



## Thailand's Social Outlook of Q4/2023 and Overview of 2023

Key social situations in the fourth quarter and the outlook of 2023 are elaborated as follows: Labor situation has improved. The unemployment rate was at 0.81 percent in the fourth quarter, while the unemployment rate in 2023 was 0.98 percent. Household debt (third quarter of 2023) decelerated and the household debt repayment ability has decreased. Illnesses associated with monitored diseases increased considerably in the fourth quarter of 2023 and throughout the year. Likewise, alcohol and cigarette consumption has increased, while the number of consumer complaints and criminal cases has decreased in the fourth quarter of 2023. In addition, captivating social situations were discussed in this report: (1) Influencer: When Everyone Is A Media; (2) Juvenile Delinquency: Understanding and Addressing The Cause to Prevent Violence; and (3) Improving Farmer Livelihoods through Enhanced Rice Production. This report also introduces the article “Revisiting PISA: Factors Affecting the Quality of Education and Quality of Life for Thai Children.”

**The labor situation in the fourth quarter of 2023 and throughout 2023 continued to improve. Working hours increased, and unemployment continued to decline. However, prioritization should be placed on the progress of going future industries' restructuring, persistent labor shortages, particularly at the vocational and high-vocational certificate levels, along with the development of AI skills for workers.**

The total employed population was 40.3 million, increasing by 1.7 percent from the same period last year. Employment in the agricultural sector expanded by 1.0 percent, while non-agricultural sectors increased by 2.0 percent, particularly in the hotels and restaurant sectors with an 8.0 percent growth attributed to a rise in foreign tourists. Simultaneously, employment in the transportation/ storage, wholesale/retail, and construction sectors increased by 4.5 percent, 3.8 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively. However, the manufacturing contracted by 2.3 percent due to a slowdown in production of important industrial products. Working hours showed improvement. The average weekly working hours for the overall and in the private sector were 42.6 and 46.9 hours, respectively. This was in line with a reduction in underemployed and hidden-unemployed individuals by 23.6 and 6.8 percent, respectively. Average monthly wages in private sectors were at 14,095 baht per person per month. increased by 0.9 percent, while the overall was at 15,382 baht per person per month, decreased by 0.2 percent. The unemployment rate was 0.81 percent, accounting for 0.33 million people, which dropped both the unemployed who had previously worked and those who had never worked before across all levels of education. For 2023, the employment rate was 98.68 percent, surpassing pre-COVID-19 levels, while the overall unemployment rate remained at 0.98 percent, an equivalent to the 2019 level. Areas

requiring close monitoring in the upcoming period include: 1) The progress in restructuring the manufacturing industry as a production for future. As of 2022, the employment structure within the manufacturing industry predominantly relies on unskilled labor, accounting for 43.6 percent, a significant increase from 26.2 percent in 2017. Additionally, many establishments prefer only basic skilled workers; 2) Addressing labor shortages, particularly at the vocational and high-vocational Certificate levels which the share of job applicants to available positions for those degrees is significantly imbalanced, with 6.8 and 7.1 times fewer applicants than vacancies, respectively; and 3) Fostering the development of AI skill for workers, a vital tool in contemporary business operations. Initiatives for upskilling and reskilling in AI are imperative to cultivate a new generation of workers equipped with relevant AI-related competencies to meet market demands.

**Household debt in the third quarter of 2023 decelerated, while, overall credit quality decreased. The issues needed to be emphasized include: monitoring the enforcement of Responsible Lending guideline, addressing problems related to informal debt, as well as the surge in supervised personal debt and the rise in NPL.**

