

# ***Definition***

## ***Macro Economics***

### ***1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)***

The value of domestically produced goods and services in their final forms, during a specific period of time, irrespective of the original sources of production factors.

### ***2. Gross National Product (GNP)***

The sum of GDP and net factor income from abroad.

### ***3. National Income (NI)***

The aggregate income of domestic residents derived from the production of goods and services of an economy, during a period of time.

### ***4. Degree of Openness***

Level of economic dependency.

### ***5. Current Account***

The net sum of trade in goods and services, income and current transfers.

### ***6. Balance of Payments***

A summary of economic transactions transfers between residents and nonresidents that takes place during a specific time period.

### ***7. Cash Balance***

The difference between the actual revenue remitted to the Treasury and expenditure of the government from both budget and non-budget allocations.

**8. Money Supply (M2a)**

Broadens the definition of broad money (M2) including promissory notes, in other words money that finance and finance & securities companies take as deposits from the public.

**9. Non - Performing Loan (Old Definition)**

Loans classified as substandard, doubtful, doubtful of loss, and loss, excluding the doubtful of loss and loans having been written off earlier, which were written back.

**10. Non - Performing Loan (New Definition)**

Loans classified as substandard, doubtful, doubtful of loss, and loss, including the doubtful of loss and loans having been written off earlier, which were written back.

**11. Minimum Lending Rate**

The interest rate at which the lending commercial bank charges its most credit worthy major borrowers on loans with pre-specified repayment schedules.

**12. GDP Deflator**

GDP at current market prices over GDP at 1988 prices.

**13. Industrial Capacity Utilization**

A production indicator of the manufacturing sector by comparing the actual production level with the corresponding full capacity level.

**14. Farm Price Index**

Measures changes in price of agricultural products, including crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry, traded among local market during a specified period as compared to base year (1995).

**15. Gini Coefficient**

Indicator that used for measure of inequality.

**16. Poverty Line**

Conceptualized, as a minimum standard required by an individual to fulfill his or her basic food and non-food needs and unit in baht / person / month.

**17. Head Count Index**

The headcount index is the proportion of the population for whom consumption (or other measures of living standard) is less than the poverty line.

**Competitiveness**

**18. Patent Dependency Ratio**

Ratio number of foreigner patent application per number of Thai patent applications.

**19. Autosufficiency Ratio**

Ratio number of foreigner patent applications per number of total patent applications.

**Population and Housing**

**20. Population by Registered System**

Each person was counted as registered.

**21. Life Expectation at Birth**

Average number of years lived after exact age X.

**22. Secure Tenure**

It defined as the arrangements by which a household occupies its living quarters as owner, hire-purchaser or renter.

**23. Access to Safe Drinking Water**

It defined as the households access to safe drinking water. The term of safe drinking water refers to bottled drinking water, tap water, rain water or private well.

**Labor Force**

**24. Employed Persons** Persons 15 years of age and over who during the survey week,

1. worked for at least one hour for wages/salary, profits, dividends or any other kind of payment, in kind; or
2. did not work at all or worked less than one hour but
  - 2.1 receives wages/salary, profits from business enterprise or farm during the period of absence; or
  - 2.2 not receive wages/salary, profits from business enterprise or farm during the period of absence but had regular jobs or business that they would be return to work.
3. worked for at least one hour without pay in business enterprises or on farms owned or operated by household heads or members.

**25. Unemployed Persons**

Persons 15 years of age and over who during the survey week did not work even for one hour, had no jobs, business enterprise or farms of their own.

Persons in this category include :

1. Those who had been looking for work, applying for a job or waiting to be call to work during the last 30 days before interview's date.

2. Those who had not been looking for work during the last 30 days before interview's date but available for work during the last 7 days before interview's date.

**26. *Total Labor Force***

All persons 15 years of age and over, who during the survey week, were in the current labor force as defined above or were classified as seasonally inactive labor force as defined above.

**27. *Industry***

The term "industry" as herein used refers to the nature of economic activity undertaken in the establishment in which a person worked or the nature of business in which he was engaged during the survey week. If a person had more than one job, the industry corresponding to the occupation recorded was asked.

Before 2001, the survey used the classification which was suitable to Thailand's industry based on International Standard Industrial Classification, (ISIC) 1958. Since January 2001, the survey used the third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification, (ISIC) 1989, of the United Nations (UN).

***Education***

**28. *Pre-elementary Education***

At the Pre-elementary level, students offer a two-year course in public pre-elementary schools and a three-year course in private pre-elementary schools. Pre-elementary education aims to nurture and prepare physical, mental, intellectual and emotional skills for students for their further movement on to the elementary education.

Apart from the pre-elementary schools and kindergartens, pre-elementary education is also provided in Child Care Centres and Child Development Centres, depending on the target groups and their local areas.

**29. *Elementary Education***

At the elementary level, student undergoes at least six years of elementary education as a compulsory education. Elementary education puts emphasis on basic literacy and numeracy skills and cultivate desirable behavior in students.

**30. *Secondary Education***

Secondary education is divided into two levels; lower and upper secondary levels.

**1 Lower Secondary Level** Lower secondary education offers a three-year course which is geared towards developing the students' ethics, knowledge and abilities. It allows the students to explore their needs, areas of interests and attitudes and enables them to meet their appropriate careers.

**2 Upper Secondary Level** Upper secondary education is a three-year course as a fundamental stage for the students who will proceed to higher education. It also aims to prepare students to meet the labor market and to promote their entrepreneurship skills. There are two streams; vocational-oriented is provided in vocational and technical colleges for the students who are good at skills while academic stream is offered in general education schools for the students who are academically inclined.

### 31. *Higher Education*

It is a post-secondary education which is divided into three levels; diploma, undergraduate and graduate levels.

**1 Diploma Level** At the diploma level, schools offer one to four-year courses for the students who have completed upper secondary education. At the end of upper secondary three, the students in vocational stream can enter either vocational institutions or universities to continue their vocational courses for their vocational diploma. On the other hand, the students in academic stream, on obtaining academic certificate can proceed to the colleges and universities to attend either vocational or academic course.

The diploma course aims to develop the learners' knowledge and vocational skills at the semi-skill level and to enable them to initiate their entrepreneurship.

**2 Undergraduate Level** Undergraduate degree normally offers a four-year course, with an exception of some courses, for instance, Architecture, Medical Science etc. require five to six years of study. The students who have completed upper secondary education sit entrance examination go on to the technological and educational institutions and attend four-to six-year courses for their Bachelor's degree. As for the students who have been given diploma, after degree in higher technological and educational institutions.

The aim of under-graduate degree course is to develop the students' abilities and disciplines. Students are also expected to apply theories to practices and to spread their knowledge across the groups of people. They are encouraged to apply theories to a reality of the

nation's development so that they can bring their country up to the international challenges.

- 3 Graduate Level** Graduate degree offers one-to two-year courses to the learners at the graduate diploma, master and doctoral degree levels. Students are stimulated to specialize and bring theories to practices. Graduate course progress at their own careers.

The learning process focuses on the learner's broader vision and better perspectives for looking at the world and bringing the nation to the international competition. The application of international knowledge and folk wisdom for the nation's development is also the curricular emphases at this level.

## **Health**

**32. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)**

The number of births of all women of reproductive aged (15-49 years) in a year per 1,000 women.

**33. Crude Birth Rate (CBR)**

The number of births occurring in a year per 1,000 population. The rate is crude in that it related to the total population without regard to age and sex.

**34. Crude Death Rate (CDR)**

The number of deaths occurring in a year per 1,000 average or mid-year population within a given or population group. As with the Crude Birth Rate, it related to the total population without regard to age and sex.



**35. *Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)***

The number of infant deaths (death occurring within 1 year after birth) per 1,000 live births for the given year.

***Other Social Statistical***

**36. *Insured person Article 33***

It means a person who pays contributions which provides entitlement to benefits under the social security Act, B.E. 2533 and amended by Social Security Act.

**37. *Insured person under Article 39***

Means any person who has been an insured person under Article 33 and whose insurance has subsequently ceased under Article 38 (2) and he or she notify his/her intention to continue to be insured person.

**38. *Insured person under Article 40***

Means any person who want to be a insured person.