

# Modern companies understand their customers very well



Governments, especially in Developing Countries, much less so.

(What can big data add to the story?)

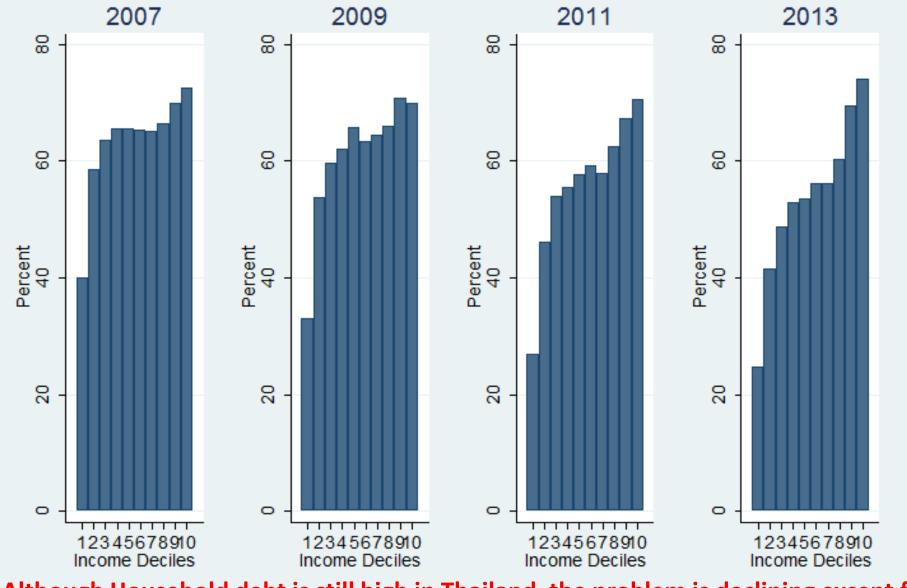
**Example using Thai National Statistics** 