Household debt was worth 16.2 trillion baht in the third quarter of 2023, increasing by 3.3 percent and a deceleration compared to the same quarter last year. The household debt-to-GDP ratio remained stable at 90.9 percent, unchanged from the preceding quarter. Most types of loans showed restraint in acquiring debt, except for personal loans. However, **loan quality dropped across all categories**, with Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) totaling 152 billion baht, comprising 2.79 percent of total loans, up from 2.71 percent in the preceding quarter. Nonetheless, **household debt presents significant concerns to monitor**, including: 1) Monitoring the implementation of Responsible Lending guideline to address household debt issues, as well as ensuring access to assistance for the persistent debtors; 2) The surge in supervised personal debt which reflected increasing household liquidity challenges; and 3) Addressing the issue of informal debt by close monitoring and considering relaxation of lending conditions by relevant government specialized financial institutions. This approach aims to reduce barriers to lending for debtors outside the formal system, while ensuring continuous monitoring of their repayment capabilities and expanding access to credit, particularly for self-employed individuals with uncertain incomes, who are considered at risk of incurring informal debt in the future.

**Illness from surveillance disease increased in the fourth quarter and overall in 2023. Prioritization should be placed on monitoring the violence among psychiatric patients, breast cancer that remains the most prevalent cancer among Thai women, and the impact of PM 2.5 on public health.**

Illness from surveillance disease increased by 170.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2023. The surge was mainly due to influenza patients which increased by 6 times compared to same period last year attributed to rapid weather changes and a continued outbreak from the previous quarter. In 2023, cases of surveillance diseases increased by 116.7 percent compared to 2022,

with influenza being the most prevalent. Moving forward, issues required to address include monitoring the violence among psychiatric patients, breast cancer that remains the most prevalent cancer among Thai women, and the impact of PM 2.5 on public health, with 10.5 million cases of pollution-related diseases reported in 2023.

**Alcohol and tobacco consumption increased in the fourth quarter and throughout 2023.**

Consumption of alcohol and cigarettes increased by 2.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2023, with alcohol consumption increasing by 4.9 percent, while cigarettes consumption dropped by 0.7 percent. In 2023, consumption of alcoholic beverages and cigarettes increased by 2.8 percent, compared with the prior year. This increase was facilitated by the recovery of consumption increasing numbers of foreign tourists. **Another issue that must be monitored and prioritized** is the restructure of the excise tax for entertainment or leisure businesses that may potentially attract the opening of more entertainment venues, making them more accessible to alcoholic and cigarettes consumers, as well as the risk on the immune system and infection from smoking.

**The total number of criminal cases in the fourth quarter of 2023 and overall in 2023 decreased attributed to a significant drop in drug-related offenses. Meanwhile, the number of crimes against life, body and sexuality continued to increase.**

In the fourth quarter of 2023, the total criminal cases decreased by 10.5 percent compared to the same period in the previous year, largely attributed to a significant drop in drug-related offenses by 16.7 percent. However, the number of property crimes and crimes against life, body, and sexuality surged by 25.9 percent and 15.1 percent, respectively. Additionally, road accident reports declined by 11.4 percent from the same period last year, due to reductions in fatalities (13.9 percent), injuries (11.4 percent), and incidents leading to disability (23.8 percent). In this regard, **the following issues must be addressed:** 1) **Bullying in educational settings.** The 2023 survey by Department of Health Service Support indicated that 44.2 percent of children and youth experienced bullying with occurrences reported in 86.9 percent within schools. Moreover, 42.86 percent of the victims harbored thoughts of revenge, a concerning precursor to potential criminal behavior; 2) **Misuse of AI for creating inappropriate content.** This is in particular for the creation of explicit images through websites like “Deepnude Nudify”, which manipulates uploaded photos into virtual pornographic images using AI; and 3) **Accidental risks among the elderly holding lifetime driver's licenses** as they are prone to accidents due to health-related issues, including sudden loss of consciousness, coronary heart diseases, and vision impairments. This underscores the certain measures for elderly with permanent driving license.

