



## Thailand Social's Outlook of Q4/2022 and overview of 2022

Key social situations in the fourth quarter and the outlook of 2022 are elaborated as follows: Labor situation has improved. The unemployment rate declined to 1.15 percent in the fourth quarter, while the unemployment rate in 2022 was 1.32 percent. Household debt (third quarter of 2022) increased following the economic recovery but the credit quality remained stable. Surveillance diseases increased considerably, especially influenza, not only in the fourth quarter of 2022, but throughout the year. The number of criminal cases in the fourth quarter of 2022 has decreased. The number of reported accidents, as well as consumer complaints and alcohol and cigarette consumption, has increased. Three interesting social issues are also presented: (1) Internet: The opportunities and restrictions in uplifting educational level for Thai students (2) Determining wage from international perspectives, and (3) Can labor skill development in Thailand keep up with the change?. And article "Personal Income Tax: Sources of State Income and tools to reduce inequality."

The labor situation improved in the fourth quarter of 2022 from non-agricultural employment growth, while agricultural employment has been declining since the second quarter. In terms of overview of 2022, employment and working hours increased to levels comparable to the pre-COVID-19 period.

In the fourth quarter of 2022, 39.6 million people were employed, a 1.5 percent increase from the same period last year, attributable to 3.9 percent growth in the non-agricultural sector. The rise of the tourism industry boosted employment in hotels and restaurants, wholesale and retail sectors. Employment in the transportation/storage and manufacturing increased as the entrepreneurs remained optimistic about the future economic prospects. Employment in the agricultural industry fell by 3.4 percent due to the flooding in the southern areas and labor relocation. **Working hours were increased.** The average weekly working hours for total working hours and working hours in the private sector were 42.6 and 46.5 hours, respectively. The number of overtime workers increased to 6.3 million, while the hidden-unemployed and quasi-unemployed declined by more than 28.0 and 19.0 percent, respectively. **Unemployment has decreased.** The unemployed were 4.6 hundred thousand, representing a 1.15 percent, which dropped both the unemployed who had previously worked and those who had never worked before.

In terms of labor situation in 2022, 39.2 million people were employed, a 1.0 percent increase. Employment in the non-agricultural sector expanded by 2.0 percent as the economy improved following the previous year's surge in tourism and exports. On the other hand, employment in the agriculture sector has decreased by 1.2 percent since July 2022 as a result of the floods and the movement to industries that have recovered well. **Issues to be monitored**

**in the next phase** are 1) Employment in the export sector and job opportunities in for the recent graduates. While the economy continues to recover at a slow and unpredictable pace, employment in related industries may suffer. It also makes it difficult for recent graduates to find work; 2) Cost of living burden due to high inflation rate; and 3) Labor shortage in tourism sector. In 60 provinces, hotels, accommodation, restaurants, and shops still need approximately 10,000 workers.

**Household debt increased in the third quarter of 2022, while credit quality remained stable. Car loans should be monitored because the ratio of special mention loans to total loans is gradually increasing. The number of debtors who were in good standing but became bad debts as a result of COVID-19's impact is increasing.**

Household debt was worth 14.90 trillion baht in the third quarter of 2022, a 3.9 percent increase compared to 3.5 percent in the previous quarter. This was due to the economic recovery and improving labor market conditions. Meanwhile, the household debt-to-GDP ratio was 86.8 percent, down from 88.1 percent in the previous quarter. The credit quality of commercial banks remained stable. Non-performing consumer debt (NPL) accounted for 2.62 percent of total loans in the fourth quarter of 2022. One of the special mentioned loans (SML), Loan overdue less than 3 months, car loans, accounted for 13.7 percent of total loans. According to credit bureau data, even after the COVID-19 issue had subsided, the number of NPL borrowers affected by the COVID-19 remained high. **The following issues must be monitored and prioritized in the next phase:** 1) Accelerated debt restructuring of debtors who have begun to show signs of default; and 2) Implementing special measures to assist NPL borrowers affected by COVID-19 in order to keep the number of them from rising.

