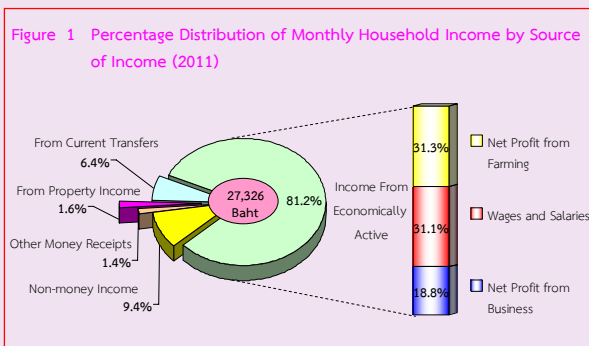


# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Statistical Office has carried out the 2011 Household Socio-economic Survey from January to December 2011. 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 7,690 households were in Southern 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 the 2011 SES is as following.

## 1. Household Income (2011)

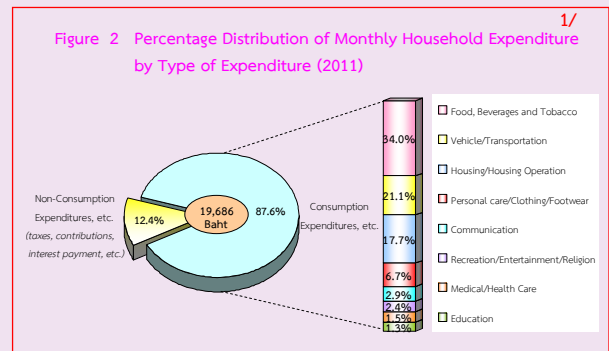
The result of the 2011 survey showed that households in this region earned on average 27,326 baht per month. The major source of earnings (81.2%) was from economically activities such as net profit from farming (31.3%), wages and salaries (31.1%), followed by and net profit from non-farm business (18.8%). Income from economically inactive was mainly from the assistance from other persons outside the household or from the government (6.4%), followed by income from asset and property rental such as interest receipt (1.6%). The other source of earning (non - money income) was from assistance in term of welfare/goods and services (9.4%).



1/

## 2. Household Expenditure (2011)

During the 2011 survey, household in the Southern region spent on average 19,686 baht per month, or approximately 72.0 percent of their income. By this amount 87.6 percent was spent on household consumption, 34.0 percent of household consumption was spent on food, beverages and tobacco, of which 0.5 percent and 0.6 percent were respectively spent on alcoholic beverages and tobacco. The following were the expense on vehicle and transportation (21.1%), housing and household operation, (17.7%), personal care/clothing/footwear (6.7%), communication (2.9%), recreation/entertainment/religion (2.4%), medical/health care (1.5%), and education (1.3%). Finally, the rest of 12.4 percent was spent on non-consumption expenditure such as taxes, gift, insurances, lottery and gambling, and interest payment.

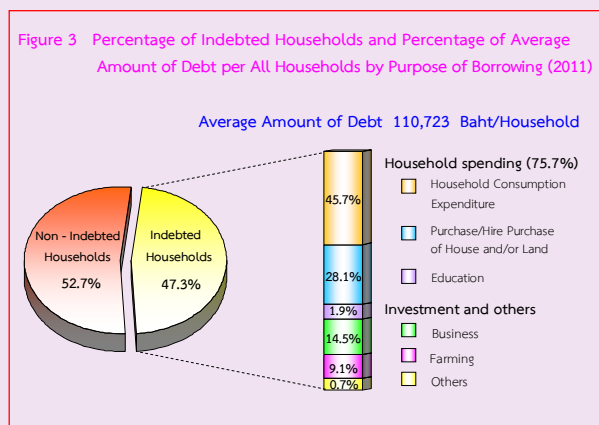


## 3. Household Debt (2011)

During the 2011 survey, nearly half of households in the Southern region (47.3%) were indebted, which was 110,723 baht per household or approximately 4.1 times household income. Most of the household debt (75.7%) was for household spending, of this amount 45.7 percent was for the purpose of household consumption,

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.

