A Paper Series on Thailand's Household Debt through the Lens of Credit Bureau Data:

Microscopic View of Debt and Delinquency

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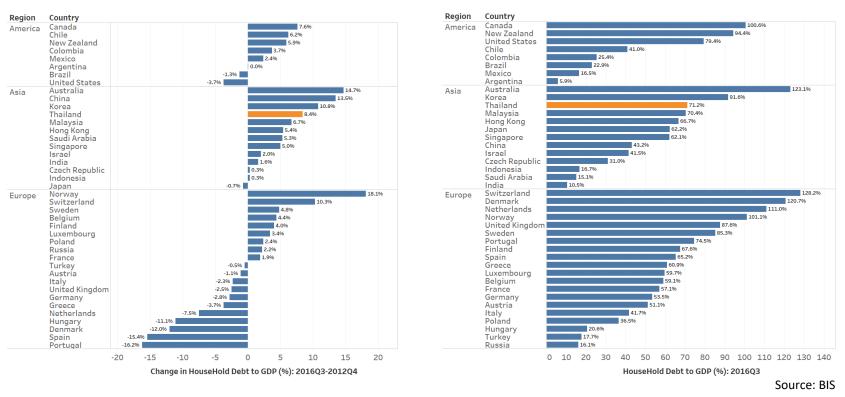
A Paper Series on Thailand's Household Debt through the Lens of Credit Bureau Data

1. Microscopic view of debt and delinquency

- 2. Dynamics of debt and delinquency
- 3. Looking into borrower's loan portfolio and behavior
- 4. Lenders and market behavior
- 5. A closer look at credit card loan
- 6. A closer look at mortgage loan



Thailand's household debt deserves a closer look



Thailand among the fastest rise in the region

- Macro literatures: High household debt could slowdown growth, more vulnerable to shocks, implications to financial stability
- **Micro literatures**: Thin... but critical for understanding prevalence, intensity and distribution of household debt ... important for policy design

Debt to GDP ratio ranked among the top



ECONOMIC RESEARCH

National Credit Bureau statistical data

| | Jul 2016 |
|---|----------|
| Loan outstanding ^{1/} (trillion baht) | 9.8 |
| Number of borrowers (million) | 19.3 |
| Number of active accounts (million) | 60.5 |
| NCB member ^{2/} | 90 |

Unique Features

1. Coverage

- Wide population: 87% of total household debt^{3/}
- Consolidated view of loan relations for each borrower
- From Dec 2009 July 2016
- 2. Granularity
- Account level information

Note:

^{1/} Total loan outstanding in NCB data excludes student loans, loan from informal sectors, and majority of loans from co-operatives

^{2/} As of Jul 2016, NCB members comprise of 15 Thai banks, 4 foreign bank branches, 6 SFIs, 14 credit card companies, 43 hire purchase companies, 7 insurance companies and 1 co-op. BAAC becomes member of NCB in Q2,16. Members are on voluntary basis.

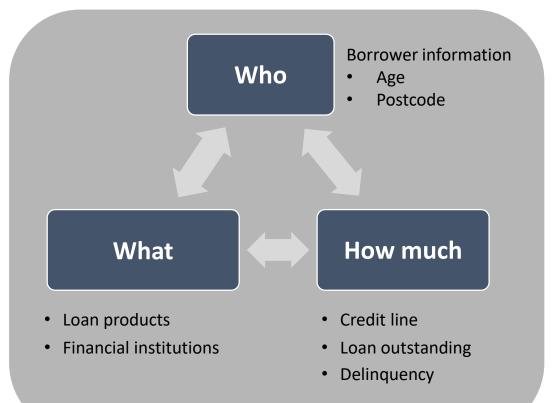
^{3/}Total household debt as of June 2016 was 11.14 trillion Baht



New perspectives of household debt

through the lens of Credit Bureau data

Data Dimensions



New perspectives

- 1. Distribution
- 2. Prevalence
- 3. Individual Intensity

Policy Questions

- 1. Financial Access
- 2. Financial stability
- 3. Macroeconomic Feedback

Note: NCB data does not include information on borrower's income, occupation, interest rate and repayment flow.

