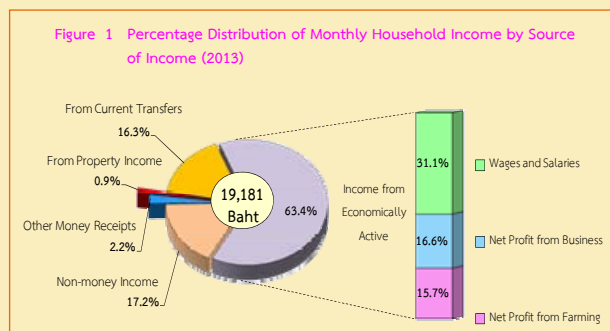


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Statistical Office has carried out the 2011 Household Socio-economic Survey from January to December 2013. The survey covered household samples in both municipal and non-municipal area in every province. The sample size for this survey was approximately 52,000 households. Of this number 13,210 households were from the Northeastern region. The survey collected detailed information on income, expenditure, debt and asset of households as well as their housing characteristics. In the survey, expenditure data referred to expenditure for necessary items for daily life, which excluded saving and capital formation expenditures such as purchase or hire-purchase of house and land. The result of for the Northeastern region is as following.

1. Household Income (2013)

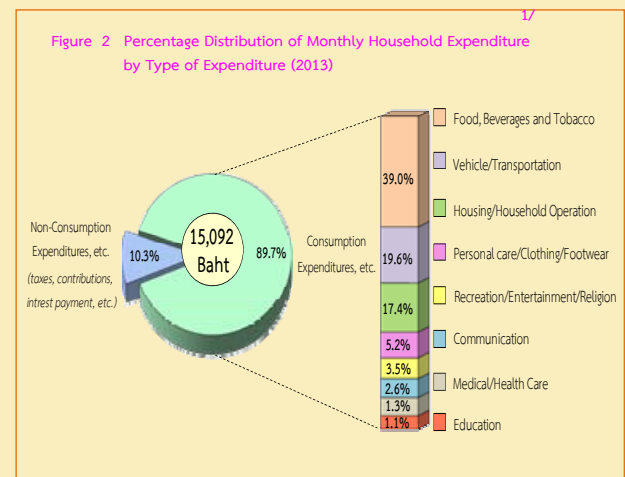
The result of the 2013 survey showed that households in this region earned on average 19,181 baht per month. The major source of earnings (63.4%) was from economically activities such as wages and salaries (31.1%), followed by net profit from non-farm business (16.6%), and the net profit from farming (15.7%). Income from economically inactive was mainly from assistance from other persons outside the household or from the government (16.3%), followed by income from asset and property rental such as interest receipt (0.9%). The other source of earning (non-money income) was from assistance in terms of welfare/goods and services (17.2%).



1/

2. Household Expenditure (2013)

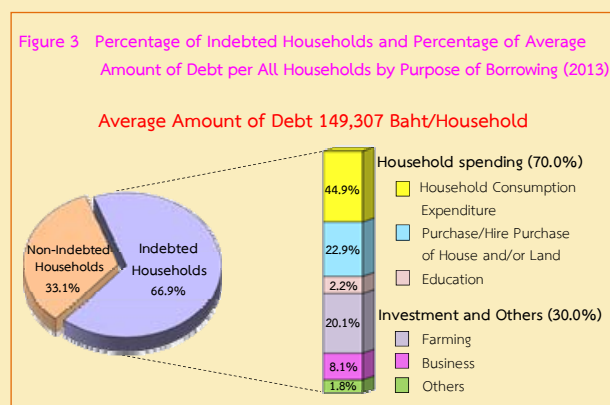
During the 2013 survey, households in the Northeastern region spent on average 15,092 baht per month, or approximately 78.7 percent of their income. By this amount, 89.7 percent was spent on household consumption, in which 39.0 percent of household consumption was spent on food, beverages and tobacco, 19.6 percent on household consumption was spent on food, beverages and tobacco, and of this amount only 1.1 percent and 0.5 percent were respectively spent on alcoholic beverages and tobacco products. Following the expense on food, beverages and tobacco were for vehicle and transportation (19.6%), housing and household operation, furniture and equipment (17.4%), personal care/ clothing/footwear (5.2%), recreation/ entertainment/religion (3.5%), communication (2.6%), medical and health care (1.3%) and education (1.1%). Finally, the rest of 10.3 percent was spent on non-consumption expenditure such as taxes, gift, insurances, lottery and gambling, and interest payment.



1/ expenditure on necessary items for daily life, which excluded saving and capital formation expenditures such as purchase or hire-purchase of house and land, etc.

