing rate, at 6.9 percent (from 1,538 to 1,644 baht). Conversely, the largest decreasing rate was observed in the North, at 4.8 percent (from 1,637 to 1,558 baht).

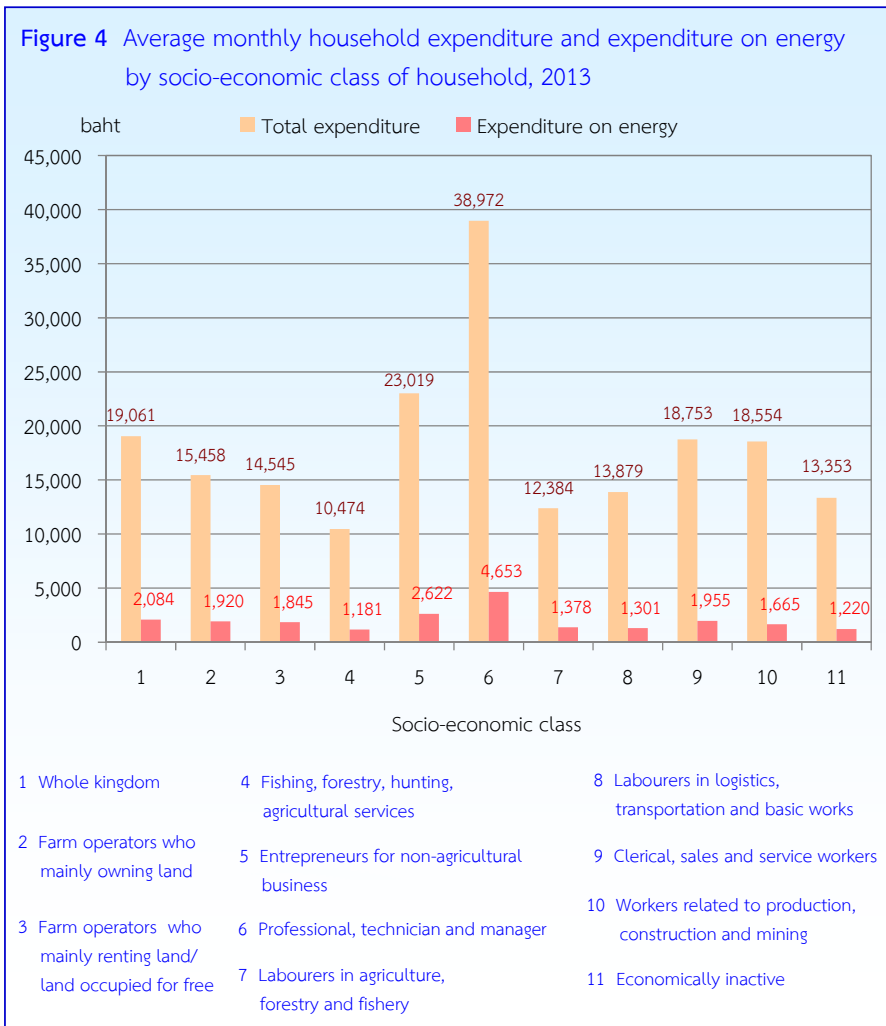


4. Expenditure on Energy by Socio-Economic Class of Household

Concerning by socio-economic class of household, households of employed professional, technician and manager, who had the highest average expenditure of 38,972 baht per month, spent on energy higher than households in other groups (4,653 baht per month or 2.2 times the



average expenditure on energy at whole kingdom). In contrast, those of fishing, forestry, hunting and agricultural services, who had the lowest average expenditure of 10,474 baht per month, spent the least on energy (1,181 baht per month or only 0.6 times the average amount at national level).





Differences are also observed in regard to the proportion of expenditure on energy to total expenditure, with households of farm operators who mainly renting land and those of farm operators who mainly owning land indicating the highest proportions (12.7 and 12.4 percent, respectively), and households of workers related to production, construction and mining and those of economically inactive indicating the lowest proportions (9.0 and 9.1 percent, respectively).

5. Ownership of Household Appliances and Vehicles

In regard to household appliances, the survey results show that household appliances that households occupied the most was electric fan (97.9 percent), followed by television and refrigerator (97.0 and 90.1 percent, respectively). Personal computer and air conditioner, however, were occupied only 26.1 and 18.4 percent, respectively. Concerning the use of lamp, fluorescent lamp was used significantly high at 97.2 percent, while the uses of compact fluorescent lamp and light bulb were only 29.6 and 9.1 percent, respectively.

With regard to the ownership of vehicles for private and/or business use, three in four households (76.7 percent) occupied motorcycles, one in four (24.7 percent) occupied pick-ups/vans and one in seven (14.5 percent) occupied automobiles.