

conomic and Social

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Thailand's Social Development in Q2/2016

The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) released the official report on Thailand's social development in the second quarter of 2016. Details of the key social situations and movements are elaborated as follows.

Employment and income slightly increased with a considerably low rate of employment Statistically, there were 37,393,472 employed persons in Q2/2016, a slight 0.9 percent drop from the same guarter last year. The employment rate in the agricultural sector declined further from the previous quarter by 6.2 percent. Despite the end of the severe drought, a result of which is believed to be due to the accumulated effects of the ongoing drought started back during the cultivation season in 2014 that gradually decreased agricultural activities. On the contrary, employment in the non-agricultural sector increased by 1.4 percent, especially in construction, transportation and tourism sectors, following the global economic expansions, while that of manufacturing sector went in the opposite direction. During the Q2/2016, there were recorded 411,124 unemployed persons, equivalence of 1.08 percent rate of unemployment. Wages and salaries in the private sector, excluding overtime pay and other benefits, increased by 1.14 percent, while the real wage (excluding overtime pay and other benefits) increased by 1.3 percent. Labour productivity increased on average of 4.5 percent, comprising of the 6.5 percent increase in the agricultural sector and 2.3 percent increase in the non-agricultural sector.

The key labour and employment related issues needed to be closely monitored are as follows,

(1) Employment and income agricultural in the sector: the continuing decline in the employment rate in the sector and the relatively low level of water in all of the reservoirs had raised deeps concerns about the sector's employment and income. However, continuous heavy rainfall during mid-July to October is believed to help relieve reservoirs' low water level situation, and together with

Labour Force Survey in Q2/2016										
	2015		20	2016						
	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			
Total labor force (Millions)	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.7	38.7	38.3	38.2			
1. Employed (Millions)	38.0	37.6	37.8	38.3	38.4	37.7	37.4			
(%YoY)	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.9			
1.1 Agriculture (%YoY)	-3.6	-4.4	-5.8	-3.8	-0.7	-2.7	-6.2			
1.2 Non-agriculture (%YoY)	1.6	1.3	2.6	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.4			
2. Unemployed (Millions)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4			
Unemployment rate (%)	0.88	0.94	0.88	0.92	0.8	0.97	1.08			
3. Seasonally inactive labor force (Millions)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4			
Share to labor force (%)	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.9			
Source: National Statistical Office										

effectively planned water storage management, it is anticipated that the employment situation in the agricultural sector in the second half of 2016 should be improved as cultivation is believed to bounce back to its normality.

(2) Employment adjustment in manufacturing sector: despite the recent accelerating expansion rate of the economy, production for exports has been on the decline. As a result, many business owners had opted for employment suspension after failing at trying to lower other related non-labour costs. Nevertheless, increases in employment in the sector are anticipated with future export expansion. According to the Export Expectation Index in Q3/2016, export is expected to show a sign of improvement, especially among electrical appliances, plastic products, automobiles, rubber products and metal.

(3) The enforcement on wage rates set by the 5th the National Occupational Skill Standard Announcement in 20 additional occupations: as of 10th August 2016, workers in 20 additional occupations in 5 industrial sectors should have their wages paid in accordance to the regulation. Thus, throughout follow ups should be carried out by related officials to ensure that such regulation implementation is effective, which in turn, can incentivize workers to have their skills developed and improved so that they can fairly pursue higher wages. These can, therefore, positively impact the country's economic development and competitiveness, as Thai labour, which is one of the most crucial contributions to the economy, will have higher capacity, thus yielding higher productivity overall.

Promotion of birth quality to deal with the aging society. Thailand is rapidly moving towards an aged society nation with an alarmingly lower fertility rate, while the number of elderly population and dependency ratio have concerningly increased. According to the Ministry of interior's statistical data, the birth rate has been persistently on a decline during 2006-2015, with 736,352 children being born in 2015 compared to 802,924 children in 2006. Furthermore, given such alarmingly declining birth rate, the Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, had forecasted that the fertility rate would be dropped to just about 1.3 in 2040, which would be below the replacement rate. Therefore, it is crucially important to ensure utmost quality maternity care and child bearing so that children can grow into decent and capable adults who can utilize their abilities, skills and knowledge to the greatest use for the country.