Office SES data



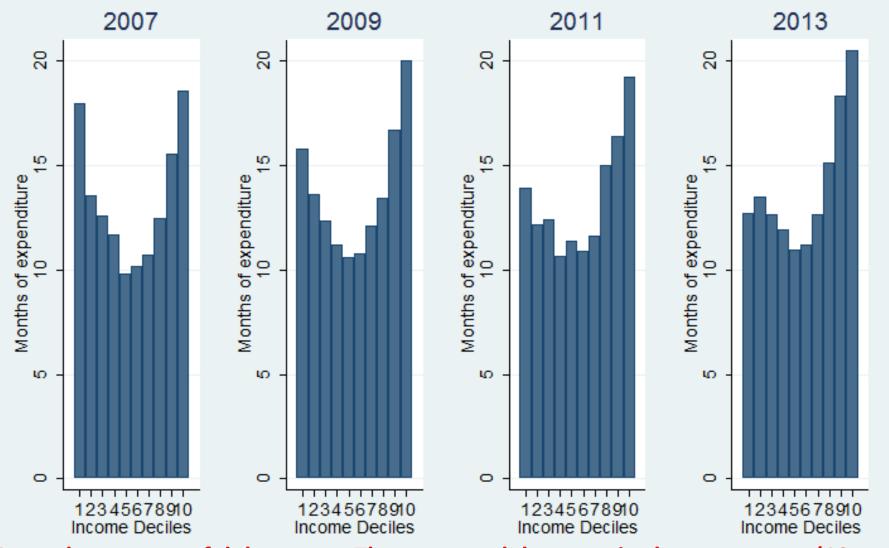
# Big Data and Banking

### Whether household has debt in present



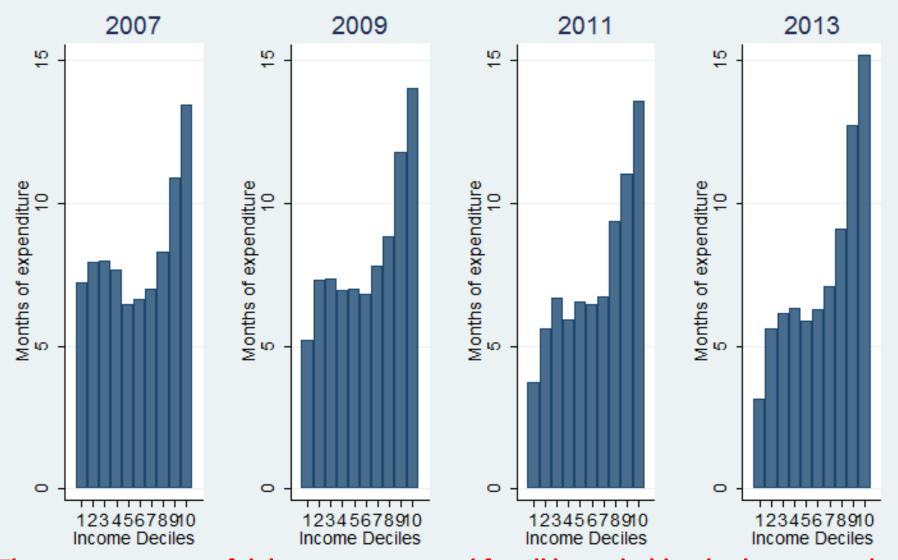
Although Household debt is still high in Thailand, the problem is declining except for the wealthiest deciles. (This may make aggregate levels look high since wealthy households borrow much more.)

# Amount of Debt Relative to Monthly Cash Expenditure Only Indebted Households



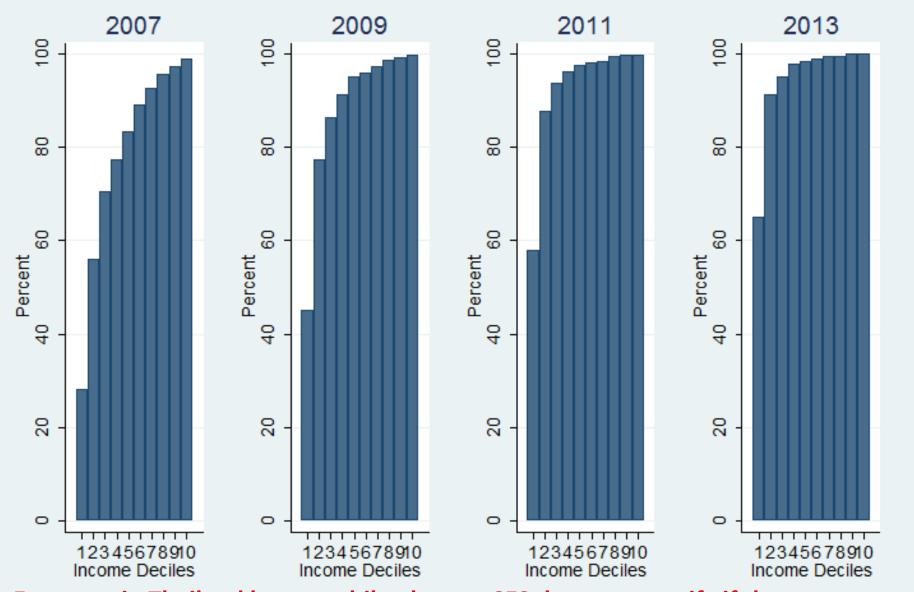
A rough measure of debt cover –The average debt cover is about one year (12 months) of income/expenditure except for the wealthiest deciles.