**Illness from surveillance disease increased in the fourth quarter and overall, in 2022. While illness from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) decreased in 2021, the rates of depression and suicide remained high.**

Illness from surveillance disease increased by 308.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2022, with pneumonia, influenza, and dengue fever accounting for the top three causes. From 2021 to 2022, the number of patients with surveillance diseases increased by 134.9 percent, with pneumonia accounting for the majority of the increase. The prevalence of five non-communicable diseases (NCDs) has decreased. However, the number of illnesses caused by air pollution reached 10.3 million in 2022. Furthermore, mental health issues are a significant concern. Patients suffering from depression increased from 355,537 in 2020 to 358,267 in 2021, with a suicide rate of 7.38 per 100,000 people. However, **the issues that must be prioritized in the next phase** include preventing the spread of COVID-19 from fully opening for tourism, promoting healthy behaviors, and finding sustainable solutions to air pollution

**Education: While overall enrollment of Thai children has increased, enrollment at the pre-primary and primary levels, as well as at the higher education, has decreased during the COVID-19 period. Education quality remains a persistent issue that requires close monitoring of progress.**

Thai children's attendance has increased by 2021. The education system's enrollment rate increased from 81.0 percent in 2020 to 81.7 percent in 2021. The overall results of the 2021 Basic National Education Test (O-NET) have dropped, with the average score falling as education level increased. Academic achievement in each grade level remained low, with an average total score of less than 50 percent. Moreover, the impact of the COVID-19 resulted in an educational recession in 2021. **The issues that must be continually emphasized** are 1) Addressing the problem of students dropping out of school. The Ministry of Education is currently organizing the "Bringing the Children Back to School" project, which has tracked down 121,050 out of 121,642 children, representing 99.5 percent of the total number of students who dropped out of the system; and 2) Reviving lost knowledge during COVID-19. According to Department of Health survey data, 25 percent of Thai children still have developmental delay. A survey of children's readiness to enter Grade 1 during the COVID-19 period (2020-2022) also revealed that early childhood children had a decreased ability to remember learning-related information. Lower elementary school students experienced the greatest learning decline and developed at the same rate as kindergarten students.

**Alcohol and tobacco consumption increased in the fourth quarter and throughout 2022.**

Consumption of alcohol and cigarettes increased by 3.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2022, with alcohol and cigarettes consumption increasing by 5.3 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively. In 2022, consumption of alcoholic beverages and cigarettes increased by 1.9 percent. This increase was facilitated by the gradual recovery of the economy and tourism sector, as well as marketing strategies that attracted more consumers through a variety of channels, making them more accessible to children and youth. A public relations campaign to educate children and youth is required. **Another issue that must be monitored and prioritized** is the acceleration of the suppression of tax evasion cigarettes in the online world, which must control and inspect at the beginning where cigarettes are smuggled into the country.

**Although the overall number of criminal cases decreased by 5.9 percent, it is still important to monitor the number of reported property assaults and threats from technological crimes that have evolved into different forms of deception.**

In the fourth quarter of 2022, there were 112,842 criminal cases reported, a 5.9 percent decrease from the same quarter in 2021. There were 95,775 reported drug cases (a 7.0 percent decrease), 3,870 reported crimes against life, body, and sexuality (a 1.9 percent decrease), and 13,197 reported property crimes (a 1.8 percent increase). The total number of criminal cases declined in the year 2022. There were 431,666 cases received, a decline of 18.4 percent from 2021. Although the number of crimes against life, body and sexuality was low, according to the Paveena Foundation for Children and Women, there has been a 17.3 percent increase in rape incidents since 2021. More crimes are committed through the computer system in the case of a property offense, with a 106.8 percent rise in getting reports beginning in 2021. In this regard, **the following issues must be addressed:** 1) Threats from technological crime or cyber threats, which require the use of technological innovations to monitor more offenders; 2) The spread of new drugs, in which dealers

combine popular drugs to create new types that are stronger than before; 3) online gambling that is readily accessible; and 4) An increase in violence.