Accelerating the development of foreign language skill for communication with the global community. Based on the O-NET results in 2015, it revealed that Thai students had the average scores of the main subjects less than 50 percent, especially in English subject that had the lowest average score, in line with the English Proficiency Index (EPI) that ranked Thailand in the very low proficiency group. Similarly, the ranking conducted by the International Institute

for Management Development (IMD) on education in 2016 put Thailand at number 52, compared to that of 48 in 2015. However, there were some sub-indexes of the IMD on education that reflected slight improvements of Thailand's education system and language proficiency, but not sufficiently enough to push the country into a better ranking number.

The overall number of patients diagnosed with diseases under surveillance decreased, but certain contagious diseases easily spread during the rainy season needed to be closed monitored. The total number of patients under disease surveillance persistently decreased in Q2/2016 from Q2/2015 by 2.3 percent, comprising of 77.3 percent decreases of dengue fever patients, 8.3 percent increases of Pneumonia patients and 34.1 percent increases in influenza patients, most of whom were children and elderly with chronic diseases due to compromised immune system, making them easily prone to infections. Furthermore, the hand, foot and mouth disease has made a comeback, thus, requiring a close monitoring as the number of children diagnosed with such disease had been doubled in this quarter. Lastly, sharing invalidated and incorrect health information on the social media, which could impact general well-being, needed to be closely watched.

Thai people seemed to be content overall, but the increasing suicide rate needed to be closely followed up. According to the UN's World Happiness Report, it was found that Thailand's happiness index in 2016 was ranked number 33, a slight improvement from number 34 in 2015, and ranked second in ASEAN, following Singapore. However, the survey on mental health (happiness) of the Thai people, conducted by the Department of Mental Health in collaboration with the National Statistical Office, revealed that the total happiness score of the Thai people in 2015 was at 31.33 points, a slight decrease from that of 31.48 in 2014. Furthermore, the suicide rate among the Thais had gone up from 6.07 persons per 100,000 people in 2014 to that of 6.31 in 2015. The highest rate was found among population aged between 30-39 years old and the most major causes of suicide were problems associated with family issues, economics and chronic diseases. Compared internationally, according to the World Health Organization, the average global suicidal rate was 11.4 persons per 100,000 people, while Thailand was placed at 57th highest suicidal rate nation out of 172 nations worldwide.

Expenditure on cigarette consumption decreased, whereas that of alcohol consumption increased. In Q2/2016, the value of alcoholic consumption spending was estimated at about 35,488 million baht, a 1.3 percent increase compared to the same quarter in 2015. However, the spending on cigarette was approximately 15,149 million baht, a 0.4 percent decline compared to the same quarter last year. Despite such improvement in the cigarette consumption, limitation on both alcohol and cigarette consumptions should still need to be persistently campaigned, aiming to lower the number of alcohol consumers

that had gone up in nearly all age groups and that of the first time smokers whom seemed to be among youths.

Overall crime and narcotics cases improved. The overall crime cases in Q2/2016 decreased by 14.6 percent compared to the same quarter in 2015, with 11.3 reduction in narcotics and drug related cases, and life, physical and sexual offence cases and violence against property cases dropped by 18.9 percent and 29.4 percent respectively. Furthermore, despite the slight reductions in the cases of rapes and gambling of 19.4 percent and 28.1 percent respectively during the first half of 2016, it still deemed very important to strictly curb the problem of sexual assault and gambling problems, with more emphasis being placed on personal deployment to risky areas.

Number of road accidents decreased. In the second quarter of 2016, the number of road accidents and casualties decreased by 6.9 and 3.1 percent respectively. The value of loss decreased by 56.9 percent. The World Health Organization's Global status report on road safety 2015 indicates that Thailand's fatality rate is 36.2 per 100,000 people, which placed Thailand as the second-highest road-accident country in the world, after Libya, compared to the world average death rate from road accidents of 18 per 100,000 people.

Thailand has been upgraded to Tier 2 Watch List on human trafficking, after placed in Tier 3 in 2014-2015. Thailand has given priority to human trafficking, demonstrated diligence towards human trafficking, and established a national policy to solve the problem, consistently protecting and repressing human trafficking for the sake of national security and humanity. In the next stage of this effort, Thailand will increase coordination with every related sector, improve coordination at the bilateral level to stop human trafficking, especially in women and children, and include other aspects such as victim protection, law enforcement, and returning victims to their home countries. Also, Thailand will communicate and inform other countries about its intention and movement to thwart human trafficking, which also promotes Thailand's image at the international level.