**Complaints filed with the Office of the Consumer Protection Board (OCPB) and the National Broadcasting and Telecommunication Commission (NBTC) decreased. Overall, customer complaints showed continued to increased in 2023.**

The complaints related to products and services filed with OCPB in the fourth quarter of

2023 decreased by 15.2 percent from the same quarter in 2022. Among these, issues pertaining to product labeling emerged as the most frequent complaint. Whereas, complaints received by the NBTC declined by 14.1 percent compared to the same period previous year, with majority complaints related to mobile phone. In 2023, total complaints increased by 42.6 percent from previous year, mainly from complaints filed with OCPB regarding products and services and businesses. **The following issues must be monitored:** 1) **The adverse impact from telecommunications mergers**, evidenced by increased monthly service fees for mobile phones and reduced promotional call. Additionally, some consumers experienced with signal quality issues, particularly with internet connectivity. In response, the NBTC should consider/implement more rigorous regulatory guidelines, such as establishing a cap on average service rates to ensure affordability and introducing measures to encourage new market entrants; 2) **The proliferation of counterfeit and substandard products**. According to a Royal Thai Police online reporting portal, nearly half of all 177,652 cases reported from March 17 - December 31, 2023, involved fraud related to the sale of goods or services, particularly counterfeit items and substandard products. Therefore, consumers are advised to exercise caution and avoid purchasing items that are priced significantly lower than expected from dubious sources. In addition, relevant regulatory agencies, public health authorities, and law enforcement must provide information to consumers, as well as enforce stricter controls over the production, distribution, and importation of goods.

#### **Influencer: When Everyone Is A Media**

Nielsen's 2022 survey highlighted that the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) has around 13.5 million influencers, with Thailand hosting over 2 million, ranking just second behind Indonesia. This surge is due to the income opportunities through advertisements and product endorsements. The sector has generated a global economic value of approximately 19.01 billion USD in 2023, and projected to reach 140.33 billion USD by 2030 which represents a near 7.4-fold increase in seven years. In Thailand, influencers have garnered significant attention for their ability to generate incomes ranging from 800 - 700,000 baht per post. However, the competitive rush to produce content and engage audiences has led to a concerning trend that prioritize popularity over the accuracy and appropriateness of content. This has manifested in various negative societal impacts, including: **the spread of misinformation**. According to the Anti-Fake News Center's 2023 report by the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society, there were 7,394 accounts disseminating over 5,061 instances of fake or distorted news; **illegal persuasion or solicitation**, such as the promotion of online gambling. A survey by Center for Gambling Studies in 2023 indicated that about 3 million youths engaged in online gambling, with approximately one fourth or 740,000 individuals being new gamblers. About 87.7 percent of these individuals were exposed to gambling through online advertisements or solicitations, affected more than 1 million individuals; **violation of rights**. Certain influencers have been criticized for dramatizing crime news, aiming to create excitement and thrill, without considering the impact on victims, their families, or close associates, while some have been using unauthorized images and videos for their own content without permission or failing to cite sources; **propagating harmful societal**

**values.** Certain types of content, while not breaching any laws, may contribute to misguided values to society, such as content centered around "showing off wealth". A study conducted by the College of Management at Mahidol University, may influence Gen Z individuals the most, with 74.8 percent expressing themselves in this manner. This includes presenting edited portraits to project an unrealistic beauty standard, potentially instilling misguided values among children and youth. Furthermore, it could lead to increased financial strain as individuals may incur debt to acquire goods and services.

This backdrop of influencer illustrated the adverse impact that influencers wield across various dimensions. Internationally, legal frameworks have been implemented specifically targeting influencers. **China** have enacted regulations against content that flaunts wealth or an unrealistic luxury lifestyle, while **the UAE** requires influencers to obtain a license from the National Media Council to curb illegal advertising. Similarly, **Norway** and **the UK** have introduced measures requiring clear disclosure when images have been edited, aiming to alleviate the beauty standard pressures among the youth. In **Thailand**, existing laws such as the Computer Crimes Act (No. 2) B.E. 2560 (2017) and the Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2522 (1979), along with an ongoing consideration for the draft Act on Media Ethics and Professional Standards, aim to improve the supervision of information presentation to align with current media standards. **However, clear regulations specific to influencer are absent.** Current regulatory guidelines primarily focus on verification, presentation scrutiny, and issuing warnings or corrections. To enhance oversight and potentially cover influencer activities, Thailand may need to refine the definition of online media, ensuring clarity and alignment with content production across diverse media groups, as well as drawing insights from international legal frameworks. This will help Thailand tailoring its regulations to resonate the evolving social context in the future.

