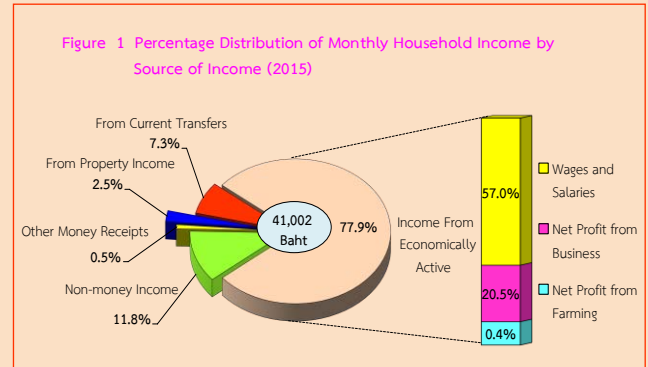


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Statistical Office has carried out the 2015 Household Socio-economic Survey from January to December 2015. 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 5,670 households were in the Greater Bangkok Metropolitan Area (including Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, and Samut Prakan). 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 expenditure such as purchase or hire - purchase of house and land. The result for the 2015 SES is as following.

1. Household Income (2015)

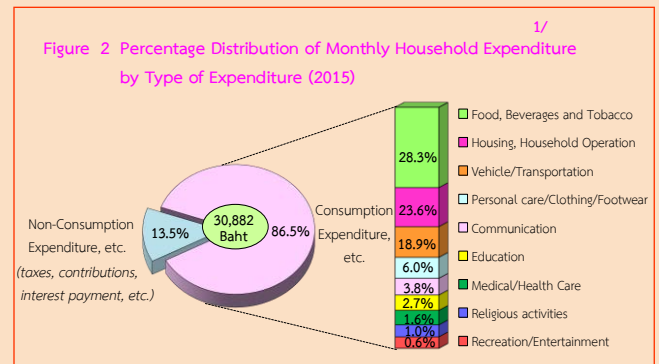
The result of the 2015 survey showed that households in this area earned on average 41,002 baht per month. The major source of income (77.9%) was from economically activities such as wages and salaries (57.0%), followed by net profit from non-farm business (20.5%), and net profit from farming (0.4%). Income from economically inactive was mainly from assistance from other persons outside the household or from the government (7.3%), followed by income from asset and property rental such as interest receipt (2.5%). The other source of earning was from assistance in terms of welfare/goods and services (11.8%).



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2. Household Expenditure (2015)

During the 2015 survey, households in the Greater Bangkok Metropolitan Area (including Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, and Samut Prakan) spent on average 30,882 baht per month, or approximately 75.3 percent of their income. By this amount, 86.5 percent was spent on household consumption, which consisted of food, beverages and tobacco (28.3%), followed by expense on housing and household appliances-(23.6%), on vehicle and transportation (18.9%), personal care/clothing/footwear(6.0%), communication(3.8%), education-(2.7%),-medical/healthcare (1.6%), activity related to religious (1.0%) and recreation/entertainment (0.6%). Finally, the rest of 13.5 percent was spent on non - consumption expenditure such as taxes, gift, insurances lottery and gambling,-and-interest-payment.

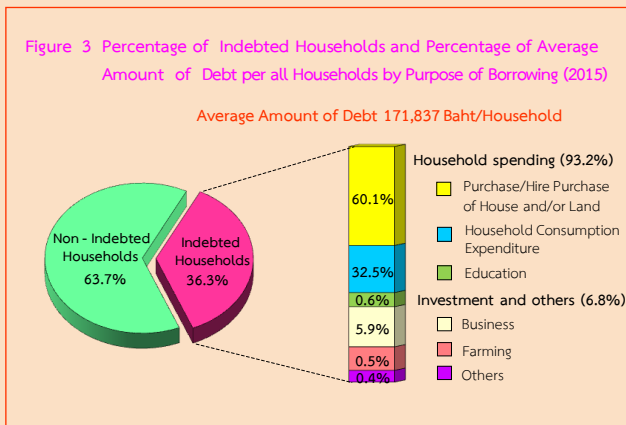


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1/ expenditure on necessary items for daily life, which excluded saving and capital formation expenditure such as purchase or hire-purchase of house or land and saving, etc.

3. Household Debt (2015)

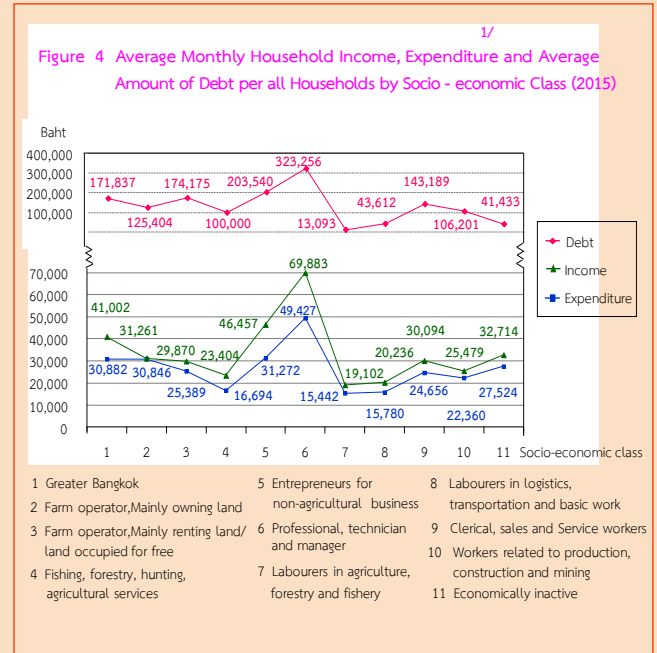
During the 2015 survey, around 36.3 percent of households in Bangkok and the three provinces nearby were indebted, an average debt was 171,837 baht per household or approximately 4.2 times the household income. Most of household debt (93.2%) was for household spending, which consisted of purchase/hire purchase of house and/or land (60.1%), household consumption (32.5%), and for education purpose (0.6%). The rest 6.8 percent consisted of loan for non-farm business (5.9%), and for other purpose including for agricultural operation(0.9%).



4. Comparing Household Income, Household Expenditure, and Household Debt by Household Socio-economic Class (by Type of occupation) (2015)

Concerning by type of occupation, the survey result showed that households of employed professional/technical/manager workers earned the highest average income of about 69,883 baht, followed by households of operators in non-farm business of about 46,457 baht. Households which earned low average income were those labourers in agriculture, forestry and fishery of

about 19,102 baht. In addition, households of labourers also had lowest expenditure and debt of about 15,442 baht and 13,093 baht, respectively, when comparing to other groups.



5. Comparing Distribution of Household Income (2013 and 2015)

In the analysis of income distribution, 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 least income group slightly increased from 7.6% in 2013 to 9.4% in 2015, while the share of the highest income group decreased from 46.7% to 43.5%. In addition, the Gini Coefficient decreased from 0.342 in 2013 to 0.303 in 2015. This implies a narrowing gap between the rich and the poor.

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

An average monthly income per capita increased from 15,087 baht in 2013 to 15,114 baht in 2015. Almost all groups of households experienced the rising of an average monthly income per capital but excepted for the highest income group which had an average monthly income per capital decreasing from 39,745 baht in 2013 to 37,154 baht in 2015.