Complaints on consumer goods and services have decreased, yet the problems of antibiotic use in animals that affect consumer safety have been found. Numerous complaints to the Office of the Consumer Protection Board have decreased by 3 percent, while important problems caused by using antibiotics on animals for consumption still exist. Therefore, Thailand should establish measures to campaign to inform ranchers about the disadvantages of antibiotic usage in order to reduce, quit or utilize antibiotics correctly. It should support research and assure alternative drugs as substitutes for antibiotics, adjust and enforce laws to supervise the proper application, prevention of antibiotics smuggling, as well as push for labeling details concerning the production that does not contain antibiotic animals to give consumers choices.

Efficient waste management by turning waste to fuels. The government has created a roadmap to manage the increase and long-time accumulation of municipal solid waste and hazardous waste. The main idea is using 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). For instance, Thailand will reduce waste production at the source, reuse refuse for the sake of reducing production cost and waste generation, and recycle sorted trash. Today, the country has several energy-from-waste technologies, such as Incineration, Gasification, Pyrolysis, Landfill Gas to Energy, and Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) etc. Both private and local government sectors in several regions have been successfully adopted RDF, by private individual purchases of waste from a community himself or a local government, accompanied with entrepreneurs, to produce RDF. The major limitation of RDF production is the chemical composition, heat and moistness of waste used in energy generation. Since waste has been affecting sale prices, sorting waste is the principal method of eliminating waste by efficiently developing energy from waste. It is also a starting point toward waste elimination and waste management in all forms.

The unskilled migrant workers from the neighbor countries have increasingly changed from laboring in dangerous, dirty, and arduous jobs to individual retailers. A survey found that there are two processes that migrant workers can become small retailers. First process happens when a migrant worker, who was originally a legal immigrant, changed to be a small retailer because of foreseeing more earnings than being employed in exploited and temporary jobs. The other process applies to an illegal immigrant who could not find a job. As a consequence, this worker turned himself into small retailers. About 40 percent of the migrant workers who are small retailers own the business in many forms such as owning the business themselves, hiring Thai citizens to act as employers, and doing business with the help of investors who agree to share profit. The migrant workers can still work as small retailers because there are employers who will take care of the fine when they are arrested and if the migrant workers are deported, they can still return to Thailand and work as small retailers. Speaking of an impact of foreign retailers, authorities and Thai small retailers think that the problem affects Thai dealers negatively in term of competing for the market and customers while researchers believe that it does not cause serious consequences. However, concerns for health care, cleaning and hygiene, epidemics, crime and access to resources and public services still remain. Therefore, it is important to review all regulations relevant to labor migration's occupation in accordance with foreign worker demand. Raise public awareness through media to increase understanding of the labor migration regulations to inform migrant workers before entering Thai labor market.

Key issues needed to be closely monitored in the near term are as follows:

1. Approaches to develop overall labor and the management of labor migration.

(1) Overall labor development by driving work force development correspondence with direction of country development with aiming to upgrade high skilled workers or effective entrepreneurs. It's also important to develop all labor information system especially informal worker data in order to develop their potentials and provide them with access to social protection. In addition, cooperate with related agencies to improve data system on manpower production and demand.

(2) Management of migrant workers by improving database on migrant worker, including adding all important information in order to prevent illegal migration. Moreover, using technology to set standard database to verify information and then linking to related agencies for effective labor migration management is also crucial. The government should review all relevant regulations in accordance with foreign worker demand, and enforce the law strictly, with promoting migrant workers into registration process, along with raising public awareness through national media to increase understanding of the labor migration regulation in Thailand.

2. Tackling narcotic drugs problem emphasizing on protection of "Pracharat" (public-private-community) collaboration mechanism by coordinating with local and regional institutions to solve problem using the principle of "understand" "approach" "develop" and "solve" the problem structure. Furthermore, encourage those involved in drugs to adjust their lifestyle, so they will not return to drugs again. In addition, government should cooperate with countries of origin and destination, including borders.

3. Holistic road accidents management by promoting the enforcement of road safety regulations in order to achieve goals under Moscow Declarations. Create culture for people to follow rules. Moreover, there is a need to analyze the root causes of road accidents to solve the problem permanently.

