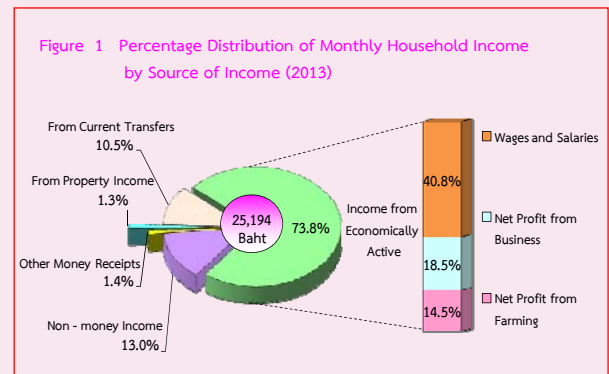


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Statistical Office carried out the 2013 Household Socio-economic Survey from January to December 2013. The survey covered household samples in both municipal and non-municipal areas in every province. The sample size for this survey was 52,000 households. 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 on necessary items for daily life, which excluded saving and capital formation expenditure such as purchase or hire-purchase of house and land. The result of the 2013 SES is as following.

1. Household Income (2013)

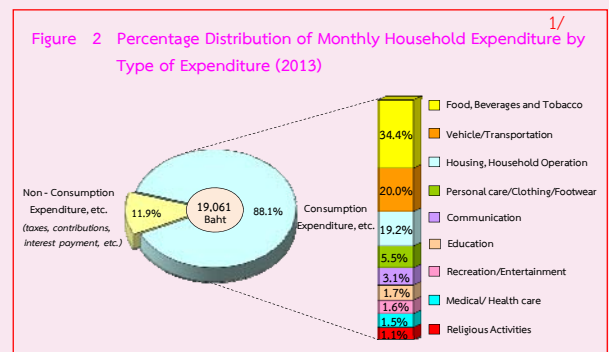
The result of the 2013 survey showed that household nationwide earned on average 25,194 baht per month. The major source of income (73.8%) was from economically activities such as wages and salaries (40.8%), followed by net profit from non-farm business (18.5%), and net profit from farming (14.5%). Income from economically inactive was mainly from assistance from other person outside the household or from the government (10.5%), followed by income from asset and property rental such as interest receipt (1.3%). The other source of earning was from assistance in terms of welfare/goods and services (13.0%).



2. Household Expenditure (2013)

During the 2013 survey, household nationwide spent on average 19,061 baht per month. Of this amount, 34.4 percent was mainly spent on food, beverages and tobacco (of which 1.1 percent was paid for alcoholic drinking), followed by expense on vehicles and transportation (20.0%), housing and household appliances (19.2%), personal care/clothing/footwear (5.5%), communication (3.1%), education (1.7%), recreation and entertainment (1.6%), medical (1.5%), and activities related to religious (1.1%).

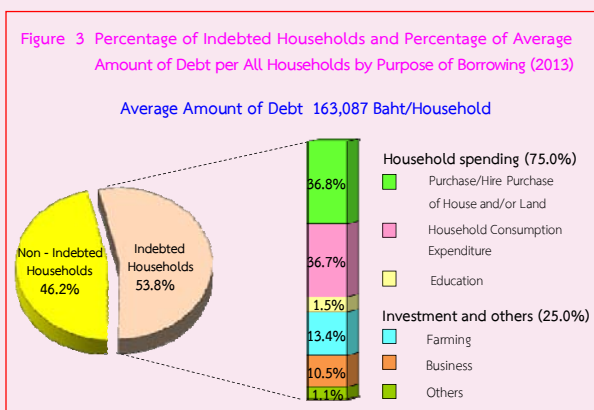
In addition, household also had non-consumption expenditure such as expenses on taxes, gifts, insurance (non-accumulative), lottery, and interest payment, which was accounted for 11.9 percent.