### **Juvenile Delinquency: Understanding and Addressing The Cause to Prevent Violence**

There was a surge in criminal activities among children and youth, involving life and bodily harm, by 58.7 percent in fiscal year 2023 from fiscal year 2019, aligning with an increase in the use of weapons by 92.1 percent. The majority of offenders were students at the secondary school level, with 80 percent falling within the age range of 15 to 17 years old and 20 percent aged between 11 to 14 years old. This unsettling trend has become more significant, and some cases led to severe losses throughout society. **The causes of children and youth contributing to juvenile delinquency** can be categorized into five main factors: 1) The fragility of the family institution, stemming from the absence of parental guidance and inappropriate parenting, particularly those involving violent disciplinary measures, which inflict deep mental wounds on children; 2) Problems associated with negative peer groups, including the desire for acceptance and belonging or being subjected to bullying, with nearly 42.9 percent of victims seeking for revenge; 3) Living in communities fraught with problems, particularly in areas rampant with drug trade, gatherings, and frequent disturbances which could foster an atmosphere conducive to delinquent behavior; 4) The easy access to inappropriate information sources, such as illegal online social groups and violent games, which could lead children to unknowingly absorb and

imitate aggressive behavior; and 5) The psychiatric issues or drug use among youth, which could contribute to certain violent behaviors, such as personality disorders, conduct disorder and psychopathology. These symptoms are often exacerbated by drug use, and potentially contributed to violent tendencies, especially if left untreated. To effectively address this issue, collaborative efforts are required. **Key stakeholders must prioritize several critical areas**, including: 1) **Strengthening social institutions**, notably (1) the family institution by fostering positive relationships and employing non-violent disciplinary methods, (2) educational institutions by implementing proactive measures, including the integration of self-awareness and emotional control into the curriculum, to address violence among students, and (3) communities by creating cooperation with relevant agencies such as the Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, Office of the Narcotics Control Board and Royal Thai Police to build safe communities; 2) **Implementing comprehensive mental health screenings on routine basis for children and youth**, with ensuring timely evaluation, care, and referral for treatment; and 3) **Developing comprehensive media literacy programs for children and youth**, together with raising awareness among parents and society about monitoring media impact, and encourage responsible media consumption by promoting knowledge dissemination and active monitoring to prevent the reproduction of inappropriate content online.

#### **Improving Farmer Livelihoods through Enhanced Rice Production**

Rice is considered an agricultural commodity that contributes to Thailand's annual export income exceeding 100 billion baht. However, farmers frequently face an unpredictable income, resulting in impoverished conditions. Specifically, from 2014 - 2023, the government consistently provided substantial support, averaging at 5.4 trillion baht annually. This is attributed to issues across various domains: **Price Fluctuations:** The fluctuating rice prices hinder farmers from effectively planning their production, and some were underpriced by buyers. **Costs:** According to data from the Office of Agricultural Economics between 2020 - 2022, cost of rice production increased at an annual rate of 8.0 percent on average. Notably, there was a substantial increase in fertilizer costs. As of 2022, the prices of important fertilizer blends have surged by over 1.4 times. Meanwhile, encouraging the adoption of organic fertilizers remains challenging due to difficulties in controlling nutritional content and regulatory constraints. **Yield:** Thai rice yields per rai remained low at 311 kilograms during the 2021/2022 planting season, which is 1.5 times below the global average. Between 2013 - 2022, the average yield per rai of rainfed rice decreased by 0.5 percent per year. The decrease in rice yields is attributed to several factors: 1) Shortage of quality seeds and discontinuous rice variety development. During the production year of 2023/2024, only 720,000 tons of seeds could be produced, significantly less than the demand of 1.4 million tons. As a result, farmers have to use self-stored seeds with lower germination rates; 2) Rice variety development has been allocated limited funding. Between 2015 - 2021, the average annual budget for rice variety research and development was 225.1 million baht, demonstrating a downward trend; 3) A large amount of rice is cultivated in unsuitable areas. The Department of Land Development reported that in 2022, 23.9 million rai of rice were