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board

29 August 2016

Key Social Indicators

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Hand, food and mouth 65,835 (42,7) 41,392 (-37.1) 9,662 19,732 27,792 8,649 9,217 7,771 14,594 9,810 8,906 17,8 Dysentery 8,106 (-15.4) 7,042 -131 2,326 2,205 1,404 1,506 1,774 1,508 1,694 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,50 1,49,50 (5,1) 30,899 1,112 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1															119	
mouth 65,835 (42,7) (41,392 (-37,1) 9,662 19,732 27,792 8,669 9,217 7,77 14,594 9,810 8,906 17,8 - Dysentery 8,106 (-15,4) 7,042 -13.1 2,326 2,61 2,050 1,469 1,804 1,956 1,774 6,303 6,375 45,121 56,56 42,176 57,754 60,473 56,376 45,121 56,56 42,176 57,754 60,473 56,376 45,121 56,56 42,090 60,768 52,237 14,885 5,5 - Influenza 74,065 68.00 7,792 (52,1) 30,899 1,178 16,146 15,842 24,000 10,800 18,397 24,483 34,817 14,55 - Rabe 6 (200) 5 (-16.6) 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 3,171 14,53 - Rabe 110 (37.5) n - <t< td=""><td></td><td>12</td><td>(50.0)</td><td>108</td><td>(800.0)</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>100</td><td>41</td><td>2</td></t<>		12	(50.0)	108	(800.0)	2	2	6	2	2	2	4	100	41	2	
Pneumonia 200,710 68.20 21,695 68.00 60.599 38.215 56.775 45.121 56.56 42.176 57.75 60.473 56.376 45.56 Leptospionis 2,263 (-7.71) 21.51 (-4.94) 393 462 774 6.64 283 393 7.23 7.25 314 33 Dengue fever 40.99 (7.33) 144.952 (5.21) 30.899 11,16 16.146 15.482 24.200 10.40 18.397 24.483 34.817 14.55 Rate per 100,000 poputation of deat with matrix introvic non-conventation of deat with matrix introvice non-conventation of non-conventation of non-conven		65,835	(42.7)	41,392	(-37.1)	9,662	19,732	27,792	8,649		7,771	14,594	9,810	8,906	17,872	
Leptospirosis 2,263 (-27.1) 2,151 (-49.4) 393 462 774 634 283 393 723 752 391 3 Dengue fever 40,999 (-73.5) 144,952 (53.0) 4,953 8,222 16,554 11,270 7,538 24,409 60,768 52,237 148,85 5,5 Influenza 74,065 (68.6) 77,92 (52.1) 30,899 11,178 16,164 15,842 24,00 10,80 18,397 24,83 34,817 14,55 Rate per 100,000 population of death with major chronic non-communication 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 3 3,8,17 14,55 Schaemic heart 27,8 (3.3) n.a. Schaemic heart 38,7 (7.2) n.a. No quarterly divide available bias 1,83 1,425 1,633 1,322 1,733 1,31 1,4 Gisease 17.5 (17.4) n.a.	- Dysentery	8,106	(-15.4)	7,042	-13.1	2,326	2,261	2,050	1,469	1,804	1,956	1,774	1,508	1,694	1,590	
Dengue fever 40,99 (-7.3) 144,952 (3.6) 4,953 8,222 16,554 11,270 7,538 24,409 60,768 52,237 14,885 5,5 Influenza 74,065 (68,6) 77,926 (52,1) 30,899 11,178 16,164 15,842 24,206 10,840 18,397 24,483 34,817 14,5 Rate per 100,000 population of death with major chronic non-communicate disease 1 0 (3.7) n.a. 1 1 1 2 1 3 Ischaemic heart disease 27,8 (3.3) n.a. 1 1 1 2 1 3 14,957 1,853 1,626 1,61 1 1 1 3 3,8,17 1,853 1,853 1,853 1,625 1,61 1	- Pneumonia	200,710	(8.2)	216,959	(8.0)	60,599	38,215	56,775	45,121	56,556	42,176	57,754	60,473	56,376	45,658	
Influenza 74,065 (66, 6) 77,926 (52.1) 30,899 11,178 16,146 15,842 24,206 10,840 18,397 24,483 34,817 14,5 Rables 6 (20.0) 5 (-16.6) 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 7 Rables 6 (20.0) 5 (-16.6) 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 7 High blood pressure 11.0 (37.5) n.a. n.a. Interval <	- Leptospirosis	2,263	(-27.1)	2,151	(-49.4)	393	462	774	634	283	393	723	752	391	364	
