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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

The Household Socio-economic Survey Data (SES)

The Household Socio-economic Survey Data (SES) of the National Statistical Office is the main source of data used in this study. The SES provides detailed information of households's income, expenditure, savings, and various socio-economic variables, with a weight attached to each observation drawn from a stratified two-stage sampling. Groups of provinces in each region and the greater Bangkok area constitute strata. Each stratum is divided into three parts: municipal areas, sanitary districts, and villages. (Sarntisart, 2000)

Three SES datasets are used in this study: those for 1988, 1996 and 2000. The sample sizes from the 1988, 1996, and 2000 SES data involved 11,045, 25,110, and 24,747 households, respectively. (Number of total households in the whole kingdom for 1988, 1996 and 2000 were 13,655,386, 16,428,400, and 17,1858,700 households, respectively)

The sampling weights (weights assigned to sampling households) in this study employed the sampling weights provided by the Household Socio-economic Survey (SES) of the National Statistical Office (NSO). Analysis in this study is summarized by many variables. These are region, chang wat (province), urban/rural division, type of enterprise, and per capita current income.

The NSO stated that the total household income includes:

- (1) wages and salaries, tips, bonuses etc.,
- (2) net profits from farming and non-farming,

(3) property income such as land rent, royalties, interest and dividends,

(4) current transfer received such as assistance payment, pensions, scholarships and grants,

(5) non-money income (income-in-kind), the value of goods and services received as part of pay, home produced and consumed (including rental value of owner occupied dwelling) or received free from other sources, and

(6) other money receipts such as insurance proceeds, lottery winnings and other “windfall” receipts.

Total current income is total household income excluding other money receipts outlay in (6)

The SES also have some limitations of the data (NSO, 2000). Sample surveys are subject to various types of errors. Sampling errors occur because observations are not taken from the entire population. Non-sampling errors can be attributable to many sources, such as inability to obtain information from all households selected in the sample, in ability or unwillingness of respondent households to provide correct information, errors made in recording data, mistakes made in coding and estimating for missing data. Every effort was made to minimize errors of all types. Since non-sampling errors are known to be much more serious than sampling errors in this survey in particular, it is not possible to estimate the overall degree of accuracy in the survey results. They must be considered in the light of their reasonableness and crossed check with data from other sources.

APPENDIX B

Number of Sample Households

Table B.1 Number of Sample Households Classified by Region, Community Types, and Sector of Production in 1988

Region	Sector	Number of Sample Households			Number of Sample Households (%)		
		Urban ^{1/}	Rural ^{2/}	Total	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
BMR ^{3/}	Agriculture	75	72	147	0.7	0.7	1.3
	Manufacturing	85	11	96	0.8	0.1	0.9
	services	597	42	639	5.4	0.4	5.8
	Others	1,425	115	1,540	12.9	1.0	13.9
	Total	2,182	240	2,422	19.8	2.2	21.9
ESB	Agriculture	40	82	122	0.4	0.7	1.1
	Manufacturing	15	11	26	0.1	0.1	0.2
	services	95	24	119	0.9	0.2	1.1
	Others	119	48	167	1.1	0.4	1.5
	Total	269	165	434	2.4	1.5	3.9
Other Regions	Agriculture	833	3,055	3,888	7.5	27.7	35.2
	Manufacturing	170	116	286	1.5	1.1	2.6
	services	1,203	401	1,604	10.9	3.6	14.5
	Others	1,619	729	2,411	14.7	6.6	21.8
	Total	3,825	4,301	8,189	34.6	38.9	74.1
Whole Kingdom	Agriculture	948	3,209	4,157	8.6	29.1	37.6
	Manufacturing	270	138	408	2.4	1.2	3.7
	services	1,895	467	2,362	17.2	4.2	21.4
	Others	3,163	892	4,118	28.6	8.1	37.3
	Total	6,276	4,706	11,045	56.8	42.6	100.0

Note: ^{1/} Sanitary districts and municipal areas were classified as urban area.

^{2/} Villages were classified as rural area.

^{3/} Bangkok Metropolitan Region (BMR) includes Bangkok and five surrounding provinces (Samut Prakarn, Pathum Thani, Samut Sakhon, Nonthaburi and Nakhon Pathom).