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)

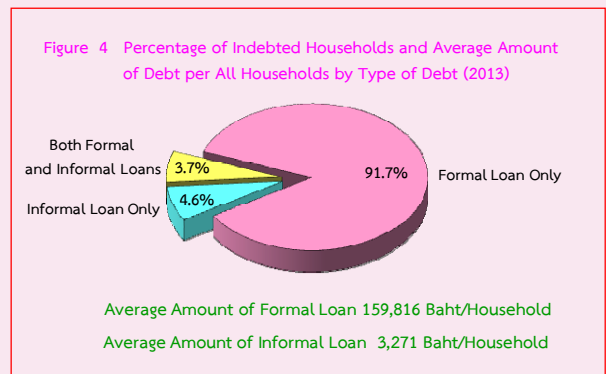
More than half of households in the whole country (53.8%) were indebted. The average amount of debt was 163,087 baht per household. The main purpose of borrowing was for household spending (75.0%), which consisted of buying house/ land (36.8%), household consumption (36.7%) and loan for education (only 1.5%). For the share of loan for investment and others purpose (25%), higher than those for non-farm business (13.4 and 11.6 percent respectively)



4. Indebted Household : Formal and Informal Loans (2013)

4.1) Number of Indebted Household

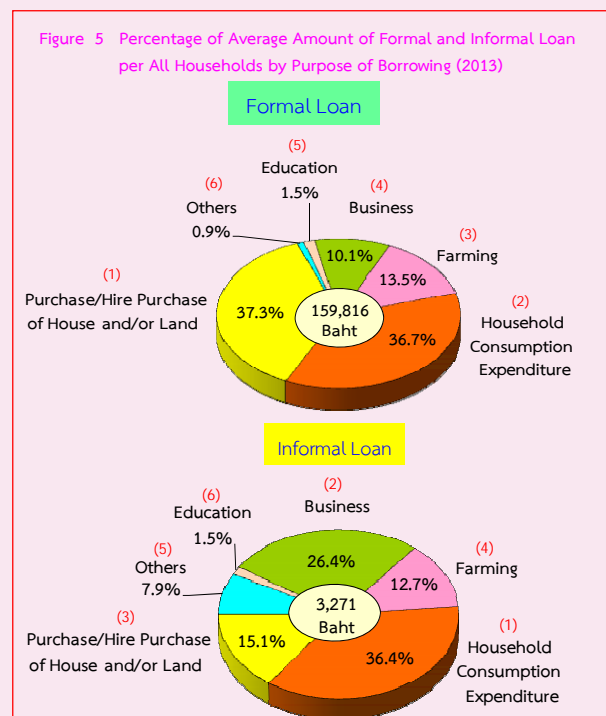
The survey revealed that the majority of indebted households borrowed from formal sector. Of these indebted households, 91.7 percent was borrowed from formal sector alone, 3.7 percent was reported the loan from both formal and informal sector, and 4.6 percent was reported the loan from informal sector alone. It was discovered that the average amount of debt from formal sector was 49 times of that from informal sector (159,816 Baht and 3,271 Baht respectively) which was higher than the survey year 2011 as the difference amount was previously 33 times (130,930 Baht and 3,970 Baht respectively).



4.2) Amount of Debt

For the formal loan, 37.3 percent was borrowed for buying house/land which was increased from the year 2011 (34.5%), followed by loan for household consumption (36.7%), loan for agricultural business (13.5%), and loan for non-farm business (10.1%). There was only 1.5 percent for the purpose of loan for education.

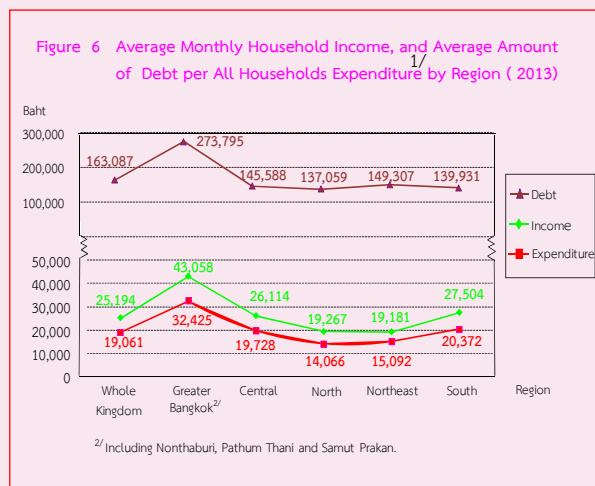
For the informal loan, 36.4 percent was borrowed for household consumption, which was decreased from the year 2011 (40.5%). This was followed by loan for non-farm business (26.4%), loan for buying house/land (15.1%), and loan for agricultural business (12.7%). There was only 1.5 percent for the purpose of loan for education.



