



# NESDC News

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## Thailand Social's Outlook of Q2/2022

The following are the key social situations and movements in Q2/2022: The labor situation in Q2/2022 clearly reflects the recovery from COVID-19. Employment and working hours have increased, while the unemployment rate has continuously declined. Although household debt grew at a slower rate, debt repayment ability remained stable. Diseases under surveillance must be monitored, especially diseases during the rainy season. The consumption of alcohol and cigarettes increased. Crime and road accidents have both decreased. The number of consumer complaints filed with the Office of National Consumer Protection Board (OCPB) and the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC) has increased. Furthermore, three more interesting social situations are: (1) Knowingly aware of dietary supplements, (2) Investment behavior of the new generation in the Cryptocurrency market, and (3) The early elderly workers, the group needed to focus on and issues to be considered, and the article “The food security crisis: measures and guidelines to enhance Thailand's stability and sustainability”.

**The labor situation in Q2/2022 continued to improve.** There were 39 million employed persons, a 3.1 percent increase due to a growth in non-agricultural employment. The non-agricultural sector employed 27.4 million people, a 4.9 percent increase over the same period last year, with the wholesale/retail and transportation/storage sectors growing by 6.1 percent, 12.1 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively. This was due to an increase in consumption and exports. Employment in the construction and hotel/restaurant industries fell by 5.4 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively. Even though the economy has improved, there is still a lot of uncertainty. Concerns were raised because economic conditions, while improving, remained highly uncertain. As a result, employment in the construction industry has slowed. However, employment in the hotel/restaurant industry has decreased. This was due to the fact that the tourism industry was still in recovery mode. The agricultural sector employed 11.7 million people, a 0.8 percent decrease, due in part to labor shifting back to the agricultural sector as the economy recovered. **Working hours have increased near-normal levels.** Overall, working hours were 42.3 hours per week, while working hours in the private sector were 46.1 hours per week, increasing steadily and approaching the same period in 2019, prior to the COVID-19. The number of people in quasi-employment fell from 2.8 million in Q2/2021 to 2.2 million in Q2/2022. Overtime workers fell to 6.3 million in Q2/2022, increased from 5.5 million in the same quarter last year.

**The unemployment rate in Q2/2022 was the lowest since the COVID-19 outbreak.** The unemployment rate was 1.37 percent, with 550,000 persons unemployed. The unemployment rate has decreased for both those who have previously worked and those who have never worked. At the same time, unemployment fell across the board. Long-term unemployed (those out of work for more than a year) were 150,000, a 1.2 percent decrease from Q2/2021.

**Issues to be monitored in the next phase** 1) **the effect of inflation on workers.** Inflation has continued to rise, resulting in lower real wages, particularly for low-skilled workers. However, the government is currently implementing measures to reduce people's living expenses, such as lowering electricity bills, lowering water and electricity bills for welfare card holders, and developing a phase 5 of half-half co-payment project. Furthermore, the Wage Committee is considering raising the minimum wage. This may help to alleviate the burden of rising commodity prices on workers' living costs. 2) **Labor shortage.** As the economy recovers, the demand for labor has increased, resulting in a labor shortage. There are two types of labor shortages: (1) **Medium to high skilled labor shortage.** This was reflected in labor demand, which was primarily in the manufacturing and assembly sectors following the expansion of exports. However, the majority of the unemployed have degrees in business administration, social sciences, or education. This may necessarily require accelerated training to develop or modify skills to meet requirements. (2) **Low skilled labor shortage** as reflected in the number of migrant workers, which is still lower than normal or during the year 2019, prior to the epidemic. The Ministry of Labor is currently accepting requests from employers/enterprises to hire workers of four nationalities (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam) to stay and work until February 2025. This may help to alleviate labor shortage issues to some extent. 3) **Job burnout.** Burnout is causing an increasing number of workers to leave their jobs. According to the College of Management, Mahidol University, survey conducted in 2019, the proportion of workers with high burnout in all occupations is 77 percent for state enterprise employees, 73 percent for private companies, 58 percent for civil servants, and 48 percent for self-owned businesses. Employers/organizations must therefore encourage creative and designed initiatives for people in their organizations to be mentally healthy and have good relationships with one another, including adjusting the working environment to suit and in accordance with the needs of workers.