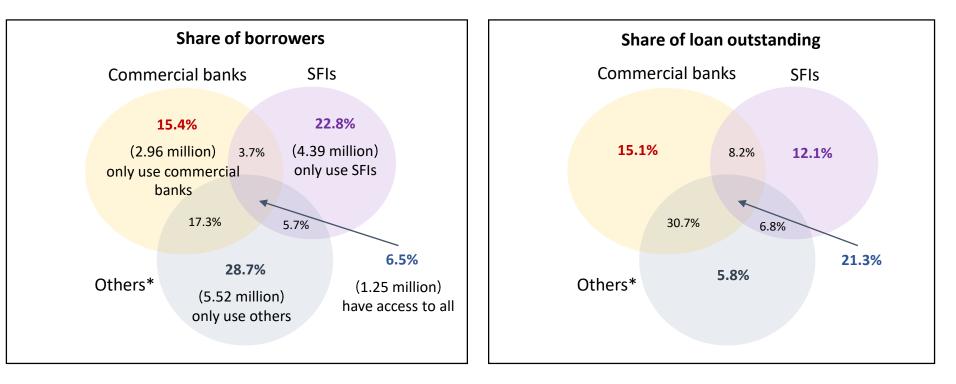


Today's presentation

- **1.** Helicopter view
- 2. Distributions
- 3. Prevalence and Intensity
- 4. Geography of debt and delinquency
- 5. Age profiles of debt and delinquency
- 6. Life cycle view of debt



• Substantial segmentation across financial institutions...



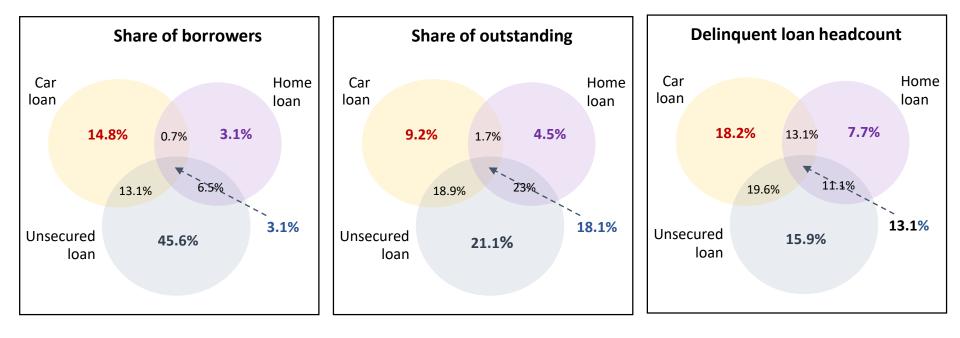
Breakdown By Financial Institutions Use

- 67% of borrowers use only ONE type of financial institution
- 57% only use ONE institution

* Others include non-banks (i.e. credit card firms, hire purchase firms, etc.) and insurance company, co-operative



• Also substantial segmentation across products...



Borrowers' Loan Portfolio

46% of borrowers only use unsecured loans

3% of borrowers with all account types make up 18.1% of total loan

13.4% of borrowers with housing loan account for 47.3% of total loan

Note:

- 1. Delinquent loan: loans that is over 90 days past due
- 2. Unsecured loan comprises of p-loan, OD, credit card and others
- 3. Loan for business (i.e. commercial loans and agriculture loan) are excluded from this portfolio



Distributions

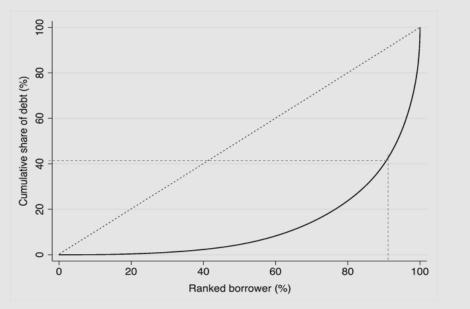


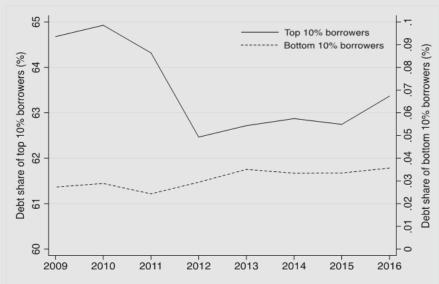
Debt and delinquency largely concentrated

