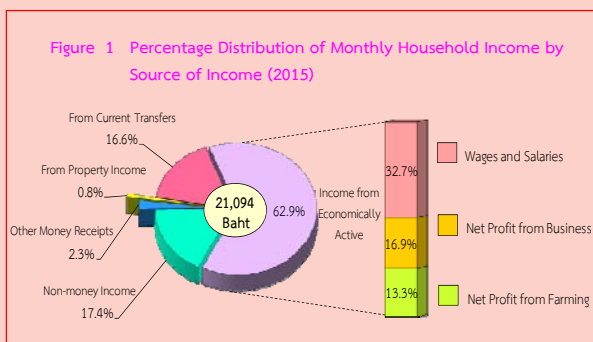


## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Statistical Office has carried out the 2013 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 13,160 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 (2015)

The result of the 2015 survey showed that households in this region earned on average 21,094 baht per month. The major source of earnings (62.9%) was from economically activities such as wages and salaries (32.7%), followed by net profit from non-farm business (16.9%), and the net profit from farming (13.3%). Income from economically inactive was mainly from assistance from other persons outside the household or from the government (16.6%), followed by income from asset and property rental such as interest receipt (0.8%). The other source of earning (non-money income) was from assistance in terms of welfare/goods and services (17.4%).

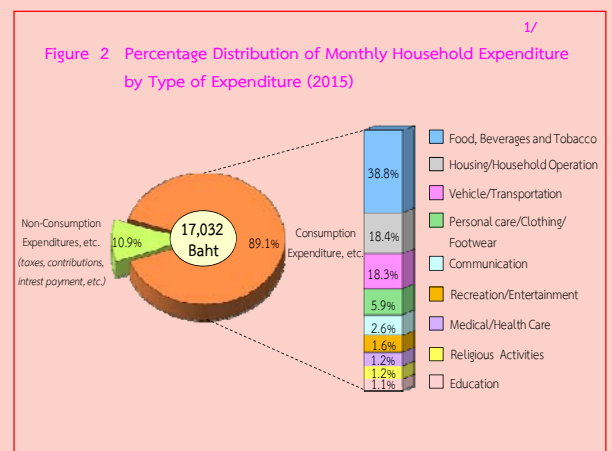


1/ expenditure on necessary items for daily life, which excluded saving and capital formation expenditures such as purchase or hire-purchase of house or land and saving, etc.

1/

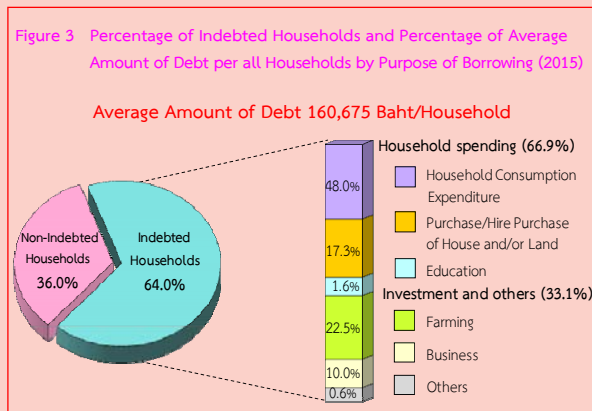
### 2. Household Expenditure (2015)

During the 2015 survey, households in the Northeastern region spent on average 17,032 baht per month, or approximately 80.7 percent of their income. By this amount, 89.1 percent was spent on household consumption, in which 38.8 percent of household consumption was spent on food, beverages and tobacco, and of this amount only 0.6 percent and 0.4 percent were respectively spent on alcoholic beverages and tobacco products. The following expenses were housing and household operation, furniture and equipment (18.4%), vehicle and transportation (18.3%), personal care/clothing/footwear (5.9%), communication (2.6%), recreation/entertainment (1.6%), medical and health care and religious activities (1.2%) and education (1.1%). Finally, the rest of 10.9 percent was spent on non-consumption expenditure such as taxes, gift, insurances ,lottery and-gambling, and interest payment..



### 3. Household Debt (2015)

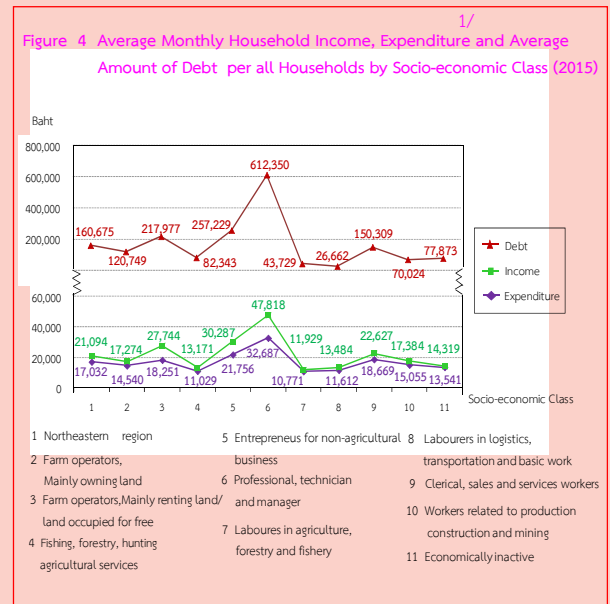
During the 2015 survey, over a half of private households in the Northeastern region (64.0%) were indebted, which was 160,675 baht per household or approximately 7.6 times of household income. Most of the household debt (66.9%) was for household spending, of this amount 48.0 percent was for the purpose of household consumption, followed by the purpose of purchase/hire purchase of house and land (17.3%), and for education purpose (1.6%). The rest were for agricultural operation and for business operation in non-farm business (22.5% and 10.0%, respectively).



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

Concerning by type of occupation, it was found that households of professional, technician and manager earned the most income about 47,818 baht per month, followed by households of entrepreneurs for non-agricultural business and households of mainly renting land/ land occupied for free (30,287 and 27,744 baht, respectively). The lowest earning approximately 11,929 baht per month was of households of labourers in agriculture, forestry and fishery. 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 economically inactive had the ratio of expenditure to income approximately 94.6 percent, resulting in the lowest proportion of their remained money for saving and repaying debt comparing to other occupational groups (which were around 65% - 90%).



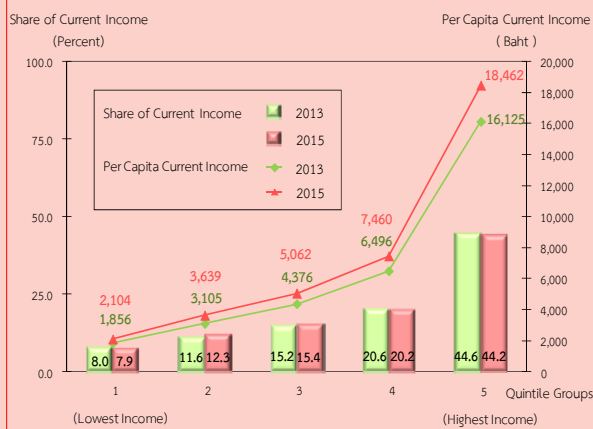
### 5. Comparing Distribution of Household Income (2013 and 2015)

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 highest income group decreased by 0.4 percent from 2013 to 2015, while the share of the 2 - 3 income groups had increased. In addition, the Gini Coefficient for five quintiles slightly decreased from 0.328 in 2013 to 0.322 in 2015.

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

An average monthly income per capita increased from 5,726 baht in 2013 to 6,544 baht in 2015. Households of the highest income group had an average monthly income per capita rising from 16,125 baht to 18,462 baht. In the meantime, households of the lowest income group also experienced an increase in an average monthly income per capita rising from 1,856 baht to 2,104 baht.

Figure 5 Share of Household Current Income by Quintile Groups (2013 and 2015)



	2013	2015
Gini Coefficient (Quintile Groups)	0.328	0.322
Per Capita Current Income	5,726	6,544