**Household debt increased at a slower rate in Q1/2022. Loan quality has stabilized, but bad debt, particularly personal, credit card, and car loans, must be monitored. Furthermore, the impact of rising interest rates and the cost of living must be monitored as they may affect the debtors.**

During Q1/2022, household debt amounted to 14.65 trillion baht, an increase of 3.6 percent, down from 3.8 percent in the previous quarter, or accounted to 89.2 percent of GDP. Consumer concerns about the COVID-19 situation and the economic downturns slowed households from accumulating more debt. The ability to pay debts remained stable. As a result

of the implementation of financial assistance measures and debt restructuring to help slow the accumulation of bad debt, the ratio of non-performing consumer loans to total loans stood at 2.78 percent. **The following issues that need close attention include:** 1) the impact of rising living costs, which may push households to seek more credit. This may result in more debt for households whose incomes have not yet recovered and are being impacted by high product prices. 2) Rising interest rates will increase household borrowing costs and have an impact on households applying for new loans because they will have to pay-off high interest debt. 3) Loan quality in the personal loan category, including credit card and auto loans. The ratio of NPLs of personal loans and credit card to total loans increased. While car loans made up the majority of special mention loans (loans overdue for less than three months) as a percentage of total loans is high and growing. This reflects the risk of NPLs, particularly in households with high debt burden or lower financial cushion. 4) Continuous promotion of debt restructuring measures is required. To prevent high household debt from impeding future economic recovery, specific debt resolution measures for vulnerable groups whose income has not recovered, including the use of economic stimulus measures that do not encourage the formation of new debt should be in place.

**Diseases under surveillance are on the rise, particularly those associated with the rainy season. While the health consequences of inappropriate cannabis use and the spread of monkeypox must be closely monitored, the general public must also be urged to take precautions and protect themselves from COVID-19.**

The total number of patients with diseases under surveillance increased by 50.6 percent from the same period in 2021, or from 42,698 to 64,304, which was an increase in patients with diseases associated with the rainy season. Furthermore, the inappropriate use of cannabis and its potential health effects, particularly among children and young people, must be closely monitored and publicized in order to fully educate the public on the dangers and health consequences of misusing cannabis. Relevant agencies must closely monitor and keep an eye out for the spread of monkeypox, as well as remind people of the importance of protecting themselves from COVID-19, which is still spreading and mutating.

**Consumption of alcohol and cigarettes increased. However, because alcohol has changed its form in order to diversify and attract more groups of children and women to consume alcohol, new drinkers must be monitored.**

Alcohol and cigarette consumption both increased by 1.0 percent, with alcohol increasing by 2.3 percent and tobacco consumption decreasing by 0.6 percent. Because the current form of alcoholic beverages has changed to become more diverse, new drinkers must be monitored. The alcohol content, taste, and smell, as well as the attractiveness of the packaging, can entice more children and women to consume. There was also marketing through Nano and Micro influencers, who produced content on various social media platforms that youth can easily access, which made them reliable for purchasing and consuming. According to data from

the Center for Research on Alcohol Problems and the Thai Health Promotion Fund Foundation, 2,684 posts about alcoholic beverages were found on online media between January 1 and May 15, 2022, which is a violation of the Alcohol Control Act. Relevant agencies must conduct investigations into advertising across multiple channels and take strict legal action.

**Overall, criminal cases decreased. However, the problem of call center gangs and cybercrime, including online child sexual exploitation, must be closely monitored.**

In Q2/2022, 108,299 criminal cases were reported, a 22.3 percent decrease from the same quarter in 2021. There were 93,311 drug cases reported, a 24.3 percent decrease. There were 3,505 reported cases of offenses against life, body and sexuality, a 9.8 percent decrease. There were 11,483 reported cases of offenses against property, a 5 percent decrease. The issues that need to be monitored are 1) Addressing the issue of call center gangs and cybercrime. The online complaint management center received the most complaints about victims for offenses related to the purchase of goods that were not received. Moreover, 42.1 percent of online complaints included the numbers beginning with +697 as numbers to avoid; and 2) Online child exploitation. Educational institutions and parents must teach students and children how to use social media services while also observing behaviors to find ways to prevent them as soon as possible.

**The number of deaths and injuries caused by traffic accidents has decreased. To ensure travel safety, it is critical to emphasize the use of child safety seats as well as the use of seat belts for those in both the front and back rows seats.**

Reports of traffic accidents were 18,418 cases, a 27.4 percent decrease from the same quarter in 2022. There were 1,287 deaths, a decrease of 16.3 percent, and a total of 9,357 injuries, a decrease of 35.8 percent. Cutting someone off in traffic was the most common cause of traffic accidents, followed by exceeding the legal speed limit. Furthermore, Section 123 of the Road Traffic Act, which took effect on September 5, 2022, requires all passengers in the front and other rows to wear seat belts at all times. Furthermore, passengers under the age of six must be seated in a child safety seat or a special child seat. Measures to support access to safety seats, such as the co-payment program, may be required to help reduce the burden of parents' expenses. Measures to reduce seller costs, import taxes, and participation in a project to borrow revolving child safety seats for community use.

**The number of consumer complaints filed with the Office of National Consumer Protection Board (OCPB) and the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC) has increased. The quality and standards of services related to the use of beauty services, as well as violations of the Personal Data Protection Act, are issues that must be monitored (PDPA).**

There were 4,902 complaints about goods and services sent to the OCPB in Q2/2022, an increase of 24.8 percent from the same period last year. Advertising received the most complaints, followed by direct sales and direct marketing, labels, and contracts, with restaurants

receiving the most complaints about goods and services. Meanwhile, the Office of the NBTC received 624 complaints, representing an 18.2 percent increase over the same period last year. The most complaints were about mobile phones, particularly about service cancellation. Issues that need to monitor include 1) Service quality and standards related to the use of beauty services. According to the case, the Medical Council is preparing to issue "(draft) Medical Council regulations concerning the ethical treatment of the medical profession in relation to beauty, BE...," which may cause consumers more concern. especially in terms of service quality and standards. 2) Violation of the Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) because many people still lack the understanding, raising concern and confusion about actions that may violate PDPA laws.

### **Knowingly aware of dietary supplements**

Health and wellness trend is continuously gaining popularity, especially during the COVID-19 epidemic in which people's food consumption was forced to be less diverse. On the other hand, people nowadays care more about their appearance. Therefore, people are consuming more on dietary supplements. EuroMonitor's data reveals that in 2016, the market for dietary supplements and vitamins in Thailand was valued at 53,810 million baht and it was expected to increase up to 74,247 million baht in 2021. More than 1.8 million households consumed dietary supplements in 2021, an increase of 149.3 percent from 2019 with an average expense of approximately 1,036 baht per month. However, the survey data of the Department of Health Service Support, The Ministry of Public Health, found that more than 70 percent of people thought that dietary supplements were necessary to eat on a regular basis. This reflected that although Thai people tend to pay more attention to health, some of them still have a noncomprehensive attitude and misunderstanding of the products.

**Facts about dietary supplements** that everyone should aware are: 1) Dietary supplements are registered with FDA in food category, instead of a drug category. Receiving the FDA mark is not a confirmation that it will benefit or produce the expected effects on the body. it is just a guarantee that raw materials and production processes will not cause harm to consumers. 2) Not everyone needs to consume dietary supplements. This is because most of the nutrients in dietary supplements are those that consumers can get through normal food intake. 3) Dietary supplements have negative effects as well. Some compounds may have side effects on consumers. 4) Nutrients obtained from dietary supplements cost more than normal food. 5) Many dietary supplements have not been studied definitively on their effects on the human body. It can be seen that if eating enough variety of food, It will receive enough nutrients that the body needs and It is not necessary to consume any dietary supplements further. However, for some group of people such as the elderly, or those with nutritional deficiencies may require to take dietary supplement to compensate the deficient nutrients. Those who want to consume dietary supplements **can consider buying as follows:** 1) People with chronic illnesses or who take prescription medications should consult a doctor first, and those who want to consume should consider the necessary and the limitation of their bodies. 2) Carefully study the product information before making a purchase and only purchase products from a reliable company and products with labels showing the ingredients registered with

the FDA. 3) Should not buy products that are advertised to claim too good properties. In addition, consumers should not rely on nutrition from dietary supplements primarily only but should focus on the importance of regular food consumption and appropriate health behaviors. **As the government role**, they should provide guidelines for collecting information, guidelines for purchasing a dietary supplement inspection system so that consumers can conveniently find information before making a decision to buy dietary supplements.

### **Investment behavior of the new generation in the Cryptocurrency market**

Currently, cryptocurrency is an asset that people around the world are interested in investing in and its value had increased in a short period of time. The number of cryptocurrency holders increased significantly in 2021. In Thailand, according to the data of the digital asset trading center, the number of cryptocurrency trading accounts in 2021 had also increased considerably. In addition, a report from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) stated that, in 2021, the value of crypto-trading in Thailand, on average, is about 1.4 billion baht per month. However, when considering investment behavior in the crypto market of Thai people, there are issues of concern as follows: 1) Most of investors in cryptocurrencies are young people who want to make high profits in a short period. 2) one-fifth of crypto-investors did not study cryptocurrencies enough, and 25 percent of them relied only on their instinct when making investment decisions. 3) More than one-fourth of the new generation invests in cryptocurrencies for fun, entertainment, and socializing. 4) More than half of crypto-investors use foreign platforms, which cannot be supervised. Hence, all of the above behavior reflects the investment risks of the new generation of investors today.

Despite the investment is something that should be supported, investors must study thoroughly before making investment decisions, especially this type of asset in which the risk is much higher than other types. The major risks are: 1) No legal supervision; In Thailand, there is no supervision on the issuance or offering of cryptocurrency. Also, there is no protection for investors in crypto-trading that was bought/sold through a platform that is not registered in Thailand. 2) There is no collateral asset. (except for some stable-coins) When its value decreases, there will be no guarantee at all, as in the case of Terra Classic coins that used to be worth 3,903 baht/coin in April 2022 and it dropped to only 0.003 baht/dollar in the following month. 3) The crypto market is easily influenced. The change in crypto-prices is driven by demand that is guided by the news, instead of changing their fundamentals. (financial statements and earnings) In addition, crypto-prices can also be manipulated (pump and dump) easily and difficult to regulate. 4) The crypto market has many forms of scams, such as tricking users to enter their passwords into fake websites to steal crypto-coins from those user accounts, or investment solicitations that they can gain exaggerated profits. While “Rug Pull” is another form of fraud caused by scammers pretending to be developing new crypto-coin into the market so they can lure investors into trading before selling or defrauding the system and rendering the coin worthless. In conclusion, those who want to invest in cryptocurrencies must study thoroughly as well as understand comprehensive risk assessment. At the same time, they should be aware of the risks

involved and choose to invest recklessly to avoid loss such as an abroad case in which more than 22 people have committed suicide due to the loss of their crypto investments.

### **The early elderly workers, the group needed to focus on and issues to be considered**

The change in population structure has resulted in an increase in the number of elderly people. The government, therefore, needs to formulate policies and measures to support such changes. One measure that has been put forward for a long time is promoting the work of the elderly because many older people still have the potential to help drive the country. It can also partially replace labor shortages. Guidelines for promoting employment of the elderly are included in the master plan under the 11<sup>th</sup> National Strategy: Developing People's Potential Throughout Life in Sub-Plan No. 5 which emphasizes on an economically self-reliant elderly. It aims to encourage an employment in the elderly and develops skills for the elderly especially the early aging group. However, when considering the behavior and how the early aging group works, it was found that

- 1) The overall of the elderly's participation in the labor force has decreased but the early seniors (60-69 years) had a much higher rate of participation in the labor force than other ages. Especially the elderly aged of 60-65 years, the participation rate in the labor force is as high as 56.68%, which is quite high compared to developed countries.
- 2) Although the participation rate in the labor force of the early elderly is high, most of them were in the poorly educated group. The participation rate of early seniors who graduated from higher vocational education in the labor force was two times lower than the early seniors who completed primary school and below.
- 3) Overall, most of the early elderly people work in the agricultural sector. The jobs of the low-skilled early seniors were consistent with the overall picture that is 61.28% worked in the agricultural sector, which led to uncertain income. While 69.35% of the high-skilled early seniors worked in the service sector as managers and other professions.
- 4) Most of the high-skilled early elderly (52.13%) work voluntarily while 52.74% of the elderly with low skills work due to various necessities such as having to support their families, doing a full-time job, no caretaker or still have debt. Of the low-skilled elderly, 45.33% had insufficient income for their livelihood or sometimes sufficient.
- 5) Old age is the main reason that the early elderly did not work, but for the highly skilled early elderly, 55.48% did not work because they were pensioners which may result in a stable and sufficient income.
- 6) 60.72% of the early elderly with low skills who did not work wanted to pursue a career in agriculture while the highly skilled elderly preferred to be employed and self-employed at 35.22% and 32.74%, respectively.

The above information indicates that **guidelines for promoting the work of the elderly** especially in the early elderly should give priority to the high-skilled early elderly because of the low participation rate in the labor force and still have the number of labor force. There must be a study of the working needs of this group of people. There should be incentive measures to encourage and attract these workers back to work. For early, low-skilled seniors who often have income adequacy problems, income measures are needed to make them self-reliant. For example, there should be low interest capital and measures to upgrade skills to be able to work for more stable income and in order to meet the goals of the Master Plan for the development of people's potential throughout life in promoting the elderly to have sufficient income.

## The food security crisis: measures and guidelines to enhance Thailand's stability and sustainability

Today, nearly 193 million people in 53 countries around the world are facing food insecurity caused by population growth, climate change, disasters, water scarcity affecting agricultural productivity, as well as the outbreak of various emerging diseases. For Thailand according to data from the Global Food Security Index (GFSI) reveals that in 2021, Thailand ranks 51<sup>st</sup> out of 113 countries in food security which is considered in a high rank. It reflects that the food security situation in Thailand is at a relatively good level. However, when considering food security as defined by the FAO, there are still issues that Thailand must pay attention to as follows: **1) Food Availability.** It was found that Thailand had sufficient quantity of food security but there are still long-term sustainability issues of food supply. The main factor is that Thailand imports raw materials in food production with high value and tends to increase. If there is a shortage of raw materials, it can affect food security. Agricultural workers continued to decline, including Thai farmers getting older and the use of technology in the agricultural sector is still low are the factors that affects productivity in agricultural production. **2) Food Access** This is reflected in the proportion of the malnourished population to the total population (Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU)). In 2020, Thailand's PoU share is 8.8% of the total population. In other words, there are more than 6.2 million people who are malnourished due to low-income households and issues of the inaccessibility to nutritious food and safety. **3) Food Utilization** is to understand and be able to make use of food properly and can prepare food that is hygienic and nutritious. Overall, Thai people still have knowledge, understanding and eating behaviors that are incompatible with good nutrition which resulted in inadequate nutrition. In addition, food waste is an issue that needs to emphasize on. **4) Food Stability** or access to adequate food. Even in a crisis, there is no risk of sudden food shortages. Thailand has managed to provide people with access to food and water in times of crises by allowing communities to play an important role in food production for households and communities. However, low-income or vulnerable groups are more likely to be affected more severely than others.

The above information indicates that Thailand still faces challenges in food production in many areas, namely, the ability to access quality and safe food especially in low-income groups and people in remote areas, the problem of unsafe food production including the use of food that still lacks nutritional knowledge and poor-quality food consumption behavior, as well as food waste problem. To deal with future food insecurity, there are issues that need to be emphasized, namely, *the development of food production efficiency* by promoting research and development of technology/production innovations throughout the food chain, *creating incentives for farming and increasing the number of young farmers* by developing income insurance and social welfare systems to cover all farmers, *setting a single standard for food safety and making it vigorously enforced* by improving and developing Thai food standards to be in line with international standards and covering food chain, *improvement and development of*



*logistics systems for agricultural and food products* by supporting the efficient production, marketing and distribution of food, maintaining the quality and safety of food in sufficient quantities to cope with crises in a timely manner, *establishing a food security management system in times of crisis* by establishing clear guidelines and mechanisms for operating. Ensuring that proper plans are in place to prevent shortages of feedstock/feed materials that are highly import-dependent, promoting food security at the household and community level by promoting resilient agriculture and food systems that can support in times of crisis.