**Road accidents and deaths increased in both the fourth quarter and the entire year 2022. The motorcycle was the most prone to accidents. Nonetheless, there were fewer accidents, deaths, and injuries on New Year's Eve 2023.**

In the fourth quarter of 2022, there were 243,803 recorded accident victims nationwide, a 1.1 percent increase from the same quarter in 2021. There were 4,181 cumulative deaths, a 3.6 percent increase, and 239,622 cumulative injuries, a 1.1 percent increase. Motorcycles caused the most incidents, accounting for 61.7 percent of all accidents. In 2022, there were 941,084 recorded accident victims, a 4.9 percent increase, divided into 14,907 cumulative deaths, a 9.4 percent increase (an average of 40.8 persons per day), and 926,000 cumulative injuries, a 4.8 percent increase. There were 177 disabilities, a 9.3 percent increase. Motorcycles also caused the most incidents, accounting for 56.0 percent of all accidents. However, on New Year's Eve 2023, the number of accidents, deaths, and injuries reduced by 9.9 percent, 4.8 percent, and 8.8 percent, respectively, compared to the previous year. As a result, strict law enforcement and prompt action are required, such as planning roads with safety in mind, improving traffic discipline, and launching campaigns to inform road users about safety.

**Complaints filed with the Office of the Consumer Protection Board (OCPB) increased, but complaints filed with the National Broadcasting and Telecommunication Commission (NBTC) decreased. Overall, customer complaints reduced in 2022.**

The OCPB received 7.2 percent higher complaints about goods and services in the fourth quarter of 2022 than in the same period last year, particularly in direct sales and direct marketing. Whereas complaints received by the NBTC declined by 74.0 percent compared to the same period previous year. The majority of these remained to be mobile phone complaints, especially short messages (SMS). In 2022, total complaints decreased by 9.6 percent from previous year. **The following issues must be monitored:** 1) Convincing people to open a mule account. The Royal Decree on Measures for the Prevention and Suppression of Technological Crime BE... is in the process of drafting in order to protect people who have been deceived into transferring money and punish those who register mule accounts; 2) The problem of deceiving people by using illegal loan applications; 3) The service issues of public transportation, particularly taxis; 4) School bus unsafety issues; and 5) risks of commercial banks' financial services and consumer protection.

**Internet: The opportunities and restrictions in uplifting educational level for Thai students**

The internet has served as the distributor of various sources of knowledge to users across the world, especially as a tool for education. A study from the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) indicated that nations with a high level of broadband connectivity in school have higher quality of children education and have the potential to realize an increase in economic growth. In Thailand, the number of students requiring the use of internet to study increased significantly in 2020. This is reflected in the online enrollment in the Thai Massive Open Online Course

(MOOC) system which was up by 58.57 percent from 2019. Furthermore, the use of internet for education not only focuses on accessibility, but also the quality of networks and connecting devices. Thus, **the limitations regarding internet in Thailand are as follows:** 1) The availability of free internet access is still limited, which puts additional cost for many students; 2) Some educational institutions have no access to the internet. Evidently, around 5.3 percent of educational institutions do not have internet, particularly those under the Department of Local Administration and the Department of Education Bangkok Metropolitan Administration; 3) Internet signal for education requires stability. However, the current signaling pattern has quality problems. Most of students connect to the internet with cellphones. Meanwhile, many educational institutions use telephone cables (ADSL) for connection of which 39.6 percent is prone to interference and may reduce the signal received; and 4) Some of the students are not aware of its internet's benefit on education as most of the them use the internet solely for conversational and recreational activities. Therefore, **the following actions should be accelerated:** 1) Accelerating high-speed internet in schools nationwide, through the mechanism for providing universal basic telecommunications services and social services (Universal Service Obligation: USO) under NBTC; 2) Promoting internet access, especially for children in poor households. The internet can be provided to targeted households with subsidized price. For example, the United Kingdom applied a Universal Basic Obligation (UBO) for broadband project by setting a special price for the low-income people; and 3) Increasing knowledge, understanding and fundamental mastery (Literacy/Fluency) for the youth. The awareness on the importance of the internet should be raised, particularly its advantage on providing opportunity to access a variety of knowledge, along with enhancing digital skills.