5. Household Income, Household Expenditure, and Household Debt (2013)

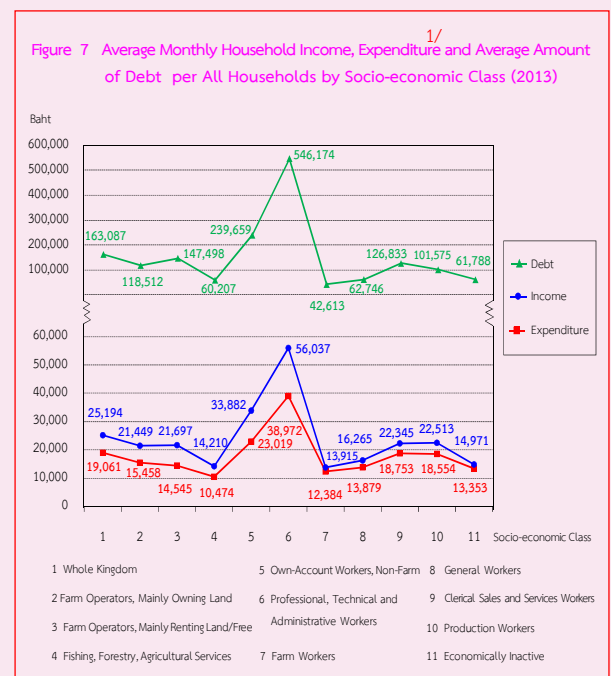
5.1) By Region

Considering household income, household expenditure, and household debt by region, the survey result showed that households in Bangkok Metropolis and the three provinces nearby, which are Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, and Samut Prakan, earned the highest average monthly income of about 43,058 baht. In addition, households in this region also had the highest amount of household expenditure and household debt which were 32,425 baht and 273,795 baht, respectively. The proportion of expenditure per income in this region was 75.3 percent. However, the highest proportion of expenditure per income was found for households in Central region, which was 78.7 percent. As a result, households in Central region would have less money for saving or for repaying debt comparing to other region. In contrast households in Northern region had the lowest ratio of expenditure to income of about 73.0 percent.



5.2) By Household Socio-economic Class (by type of occupation) (2013)

Concerning by type of occupation, the survey result showed that households of employed professional/technical/executive workers earned the highest average income of about 56,037 baht, followed by households of operators in non-farm business, households of production workers, households of clerical/sales/service workers, and households of farm operators who mainly rented land/ occupied free (33,882 baht, 22,513 baht, 22,345 baht and 21,697 baht, respectively). Households which earned low average income were those of general workers 13,915 baht. However, households which earned high income also had high expenditure and debt.

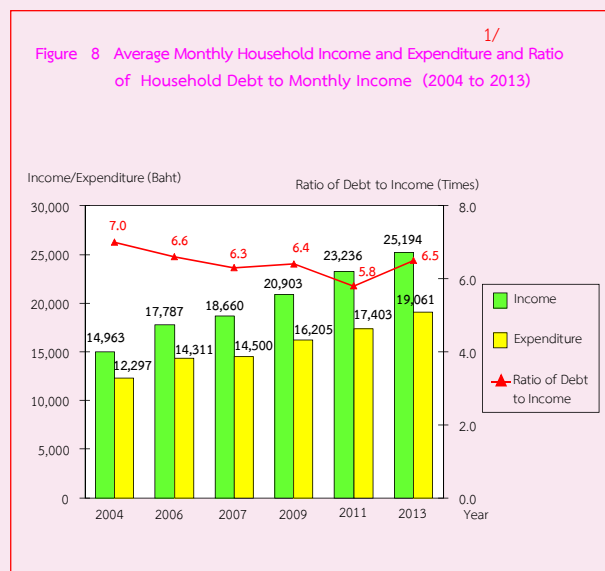


1/ expenditure on necessary items for daily life, which excluded saving and capital formation expenditures such as purchase or hire-purchase of house and land, etc.

6. Comparing Income, Expenditure, and Household of Debt (2004 to 2013)

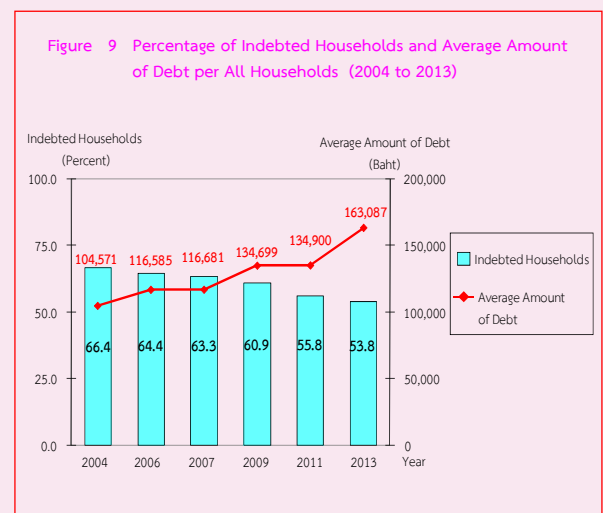
During 2004 to 2013, the overall figure showed that income was higher than expenditure on necessary items for daily life. Income had increased from 14,963 baht in 2004 to 25,194 baht in 2013, and in the meantime, expenditure had increased from 12,297 baht to 19,061 baht. Considering the difference between income and expenditure in 2013, it was found that the difference was averagely 6,133 baht per household or approximately 2,044 baht per capita (household size equals 3.0).

Concerning the proportion of debt to income from 2004 to 2013, it was found that the figure in 2011 had the lowest ratio (5.8 times) comparing to other years.



7. Comparing Percentage of Indebted Households and Average Amount of Debt per All Households (2004 to 2013)

Considering the pattern of the ratio of debt per income 2004 to 2013 it was found that the proportion decreased continuously from 66.4 percent in 2004 to the lowest at 53.8 percent in 2013. However, the amount of debt was increased from 104,571 Baht in 2004 to 163,087 Baht in 2013. The debt in 2013 was increased from 2011 by 20.9 percent



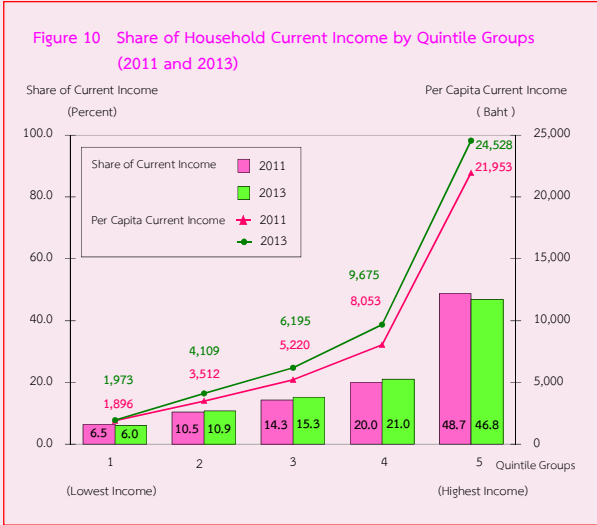
8. Comparing Distribution of Household Income (2011 to 2013)

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 share of income for the highest income group

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.

accounted for 46.8 percent, while that for the lowest income group was only 6.0 percent. However, the survey revealed the lower of income inequality as the income share of the highest income group was decreased 1.9 percent from the year 2011, while that of the middle income group (group 2 to 4) was increased. In addition, the Gini Coefficient for the five quintiles decreased from 0.376 in 2011 to 0.367 in 2013.

An average monthly income per capita increased from 7,226 baht in 2011 to 8,180 baht in 2013. Households of the highest income group had an average monthly income per capita rising from 21,953 baht to 24,528 baht, and households of the lowest income group also experienced an increase in an average monthly income per capita rising from 1,896 baht to 1,973 baht.



	2011	2013
Gini Coefficient (Quintile Groups)	0.376	0.367
Per Capita Current Income	7,226	8,180