Rabies 6 (200) 5 (-166) 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- Dengue fever	40,999	(-73.5)	144,952	(53.6)	4,953	8,222	16,554	11,270	7,538	24,409	60,768	52,237	14,885	5,537	
Rate per 100,000 population of death with major chronic non-communicable diseases - High blood pressure 11.0 (37.5) n.a. - Ischaemic heart 27.8 (3.3) n.a. - Ischaemic heart 27.8 (3.3) n.a. - Cerebrovascular 38.7 (7.2) n.a. - Diabetes 17.5 (17.4) n.a. - Cancer and tumors 107.9 (3.0) n.a. - Cancer and tumors 107.9 (3.0) n.a. - Social security - - - - - Patients from road accidents (cases) 5,998 6,271 1,884 1,577 1,285 1,623 1,533 1,322 1,793 1,871 1,4 - Crime against person (cases) 23,916 25,602 5,884 6,024 5,904 6,313 6,210 6,724 5,917 6,721 5,659 5,2 - Property ofmes/cases) 384,644 279,266 5,905 102,728 98,388 91,711 83,93 67,015 64,725 </td <td>- Influenza</td> <td>74,065</td> <td>(68.6)</td> <td>77,926</td> <td>(52.1)</td> <td>30,899</td> <td>11,178</td> <td>16,146</td> <td>15,842</td> <td>24,206</td> <td>10,840</td> <td>18,397</td> <td>24,483</td> <td>34,817</td> <td>14,545</td>	- Influenza	74,065	(68.6)	77,926	(52.1)	30,899	11,178	16,146	15,842	24,206	10,840	18,397	24,483	34,817	14,545	
High blood pressure 110 (37.5) n.a. Ischaemic heart disease 27.8 (3.3) n.a. Cerebrovascular disease 38.7 (7.2) n.a. Diabetes 17.5 (17.4) n.a. Carcer and tumors 107.9 (3.0) n.a. Social security 107.9 (3.0) n.a. Patients from road accidents (cases) 5.998 6.271 1.884 1.577 1.285 1.625 1.623 1.533 1.322 1.793 1.871 1.4 Crime against person (cases) 23.916 225.602 5.884 6.024 5.904 6.313 6.210 6.724 5.947 6.721 5.659 5.2 Propety crimes (cases) 384.644 279.266 95.095 102.728 98.38 91.711 83.963 67.015 64.375 63.913 64.755 63.913 64.755 63.913 64.755 63.913 64.755 64.375 63.913 64.755 63.913 64.755 59.91 59.91 <td>- Rabies</td> <td>6</td> <td>(20.0)</td> <td>5</td> <td>(-16.6)</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td>	- Rabies	6	(20.0)	5	(-16.6)	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	
Ischaemic heart disease 27.8 (3.3) n.a. · Cerebrovascular disease 38.7 (7.2) n.a. · Diabetes 17.5 (17.4) n.a. · Cancer and tumors 107.9 (3.0) n.a. Social security - - - - · Patients from road accidents (cases) 5.998 6.271 1.884 1,577 1.285 1.625 1.623 1.533 1.322 1.793 1.871 1.4 · Crime against person (cases) 23,916 25,602 5,884 6,024 5,904 6,313 6,210 6,724 5,947 6,721 5,659 5,2 · Paperty crimes (cases) 38,644 279,266 95,095 102,728 98,838 91,711 83,963 67,015 64,375 63,913 64,753 59,1 • Narcotics (cases) 384,644 279,266 95,095 102,728 98,838 91,711 83,963 67,015 64,375 63,913 64,753 59,1 • Lonsumer pro	Rate per 100,000 populat	ion of deat	h with m	ajor chroni	c non-co	mmunica	ble diseas	es								
disease 27.8 (3.3) n.a. . Cerebrovascular disease 38.7 (7.2) n.a. . Diabetes 17.5 (17.4) n.a. . Diabetes 17.5 (17.4) n.a. . Carcer and tumors 107.9 (3.0) n.a. 3.Social security - - - . Patients from road accidents (cases) 5.998 6.271 1.844 1.577 1.285 1.625 1.623 1.533 1.322 1.793 1.871 1.44 . Crime against person (cases) 2.3,916 25,602 5,884 6,024 5,904 6,313 6,710 6,724 5,947 6,721 5,659 5,25 . Property dires(cases) 2.3,916 25,602 5,884 6,024 5,904 6,313 6,710 1,815 1,425 . Narcotics (cases) 3.8,644 2.79,266 95,095 102,728 98,38 91,711 83,963 67,015 64,375 63,913 64,715 64,755 64,755 64,755 64,755 64,755 64,755 64,755 64,755 64,755<	<u> </u>	11.0	(37.5)	n.a.												