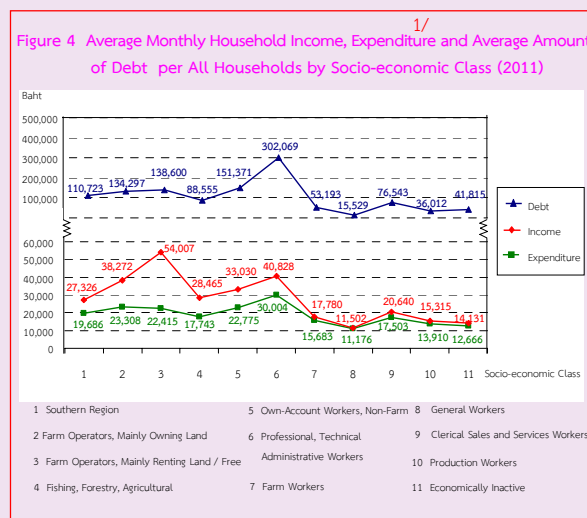
followed by the purpose of purchase/hire purchase of house and land (28.1%), and for education purpose (1.9%). The rest were for business operation in non-farm business (14.5%), and for agricultural operation (9.1%).



#### 4. Comparing Household Income Household, Expenditure, and Household Debt by Household Socio-economic Class (by type of occupation) (2011)

Concerning by type of occupation, it was found that households of farm operators, mainly renting land/free earned the most income about 54,007 baht per month, followed by households of employed professional, technical and executive workers and households of farm operators mainly owning land (40,828 and 38,272 baht, respectively). The lowest earning approximately 11,502 baht per month was of households of general workers. The result also showed that by type of occupation of most households with high income spent more and had high debt .

Furthermore, it was noticed that for households the ratio of expenditure to income was households of general workers approximately 97.2 percent, resulting in the lowest proportion of the remained money for saving and repaying debt comparing to other occupational groups (which were around 54% - 91%).



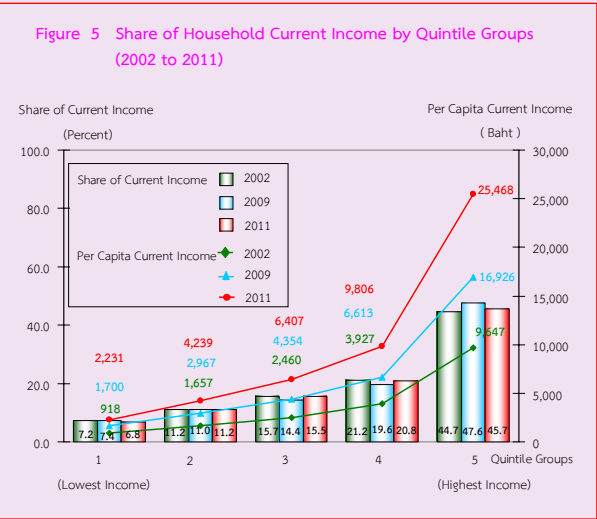
#### 5. Comparing Distribution of Household Income (2002 to 2011)

In analyzing income distribution during 2002 to 2011, 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 decreased slightly (0.4%) from 2002 to 2011, while the share at the highest income group increased 1.0 percent. In addition, the Gini Coefficient for five quintiles increased from 0.340 in 2002 to 0.355 in 2009 and then went down to 0.349 in 2011. This was implied the lower of the income inequality overtime.

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 3,221 baht in 2002 to 8,310 baht in 2011. Households of the highest income group had an average monthly income per capita rising from 9,647 baht to 25,468 baht, and households of the lowest income group also experienced an increase in an average monthly income per capita rising from 918 baht to 2,231 baht.

Figure 5 Share of Household Current Income by Quintile Groups (2002 to 2011)



	2002	2009	2011
Gini Coefficient (Quintile Groups)	0.340	0.355	0.349
Per Capita Current Income	3,221	6,609	8,310