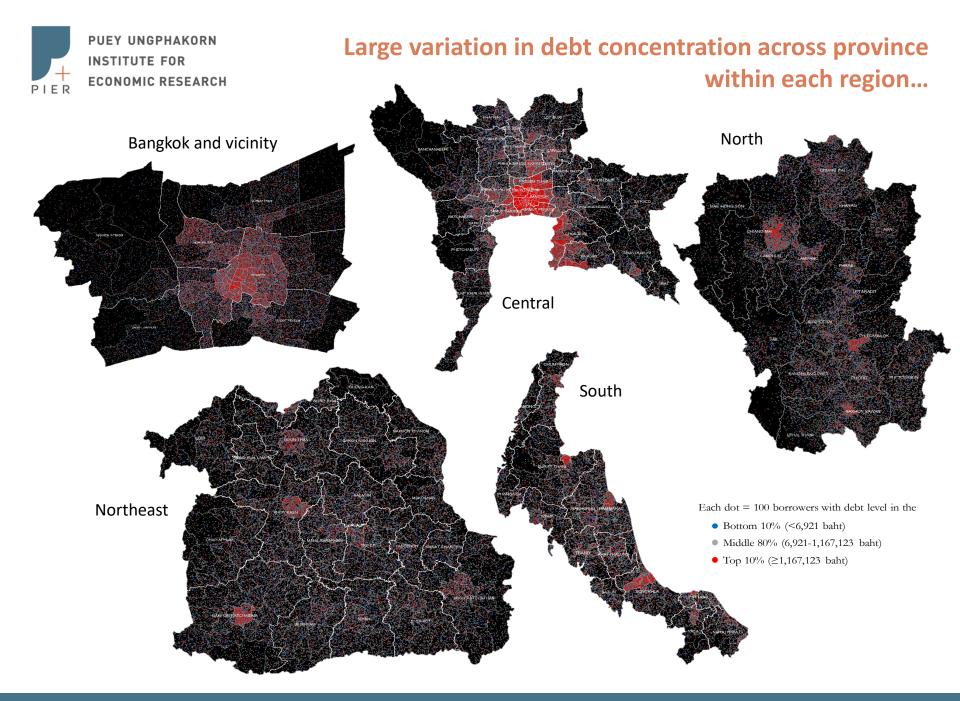
- The top 10% borrowers account for 62.4% of the system (same for delinquency)
- But concentration slowly declines over time
- Among the top 10% are older, high propensity to be home owner, in urban and have larger number of accounts and loan products

Concentration of debt (July 2016)

Concentration of debt over time

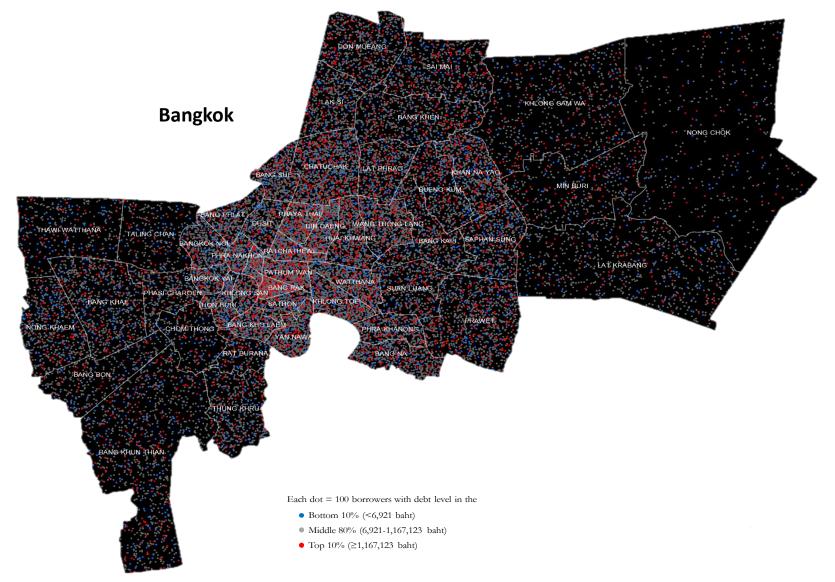








...and within each province



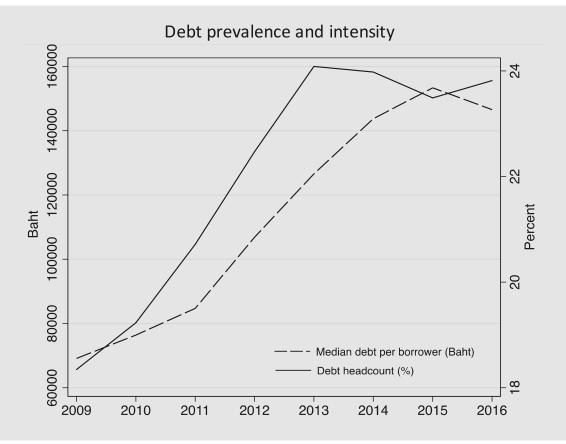


Prevalence and Individual Intensity



1 in 3 of Thai population have debt with high debt intensity

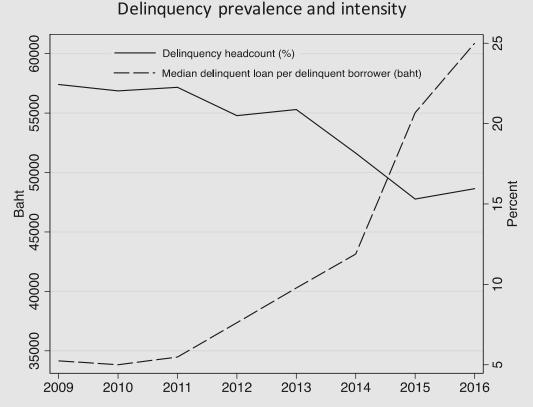
- 29% of population have debt from formal institutions
- High debt intensity ... (median debt per borrower 147,068 baht)
- Overtime, increasing debt headcount (extensive margin) and intensity (intensive margin)





1 in 5 of borrowers have delinquent debt with high intensity

- 16.6% of borrowers have delinquent loans
- High intensity of delinquent debt...(median delinquent debt 56,529 baht)
- Overtime, declining delinquency headcount



Note: (1) This has control for new NCB members i.e. only institutions that are NCB members since 2009 will be included in this analysis.