### **Determining wage from international perspectives**

Receiving appropriate wage not only leads to better wellbeing of workers, but also help reduce poverty and boost productivity. **The determining wages of various countries are as follows:** 1) Setting a minimum wage in order to ensure workers receive adequate wages. Every country defines minimum wage differently, such as by area/region, occupational/sectors and age/experience, as well as includes other types of minimum wages, such as wages adjusted to sustain standard of living (living wages); 2) Designing the wage structure that create better fairness. The workers will receive higher wages based on their experience and skills; and 3) Determining wages through agreement between employers and employees or by using market mechanisms. The model aims to disregard government intervention by allowing agreement between the employer and the employee (Collective Bargaining), which in some cases may be assisted by the labor union. **Many countries have adopted a combination of wage intervention mechanisms.** Singapore uses a Progressive Wage Model (PWM) program, in which workers are trained to upskill, and will receive a higher wage if they pass the test. The government will partially pay for the increasing wage of the workers. United Kingdom sets the living wages and minimum wages by age group. Also, New Zealand sets a minimum wage by age and mandatory training for higher wages. Indonesia sets a minimum wage for workers who have been working for less than one year, while those who have been working for more than

one year will be paid according to the wage structure or agreement. **For Thailand**, the wage setting combines various methods as follows: 1) Minimum wage should be sufficient for one worker to live a decent life and appropriate for the business's ability. The current average minimum wage is 337 baht per day, which is sufficient compared to the expenditure for a person. However, experienced workers still receive only the minimum wage, which is inconsistent with the definition; 2) Wage-based wage standard. This method aims to provide semi-skilled and skilled workers to receive reasonable wages, incentivize the workers to develop their skills, increase guarantee of income, as well as increase the competitiveness of the business. There are currently 129 skills specified, with wages ranging from 345 to 900 baht per day, depending on occupation and certification level. The wages set by wage-based standard are close to the average wages of workers. This is also expected to encourage workers to receive higher wages according to their skill level; and 3) Market mechanism. This mostly occurs to workers with medium skill and above where the wages are determined by negotiating directly with employers or company. **Going forward**, Thailand should establish wages as a mechanism to support the skill development of workers and facilitate the transition to a technology and innovation-driven economy. This particularly includes encouraging workers to receive training and upskilling, specifically unskilled workers to receive higher wages according to higher skill levels; and integrate training courses of each agency that has certified labor skills standards to be in line with the wage rate, such as the Department of Skill Development, Institute of Professional Qualifications and private institutions. This includes accelerating and encouraging workers to be aware of the importance of skill testing in order to obtain an appropriate wage promotion.

### **Can labor skill development in Thailand keep up with the change?**

Many countries across the world have prioritized upskilling following vast changes in technology to be in line with future demand. Likewise, Thailand has introduced policy to transform economic structure into an innovation-based economy through the targeted industries. This will play as a key mechanism in driving the new growth engine, along with continuously developing and enhancing labor skills. However, **there are still important issues in upgrading labor skills**, namely: 1) Lacking necessary and in-demand skillsets. There has been survey or study indicating only overall labor demand in the market, but no specification on skill required; therefore, many workers could not lean towards specific skill development; 2) The inadequate training courses by private sector according to the Labor Skill Development Promotion Act B.E. 2545, which mostly concentrate on basic learning courses; 3) The outdated training curriculum by the government, that could not keep up with new trends and reflect market demand (supply-driven) due to budget constraint. Moreover, most public and private courses are incoherent; 4) High cost of development courses, such as the cost of S-curve industry's skill-development courses by the Career for the Future Academy (CFA) ranging from hundreds to hundred thousand baht; and 5) The educational level of Thai workers remains low while some workers unwish to develop their skills. The proportion of workers with primary education level or lower is 39 percent, while the survey in 2021 indicated that only 9.3 percent of the working ages are interest in developing their capabilities. Therefore, **the guidelines for**

**skill development in the next terms** should: 1) Prepare necessary skill sets to be in line with business demand and the development direction of the country. All sectors should collaboratively identify skill needed for each industry. This could help workers recognize area of development and to draw connectivity between the demand and supply sides; 2) Adjust the role of the government as a supporter and supervisor for the private sector in conducting training to meet quality standards. The government may also provide additional benefits in order to increase incentives for the private sector training to the general public coupled with a system for tracking and monitoring the training quality; 3) Promote training in applied or advanced courses. The measure should encourage private sector according to the Skill Development Promotion Act to provide advanced training, particularly in-demand skills. For example, Portugal subsidized 50 - 85 percent of the training expenses related to the high skill training courses that are in demand in the country; 4) Promote student/college student internships while they are currently under educational institutions. This could develop both theoretical and practical knowledge for students to be ready before entering the labor market. It also helps increase working opportunities that match the educational qualifications and business requirements; and 5) Support and build conducive learning ecosystem or lifelong learning skills.