cultivated in areas with little or no suitability. Additionally, the majority of rice fields are located outside irrigated areas, with only 23.0 percent falling within irrigation zones, decreasing from 33.4 percent in 2014; 4) Farmers have not widely adopted agricultural technology. Moreover, rice production is affected by climate change, leading to yield losses every year.

The aforementioned issues lead to recommendations aimed at enhancing rice cultivation productivity and improving the quality of life for farmers as follows: 1) Establishing mechanisms to strengthen farmers through group collaboration and the creation of new-generation farmers; 2) Promoting continuous research and development of rice varieties, and enhancing the efficiency of producing high-quality rice seeds for cultivation; 3) Promoting the reduction of chemical fertilizer usage, focusing on soil maintenance or the use of lower-priced organic fertilizers; 4) Promoting technology adoption by creating a startup-friendly environment that fosters market competition, leading to reducing technology costs. Showcasing examples of successful technology adoption and providing support for funding sources and knowledge transfer to farmers; 5) Providing farmers knowledge on crop cultivation techniques suitable for their specific geographical conditions; 6) Developing agricultural insurance systems to protect against agricultural losses caused by natural disasters and elevating them as tools to support the agricultural production process; 7) Considering the replacement of rice cultivation with other high-value crops that align with agricultural land management (Zoning by Agri-Map) and social conditions in each area. This aims to produce crops suitable for the specific region and support diversified agriculture to reduce income risks associated with rice prices.

### **Revisiting PISA: Factors Affecting the Quality of Education and Quality of Life for Thai Children**

Thailand's education is signaling a crisis, reflected in the educational indicators at both national and international levels. The PISA scores, in particular, assess the competencies of 15-year-old students worldwide in three areas: reading, mathematics, and science. These scores are considered the largest student assessment and have significant influence on the education policies of many countries.

**The overall results of the 2022 PISA** show that the global average scores have decreased compared to 2018. Part of this decline is attributed to the impact of COVID-19. When considering mathematics scores, which were analyzed in-depth in 2022, it was found that the top five countries with the highest mathematics scores are all in the Asian region, while OECD member countries have lower average scores in all three areas. **For Thailand**, the average scores in all three areas are lower than the OECD average, and they are the lowest scores recorded since the assessment began. Schools that emphasize science and university demonstration schools are groups of schools that scored higher than the OECD average. Furthermore, economically disadvantaged children have lower average scores than children from richer households, although

not all economically disadvantaged children score low. Among this group, 15 percent are high achievers, scoring above the 75th percentile in mathematics.