(2) Delinquent loan is loan that is over 90 days past due



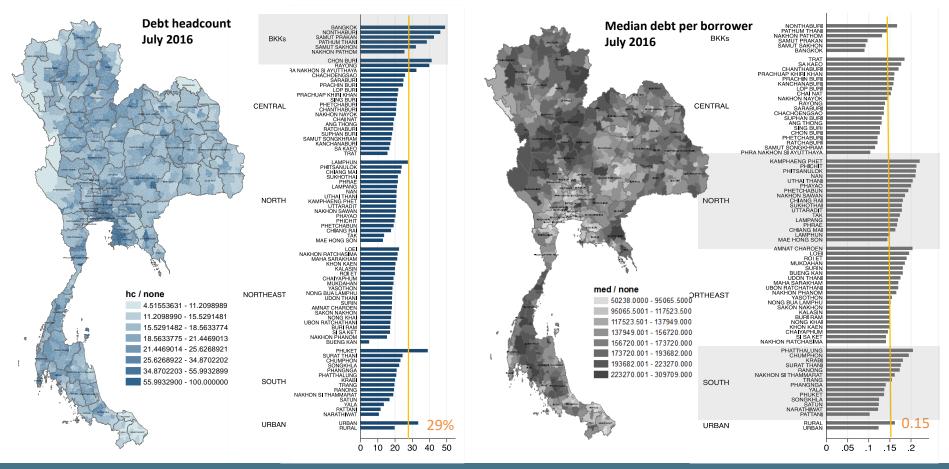
Geography of debt and delinquency



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Large variations in debt prevalence and intensity geographically

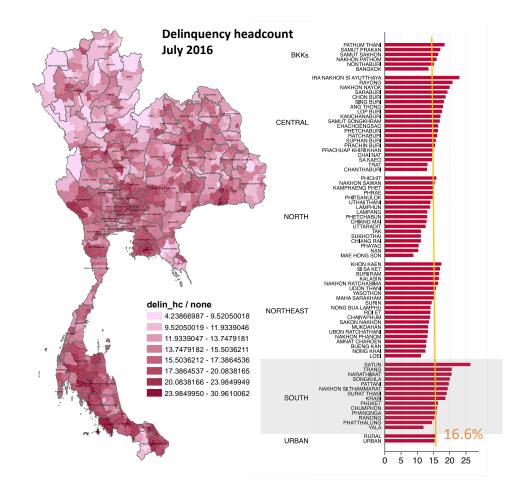
 Access high in Bangkok and vicinity and the Central region... Debt high in the North, Northeast, and South...





Large variations in delinquency geographically

• Elevated delinquency in Central and South, lowest in North...





Over time more borrowers across all areas

More debt per borrower except some in the South

Intensive Margin: More debt per borrower except South...

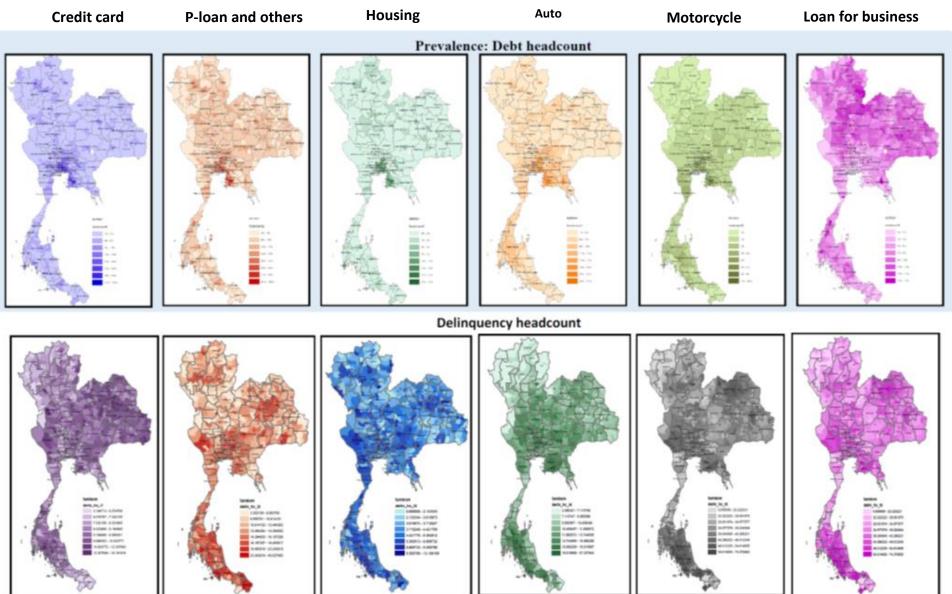
Extensive Margin: More borrowers....