**Article “Personal Income Tax: Sources of State Income and tools to reduce inequality.”**

Personal income tax is a crucial source of income and plays as an important tool to help allocate resources of people in society to be more equal. A more efficient and equitable allocation will ultimately lead to the reduction of inequality. In 2021, the total revenue of the government was 2.8 trillion baht, with tax revenues accounting for 88.5 percent of all revenues. However, the government budget balance is expected to continuously register a deficit from 41 billion baht in the FY2003 to 650 billion baht in the FY2022, while government expenditure tends to increase from 3 trillion baht in 2023 to 6.5 trillion baht in 2042. Personal income tax collection in 2021 accounted for 13.2 percent of all tax revenues, with the value of 337,779 million baht, increasing from 301,159 million baht in 2013, or an average of 1.6-percent increase annually. The total number of personal income taxpayers was 10.8 million persons, while only 4.2 million persons with net income subject to tax (disposable income after deducting expenses, allowances and donations).

In terms of source of income, the proportion of personal income tax to total tax revenue collected during 2013 - 2021 is in the range of 12.2 - 13.7 percent or about 2.09 percent of GDP, which is relatively low compared to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries with an average of 24.1 percent. In terms of inequality reduction, personal income tax has contributed to reducing inequality throughout 1970 – 2015 despite some limitations as the progressivity of income tax systems is less than many countries. This indicates that Thai income tax has not been used as a tool to generate income for the state and allocate resources for redistribution. **The main reasons are as follows:** 1) Around 3 out of 4 Thai workers remains outside the tax system. There are a total number

of 38.8 million persons employed, of which 18.6 million receive wages and salaries, but only 10.8 million reach the tax filing criteria of the Revenue Department. This represents only 27.7 percent of all employed persons. In addition, this number has continued to decline since 2018, which is inconsistent with growing income condition; 2) Certain nontaxable incomes prevent government from efficient tax collection, and thus, lead to inequality. Some incomes receive tax exemption but turn out to be a high-value source of income. This has created wealth for specific high-income groups, especially profits from capital gain in the stock market; and 3) Expense deductions and allowances generate loss of public revenue and construct inequality. The high-income group tends to pay less tax due to the benefit from tax breaks more than other groups. In 2021, the tax deduction generates loss of revenue of more than 0.11 trillion baht, or 51.8 percent of the total personal income tax payable.

In order to eliminate such problems, **the following actions should be taken:**

- 1) All income groups should be included into the tax system, particularly the informal workers. Certain regulations also need to be amended, particularly ones that restrict access to the tax system for some groups;
- 2) Review of tax exemption for certain types of income. The criteria should consider economic necessity to be in accordance with the current situation in order to provide equality and prevent favoritism for certain groups;
- 3) Reconsider the benefits of tax deductions and allowances. The criteria for expense deduction and discount rate should be reconsidered to be fairer. Meanwhile, the exemption can still help alleviate burdens and not cause the loss of revenue more than necessary; and
- 4) Communicate the importance of tax payment to general public. The government has to implement policies truly focused on benefit of the people. Budget usage to support better quality of life will significantly encourage public to realize the importance of tax payment. This will eventually increase government revenue and fiscal stability.



## Key Social Indicators

Components	2021	2022	2021				2022			
	Year	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>1. Employment<sup>1/</sup></b>										
Workforce (Thousands)	39,812.5		39,866.0	39,893.6	39,731.7	39,758.7	39,622.8	39,764.0	40,088.6	40,142.5
%YOY	3.3		4.4	4.5	2.6	1.7	-0.6	-0.3	0.9	1.0
Employed Person (Thousands)	38,829.0		38,659.9	38,904.6	38,753.5	38,998.0	38,720.2	39,010.9	39,566.0	39,591.7
%YOY	3.0		0.4	2.0	2.2	1.9	0.2	0.3	2.1	1.5
Unemployed Person (Thousands)	781.9		791.6	764.3	911.1	660.6	607.6	546.6	491.4	462.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	1.96		1.99	1.92	2.29	1.66	1.53	1.37	1.23	1.15
Underemployed Person (Thousands)	601.8		668.9	481.5	803.9	453.2	319.1	263.6	234.5	275.9
<b>2. Household debt<sup>2/</sup></b>										
Household debt value (Trillion baht)	14.58		14.13	14.27	14.34	14.58	14.66	14.76	14.90	N.A.
% YOY	3.9		4.7	5.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.9	N.A.
Ratio to GDP (percent)	90.1		90.8	89.6	89.6	90.1	89.2	88.2	86.8	N.A.
NPL (Billion baht)	143.7		148.7	150.4	149.7	143.7	146.5	142.7	140.6	140.4
% YOY	-0.5		-4.8	-1.4	3.7	-0.5	-1.5	-5.1	-6.0	-2.3
% NPL to Total Loan	2.73		2.92	2.92	2.89	2.73	2.78	2.69	2.62	2.62
<b>3. Health and Illness</b>										
<b>Number of patients under disease surveillance<sup>3/</sup></b>										
- Measles	227 (-81.3)	249 (9.7)	111	65	23	28	32	38	96	82
- Meningococcal fever	13 (8.3)	18 (38.4)	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	10
- Encephalitis	663 (-27.0)	923 (39.2)	272	153	122	116	168	154	229	205
- Cholera	1 (-80.0)	5 (200)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
- Hands, feet and mouth	19,008 (-42.9)	98,982 (420.7)	13,023	3,723	1,360	902	619	4,049	77,349	14,285
- Dysentery	1,203 (-46.2)	1,572 (30.6)	469	351	214	169	322	362	465	371
- Pneumonia	153,277 (-22.0)	231,105 (50.8)	47,665	32,500	46,461	26,651	39,727	45,769	66,191	60,884
- Leptospirosis	1,150 (-29.9)	3,601 (213.1)	245	275	269	361	201	485	1,347	1,465
- Dengue fever	9,956 (-86.2)	45,145 (353.4)	2,530	3,088	2,677	1,661	1,247	8,701	19,265	14,574
- Influenza	10,698 (-91.3)	79,374 (641.9)	5,967	2,537	1,070	1,124	1,351	4,744	31,028	34,770
- Rabies	3 (0.0)	3 (0.0)	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	2
<b>Rate per 100,000 population of death with major chronic non-communicable diseases</b>										
- High blood pressure	14.50	N.A.	No quarterly data available							
- Ischaemic heart disease	33.50	N.A.								
- Cerebrovascular disease	55.50	N.A.								
- Diabetes	24.50	N.A.								
- Cancer and tumors	128.50	N.A.								
<b>4. Safety of life and property<sup>4/</sup></b>										
- Receiving notification of cumulative victims <sup>5/</sup>	896,951	941,084	279,331	208,999	167,562	241,059	225,187	225,849	246,245	243,830
- Fatalities due land accidents (deaths)	13,621	14,907	3,914	3,231	2,439	4,037	3,508	3,567	3,651	4,181
- against life, body, and sexuality crimes (cases) <sup>6/</sup>	15,783	14,972	4,375	3,884	3,578	3,946	3,691	3,654	3,757	3,870
- property crimes (cases)	51,183	49,819	12,160	12,085	13,968	12,970	11,497	11,957	13,168	13,197
- Narcotics (cases)	461,720	366,875	127,918	123,324	107,350	102,948	89,322	93,308	88,470	95,775
<b>5. Consumer Protection</b>										
<b>5.1 Number of Complaints filed to OCPB<sup>6/</sup> (case)</b>										
- Contract/Property	3,638	2,815	983	1,090	1,031	534	432	796	1,202	385
- Goods and Services	2,368	4,368	585	622	633	528	830	1,018	1,652	868
- Advertisement	4,752	4,709	1,811	1,455	813	973	740	1,995	1,220	754
- Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Direct sales & Marketing	3,619	4,779	731	762	1,190	936	538	1,093	1,971	1,177
<b>5.2 Consumer Complaints filed to NBTC<sup>7/</sup> (case)</b>	3,966	3,431	769	528	651	2,018	1,780	624	502	525

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

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

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

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

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

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

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