Source: Computed from 1988 SES data

Table B.2 Number of Sample Households Classified by Region, Community Types, and Sector of Production in 1996

Region	Sector	Number of Sample Households			Number of Sample Households (%)		
		Urban ^{1/}	Rural ^{2/}	Total	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
BMR ^{3/}	Agriculture	49	171	220	0.2	0.7	0.9
	Manufacturing	95	25	120	0.4	0.1	0.5
	services	586	130	716	2.3	0.5	2.9
	Others	1,526	425	1,951	6.1	1.7	7.8
	Total	2,256	751	3,007	9.0	3.0	12.0
ESB	Agriculture	41	133	174	0.2	0.5	0.7
	Manufacturing	18	8	26	0.1	0.0	0.1
	services	156	60	216	0.6	0.2	0.9
	Others	257	135	392	1.0	0.5	1.6
	Total	472	336	808	1.9	1.3	3.2
Other Regions	Agriculture	2,101	6,173	8,274	8.4	24.6	33.0
	Manufacturing	505	299	804	2.0	1.2	3.2
	services	3,645	1,211	4,856	14.5	4.8	19.3
	Others	4,978	2,383	7,361	19.8	9.5	29.3
	Total	11,229	10,066	21,295	44.7	40.1	84.8
Whole Kingdom	Agriculture	2,191	6,477	8,668	8.7	25.8	34.5
	Manufacturing	618	332	950	2.5	1.3	3.8
	services	4,387	1,401	5,788	17.5	5.6	23.1
	Others	6,761	2,943	9,704	26.9	11.7	38.6
	Total	13,957	11,153	25,110	55.6	44.4	100.0

Note: ^{1/} Sanitary districts and municipal areas were classified as urban area.

^{2/} Villages were classified as rural area.

^{3/} Bangkok Metropolitan Region (BMR) includes Bangkok and five surrounding provinces (Samut Prakarn, Pathum Thani, Samut Sakhon, Nonthaburi and Nakhon Pathom).

Source: Computed from 1996 SES data

Table B.3 Number of Sample Households Classified by Region, Community Types, and Sector of Production in 2000

Region	Sector	Number of Sample Households			Number of Sample Households (%)		
		Urban ¹	Rural ²	Total	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
BMR ³	Agriculture	26	96	95	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Manufacturing	91	13	104	0.4	0.1	0.4
	services	589	54	643	2.4	0.2	2.6
	Others	1,238	133	1,371	5.0	0.5	5.5
	Total		1,944	296	2,213	7.9	1.2
ESB	Agriculture	21	63	84	0.1	0.3	0.3
	Manufacturing	22	7	29	0.1	0.0	0.1
	services	157	45	202	0.6	0.2	0.8
	Others	297	130	427	1.2	0.5	1.7
	Total		497	245	742	2.0	1.0
Other Regions	Agriculture	2,106	4,940	7,046	8.5	20.0	28.5
	Manufacturing	545	323	868	2.2	1.3	3.5
	services	4,293	1,163	5,456	17.3	4.7	22.0
	Others	5,893	2,529	8,422	23.8	10.2	34.0
	Total		12,837	8,955	21,792	51.9	36.2
Whole Kingdom	Agriculture	2,153	5,099	7,225	8.7	20.6	29.2
	Manufacturing	658	343	1,001	2.7	1.4	4.0
	services	5,039	1,262	6,301	20.4	5.1	25.5
	Others	7,428	2,792	10,220	30.0	11.3	41.3
	Total		15,278	9,496	24,747	61.7	38.4

Note: ¹ Sanitary districts and municipal areas were classified as urban area.

² Villages were classified as rural area.

³ Bangkok Metropolitan Region (BMR) includes Bangkok and five surrounding provinces (Samut Prakarn, Pathum Thani, Samut Sakhon, Nonthaburi and Nakhon Pathom).

Source: Computed from 2000 SES data



BIOGRAPHY

Miss Piyawan Suwanprapa was born in Uttaradit Province in 1977. She received her bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Business Administration, major in management at Kasetsart University in 2000. She was admitted of the Master's Program in Labor Economics and Human Resource Management at Chulalongkorn University in 2001.