## Key Social Indicators

Components	2020	2021	2020				2021				2022			
	Year	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		
<b>1. Employment<sup>1/</sup></b>														
Workforce (Thousands)	38,544	38,700	38,193	38,173	38,726	39,086	38,750	38,778	38,641	38,631	39,623	39,764		
%YOY	1.0	0.4	-0.4	-0.6	2.0	2.9	1.5	1.6	-0.2	-1.2	2.3	2.5		
Employed Person (Thousands)	37,680	37,752	37,424	37,081	37,927	38,289	37,581	37,822	37,706	37,899	38,720	39,011		
%YOY	0.2	0.2	-0.7	-1.9	1.2	2.2	0.4	2.0	-0.6	-1.0	3.0	3.1		
Unemployed Person (Thousands)	651	748	395	745	738	727	758	732	871	632	608	547		
Unemployment Rate (%)	1.69	1.93	1.03	1.95	1.90	1.86	1.96	1.89	2.25	1.64	1.53	1.37		
Underemployed Person (Thousands)	485	584	284	704	442	510	651	469	778	438	319	264		
<b>2. Household debt<sup>2/</sup></b>														
household debt value (Trillion baht)	14.04	14.58	13.50	13.59	13.77	14.04	14.14	14.28	14.35	14.58	N.A.	N.A.		
% YOY	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.7	5.1	4.2	3.9	N.A.	N.A.		
Ratio to GDP (percent)	89.7	90.1	80.3	83.9	86.8	89.7	90.8	89.5	89.6	90.1	N.A.	N.A.		
NPL (Billion baht)	144.4	143.7	156.2	152.5	144.3	144.4	148.7	150.4	149.7	143.7	N.A.	N.A.		
% YOY	2.7	-0.5	23.6	19.7	8.3	2.7	-4.8	-1.4	3.7	-0.5	N.A.	N.A.		
% NPL to Total loan	2.84	2.73	3.23	3.12	2.91	2.84	2.92	2.92	2.89	2.73	N.A.	N.A.		
<b>3. Health and Illness</b>														
<b>Number of patients under disease surveillance<sup>3/</sup></b>														
- Measles	1,212	(-81.7)	227	(-81.3)	746	146	194	126	111	65	23	28	32	38
- Meningococcal fever	12	(-52)	13	(8.3)	5	3	2	5	3	3	2	2	2	2
- Encephalitis	908	(1.6)	663	(-27.0)	275	190	266	177	272	153	122	116	168	154
- Cholera	5	(-58.3)	1	(-80.0)	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Hands, feet and mouth	33,310	(-50.5)	19,008	(-42.9)	5,512	1,153	5,003	21,642	13,023	3,723	1,360	902	619	4,049
- Dysentery	2,234	(-12.6)	1,203	(-46.2)	679	573	586	396	469	351	214	169	322	362
- Pneumonia	196,403	(-23.4)	153,277	(-22.0)	77,549	29,430	35,389	54,035	47,665	32,500	46,461	26,651	39,727	45,769
- Leptospirosis	1,641	(-24.4)	1,150	(-29.9)	269	334	526	512	245	275	269	361	201	485
- Dengue fever	72,130	(-45.0)	9,956	(-86.2)	9,183	18,159	36,187	8,601	2,530	3,088	2,677	1,661	1,247	8,701
- Influenza	123,602	(-68.8)	10,698	(-91.3)	99,365	4,957	8,293	10,987	5,967	2,537	1,070	1,124	1,351	4,744
- Rabies	3	(-0.0)	3	(0.0)	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
<b>Rate per 100,000 population of death with major chronic non-communicable diseases</b>														
- High blood pressure	14.20	N.A.	No quarterly data available									N.A.	N.A.	
- Ischaemic heart disease	32.60	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.	
- Cerebrovascular disease	52.80	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.	
- Diabetes	25.10	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.	
- Cancer and tumors	129.50	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.	
<b>4. Safety of life and property<sup>4/</sup></b>														
- Deaths from road accidents (cases)	7,303	6,555	2,054	1,456	1,784	2,009	2,097	1,538	1,316	1,677	1,604	1,287		
- Crimes against person (cases)	14,604	15,501	3,882	3,592	3,616	3,514	4,375	3,884	3,578	3,946	3,655	3,505		
- Property crimes (cases)	43,312	51,175	11,104	10,380	10,764	11,064	12,160	12,085	13,968	12,970	11,385	11,483		
- Narcotics (cases)	311,816	456,377	91,899	81,522	70,901	67,494	127,918	123,324	107,350	102,948	91,683	93,311		
<b>5. Consumer Protection<sup>5/</sup></b>														
<b>5.1 Number of complaints (cases)</b>														
- Contract/Property	3,188	3,638	528	776	1,091	865	983	1,090	1,031	534	432	796		
- Goods and service	2,138	2,368	547	429	537	625	585	622	633	528	830	1,018		
- Advertisement	6,810	4,752	949	2,525	1,758	1,578	1,811	1,455	813	973	740	1,995		
- Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Direct sales & marketing	3,828	3,619	534	1,189	975	1,130	731	762	1,190	936	538	1,093		
<b>5.2 Consumer complaints filed to NBTC<sup>6/</sup> (cases)</b>														
	1,745	3,966	307	445	463	530	769	528	651	2,018	1,780	624		

Source: 1/ Labor force survey report, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Digital Economy and Society  
2/ Bank of Thailand  
3/ Bureau of Epidemiology, Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Health  
4/ Criminal Record Information, Royal Thai Police  
5/ Office of the Consumer Protection Board, Office of the Prime Minister  
6/ Office of The National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC)