



Thailand's Social Outlook of Q3/2022

In the third quarter of 2022, the key social highlights reveal that the employment situation has improved, with the unemployment rate dropping to 1.23 percent. Household debt increased, albeit at a slower pace, and total loan quality improved continuously. There was also a decrease in the number of criminal cases and accident reports. However, there are still pressing social issues that must be monitored continuously, such as the overall increase in illnesses caused by surveillance diseases, especially patients with hand, foot and mouth illness. At the same time, complaints about consumer protection were on the rise, as was consumption of alcohol and tobacco. There are also interesting social situations, namely, (1) When climate change is getting closer, how should we react? (2) Student Loan Fund: Promoting sustainable educational opportunities for Thai students (3) Cannabis liberalization: Perspectives from overseas that are potentially beneficial and Article “Multidimensional poverty in 2022, the struggle beyond monetary deprivation”

The labor situation in the third quarter of 2022. Employment in the non-agricultural sector increased, while employment in the agricultural sector decreased due to flooding. Unemployment fell close to pre-pandemic level, and working hours increased. Meanwhile, rising inflation caused real wages to fall.

There were 39.6 million employed people, a 2.1 percent increase from the same period last year, owing to a 4.3 percent growth in nonfarm employment, or 27.2 million people. Employment in the wholesale and retail sector and hotels and restaurants sector expanded by 4.5 and 8.3 percent, respectively, as a result of the expansion of the tourism sector. The number of foreign tourists traveling to Thailand in the third quarter of 2022 increased significantly. Manufacturing employment expanded by 1.4 percent as capacity utilization rate and exports expanded continuously. On the other hand, **employment in the agricultural sector** was 12.4 million people, a decrease by 2.4 percent due to damages from flooding. **Working-hours rose to nearly prepandemic level.** Total working hours and working hours in the private sector were 42.5 hours/week and 46.7 hours/week, respectively. There were 6.8 million people who worked overtime and the number of workers who worked less than 4 hours/day dropped to 1.9 million. **Wages continued to rise, but real wages contracted.** In comparison to the same period last year, total real wages fell by 3.1 percent. Real wages in private sector fell by 1.7 percent. **The unemployment situation showed improvement.** The number of unemployed people was 4.9 hundred thousand, accounting for 1.23 percent. Unemployment rate in the formal sector dropped to 1.99 percent. Unemployment fell among both the unemployed who had worked before and those who had never worked before. **Issues that need further consistent monitoring:** 1) **Measures to alleviate the cost of living for workers, particularly informal workers,** from the contraction in real wages due to the effects of high inflation. Workers in the

formal sector, on the other hand, will be compensated by the increase in the minimum wage. Meanwhile, informal workers, especially those with less education, will suffer greatly if their wages are not raised. 2) **Action to accelerate assistance and recovery for those affected by flooding, especially poor farmers.** There were 59 provinces affected by the flood in the third quarter where there were total 8.3 million farmers, among of them these were 890,000 poor farmers, who may be hit worse than other groups. 3) **Encouraging the unemployed to participate in the training and develop career skills related to the tourism industry.** According to a Thai Hotels Association poll conducted in September 2022, 77 percent of hotel entrepreneurs still have workforce shortages.

Household debt deaccelerated in the second quarter of 2022. Despite continuous improvement of credit quality, auto loans must be monitored. The effects of rising living expenses, flooding, and an increase in NPLs debtors as a result of COVID-19 must also be carefully observed.

Household debt continued to slow down, with the value of 14.76 trillion baht in the second quarter of 2022. The household debt grew 3.5 percent compared to 3.7 percent in the previous quarter. Similarly, the household debt-to-GDP ratio fell to 88.2 percent, following economic recovery and a slowdown in debt incursion due to concerns about rising living costs. **Overall credit quality improved** as a result of financial institutions' efforts to continuously support debt restructuring and credit quality management. The ratio of non-performing consumer loans (NPLs) to total loans stood at 2.62 percent in the third quarter of 2022. However, the quality of the auto loan must be closely monitored. This is because the ratio of loans less than three months to total loans continuously increased. According to the Credit Bureau in the second quarter of 2022, bad debt grew at high level among debtors aged 41 and above, particularly senior debtors and NPLs debtors affected by COVID-19. The following factors will have an impact on household debt in the following stage: 1) the rising cost of living; 2) flood-affected households will incur more debt in order to repair their homes; and 3) interest rates are likely to continue climbing. As a result of the aforementioned situation, **the following issues must be prioritized:** 1) Accelerating debt restructure, especially auto loans and debtors with bad debt due to COVID-19. 2) The availability of credit measures with low interest rates to assist households in obtaining additional liquidity as a result of the COVID-19 and flooding. And 3) Economic stimulus initiatives to boost people's ability to generate more incomes.

The rise in illnesses as a result of disease surveillance, particularly hand, foot, and mouth disease and influenza. Furthermore, diverse groups of mental health patients must be monitored and cautiously guarded against the spread of the new COVID-19 strain, which must maintain a level of personal prophylaxis and be vaccinated on a continuing basis.

The total number of patients with surveillance disease increased by 275.4 percent from the same period last year, or from 52,200 persons to 195,976 persons. The majority of them had hand, foot, and mouth disease or influenza, which was caused by previous flooding in several regions. Furthermore, attention must be given to the mental health treatment system, both for stressed

depressed patients and for drug patients. Stress and depression are becoming increasingly prevalent among Thai people, and many are receiving therapy. Nonetheless, Thailand is experiencing a psychiatrist shortage, which limits patient access to care. In the short term, integration with community mechanism should be expanded. In the long run, strategies to increase the number of psychiatrists or the roles of mental health professionals will be required to maintain and improve service quality. At the same time, nearly half of substance misuse patients, the largest group of psychiatric patients, particularly patients having risk of being violent, did not obtain complete treatment on time. Furthermore, the transmission of the new strain of COVID-19 must be monitored, which spreaded internationally during the period in which Thailand has reduced control measures. As a result, people should maintain their personal level of disease prevention, including getting vaccinated to avoid infection and transmission.

Alcohol and tobacco consumption increased. There is still a need to consistently disseminating accurate information about e-cigarettes to children and teenagers, as well as taking legal action against sellers more stringently.

Alcohol and tobacco consumption increased by 1.7 percent. Alcohol consumption increased by 3.9 percent, while tobacco consumption decreased by 1.2 percent. However, the importance of a campaign and accurate information to raise awareness of the dangers of e-cigarettes among children and youth should be emphasized, because children and teenagers are misinformed and some are unaware of the dangers of e-cigarettes. Children who began smoking using e-cigarettes are five times more likely to smoke regular cigarettes and seven times more likely to smoke both e-cigarettes and normal cigarettes. Furthermore, today's e-cigarettes have been designed to be visually appealing. They come in a variety of tastes and are easily transportable, which helps to attract children and teenagers, particularly girls, to try them. Several studies have been conducted in the past on the health consequences of e-cigarettes on both smokers and nonsmokers. E-cigarettes have currently been found as one of the causes of severe pneumonia, or EVALI. As a result, relevant organizations must accelerate campaigning and provide accurate information through collaboration with educational institutions, including urgent and rigorous legal action against e-cigarette sellers to prevent youth from starting to smoke, which could result in new smokers.

Overall, criminal cases decreased. The spread of drugs in various places as drug traffickers change their trading strategies, the eradication of illegal gun distribution, and strict regulation of legal gun possession are all issues that must be monitored.

There were 105,407 reported criminal cases in the third quarter of 2022, a decrease by 15.7 percent from the same quarter in 2021. There were 88,850 drug cases, a 17.4 percent decline; 3,692 physical and sexual assault cases, a 3.2 percent increase; and 12,865 assault cases against property, a 7.9 percent decrease. Following issues need monitoring 1) 1) A high percentage of drug crimes, which has an important factor from the spread of methamphetamine from developed production technology, which can increase production volume ten times, including the cost of precursors and chemicals, which are the main factors in the production process. Given the more channeled form of drug trafficking, law enforcement is

critical. It is also important to eliminate the drug trafficking network along the border, as well as conduct an investigation that includes arrests, property seizures, and Internet drug dealing surveillance. And 2) Restriction of gun possession. Illegal guns can be easily obtained through social media, either in pieces for self-assembly or by the seller acquiring equipment from an online shopping site and altering it to enhance the weapon's power, which requires constant repression. As guns become legal, increased monitoring of those in possession of guns is required.

Road accidents and fatalities both fell by 2.6 and 3.0 percent, respectively. Speeding restrictions that are strictly enforced in compliance with existing legislation can reduce road accidents.

There were 18,458 road traffic accidents in the third quarter of 2022, a 2.6 percent decrease over the same quarter in 2021. There were 1,276 fatalities, a 3.0 percent decrease, and 9,389 injuries, a 9.3 percent decrease. The most common cause of accidents were the cutting of other cars (56.9 percent), followed by people driving faster than the speed limit (51.7 percent). Behavior of drivers not obeying traffic rules, especially driving faster than the speed limit, is part of contributing factors to road traffic accidents, which frequently result in serious injuries. Approaches to reducing road accidents include enforcing vehicle speed limits as required by law, which can help prevent and reduce the loss of life and property in road accidents.

Complaints filed with the Office of the Consumer Protection Board (OCPB) increased, while those filed with the Office of the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC) decreased. In addition, there are issues that should be highlighted, namely, monitoring and surveillance to prevent people from becoming victims of opening a mule account, as well as the issue of exploiting consumers when business operators neglect to display the prices of goods and services.

In the third quarter of 2022, the OCPB received a total of 6,045 complaints, a 64.8 percent increase from the same period last year. There were 502 complaints received through the NBTC, a 22.9 percent decrease from the same period last year. The majority of them were complaints about mobile phones. Issues that must be addressed: 1) Monitoring to prevent people from opening a mule account. According to Royal Thai Police data in 2022, 6,211 mule accounts were opened in May and rose to 14,369 in August, or a 231.34 percent increase. These accounts are used by criminals in the course to commit various illegal activities, resulting in extremely high damages in terms of value and personal information security. 2) The issue of taking advantage of customers. Retailers have neglected to display prices for goods, services and service charge fees. According to the Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce's complaint statistics in 2022 (January - September), food and beverages received the most complaints, with the majority of them involving the failure to display the retail price tag, accounting for 55.58 percent of the total 2,483 complaints. Strict investigations and harsher penalties are required for more serious offenders. At the same time, in the case of collecting service charges, the types of stores that can charge service charges should be specified.

When climate change is getting closer, how should we react?

In recent times, natural disasters tend to be more disastrous and more common compared to the past. Data on the frequency of disasters showed that the younger generation is three-time more likely to experience natural disasters than those born in 1960. During 2000 – 2019, there have been 7,348 major disasters in the world, resulting in 1.23 million deaths, costing approximately 2.97 trillion US dollars in losses. For Thailand, there have been more than 40,000 floods in the past 30 years, resulting in more than 2,000 deaths, costing more than 12.59 trillion baht. A study of recent disasters that occurred during the last 20 years pointed out that this is not just a natural phenomenon. **Those disasters are mainly the result of human-induced global warming**, particularly from the emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) which have increased greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere; eventually, contributing to the higher global average temperature. A study by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2021 revealed that the global temperature has risen by 1.09 Celsius due to increasing atmospheric CO₂ concentrations that are at the highest level for the past two million years, while the global mean sea level has risen by three times compared to the past. This data has warned that global warming should be a concern for all humans. According to a survey of people across the world, including in Thailand, it was found that most people are aware of the impact of global warming and want urgent management. The issues that need to be urgently addressed are forest conservation/land use, renewable energy usage, appropriate farming methods, electric vehicle usage, and warning system for critical infrastructure. Nonetheless, in terms of responsibility, most Thais viewed the issues as a responsibility of the government and businesses (40 percent), while only 28 percent viewed it as everyone's responsibility. In addition, only 35 percent of Thais agreed with reducing fossil fuel usage. Thus, such a survey reflected the low level of awareness of the Thai people in addressing climate change issue.

In the recent past, the global community has reached an agreement to keep the global average temperature below 1.5-2 degree Celsius. Several actions have been taken in order to mitigate climate change, including preserving trees to create carbon sinks, adjusting farming patterns to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promoting clean energy usage, developing weather forecasting/warning systems, and improving disaster prevention innovation. In addition, there is also an agreement to raise awareness regarding living more environmentally friendly. For Thailand, several measures have been implemented along with the global community, such as forest restoration and conservation, research of plants that reduce methane/nitrous oxide emissions, setting a goal to increase the share of renewable energy usage, providing disaster warnings as well as developing a course/activity/learning media on global warming. However, **Thailand's response still faces several challenges**, particularly lacking agricultural research plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, a low and decreasing share of alternative energy usage, and a disaster warning system with scattered data collection. Additionally, Thai people still misunderstand the causes of global warming while perceiving it as a distant matter; therefore, daily behavior has not been changed to mitigate climate change issues. Thus, **the key implementation that Thailand needs to emphasize on** are: 1) changing agricultural

practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; 2) increasing the proportion of clean energy usage, especially in the transportation sector; 3) developing weather forecasting and early warning systems to be effective and comprehensive in all areas; 4) research on innovations in flood prevention by using international case studies, and; 5) creating literacy regarding global warming issue to the public through effective communication in order to raise awareness of global warming issues and lead to behavioral changes for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Student Loan Fund: Promoting sustainable educational opportunities for Thai students

Student Loan Fund (SLF) aims to promote and provide opportunities for educational access to all students. In the beginning, the SLF used the government budget as a lending source. Until 2018, the SLF has transformed into a full revolving loan fund that is independent of the government budget and has granted 6.4 million loans to students, totaling 706,357 million baht in loans (as of September 30th, 2022). Nonetheless, although the SLF supports a large number of students to access education, some borrowers failing to repay their loan by the due day as high as 65 percent of all current debtors. According to the Bank of Thailand, the SLF has the highest non-performing loan (NPL) of all the funds in Thailand (as of the end of 2020). The high number of defaults not only affects borrowers but also impact their guarantors, involving 6.4 million people in total. **The causes of debt default of the SLF** can be categorized into four reasons: **1) problem from debtors**. Some lack financial discipline, such as the behavior of borrowers that often repay debt with higher interest, while some intend to avoid repayment despite having repayment ability. Moreover, the promotion of financial literacy is also limited. Another problem will be the case that borrowers experience certain crisis/constraint, such as unemployment issue; **2) problem of SLF's repayment mechanism** that sets a single form of unadjusted ladder repayment. Some debtors may be unable to make repayment, or this debt could be a huge financial burden to borrowers; **3) problem from the SLF's operation**, particularly the rules/regulations that do not support debt restructuring for those settled debtors. In addition, the settlement agreement does not consider debtors' repayment ability; and **4) educational structure**, specifically labor mismatch that a high number of students are graduated from undesirable fields. Thus, some debtors cannot overcome poverty or increase their income.

To address those problems, **the SLF should not implement a forgiveness program or transform to zero-interest fund and exempt penalty fee**. The removal of interest rates and penalties will reduce the standing cash balance by 78 billion baht by 2027, and thus the fund may have to change from the revolving fund to a dependent fund, requiring 21 billion baht of government budget per annum. **The guidelines to solve such problems** are: 1) The Fund should proactively bring defaulted debtors to debt restructuring and mediation for those existing bad debt problems. Therefore, the fund will maintain its financial stability for the next generation; 2) The SLF should adjust the structure of debt repayment to be in line with the debtor's income and occupation; 3) Increasing financial literacy by requiring borrowers to undergo training and taking the financial literacy test. Also, the SLF should encourage

educational institutions to develop mandatory financial literacy courses; 4) There should be additional incentives for debt repayment in addition to existing measures, such as sending a reminder via phone before the due date; 5) The fund should prepare comprehensive debtor information to track debtor status, debtors shall regularly report their work situation; and 6) There should be measures to enhance competency or additional professional skills for borrowers who are jobless.

Cannabis liberalization: Perspectives from overseas that are potentially beneficial

On June 9, 2022, Thailand became the first nation in Asia to legalize the use of marijuana and hemp with the aim of promoting medicinal and economic benefits for related industry. Data from the Center for Economic and Business Forecasting of the University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce (UTCC), indicated that the cannabis and hemp industry in Thailand has a total value of more than 28 billion baht ranging from upstream to downstream. However, inappropriate use of cannabis can severely affect overall health. Therefore, it is necessary to have effective laws to supervise and prevent negative social impacts. In the international level, there are regulations regarding cannabis control in Canada and the US, specifically in the states of Colorado and Washington, that help reduce marijuana-related crime and limit the number of youths using marijuana as follow: 1) The production is required to be registered before producing as well as the limitation on the areas/number of planted trees and types of farmland; 2) Trading and possession are limited to the qualifications of determined buyers and sellers which must be registered before the transaction. Meanwhile, the process also includes a prescription screening from licensed healthcare professionals; and 3) Consumer protection is covered through the minimum age and qualifications for cannabis users. Additionally, there are prescription instructions and penalties when marijuana is sold or used illegally.

For the draft Cannabis Act B.E. in Thailand, the bill has set the requirements for the production, cultivation, trading, and consumer protection for marijuana and hemp consumption. Still, there is no requirement for certain issues, such as seller and buyer identification, the ceiling on amount of cannabis holder, and the guideline for home growers. Therefore, in order to enact the effective cannabis liberalization, **Thailand should prioritize the following issues:** 1) Production and cultivation control, particularly in setting the proper limitation of production and cultivation for amount can be hold by the home growers, along with setting the standards of the plantation areas to prevent the access from unauthorized persons; 2) Purchase and possession control, through requiring the registration of stores, distributors and users as well as setting a ceiling on the amount of cannabis that can be traded or owned. In addition, prescription screening from licensed healthcare professionals should be included to be utilized for intended proposes and prevent inappropriate usage; 3) The package of cannabis-containing products, which should consider packaging types, the concentration of cannabis, and a label clearly indicating the method of use; 4) Prevention of child's access and other consumers by setting a minimum age requirement, developing an official medical use manual, or characterizing the symptoms/deceases/patients that can be used for medical proposes; 5) Promoting and encouraging usage literacy, which should be implemented before

the legalization of medical usage to prevent misuse; and 6) Law enforcement and monitoring by continuously tracking and establishing a proper monitoring system which will mitigate prospected negative impacts.

Article “Multidimensional poverty in 2021, the struggle beyond monetary deprivation”

In 2021, there were 4.4 million poor people or with consumption expenditures below the poverty line, accounting for 6.32 percent of total population. The number was down from 6.83 percent or 4.7 million persons in the previous year. Despite Thailand being in the wake of COVID-19, the number of poor people remained stable due to several government measures implemented to help alleviate the impacts of the outbreak. Nonetheless, the definition of poverty is not only in monetary terms but also includes the shortage, deprivation, or the lack in access to the necessary resource and government assistance. Also, the situation in 2021 regarding living quality has affected poverty in multiple aspects. In terms of education, many children experienced difficulty in education attainment as up to 280 thousand students stopped attending school, while some experienced difficulty in the learning process. For public health, the pandemic has led to increasing stress and a higher risk of committing suicide. Many also experienced limited access to health services. For standard of living, there have been increasing numbers of people experiencing homelessness and a lack of housing. For income security, many people have no social protection and not enough saving to survive during the crisis. Those indicators reflected poverty in terms of difficulty in their living condition. The measurement on poverty should evaluate in several aspects apart from income poverty. For this reason, the NESDC has introduced the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) to measure poverty in 4 main deprivation profiles, namely, education, healthy living, well-being, and financial stability.

The situation of multidimensional poverty revealed that **the problem of multidimensional poverty was much more severe than that of monetary aspect**. This was reflected in the number of poor people under multidimensional poverty being twice the number measured by income method. In 2021, there were 8.1 million poor people under multidimensional poverty, accounting for 11.6 percent of the total population and a continuous decrease from 27.5 in 2013. Meanwhile, **factors affecting multidimensional poverty are dependent on the residency area**. Households living outside municipal areas were more prone to multidimensional poverty than those in municipalities where the proportion of the poor was 18.0 percent compared to 6.6 percent. In addition, **more than a third of the multidimensional poor were the elderly** which accounted for 36.9 percent of the total multidimensional poor. More than half of the multidimensional poor showed no economic participation (children, the elderly, the patient, the unemployed), with the proportion as high as 51.5 percent of the total multidimensional poor.

There have been several challenges under multidimensional poverty. **For education dimension**, there were increasing numbers of dropping out in higher high level of education, especially those students lived without parents. **For healthy living dimension**, access to clean water is still limited in certain areas with sufficient fundamental infrastructure. Although the tap water is standardized for drinking, the improvement of water delivery system should be prioritized in order to deliver clean water to each household. Meanwhile, the households with

low economic status faced nutritional deprivation. **For well-being dimension**, more than 2.8 million multidimensional poor people have no internet access due to fragmented network system while a lot of the poor faced cost limitations. **For financial stability dimension**, the lack of insurance for workers needs to be emphasized as most workers are self-employed and have no economic participation. Therefore, they tend to have no social protection and insufficient income for their expenses which may affect savings and result in increasing debt.

The guidelines to tackle poverty should emphasize on: 1) Developing inter-agency information systems to be more integrated and comprehensive. The system can be used as a tool for improving the quality of life of people in the community which will help support appropriate policy design and tackle problems for targeted groups; and 2) Preparing policy packages that can amend poverty issue, especially multidimensional poverty. Comprehensive measures are expected to take actions, including creating income security that promotes compulsory savings, upgrading financial literacy to enhance secured and high-quality living condition from working age to retirement age, promoting lifelong learning through early childhood, school age, working age and the old age, and building appropriate ecosystem that support good quality of life.

Key Social Indicators

Components	2020	2021	2020				2021				2022				
	Year	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
1. Employment ^{1/}															
Workforce (Thousands)	38,544.4	39,812.5	38,192.8	38,172.7	38,725.8	39,086.3	39,866.0	39,893.6	39,731.7	39,758.7	39,618.2	39,764.0	40,088.6		
%YOY	1.0	3.3	-0.4	-0.6	2.0	2.9	1.5	1.6	-0.2	-1.2	-0.6	-0.3	0.9		
Employed Person (Thousands)	37,680.2	38,829.0	37,424.2	37,080.8	37,927.0	38,288.8	38,659.9	38,904.6	38,753.5	38,998.0	38,715.6	39,010.9	39,566.0		
%YOY	0.2	3.0	-0.7	-1.9	1.2	2.2	0.4	2.0	-0.6	-1.0	0.1	0.3	2.1		
Unemployed Person (Thousands)	651.1	781.9	394.5	745.2	737.6	727.1	791.6	764.3	911.1	660.6	607.6	546.6	491.4		
Unemployment Rate (%)	1.69	1.96	1.03	1.95	1.90	1.86	1.99	1.92	2.29	1.66	1.53	1.37	1.23		
Underemployed Person (Thousands)	485.1	601.8	284.2	704.3	442.2	510.0	668.9	481.5	803.9	453.2	319.1	263.6	234.5		
2. Household debt ^{2/}															
household debt value (Trillion baht)	14.03	14.58	13.50	13.58	13.77	14.03	14.13	14.27	14.34	14.58	14.66	14.76	N.A.		
% YOY	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.7	5.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5	N.A.		
Ratio to GDP (percent)	89.7	90.1	80.3	83.9	86.8	89.7	90.8	89.6	89.6	90.1	89.2	88.2	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	146.5	142.7	N.A.		
% YOY	2.7	-0.5	23.6	19.7	8.3	2.7	-4.8	-1.4	3.7	-0.5	-1.5	-5.1	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	2.78	2.69	N.A.		
3. Health and Illness															
Number of patients under disease surveillance ^{3/}															
- Measles	1,212	(-81.7)	227	(-81.3)	746	146	194	126	111	65	23	28	32	38	96
- Meningococcal fever	12	(-52)	13	(8.3)	5	3	2	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
- Encephalitis	908	(1.6)	663	(-27.0)	275	190	266	177	272	153	122	116	168	154	229
- Cholera	5	(-58.3)	1	(-80.0)	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
- 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	77,349
- Dysentery	2,234	(-12.6)	1,203	(-46.2)	679	573	586	396	469	351	214	169	322	362	465
- 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	66,191
- Leptospirosis	1,641	(-24.4)	1,150	(-29.9)	269	334	526	512	245	275	269	361	201	485	1,347
- 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	19,265
- 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	31,028
- Rabies	3	(-0.0)	3	(0.0)	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1
Rate per 100,000 population of death with major chronic non-communicable diseases															
- High blood pressure	14.20	N.A.	No quarterly data available									N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
- Ischaemic heart disease	32.60	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
- Cerebrovascular disease	52.80	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
- Diabetes	25.10	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
- Cancer and tumors	129.50	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
4. Safety of life and property ^{4/}															
- 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	1,621	1,381	1,276		
- Crimes against person (cases)	14,604	15,501	3,882	3,592	3,616	3,514	4,375	3,884	3,578	3,946	3,678	3,633	3,692		
- Property crimes (cases)	43,312	51,175	11,104	10,380	10,764	11,064	12,160	12,085	13,968	12,970	11,463	11,858	12,865		
- Narcotics (cases)	311,816	456,377	91,899	81,522	70,901	67,494	127,918	123,324	107,350	102,948	91,243	94,079	88,850		
5. Consumer Protection ^{5/}															
5.1 Number of Complaints															
- Contract/Property	3,188	3,638	528	776	1,091	865	983	1,090	1,031	534	432	796	1,202		
- Goods and service	2,138	2,368	547	429	537	625	585	622	633	528	830	1,018	1,652		
- Advertisement	6,810	4,752	949	2,525	1,758	1,578	1,811	1,455	813	973	740	1,995	1,220		
- Law	0	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	1,971		
5.2 Consumer complaints filed to NBTC ^{6/} (cases)	1,745	3,966	307	445	463	530	769	528	651	2,018	1,780	624	502		

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)