



NESDC News

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Thailand Social's Outlook of Q1/2021

The following are the key social situations and movements in the first quarter of 2021: (1) Dimension of Human Qualities: despite increased employment, the unemployment rate has risen and working hours have decreased. In addition, household debt climbed up, while non-performing loans (NPLs) remained high. (2) Health dimension: the number of illnesses under surveillance has decreased. (3) Human security dimension: there has been an increase in the number of criminal cases, traffic accidents, and consumer complaints. (4) Dimension of living conditions and human behavior: spending on alcohol and tobacco has decreased. There are also other interesting social situations including a cashless society in the context of Thailand, the cannabis: a new opportunity to be regulated duly, returning good kids to society: a guide to build opportunity and acceptance, and also the article "The Development of the COVID-19 Vaccine in Thailand".

Despite increased employment, the unemployment rate increased and working hours continued to decline.

The number of people in the labor force was 38.8 million in the first quarter of 2021, increased by 1.5 percent from the same period the previous year due to continued entry into the labor market of people not in the labor force. The total number of employed workers reached 37.6 million, a 0.4 percent increase due to an increase in employment in the agricultural sector, which absorbed some of the workers laid off in other sectors since 2020. Prices of agricultural products have risen considerably, attracting more workers to relocate in this sector. There were 11.07 million people employed in the agricultural sector, an increase of 2.8 percent from the same period last year. Employment in the non-agricultural sector fell by 0.6 percent, whereas employment in the manufacturing sector fell by 2.2 percent. However, some industries, such as automotive, rubber, plastic products, medical equipment, and the manufacture of other transportation equipment, were still able to expand. As for the service sector, employment in the service sector fell 0.7 percent, with the wholesale/retail sector falling 1.0 percent, the transportation/storage sector falling 0.4 percent, and the hotel and food service sectors falling 0.2 percent following a decline in tourist numbers as a result of the new COVID-19 outbreak and control measures affecting employment in the transportation and storage sectors.

Total working hours were 40.1 hours per week, a 1.8 percent decrease from the same period last year and continued to decline for the sixth quarter. Underemployment increased by 129.1 percent, an increase for the fourth consecutive quarter. Although overall employment has increased, working hours have decreased, indicating that it was part-time employment. This will eventually reduce labor income, especially among the self-employed, who have an unstable income. **The rate of unemployment** has increased drastically. The number of unemployed was 0.76 million, accounting for 1.96 percent of the unemployment rate, and it was expected to rise again after a slowdown in the second half of 2020, reflecting the ongoing impact of COVID-19. In terms of the unemployment situation for formal workers, there were 3.46 hundred thousand workers under Section 33 that received unemployment benefits, accounting for 3.1 percent of the insured workers, which was higher than the same period last year when the outbreak was not severe. However, the number of workers receiving unemployment benefits began to decline in the second half of 2020. As of March 2021, the number of new unemployment beneficiaries was approximately 0.8 hundred thousand, which is considered high. In addition, 82,346 employees of companies requested to use Section 75 of the Labor Protection Act, a drop for the third quarter in a row.

Issues to be monitored in 2021 include:

1. **The impact of new COVID-19 outbreak on the economy and employment**
The prolonged and violent COVID-19 outbreak may prevent the economy from reaching its goal due to the slowing of economic activity. According to the Apple Mobility Index, the trend of travel declines shows that this new wave of outbreaks coincided with the outbreak of the 1st wave in 2020. The new COVID-19 outbreak may have the following effects on the labor force: (1) **Workers in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) may lose more jobs or reduce their working hours**, as MSMEs have been affected since last year, with the GDP of MSMEs falling by 9.1 percent. If the outbreak is not quickly contained, the business may be unable to continue operations, resulting in the termination of employees, and recovery may take longer. (2) **Workers in the tourism industry will be laid off more frequently and will need to find a new job.** The Tourism Marketing Research Center of TAT predicted that tourism will return to normal in 2026. The effects of COVID-19 will cause the reinstatement to be delayed, affecting more than 7 million tourism workers. If the workers are laid off, they will be unable to return to work in the same field in the near future and may have to change their careers. (3) **There may not be enough job openings to accommodate recent graduates.** With an economy that is growing at a slower rate than expected, entrepreneurs will postpone hiring new employees, affecting 4.9 hundred thousand new graduates. Meanwhile, the 2020 graduate and return worker employment

program under the Loan Act, which has a 12-month employment period, is coming to an end. It may affect approximately 1.4 hundred thousand workers in the project.

2. Impacts on the workers' quality of life Working hours were reduced for six consecutive quarters due to slow economic recovery. Furthermore, rising unemployment reflects the fact that labor income has continued to fall. While those who are unemployed as a result of COVID-19 are more likely to be long-term unemployed. Long periods of unemployment have an impact on income. Since the outbreak in 2020, many of the laid-off formal workers have become informal workers, a group that has not been protected and lacks social security.

3. Climate change mitigation will have an impact on Thai farmers' livelihoods. More than a third of the labor force in the country is employed in the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector absorbs excess labor from the non-agricultural sector, especially during an epidemic. It is predicted that rainfall will be higher than usual in 2021, which is a good sign for Thailand's agricultural sector. However, some areas may be at high risk of flooding. Farmers' risks from natural disasters can be mitigated in a timely manner if the government provides accurate warning signals in advance.

While household debt increased, credit quality improved. However, there is still a need to monitor because the proportion of loans outstanding for less than 3 months is still high.

Household debt was valued at 14.02 trillion baht in the fourth quarter of 2020, increased by 3.9 percent, compared to 4.0 percent in the previous quarter and accounted for 89.3 percent of GDP. Household debt continued to rise as a result of the economy's contraction, despite the fact that it was expanding at a slower rate. This reflects the fact that households are still wary of taking on debt. The ability of households to service their debt payments improved, but continued monitoring was required because the proportion of loans with terms of less than 3 months (special mention loans) remained high. Due to recent debt restructuring measures by financial institutions, the NPLs share of consumer loans to total loans was 2.84 percent in the fourth quarter of 2020, decreased from 2.91 percent in the previous quarter. Special mention credit, on the other hand, remained at a high level, accounting for 6.8 percent of total loans, increased from 6.8 percent in the previous quarter. This reflects some households' ability to service their debt payments and is more likely to become a bad debt.

Household debt trend in 2021: The household debt to GDP is expected to remain high in 2021. The economy has not yet recovered to pre-COVID-19 levels, and the labor market could be hit even harder. This will have an impact on labor income and cause households to have more liquidity issues. Low-income households, in particular, will be

cautious with their spending in 2021, especially the durable goods. As a result, demand for homes and automobiles has slowed. While credit card and personal consumption loans may see an increase in demand due to the liquidity issue as well as low-interest loans for citizens of government-owned financial institutions such as the Government Savings Bank. Therefore, These require appropriate debt restructuring measures, supervising credit granting based on income level, monitoring informal debt formation, particularly for low-income households, and promoting employment opportunities for households in order to earn income while maintaining the same level of consumption.

Although overall illness has decreased, there is still a need to monitor hand, foot, and mouth disease in young children.

In the first quarter of 2021, illnesses under surveillance diseases decreased by 65.4 percent, a decrease in almost all diseases. Patients with influenza decreased by 94.3 percent, dengue patients by 74.0 percent, and pneumonia patients by 41.4 percent. However, young children must still be monitored for hand, foot, and mouth disease as the number of patients has doubled. The COVID-19 pandemic, as well as poor dietary habits such as a lack of fruits and vegetables and a consumption of sweet, oily and salty foods, can have long-term health consequences, particularly among children and youth who behaved more risky than other groups.

Consumption of alcohol and tobacco decreased.

In the first quarter of 2021, consumption of alcohol and tobacco decreased by 2.8 percent, with alcohol consumption decreasing by 4.2 percent and tobacco consumption decreasing by 0.4 percent. Many electronic cigarettes, in particular, are still being sold illegally, and new products are constantly being developed. There is still a need to focus on public relations campaigns to raise ongoing awareness of the harmful effects of tobacco and alcohol, especially among young smokers who prefer electronic cigarettes, which could help to reduce the likelihood and severity of COVID-19 infection.

The total number of criminal cases is rising, particularly in narcotic cases. There is an urgent need to monitor technology crime that has developed recently.

The total criminal cases increased by 4.2 percent in the first quarter of 2021 compared to the same quarter in 2020, with narcotic cases increasing by 5.1 percent, life and sexual assault crimes increasing by 0.9 percent, and crime against property decreasing by 1.8 percent. Narcotic cases increased by 47.8 percent from the previous quarter, accounting for 46.4 percent of all drug cases, indicating that the drug problem is worsening. The drug abuser is vulnerable to hallucinations. It causes mood swings, aggression, and, in extreme cases, violence. As a result, the drug problem must be constantly and strictly

prevented and suppressed. To prevent drug abusers from easily obtaining drugs, production and drug dealing sites must be cleared. In addition, there is a need to monitor technology crime in which victims have lost a significant amount of money as a result of mobile phone transactions, online shopping, and online borrowing, or clicking foreign links or text messages and risk having stolen personal information used to commit a crime.

Road accidents increased, however, the number of fatalities decreased. During the Songkran Festival 2021, there were more accidents and deaths. The main cause was still the person's reckless driving or drunk driving.

There was a 17.9 percent increase in traffic accidents reported in the first quarter of 2021 compared to the same quarter the previous year. The number of injuries increased by 19.8 percent, but the number of deaths decreased by 2.3 percent. The accident was still caused by a short drive and exceeding the speed limit, 37.8 percent and 37.5 percent, respectively. Accidents increased 87.7 percent during Songkran 2021 compared to the same period in 2020, when the government had measures in place to control the outbreak. Deaths increased by 65.9 percent, or an average of 39.6 people per day or 1.65 person per hour, while injuries increased by 80.2 percent. Reducing accidents by instilling road users with road safety awareness and discipline to comply with traffic rules takes a lot of time. Therefore, there is a need to develop a system to create road safety to support the mitigation of accidents caused by road user behavior, such as (1) Road Safety for Safer Roads, (2) developing safe vehicles, and (3) Emergency medical services and Referral Trauma Care, as well as post-accident assistance measures to increase the chances of effective urgent treatment.

The number of complaints to the National Consumer Protection Board (NCPB) and the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC) increased.

In the first quarter of 2021, the NCPB received 48.9 percent more complaints for goods and services than in the same period last year. The most frequently complained area was advertising, which has received the most cases in the past several quarters. The majority of these were exaggerated advertising issues, and some of them appeared to be repeat offenders. Part of this may be due to the fact that the penalties imposed by the relevant law are insufficient. As a result, the penalties may need to be increased. Alternatively, consider using criminal law to defraud the public because it is a severe punishment that cannot be compromised in order to increase fear and reduce recidivism. At the same time, complaints to the NBTC increased by 150.5 percent over the same period last year, with the majority of them relating to the standard and quality of service. Furthermore, there has been a recent increase in the number of loan applications. This will require filling out personal information for loan approval, as well as granting permission to access the

information over the phone, which is one of the reason that personal information could be leaked. Therefore, the relevant agencies must have strict regulatory measures in place as well as proactive measures to detect new forms of identity theft in order to prevent/minimize the damage as much as possible, including public relations to inform people about the legal nature of borrowing. People can initially protect themselves by carefully disclosing personal information, keeping an eye out for lending at unusually high interest rates or approving a loan that is too easy to obtain without conducting a financial background check.

Cashless Society in the context of Thailand

The change of payment technology led to more countries making cashless transactions and it is likely to continue to increase due to the recent digital financial behavior and innovations. On the one hand, it brings benefits to consumers, entrepreneurs and the government sector from the convenience of spending money, reduces transaction costs and banknotes/coin production costs, as well as the crime of holding cash. In addition, it helps reduce the spread of COVID-19 via touching. However, on the other hand, there are also some drawbacks associated with the cashless payment. For instance, it can cause the threat of losing the privacy of data and it may result in the careless spending behavior from the convenience and speed of the transaction. A cashless society has been explicitly impelling in Thailand since 2015 under the National Electronic Payment Infrastructure Development Strategic Plan (National e-Payment). Currently, the value of e-Payment transactions in Thailand is not very high. Being a cashless society requires the top 4 Ingredients (David Horton, 2020) as follows (1) *Culture and Adoption*: Thai consumer behavior is more widely accepting cashless innovation. Plus, the government measures that provide aids through applications have also accelerated the creation of *adoption*. (2) *Technology and Infrastructure* which requires an internet network that has extensive excess and is accessible to all groups of people, including having a variety of financial innovations which Thailand has potential. (3) *Government Support and Trust*: Thailand has a National e-Payment strategy to develop payment infrastructure. Meanwhile, financial institutions have developed systems to handle cyber risks and threats to increase the trust of users. Moreover, there is also the Personal Data Protection Act 2019 to protect the personal information. (4) *Usability & Ubiquity*: It shows that the simple registration process of applications like Promptpay leads to the more widespread usage.

However, there are still gaps or limitations in practice, such as low digital skills of Thai people especially the low income group and the elderly. This is reflected in the number of people who have to travel to register for government aids at the bank due to restrictions on access and usage of such technology. The transition to the digital economy may be a factor that aggravates the inequality problem and may also lead to fraudulent risk

behaviors and financial losses. Therefore, guidelines to promote and resolve such restrictions include *(1) The government sector should foster a more extensive access and quality broadband of internet network* especially in remote area. This might also include the support of devices and internet signals to the low-income group. *(2) Fostering financial and digital skills* especially vulnerable groups to keep up with technology and prevent loss from digital threats *(3) Comprehensively support and promote digital financial transaction system* specially retail stores which can lead to a widespread usage *(4) Provide an effective mechanism for monitoring and maintaining database and cybersecurity to keep up with technology changes.* *(5) The extended utilization of electronic financial transaction data,* for example, the use of data as filtering tools to help remaining people.

Cannabis : A new opportunity to be regulated duly

As a new opportunity for the economic crops, It is projected that in 2021 Thai medical cannabis market will be worth approximately 3,600-7,200 million baht. The legalization of cannabis allows some part of it to be used in commercial production which will raise more value on the product. However, there are some aspects to be considered. First of all, the proportion in using of cannabis in medical and commercial purpose is not specified clearly, including the amount of extracted cannabis as an ingredient in various products, especially food. Guidelines for preventing adolescent from reaching and raising awareness and understanding of the correct use of cannabis products are also need to be considered. Presently, the legalization of cannabis still needs more supportive approach in various aspects, for example; **regulating/determination of production and prices** to avoid possible effects on the production of medical products and in order to maximize the benefit to small entrepreneur and people, **regulating the optimum THC and CBD levels as a component of each product, addressing clear labels, setting the age range of users and buyers, as well as sharing of correct knowledge and understanding of the use of medical cannabis to the public.** Despite several advantages of cannabis and its possible economic value for the country in the future, to be beneficial to country and people the most, the highest priority must be given to the management of the entire supply chain properly. It should start from the permission of planting, processing, transport, distribution and cautious usage. These things must be controlled appropriately. There should also be an accurate explanation or a full understanding for people before consuming such as the advantages and drawbacks of cannabis, the right amount of consumption and imposing appropriate penalties for the excess use of cannabis extracts in consumer goods stated in the product.

Returning good kids to society: A Guide to Build Opportunity and Acceptance

The situation of juvenile delinquency is a significant problem affecting both the economic and social system of the country because children and youth are valuable resources. According to the Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, it was found that In 2020, there were 19,470 cases of children prosecuted by juvenile detention center. 16,865 charges were children between the ages of 15 and 18. The oldest of the juvenile offenders was in the range of 17 years, with 6,527 cases. When considered by offense, it was found that most of them were drug offenses in the amount of 9,600 cases, accounting for 49.3 percent of all cases. It followed by other offenses such as the Road Traffic Act and the Gambling Act for the total of 4,140 cases, representing 21.3 percent. These problems remain crucial issues that needs to be addressed further. Furthermore, the rate of recidivism of children is still high. According to statistic number of children and youths released from the detention centers during 2017–2019, the recidivism rate was still high and tends to increase. In particular, the recidivism rate of children and youth after being released in one year, rose from 23.4 percent to 25.4 percent. **The underlying causes of offense** arrive from the environment around the child from both families and educational institutions, as well as career opportunities. When considering the juvenile offenders, the majority of them came from separate families which accounted for 65.4 percent. Meanwhile, it was found that most of the children and youth were not employed in 6,713 cases (34.5 percent). **Causes of recidivism:** When juvenile return to their original society, they are faced with situations that affect their psyche such as rejecting, distrusting, and blaming, which results in repeating their offenses. **The principle way to return good kids to society and to reduce recidivism rates** are: (1) **Establishing a good environment** through building understanding, creating positive attitudes in society, especially in the society around the children from families, communities, educational institutes and other organizations. (2) **Encouraging to enter the education system** or provide education in parallel with professional training. (3) **Promoting stable employment for children and youth** with support from the private sector, Social Enterprise with the aim of promoting the employment of juvenile who have previously failed, as well as promoting a new social impact partnership model for the prevention and sustainable solution of juvenile delinquency. (4) **Developing the consulting system** via the application to be able to provide timely consultation.

The article "The Development of the COVID-19 Vaccine in Thailand"

Although vaccination is a vital tool in epidemic prevention and control amid the COVID-19 epidemic, the domestic production of vaccines can produce only certain types. Thailand still has to rely on imported vaccines from abroad far more than 80 percent. In addition, the occurrence of the disease can result in a shortage of adequate and timely vaccination. The COVID-19 epidemic underscores the need for domestic vaccine

development/production to ensure that there will be adequate amounts of the vaccine available to protect people. Currently, the COVID-19 vaccine is being developed/produced by more than 80 pharmaceutical developers worldwide. As of January 22, 2021, there were 237 different types of vaccine in production, 173 of which are currently in animal trials, and 64 are currently in human studies. The COVID-19 vaccine can be classified into four types according to the production process: the mRNA vaccine, the Recombinant Viral Vector Vaccine, the Protein Subunit Vaccine, and the Dead type vaccine (Inactivated Vaccine).

For the development of the COVID-19 vaccine in Thailand, the supply chain of vaccine production includes (1) Development of an alternative laboratory-level vaccine (2) Experimental animal testing (3) Phase I of human test to study the safety and dosage (4) Phase II of human testing to verify the safety/efficacy (5) Phase III of human testing to test the effectiveness of infection prevention and follow up on adverse symptoms (6) Registration and approval of use (7) Vaccine Marketing and Reference Laboratory. In the past, Thailand has had a national vaccine policy and strategy since 2005. The National Vaccine Institute has established the National Vaccine Security Policy and Plan of 2020-2022 which consist of five strategies, namely, (1) System development and management of immunization work, (2) Promote and support research, development and production of vaccine, (3) Promote domestic vaccine industry, (4) Develop human potential and infrastructure and (5) Increase capacity of the organization. There are two directions of the COVID-19 vaccine production, (1) Domestic research and development/production of vaccines, partly with the international cooperation, such as the research and development of the mRNA Vaccine by the Vaccine Research Center from the Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University (Chula VRC) in association with the University of Pennsylvania; the research and development of DNA Vaccines by BioNet-Asia Co., Ltd. in collaboration with The University of Sydney, The University of Adelaide and Telethon Kids Institute in Perth; the research and development of Inactivated Vaccine by the Government Pharmaceutical Organization in collaboration with the Faculty of Tropical Medicine of Mahidol University, PATH Institute and The University of Texas at Austin; the research and development of Protein Subunit Vaccines by Baiyah Phytofarm Company Limited, the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Chulalongkorn University and the Faculty of Science of Mahidol University; as well as the research and development of Virus-Like Particle (VLP) Vaccines by the Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital of Mahidol University and the National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA). (2) Transferring of the production technology from abroad like Siam Bioscience Co., Ltd. who has inherited the Viral Vector Vaccine production technology from AstraZeneca in collaboration with Oxford University.

However, Thailand still lacks of the modern infrastructure and essential knowledge for research, development and production of vaccines such as knowledge of vaccine

research from the upstream, standardized Animal Vaccine Testing Center, equipment/packaging materials related to vaccine research, development and production, the continuity in R&D and the development for Reference Laboratory. This crisis presents an opportunity and challenge for Thai vaccine research/production, as well as building capacity and readiness for new pandemic diseases in the future as following: (1) **Due to the foreign technology transfer does not meet the requirements and there are limitations for further development**, therefore, studies in every step of technology transfer should be promoted (Due Diligence Study) along with extending research/development on industrial vaccine production through a consortium of both government and private sectors. (2) **While the production cost of vaccine research/development is considerably high**, the country's budget is limited. This causes an inconsistency and insufficiency of support. Therefore, it is crucial to establish cooperation between the public and private sectors for academic exchange purpose, reducing redundancy of research/development, fostering the specialization of the institution, including support for the development/production of vaccines in the form of Public Private Partnership (PPP). (3) **Vaccine market, especially ASEAN countries**, by building cooperation for self-reliance on vaccines in the ASEAN region, both academically and manage to provide accessibility of the ASEAN community to quality and safe vaccines at a reasonable price.

Therefore, it is necessary to develop both science and technology together with highly skilled personnel and industrial production level to create vaccine security in Thailand. To achieve sustainable development and self-reliance, there must be a clear policy and a good management in order to mobilize resources and cooperation of all sectors, including international networks.

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Key Social Indicators

| Components | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Year | Year | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Year | Year | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 |
| 1. Employment 1/ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Workforce (Thousands) | 38,178 | 38,544 | 38,365 | 38,420 | 37,959 | 37,968 | 38,193 | 38,173 | 38,726 | 39,086 | 38,750 |
| %YOY | -0.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 | -0.2 | -2.0 | -1.1 | -0.4 | -0.6 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 1.5 |
| - Employed Person (Thousands) | 37,613 | 37,680 | 37,703 | 37,782 | 37,482 | 37,483 | 37,424 | 37,081 | 37,927 | 38,289 | 37,581 |
| %YOY | -0.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 | -0.3 | -2.1 | -1.1 | -0.7 | -1.9 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 0.4 |
| - Unemployed Person (Thousands) | 373 | 651 | 351 | 377 | 394 | 372 | 395 | 745 | 738 | 727 | 758 |
| - Unemployment Rate (%) | 0.98 | 1.69 | 0.92 | 0.98 | 1.04 | 0.98 | 1.03 | 1.95 | 1.90 | 1.86 | 1.96 |
| - Underemployed Person (Thousands) | 250 | 485 | 336 | 239 | 193 | 231 | 284 | 704 | 442 | 510 | 651 |
| 2. Household debt^{2/} | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - household debt value (Trillion baht) | 13.49 | 14.02 | 12.97 | 13.09 | 13.25 | 13.49 | 13.50 | 13.59 | 13.78 | 14.02 | N.A. |
| % YOY | 5.1 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | N.A. |
| Ratio to GDP (percent) | 79.8 | 89.3 | 78.4 | 78.4 | 78.8 | 79.8 | 80.2 | 83.8 | 86.6 | 89.3 | N.A. |
| - NPL (Billion baht) | 140.6 | 144.4 | 126.4 | 127.4 | 133.3 | 140.6 | 156.2 | 152.5 | 144.3 | 144.4 | N.A. |
| % YOY | 16.7 | 2.7 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 12.2 | 16.7 | 23.6 | 19.7 | 8.3 | 2.7 | N.A. |
| % NPL to Total loan | 2.90 | 2.84 | 2.75 | 2.74 | 2.81 | 2.90 | 3.23 | 3.12 | 2.91 | 2.84 | N.A. |
| 3. Health and Illness | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of patients under disease surveillance^{3/} | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Measles | 6,614 (19.0) | 1,212 (-81.7) | 2,068 | 1,585 | 1,533 | 1,428 | 746 | 146 | 194 | 126 | 104 |
| - Meningococcal fever | 25 (25) | 12 (-52) | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| - Encephalitis | 894 (20.0) | 908 (1.6) | 258 | 207 | 211 | 218 | 275 | 190 | 266 | 177 | 244 |
| - Cholera | 12 (140) | 5 (-58.3) | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| - Hands, feet and mouth | 67,355 (-3.8) | 33,310 (-50.5) | 9,260 | 12,954 | 35,839 | 9,302 | 5,512 | 1,153 | 5,003 | 21,642 | 12,440 |
| - Dysentery | 2,556 (-24.8) | 2,234 (-12.6) | 649 | 736 | 647 | 524 | 679 | 573 | 586 | 396 | 422 |
| - Pneumonia | 256,555 (-9.5) | 196,403 (-23.4) | 73,429 | 51,189 | 63,635 | 68,302 | 77,549 | 29,430 | 35,389 | 54,035 | 45,417 |
| - Leptospirosis | 2,170 (-14.6) | 1,641 (-24.4) | 463 | 493 | 722 | 492 | 269 | 334 | 526 | 512 | 227 |
| - Dengue fever | 131,157 (50.9) | 72,130 (-45.0) | 16,150 | 31,978 | 54,989 | 28,040 | 9,183 | 18,159 | 36,187 | 8,601 | 2,392 |
| - Influenza | 396,363 (116.2) | 123,602 (-68.8) | 133,975 | 61,464 | 108,786 | 92,138 | 99,365 | 4,957 | 8,293 | 10,987 | 5,687 |
| - Rabies | 3 (-80.0) | 3 (-0.0) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rate per 100,000 population of death with major chronic non-communicable diseases | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - High blood pressure | 14.2 (8.4) | N.A. | No quarterly data available | | | | | | | | |
| - Ischaemic heart disease | 31.4 (-1.2) | N.A. | | | | | | | | | |
| - Cerebrovascular disease | 53.0 (12.6) | N.A. | | | | | | | | | |
| - Diabetes | 25.3 (15.9) | N.A. | | | | | | | | | |
| - Cancer and tumors | 128.2 (4.2) | N.A. | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Safety of life and property^{4/} | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Deaths from road accidents (cases) | 7,303 | 7,147 | 2,422 | 2,177 | 1,899 | 2,187 | 2,054 | 1,456 | 1,784 | 2,009 | 2,007 |
| - Crimes against person (cases) | 16,640 | 14,585 | 4,353 | 4,493 | 3,988 | 3,800 | 3,882 | 3,592 | 3,616 | 3,514 | 3,916 |
| - Property crimes (cases) | 46,549 | 43,038 | 11,684 | 10,757 | 12,341 | 11,767 | 11,104 | 10,380 | 10,764 | 11,064 | 10,899 |
| - Narcotics (cases) | 367,237 | 311,455 | 86,291 | 94,196 | 97,520 | 91,230 | 91,899 | 81,522 | 70,901 | 67,494 | 96,599 |
| 5. Consumer Protection^{5/} | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 Number of complaints (cases) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Contract/Property | 4,017 | 3,188 | 1,170 | 1,050 | 1,018 | 779 | 528 | 776 | 1,091 | 865 | 983 |
| - Goods and service | 2,105 | 2,138 | 459 | 706 | 545 | 395 | 547 | 429 | 537 | 625 | 585 |
| - Advertisement | 7,191 | 6,810 | 726 | 3,452 | 1,705 | 1,328 | 949 | 2,525 | 1,758 | 1,578 | 1,811 |
| - Law | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| - Direct sales and marketing | 2,252 | 3,828 | 377 | 651 | 721 | 503 | 534 | 1,189 | 975 | 1,130 | 731 |
| 5.2 Hot line 1166 (cases) | 47,996 | 55,551 | 11,759 | 11,579 | 13,127 | 11,531 | 15,258 | 13,737 | 13,278 | 13,278 | 10,749 |

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 Polic

5/ Office of the Consumer Protection Board, Office of the Prime Minister