In addition to the PISA assessment results, structural issues and factors impacting the quality of life and education of children are also identified as follows: 1) **Economic hardship and inequality are significant issues.** Thailand ranking 6th out of 80 countries in terms of the proportion of Thai children who do not eat at every meal due to insufficient funds. Meanwhile, families with low incomes tend to have limited support for their children's education compared to children from affluent families. This is reflected in the net enrollment rate for bachelor's degree programs in 2022, where children from the lowest decile (Decile 1) have significantly lower enrollment rates; 2) **Educational resource distribution varies depending on school size and affiliation,** contributing to disparities in educational opportunities. This is one reason why opportunity expansion schools, particularly for small-sized and remote-area schools, which have lower average scores in all three aspects compared to secondary schools. Part of this is due to budget allocation from the government based on school size, as well as the allocation of teaching staff that does not fully meet actual needs; 3) **With diminished parental involvement,** Thai parents rank third lowest among all participating countries in monitoring their children's learning outcomes. Moreover, the proportion of Thai children whose families inquire about their school activities at least 1-2 times per week is also ranked second lowest. Parental involvement is considered a crucial foundation for supporting the development of children's learning potential and attitudes; 4) **Interaction between teachers and students has decreased** compared to the survey results from 2012. This is partly due to the heavy workload of Thai teachers, including tasks such as preparing reports for promotion purposes. According to OECD studies, a positive teacher-student relationship and a sense of belonging in school contribute to improved academic performance, well-being, and socio-emotional skills of students; 5) **Thai students feel less safe at school,** ranking 4th out of 75 participating countries. This is consistent with the current situation where children are facing risks and lack of protection, especially from school staff. At the same time, children are also exposed to other dangers such as school violence. Currently, Thailand lacks adequate measures to address these issues. Furthermore, more than 1 in 3 Thai children have experienced bullying or harassment at school; 6) **Conducive learning environment:** Nearly 3 out of 4 Thai children indicate that the atmosphere in mathematics classes is not conducive to learning, citing disturbances, chaos, or disruptions caused by digital devices. Some of the unsuitable learning environments stem from personnel issues, as revealed in the 2022 youth survey by Kids for Kids, which found that some students faced problems related to both personnel and resources in schools, such as teachers not being open to different opinions or outdated teaching materials.

Therefore, to address structural issues and reduce educational disparities, as well as create a conducive learning environment, all stakeholders must collaborate to address the following issues: 1) **Schools should receive a fair allocation of educational resources** by considering budget allocation criteria and teacher staffing according to the needs and context of the schools;



2) **The government needs to enhance access to quality education that aligns with students' needs and create support mechanisms for children who drop out of school.** This involves aiding schools in the full and flexible implementation of competency-based curricula, along with enhancing accessibility to current educational opportunities, such as expanding the role of Equitable Education Fund. Furthermore, there must be mechanisms to locate and reintegrate children who have dropped out, coupled with the development of a database for out-of-school children. This could involve utilizing local-level mechanisms to monitor and care for children who have dropped out; 3) **Creating an environment that supports learning and is safe** entails establishing areas for feedback, encouraging participation, and fostering a trusting and creative atmosphere. This requires training staff, communication between teachers and students to set collaborative agreements, and the implementation of assessment tools for continuous improvement of collaborative processes; 4) **Supporting families' roles in caring for children together with schools,** by providing communication space between parents, children, and teachers to discuss learning, needs, behaviors, and potential. Moreover, schools should have student data to monitor and provide individualized assistance to students according to their needs, as well as to detect abnormalities and prevent children from facing problems alone.

## Key Social Indicators

Components	2022	2023	2022				2023			
	Year	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>1. Employment<sup>1/</sup></b>										
Workforce (Thousands)	39,903.3	40,447.2	39,622.8	39,764.0	40,088.6	40,142.5	40,281.0	40,302.2	40,531.8	40,673.9
% YOY	0.2	1.4	-0.6	-0.3	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.3
Employed Person (Thousands)	39,221.1	39,912.0	38,720.2	39,010.9	39,566.0	39,591.7	39,629.2	39,677.5	40,091.3	40,250.1
% YOY	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.3	2.1	1.5	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.7
Unemployed Person (Thousands)	527.0	395.2	607.6	546.6	491.4	462.5	421.1	429.0	401.2	329.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	1.32	0.98	1.53	1.37	1.23	1.15	1.05	-21.5	0.99	0.81
Underemployed Person (Thousands)	273.3	202.1	319.1	263.6	234.5	275.9	227.9	202.6	166.9	210.9
<b>2. Household Debt<sup>2/</sup></b>										
Household debt value (Trillion baht)	15.9	N.A.	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	N.A.
% YOY	3.7	N.A.	3.6	3.4	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.3	N.A.
Ratio to GDP (%)	91.4	N.A.	93.8	92.8	91.5	91.4	90.7	90.8	90.9	N.A.
NPL (Billion baht)	140.4	N.A.	146.5	142.7	140.6	140.4	144.0	146.5	151.8	N.A.
% YOY	-2.3	N.A.	-1.5	-5.1	-6.0	-2.3	-1.7	2.7	2.9	N.A.
% NPL to Total Loan	2.62	N.A.	2.78	2.69	2.62	2.62	2.68	2.71	2.79	N.A.
<b>3. Health and Illness</b>										
<b>Number of patients under disease surveillance (person)<sup>3/</sup></b>										
- Measles	249	317	32	38	96	82	58	39	107	113
- Meningococcal fever	18	11	3	2	3	10	2	2	4	3
- Encephalitis	923	893	241	213	264	205	303	209	194	187
- Cholera	5	3	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	1
- Hands, feet and mouth	98,982	64,021	740	4,734	79,223	14,285	11,483	8,928	29,974	13,636
- Dysentery	1,572	1,541	352	382	467	371	461	370	396	314
- Pneumonia	231,105	292,676	51,849	50,300	68,072	60,884	78,443	56,234	81,054	76,945
- Leptospirosis	3,601	4,460	231	529	1,376	1,465	622	774	1,591	1,473
- Dengue fever	45,145	157,142	1,461	9,485	19,625	14,574	10,948	23,067	76,579	46,548
- Influenza	79,374	478,175	8,247	4,859	31,498	34,770	39,457	24,874	211,103	202,741
- Rabies	3	4	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	2
<b>Rate per 100,000 population of death with major chronic non-communicable diseases</b>										
- High blood pressure	15.40	N.A.	No quarterly data available							
- Ischaemic heart disease	35.10	N.A.								
- Cerebrovascular disease	58.00	N.A.								
- Diabetes	25.90	N.A.								
- Cancer and tumors	127.90	N.A.								
<b>4. Safety of life and property<sup>4/</sup></b>										
- Against life, body, and sexuality crimes (cases)	15,166	18,509	3,697	3,695	3,820	3,954	4,621	4,769	4,569	4,550
- Property crimes (cases)	50,438	62,489	11,549	12,014	13,404	13,471	14,729	14,173	16,622	16,965
- Narcotics (cases)	361,290	303,972	86,493	92,224	87,189	95,384	84,768	70,318	69,405	79,481
- Receiving notification of cumulative victims <sup>5/</sup>	942,158	821,882	226,044	225,871	246,413	243,830	209,271	199,783	196,805	216,023
- Fatalities due to land accidents (deaths)	14,965	14,126	3,533	3,582	3,658	4,192	3,860	3,550	3,107	3,609
<b>5. Consumer Protection<sup>3/</sup></b>										
<b>5.1 Number of Complaints filed to OCPB<sup>6/</sup> (case)</b>										
- Contracts	2,815	1,924	432	796	1,202	385	477	561	455	431
- Labelling	4,368	2,421	830	1,018	1,652	868	793	508	474	646
- Advertising	4,709	3,634	740	1,995	1,220	754	2,474	330	360	470
- Direct Selling and Direct Marketing	4,779	2,378	538	1,093	1,971	1,177	741	513	588	536
- Others	3,565	21,807	-	-	-	3,565	8,146	5,592	4,428	3,641
<b>5.2 Consumer Complaints filed to NBTC<sup>7/</sup> (case)</b>										
	3,431	1,593	1,780	624	502	525	474	371	297	451

Source : <sup>1/</sup> Labor force survey report, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Digital Economy and Society

<sup>2/</sup> Bank of Thailand

<sup>3/</sup> Bureau of Epidemiology, Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Health

<sup>4/</sup> Criminal Record Information, Royal Thai Police

<sup>5/</sup> Claims filed under Protection for Motor Vehicle Victims Act., Road Accidents Data Center for Road Safety Culture (THAI RSC)

<sup>6/</sup> Office of the Consumer Protection Board, Office of the Prime Minister

<sup>7/</sup> Office of The National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC)