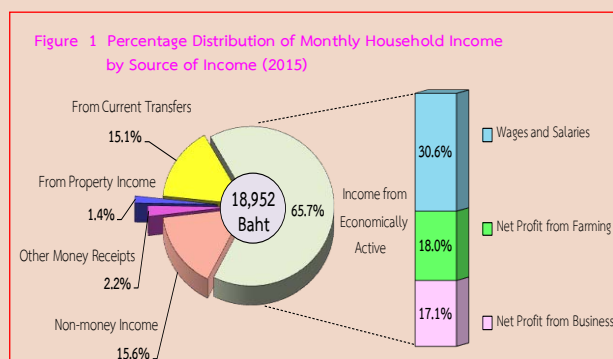


## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 number 11,800 households were from the Northern 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 for the Northern region is as following.

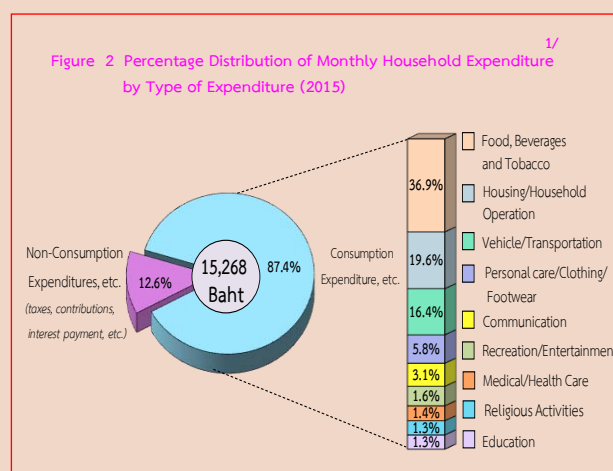
### 1. Household Income (2015)

The result of the 2015 survey showed that households in this region earned on average income 18,952 baht per month. The major source of earnings (65.7%) was from economically activities such as wages and salaries (30.6%), follow by the net profit from farming (18.0%) and the net profit from non-farm business (17.1%). Income from economically inactive was mainly from assistance from other persons outside the household or from the government (15.1%), followed by income from asset and property rental such as interest receipt (1.4%). The other source of earning (non-money income) was from assistance in terms of welfare/ goods and services (15.6%).



### 2. Household Expenditure (2015)<sup>1/</sup>

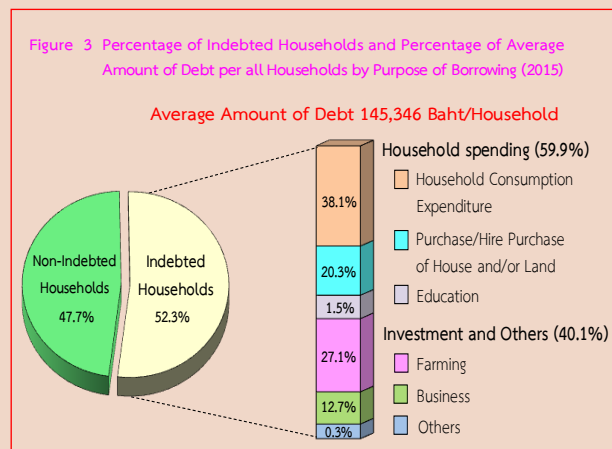
During the 2015 survey, households in the Northern region spent on average 15,268 baht per month, or approximately 80.6 percent of their income. By this amount, 87.4 percent was spent on household consumption, in which 36.9 percent of household consumption was spent on food, beverages and tobacco, 19.6 percent on housing and household operation, 16.4 percent on vehicle and transportation, 5.8 percent on personal care/clothing/footwear, 3.1 percent on communication, 1.6 percent on recreation/entertainment, 1.4 percent on medical and health care, 1.3 percent on religious activities, and 1.3 percent on education. Finally, the rest of 12.6 percent was spent on non-consumption expenditure such as taxes, gift, insurances, lottery and gambling, and interest payment.



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

### 3. Household Debt (2015)

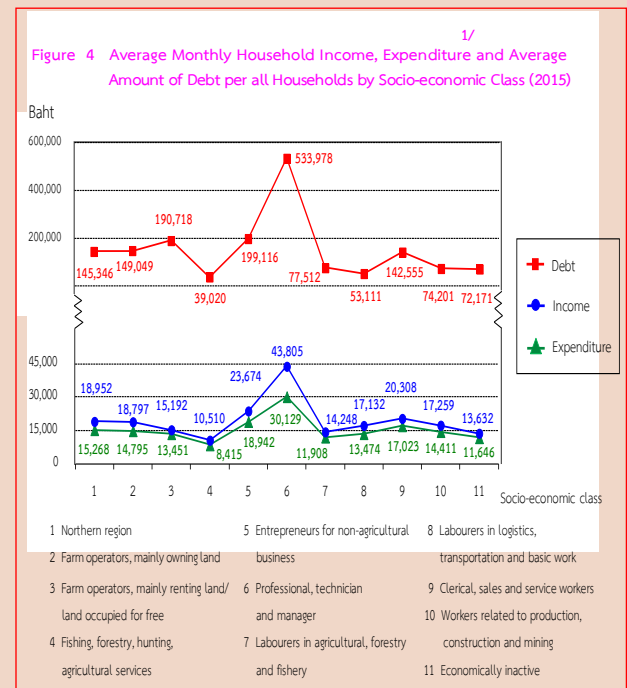
During the 2015 survey, over a half of households in the Northern region (52.3%) were indebted, which was 145,346 baht per household or approximately 7.7 times household income. Most of the household debt (59.9%) was for household spending, of this amount 38.1 percent was for the purpose of household consumption, followed by the purpose of purchase/hire purchase of house and land (20.3%), and for education purpose (1.5%). Regarding debt for investment and other purposes (40.1%), about 27.1 percent was for agricultural operation and 13.0 percent was for business operation in non-farm business and others.



### 4. Comparing Household Income, Household Expenditure<sup>1/</sup>, and Household Debt by Household Socio-economic Class (by type of occupation) (2015)

Concerning by type of occupation, it was found that households of employed professional/technician/manager worker earned the most income about 43,805 baht per month, followed by households of entrepreneurs for non-agricultural business and households of clerical/sale/services workers (23,674 baht and 20,308 baht, respectively). The lowest earning approximately 10,510 baht per month was of households of fishing, foresting, hunting and agricultural services. 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 operators mainly renting land/free and economically inactive had the ratio of expenditure to income approximately 88.5 and 85.4 percent, resulting in the lowest proportion of their remaining money for saving and debt payment comparing to other occupational groups (which were around 68% - 84%).



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

In analyzing income distribution during 2013 and 2015, 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 in 2013 and 2015 were equal at 4.9 percent, while the share of the 1 - 4 income group had increased. In addition, the Gini Coefficient for five quintiles decreased from 0.336 in 2013 to 0.285 in 2015. This was implied the better of income distribution.

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

An average monthly income per capita increased from 6,664 baht in 2013 to 6,867 baht in 2015. Households of the highest income group had an average monthly income per capita decreasing from 18,585 baht to 17,628 baht. In the meantime, households of the lowest income group also experienced an increase in an average monthly income per capita rising from 2,088 baht to 2,420 baht.