# Amount of Debt Relative to Monthly Cash Expenditure Avg. All Households



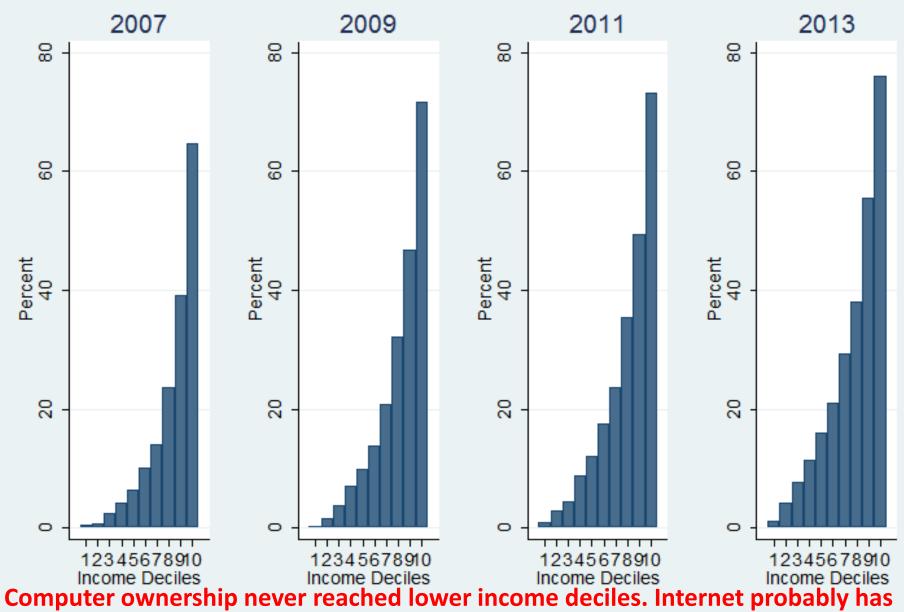
The same measure of debt cover, now used for all households whether or not they have debt. –The average debt cover is about 6 months.

#### Own Mobile Phone



Everyone in Thailand has a mobile phone – SES does not specify if they are smart phones, but most are, since regular mobile phones are no longer for sale.

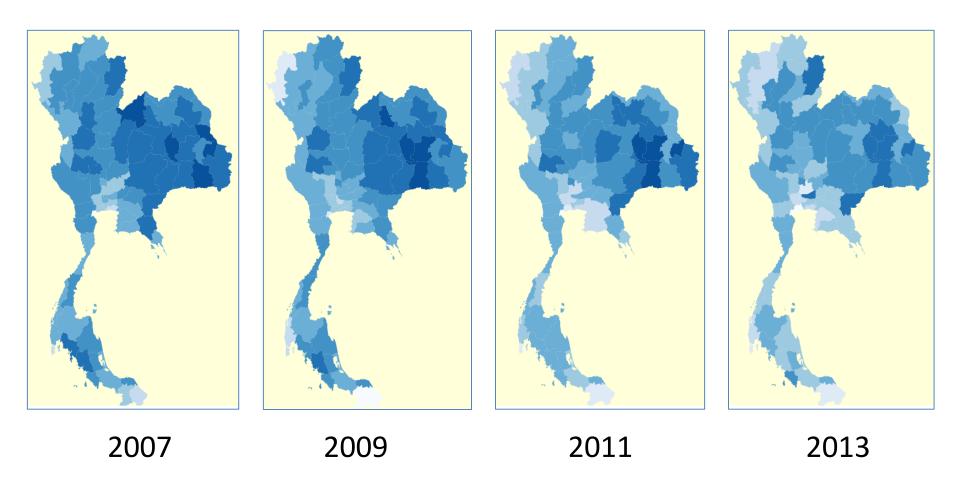
### Own Home computer



Computer ownership never reached lower income deciles. Internet probably has wider access through phone use. Responsive website design is important here!

# Big Data & Financial Inclusion

### Share of Households in Debt



- Lower over time....
- Highest in the Northeast and North (Poorest)

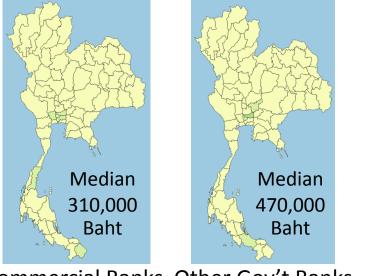
## Classification of Debt in SES

Interest Rate (authors guess – Please educate us!)

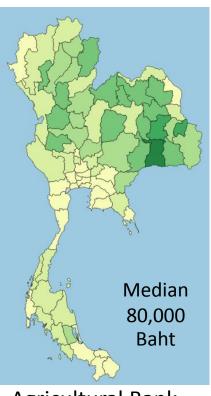
interest	i nute (uutilois guess – Pieuse e	educate us!)
10%	1 - Commercial banks	-Mostly for Commercial and Wealthy Retail (Bangkok)
8%	2 - Bank for Agriculture & agri,Co-operative	-Mostly for Farming Loans
8%	3 - Government housing	-Other Government Subsidized Banks (specialized,
	bank / Saving bank	smaller in scale, near Bangkok)
28,35%	4 - Other finance companies	-Private finance companies (Aeon, EasyBuy, 1stChoice)
8%	5 - Savings co-operatives	- These refer to cooperatives through workplaces an
	organization's welfare	universities, (such as Chulalongkorn University)
6%	6 - Village fund scheme	-Government subsidized loans for the poorest
	7 - Persons outside the	Tue ditie well we are an analogo (FO) we are setted
net	household	- Traditional money lenders, (5% per month)

### Three Markets for Loans?

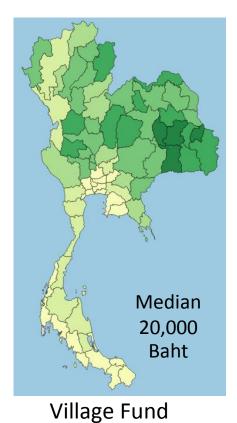
Median HH Income for Thailand: 17,000 baht



Commercial Banks Other Gov't Banks **Savings Group** 









Median

400,000

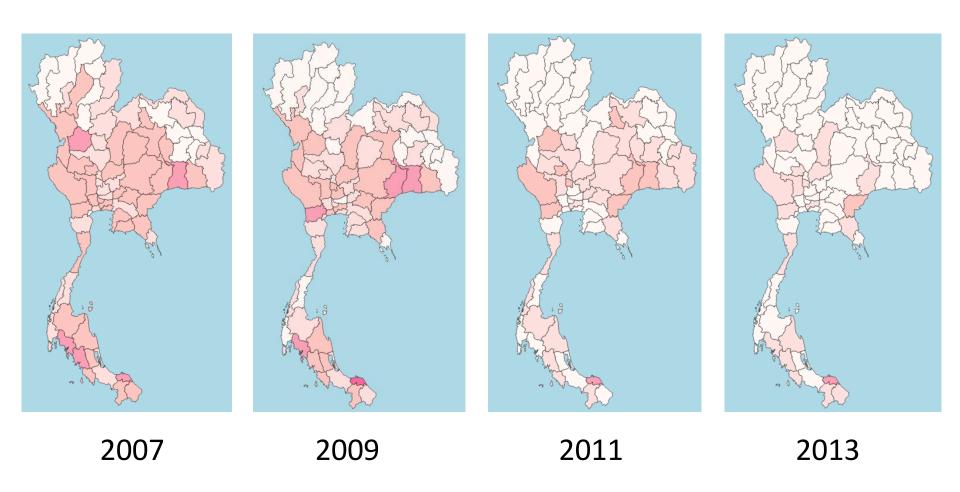
Baht

Agricultural Bank

**Finance Companies** 

Informal

### Demise of the Informal Loan



Loans by informal moneylenders have declined precipitously in the past few years, probably as a result of increase in access to finance companies with lower rates.

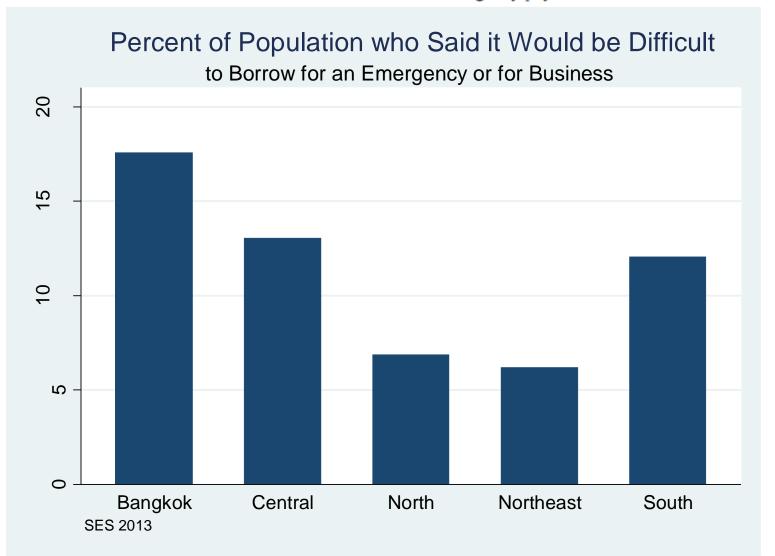
### Which Thais have Trouble Borrowing?

5. Could you borrow money for

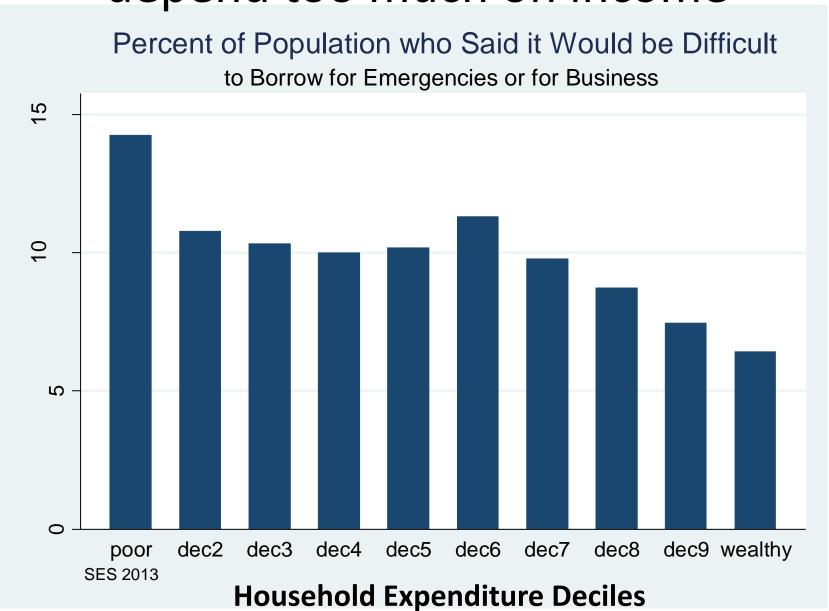
Could you borrow money for

operating business or farm

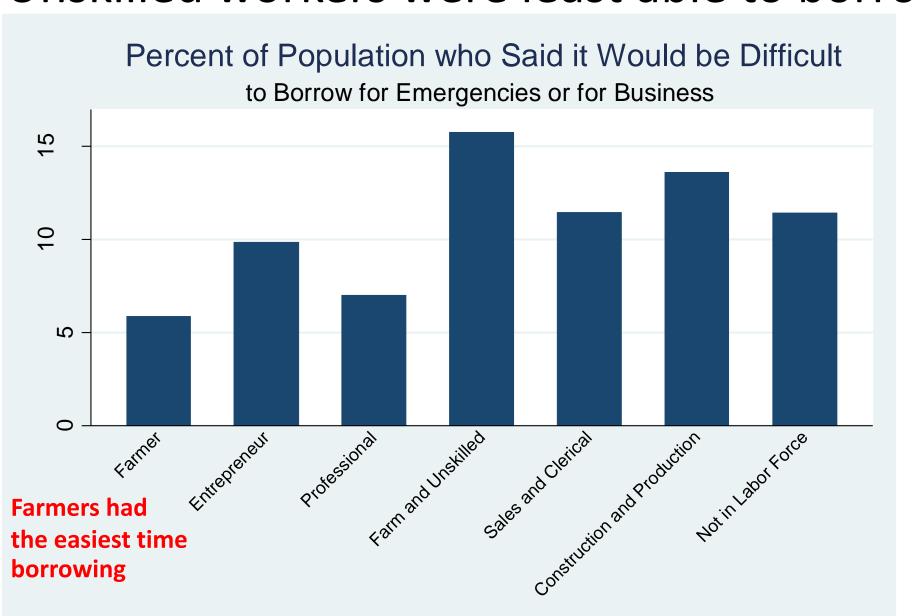
emergency payment



# Surprisingly, it does not seem to depend too much on income



# Profession mattered Much more – Unskilled workers were least able to borrow



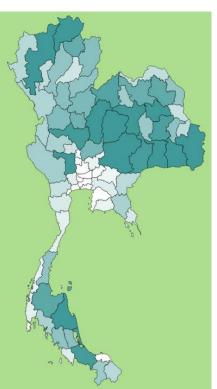
### Agricultural Bank – Hero or Villain?

- The Thai Agricultural Bank provides loans to farmers and others at low interest rates.
- One Half of the loans are Not to farmers
- It also administers the Village fund.
- Where ever the Agricultural Bank is active
  - High Levels of Household Debt
  - Low concern about ability to get loans (Easy to get)

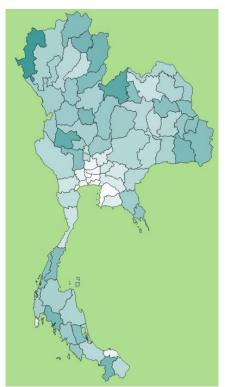
## Agricultural Bank – Hero or Villain?

It looks like Agricultural Bank sets up offices where there are many farmers (picture 1) Once there, they make loans to both farmers and non-farmers, and also run the village fund. The result is a high rate of indebtedness.

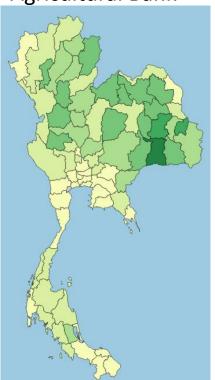
Number of Farmers in Province



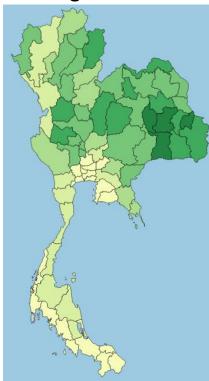
Percent of Population who are Farmers



Percent who owe money to Agricultural Bank

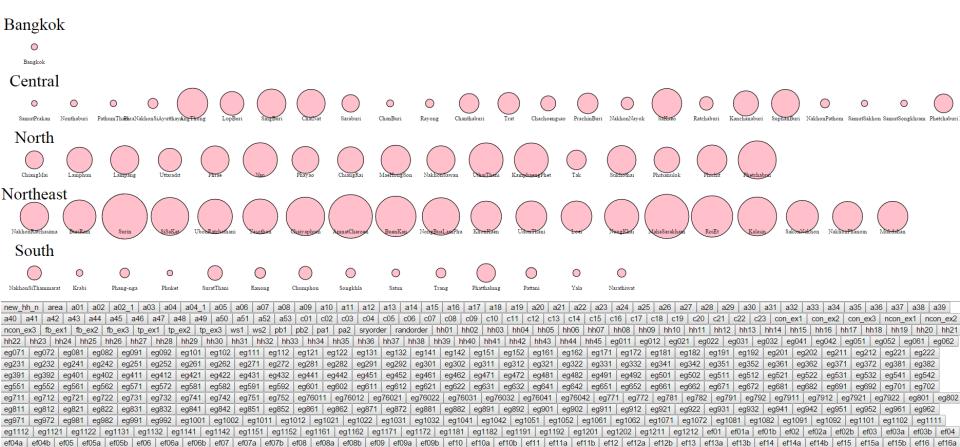


Percent who owe money to Village Fund



### Village Fund

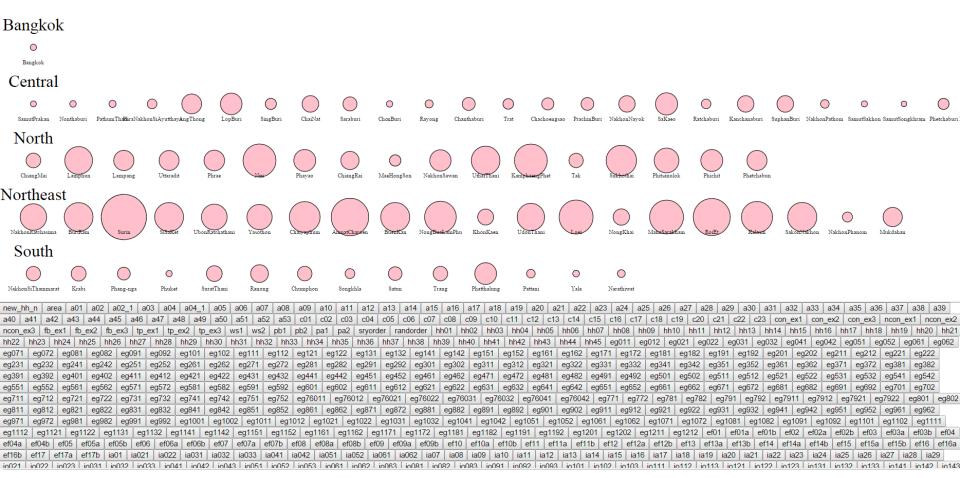
#### Is linked to the Agricultural Bank



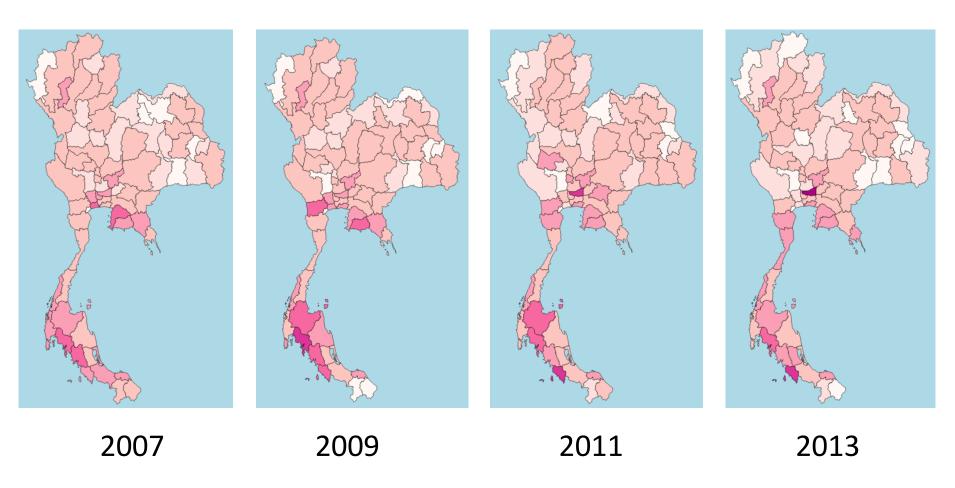
ia032 | ia033 | ia041 | ia042 | ia051 | ia052 | ia061 | ia062 | ia061 | ia062 | ia07 | ia08 | ia09 | ia10 | ia11 | ia12 | ia13 | ia14 | ia15 | ia16 | ia17 | ia18 | ia19 | ia20 | ia21 | ia22 | ia23 | ia24 | ia25 | ia26 | ia27

### Agricultural Bank

About 40% of those receiving money from the Village Fund also have a loan with the Agricultural Bank



## Loans by Finance Companies



Penetration by finance companies (e.g. Aeon, CarforCash) is high everywhere, but is highest in the regions where the Agricultural Bank (BAAC) has lowest concentration.

### Three lending regimes in one country

 Bangkok – hardest place to get a loan – probably due to a lack of credible social and physical capital

 South and Central – lending dominated by finance companies at "market" interest rates

 North and Northeast – lending dominated by Agricultural Bank at subsidized interest rates

### Conclusions

- Microfinance needed through some sort of "Workers Bank" for working class and urban.
- Consider increasing interest rate somewhat at the Agricultural Bank to discourage indebtedness
- Consider decreasing legal interest rate somewhat for finance companies given that they are everywhere and competing fiercely for business.
- Bank of Thailand's concerns of "Increasing Indebtedness of Thai People" is really a concern for those at the top of the income scale.
- Are highly subsidized loans justified when it is easy for most people to borrow at market rates?

### With grateful thanks to our data source:

### **National Statistics Office, Thailand**

http://web.nso.go.th/

Professional statistics..."to honor citizen's entitlements to public information."

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