Debt headcount 2016 - Debt headcount Delinguency Headcount 2016 -Median debt 2016 - Median debt 2009 (%) 2009 (%) Delinquency headcount 2009 (%) PATHUM THANI SAMUT PRAKAN SAMUT SAKHON NAKHON PATHOM NONTHABURI NONTHABUR NONTHABUB NAKHON PATHOM SAMUT PRAKAN SAMUT SAKHON BANGKOK PRAKA BKKs BKKs BKKs PATHUM THAN SAMUT SAKHON NAKHON PATHOM BANGKOK PHRA NAKHON SI AYUTTHAYA CHON BUB RAYONG NAKHON NAYOK SARABUR RAYONC PHRA NAKHON SI AYUTTHAYA CHACHOENGSAC CHANTHABURI PRACHUAP KHIRI KHAN PRACHIN BURI SABABUB CHON BUR SING BUR ANG THONG PRACHIN BUF KANCHANABUF LOP BUR CHAI NAT PRACHUAP KHIRI KHAN LOP BUB KANCHANABUR NAKHON NAYOK SING BUR PHETCH SARABUR T SONGKHRAN SAMUT CENTRAL CENTRAL CENTRAL NAKHON NAYOF CHACHOENGSAC PHETCHABUR CHAI NAT SUPHAN BUR ANG THONG ANG THON SUPHAN BUR PRACHIN BUR PRACHUAP KHIRI KHAN SING BUR CHON BUP SUPHAN BUR SAMUT SONGKHRAM PHETCHABUE CHAI NAT SA KAEO KANCHANABURI SA KAEC BATCHABUE SAMUT SONGKHRAM CHANTHABUR TRA LAMPHUN KAMPHAENG PHET PHICHIT NAKHON SAWAN PHICH PHICHIT PHITSANULOK NAN UTHAI THANI PHAYAO KAMPHAENG PHET PHRAE PHITSANULOK UTHAI THANI CHIANG MA PHRAF LAMPANO PHETCHABUN LAMPHUN UTHAI THAN KAMPHAENG PHET UTTARADIT NORTH CHIANG RAI SUKHOTHAI UTTARADIT TAK LAMPANG NORTH NORTH PHETCHABUN CHIANG MAI NAKHON SAWA PHAYA UTTARADIT TAK SUKHOTHAI PHICHIT PHRA CHIANG BAI CHIANG MAI LAMPHUN MAE HONG SON PHAYAC MAE HONG SON MAE HONG SON AMNAT CHAROEN KHON KAEN LOEI NAKHON RATCHASIMA MAHA SARAKHAM KHON KAEN LOEI ROI ET MUKDAHAN SURIN BUENG KAN SI SA KET BURI RAM KALASIN NAKHON RATCHASIMA KALASIN ROI E CHAIYAPHUN UDON THAN YASOTHON MAHA SARAKHAM UDON THAN MAHA SARAKHAM UBON RATCHATHAN MUKDAHAN YASOTHON NONG BUA LAMPHU ROI ET CHAIYAPHUM SAKON NAKHON NONG BUA LAMPHI NAKHON PHANON NORTHEAST NORTHEAST NORTHEAST UDON THAN YASOTHON NONG BUA LAMPHU SAKON NAKHON SURIN AMNAT CHAROEN MUKDAHAN MUKDAHAN UBON RATCHATHANI NAKHON PHANOM AMNAT CHAROEN BUENG KAN SAKON NAKHOI KALASIN BURI RAN UBON RATCHATHAN BUR BAN KHON KAEN CHAIYAPHUN NONG KHA SI SA KE NAKHON RATCHASIMA BUENG KAN PHATTHALUNG CHUMPHON KRABI PHUKET SURAT THAN SATUN TRANG NARATHIWAT SONGKHLA PATTAN NAKHON SI THAMMARAT SURAT THANI CHUMPLO SONGKHL SURAT THAN RANONG NAKHON SI THAMMARAT PHANGNGA PHATTHALUNC KRABI TRANG RANONG SOUTH TRANC SOUTH SOUTH PHANGNGA YALA PHUKET CHUMPHON PHANGNGA NAKHON SI THAMMARAT SONGKHLA SATUN YALA PATTAN SATUN NARATHIWAT PATTAN PHANONG NARATHWAT YAL A RURAL URBAN RURAL URBAN URBAN URBAN URBAN URBAN 10 15 -.05 0 .05 .1 -10 -5 0 5 10 0 5

Note: Central region includes East and West region.



Zooming in by loan type



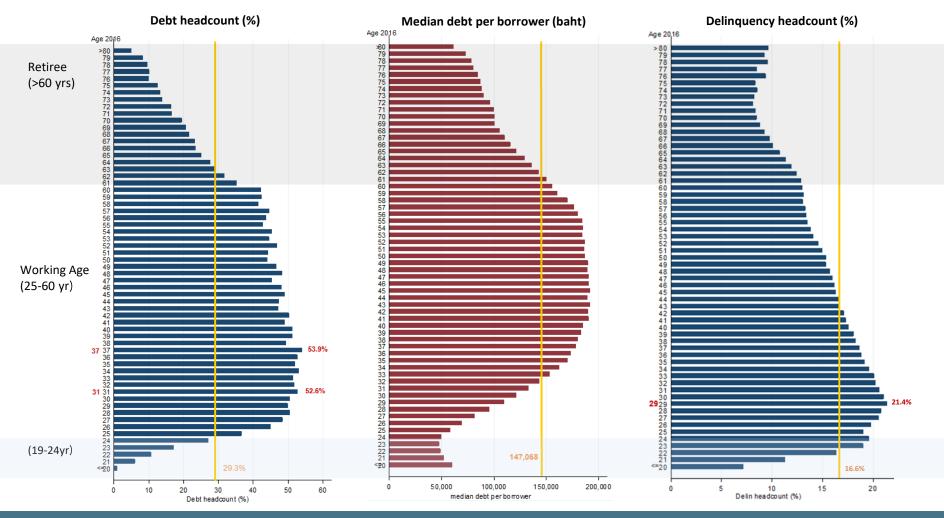


Age profiles of debt and delinquency



Thai households have debt since very young, for prolonged period of time and until very old

- Approx ½ of working age population have debt...
- ...have debt since young, for prolonged period of time...
- High delinquency especially for young adult around 30 years old

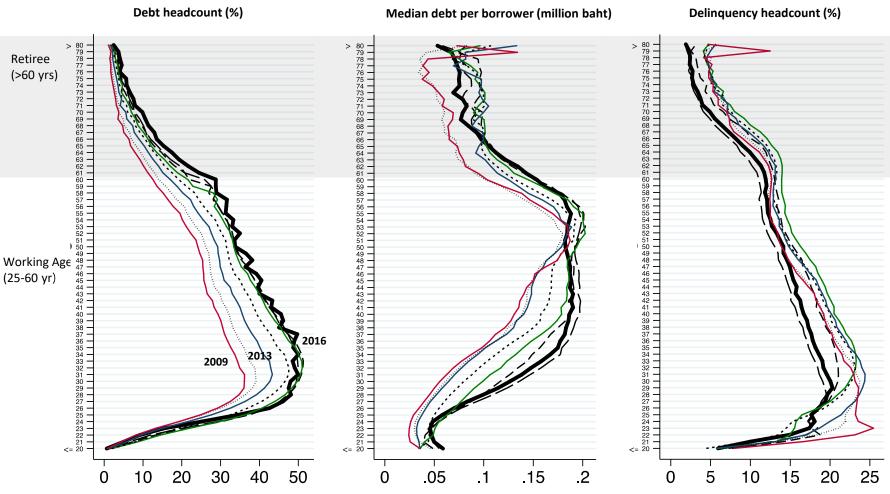




Over time, more borrowers and more debt per borrower across all ages especially the young

Extensive margin: More people have debt overall and across age cohort, especially young

e Intensive margin: People have more debt, especially young working age

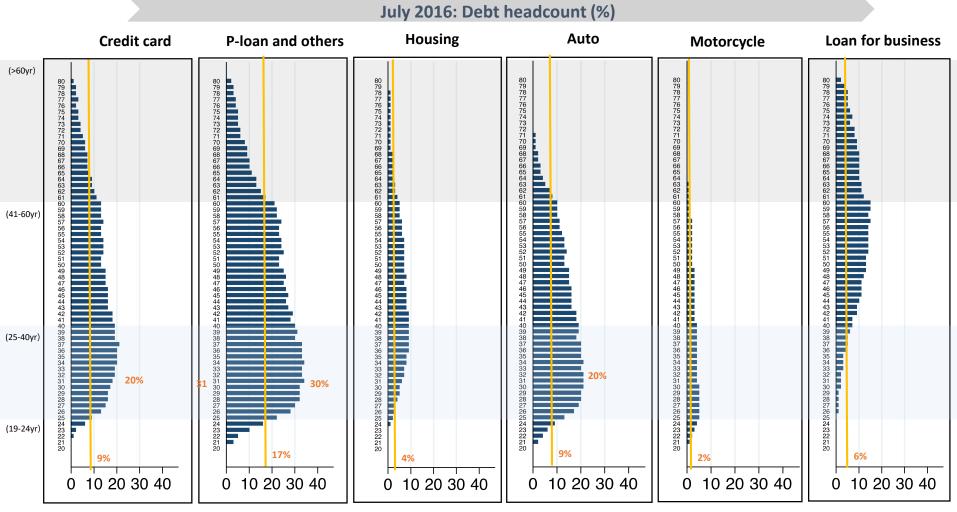




Zooming in by loan type

High prevalence of ploan, auto and credit card for the young

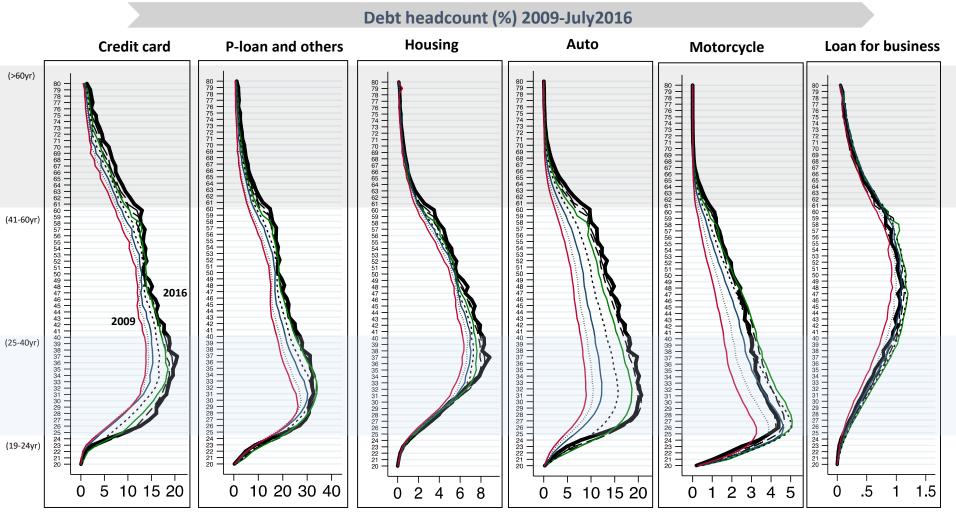
 Access to housing loan and credit card limited (less than US), while personal loan is prevalent...



Note: (1) Other loan product include OD and other hire purchase and leasing. (2) Loans for business include commercial loan and loan for agriculture



• Increasing access...especially auto, credit card and p-loan in the young

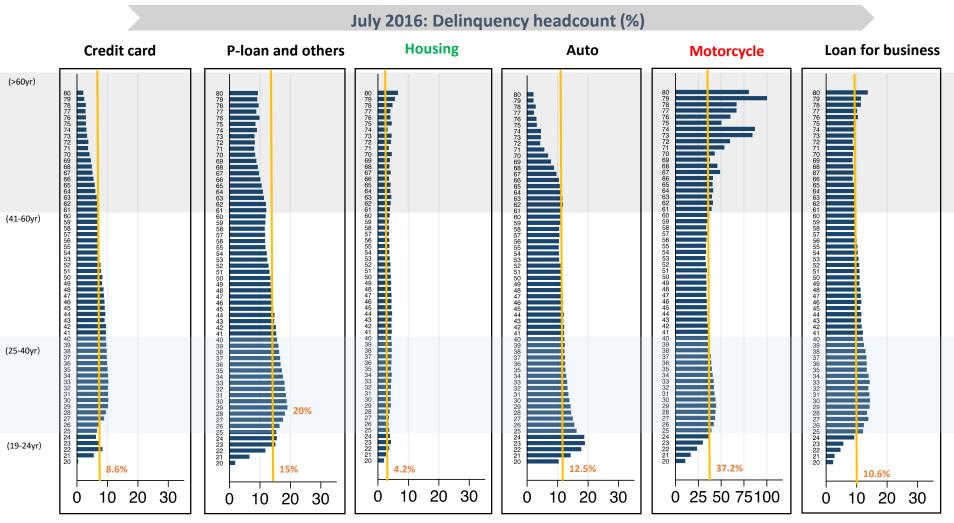


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High delinquency for p-loan among the young

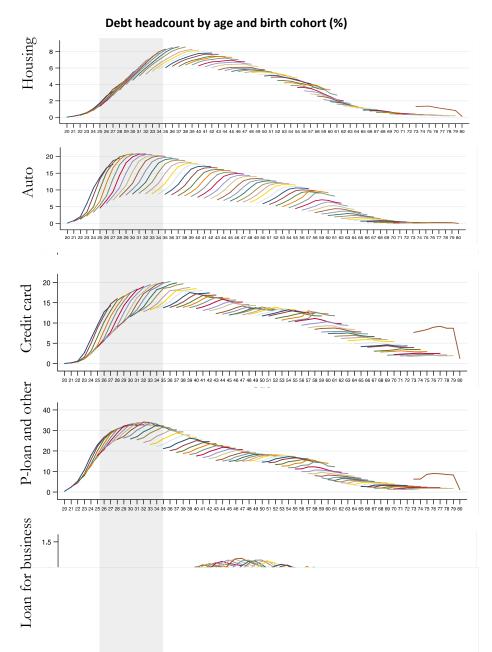
• Delinquency low for housing, high for P-loan, extreme for motorcycle



Note: (1) Other loan product include OD and other hire purchase and leasing. (2) Loans for business include commercial loan and loan for agriculture



Life cycle view of debt



Debts follow life cycle at different pattern: some loan taken out at very young age

- More people (age ≤ 25) have P-loan, auto loan and credit card
- By age 25:

25% of individuals have P-loan, 12% auto loan (US: 25% at age 20) and 10% credit card

• By age 35:

30% of individuals have P-loan, 20% auto loan, 20% credit card and 8% housing loan (US: 40% at age 40)

 By age 45: 10% of individuals have business loans



Take away

Financial Access

- Clear segmentation of usage of financial institutions and loan products
- Overall access to credit moderate, limited for housing

Financial Stability

- High debt concentration overall Housing loan (13% = 47% of loan)
- High delinquency headcount overall, and especially Central and South
- Bulk of young access to debt is through personal loan where delinquency is also high.
- Large time and cross-section variation in quality of loans

Macroeconomic Feedback

- High debt intensity in North, Northeast and South
- High delinquency rate for young suggests prolonged drag on spending from group with largest propensity to spend

Substantial heterogeneity – Should not generalize



Chantarat, Lamsam, Samphantharak and Tangsawasdirat (2017).

Thailand's Household Debt through the Lens of Credit Bureau Data: Debt and Delinquency. PIER Discussion Paper.

ข้อสงวน: บทความ บทวิเคราะห์ หรือบทวิจัยนี้ จัดทำขึ้นโดยสถาบันวิจัยเศรษฐกิจป่วย อึ้งภากรณ์ และบริษัทข้อมูลเครดิตแห่งซาติจำกัด เพื่อประโยซน์ในการเผยแพร่ต่อ สาธารณะ ข้อมูลที่ปรากฏในรายงานฉบับนี้จัดทำโดยอาศัยข้อมูลเชิงสถิติของข้อมูลเศรษฐกิจการเงินจากแหล่งข้อมูลที่เชื่อถือได้ อย่างไรก็ตามสถาบันวิจัยเศรษฐกิจป่วย อึ้ง ภากรณ์ และบริษัทข้อมูลเครดิตแห่งซาติจำกัดไม่ยืนยันและไม่รับรองถึงความครบถ้วนสมบูรณ์หรือถูกต้องของข้อมูลจึงไม่รับผิดชอบต่อการนำเอาข้อมูล ข้อความ ความเห็น หรือบทสรุปที่กฎในรายงานฉบับนี้ไปใช้ ไม่ว่ากรณีใด ๆ สถาบันวิจัยเศรษฐกิจป่วย อึ้งภากรณ์ และบริษัทข้อมูลเครดิตแห่งซาติจำกัดมีสิทธิแต่เพียงผู้เดียวในทรัพย์สินทาง ปัญญาของรายงานฉบับนี้ และขอสงวนลิขสิทธิ์ในข้อมูลที่กฎในเอกสารนี้ ห้ามมิให้ผู้ใดใช้ประโยซน์ทำซ้ำดัดแปลงนำออกแสดง ทำให้ปรากฏหรือเผยแพร่ต่อสาธารณซนไม่ว่า ด้วยประการใด ๆ ซึ่งข้อมูลในเอกสารนี้ ไม่ว่าทั้งหมดหรือบางส่วนในเชิงพาณิชย์ เว้นแต่ได้รับอนุญาตเป็นหนังสือจากสถาบันวิจัยเศรษฐกิจป่วย อึ้งภากรณ์ และบริษัทข้อมูล เครดิตแห่งซาติ จำกัด เป็นการล่วงหน้า นอกจากนี้ การกล่าว คัด หรืออ้างอิงข้อมูลบางส่วนตามสมควรในรายงานฉบับนี้ ไม่ว่าในบทความ บทวิเคราะห์ บทวิจัย ในเอกสารหรือ การสื่อสารอื่นใด จะต้องกระทำโดยถูกต้องและไม่เป็นกร่าดให้เกิดการเข้าใจผิด หรือความเสียหายแก่สถาบันวิจัยเศรษฐกิจป่วย อึ้งภากรณ์ และบริษัทข้อมูล จำกัด รวมทั้งต้องรับรู้ถึงความเป็นเจ้าของลิขสิทธิ์ในข้อมูลของสถาบันวิจัยเศรษฐกิจป่วย อึ้งภากรณ์ และบริษัทข้อมูลเครดิตแห่งซาติ จำกัด รวมทั้งต้องรับรู้ถึงความเป็นเจ้าของลิขสิทธิ์ในข้อมูลครดิตแห่งชาติจำกัด โดยชัดแจ้ง