3. Household Debt (2013)

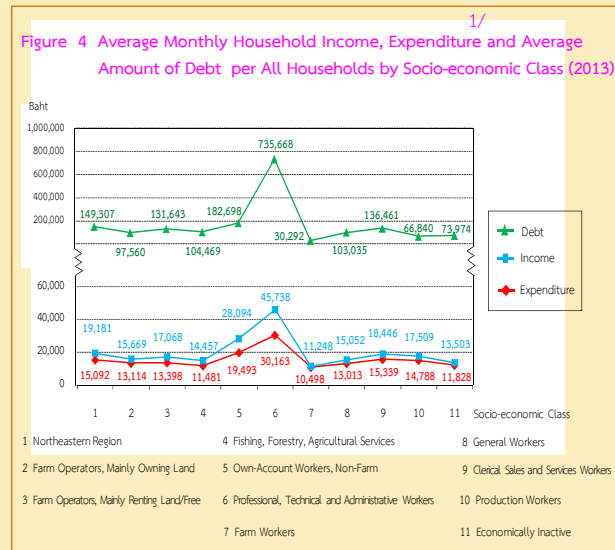
During the 2013 survey, over a half of private households in the Northeastern region (66.9%) were indebted, which was 149,307 baht per household or approximately 7.8 times of household income. Most of the household debt (70.0%) was for household spending, of this amount 44.9 percent was for the purpose of household consumption, followed by the purpose of purchase/hire purchase of house and land (22.9%), and for education purpose (2.2%). The rest were for agricultural operation and for business operation in non-farm business (20.1% and 8.1%, respectively).



4. Comparing Household Income, Household Expenditure, and Household Debt by Household Socio-economic Class (by type of occupation) (2013)

Concerning by type of occupation, it was found that households of employed professional, technical and executive workers earned the most income about 45,738 baht per month, followed by households of operators in non-farm business and households of clerical, sales and services workers (28,094 and 18,446 baht, respectively). The lowest earning approximately 11,248 baht per month was of households of farm worker. The result showed that by type of occupation, most of households with high income also spent more and had high debt.

Furthermore, it was noticed that households of farm workers had the ratio of expenditure to income approximately 93.3 percent, resulting in the lowest proportion of their remained money for saving and repaying debt comparing to other occupational groups (which were around 65% - 88%).

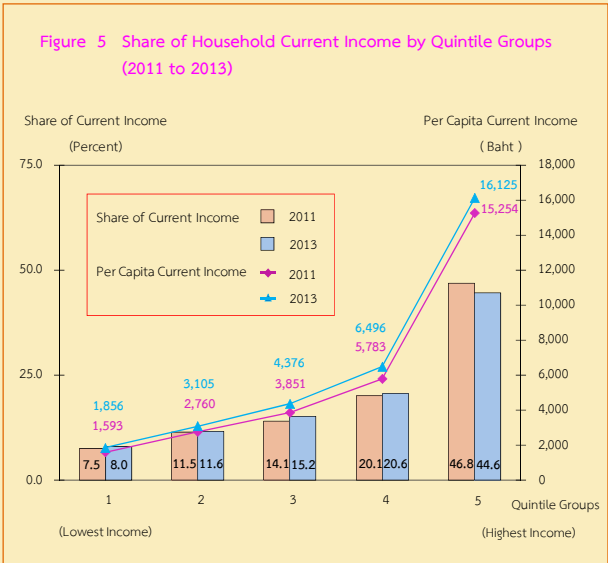


5. Comparing Distribution of Household Income (2011 to 2013)

In analyzing income distribution during 2011 to 2013, households were equally divided into 5 groups, from those with the lowest to the highest of their monthly income per capita (the first group earned the lowest income, while the fifth group earned the highest income). The result showed that the percentage share of the highest income group decreased by 2.2 percent from 2011 to 2013, while the share of the 1 - 4 income groups had increased. In addition, the Gini Coefficient for five quintiles decreased from 0.349 in 2011 to 0.328 in 2013. This was implied the lower of the income inequality.

1/ expenditure on necessary items for daily life, which excluded saving and capital formation expenditures such as purchase or hire-purchase of house and land, etc.

An average monthly income per capita increased from 5,247 baht in 2011 to 5,726 baht in 2013. Households of the highest income group had an average monthly income per capita rising from 15,254 baht to 16,125 baht. In the meantime, households of the lowest income group also experienced an increase in an average monthly income per capita rising from 1,593 baht to 1,856 baht.



	2011	2013
Gini Coefficient (Quintile Groups)	0.349	0.328
Per Capita Current Income	5,247	5,726