disease 38.7 (7.2) n.a. - Diabetes 17.5 (17.4) n.a. - Cancer and tumors 107.9 (3.0) n.a. 3. Social security - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <td></td> <td>27.8</td> <td>(3.3)</td> <td>n.a.</td> <td></td>		27.8	(3.3)	n.a.												
disease Image: Imag	- Cerebrovascular		(7.0)						No	quarterly	data availa	ble				
- Cancer and tumors 107.9 (3.0) n.a. 3. Social security - Patients from road accidents (cases) 5,998 6,271 1,884 1,577 1,285 1,625 1,623 1,533 1,322 1,793 1,871 1,4 - Crime against person (cases) 23,916 25,602 5,884 6,024 5,904 6,313 6,210 6,724 5,947 6,721 5,659 5,2 - Property crimes(cases) 46,722 48,770 11,706 11,853 11,845 11,690 11,214 12,850 12,926 11,780 10,236 8,99 - Narcotics (cases) 384,644 279,266 95,095 102,728 98,838 91,711 83,963 67,015 64,375 63,913 64,753 59,1 A. Consumer protection ³ 4. 279,266 95,095 102,728 98,838 91,711 83,963 67,015 64,375 63,913 64,753 59,1 4. Consumer protection ³ 4. 2. 2.571 2.875 2.87 843 805 636 632 753 742	disease	38.7	(7.2)	n.a.												
3. Social security - Patients from road accidents (cases) 5,998 6,271 1,884 1,577 1,285 1,625 1,623 1,533 1,322 1,793 1,871 1,4 - Crime against person (cases) 23,916 25,602 5,884 6,024 5,904 6,313 6,210 6,724 5,947 6,721 5,659 5,2 - Property crimes (cases) 46,722 48,770 11,706 11,853 11,845 11,690 11,214 12,850 12,926 11,780 10,236 8,9 - Narcotics (cases) 384,644 279,266 95,095 102,728 98,838 91,711 83,963 67,015 64,375 63,913 64,753 59,1 4. Consumer protection ³⁴ 4. 2,571 2,875 287 843 805 636 632 753 742 748 727 7 - Advertisement 2,571 2,875 287 843 805 636 632 753 742 748 727 7 - Label 2,352 2,552 254	- Diabetes	17.5	(17.4)	n.a.												
- Patients from road accidents (cases) 5,998 6,271 1,884 1,577 1,285 1,625 1,623 1,533 1,322 1,793 1,871 1,4 - Crime against person (cases) 23,916 25,602 5,884 6,024 5,904 6,313 6,210 6,724 5,947 6,721 5,659 5,2 - Property crimes (cases) 46,722 48,770 11,706 11,853 11,845 11,690 11,214 12,850 12,926 11,780 10,236 8,9 - Narcotics (cases) 384,644 279,266 95,095 102,728 98,838 91,711 83,963 67,015 64,375 63,913 64,753 59,1 4. Consumer protection ³ 4 2,571 2,875 287 843 805 636 632 753 742 748 727 7 - Label 2,352 2,552 254 682 752 664 572 726 614 640 704 55 - Contract 1,515 2,552 131 621 519 244 260	- Cancer and tumors	107.9	(3.0)	n.a.												
accidents (cases) 3,990 0,271 1,004 1,77 1,203 1,023 1,023 1,033 1,022 1,093 1,093 1,011 1,01 - Crime against person (cases) 23,916 25,602 5,884 6,024 5,904 6,313 6,210 6,724 5,947 6,721 5,659 5,2 - Property orimes (cases) 46,722 48,770 11,706 11,853 11,845 11,690 11,214 12,850 12,926 11,780 10,236 8,9 - Narcotics (cases) 384,644 279,266 95,095 102,728 98,838 91,711 83,963 67,015 64,375 64,715 64,752 64,753 59,1 4. Consumer protection ³ 4. 4. 11,853 11,865 11,863 11,863 91,711 83,963 67,015 64,375 63,913 64,752 64,753 59,91 4. Consumer protection ³ 4. 79,26 95,955 287 843 805 6363 632 753 742 748 77 7 - Label 2,352 2	3. Social security															
- Crime against person (cases) 23,916 25,602 5,884 6,024 5,904 6,313 6,210 6,724 5,947 6,721 5,659 5,2 - Property crimes (cases) 46,722 48,770 11,706 11,853 11,845 11,600 11,214 12,850 12,926 11,780 10,236 8,9 - Narcotics (cases) 384,644 279,266 95,095 102,728 98,838 91,711 83,963 67,015 64,375 63,913 64,753 59,1 4. Consumer protection ³⁷ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			5,998		6,271	1,884	1,577	1,285	1,625	1,623	1,533	1,322	1,793	1,871	1,494	
Property orimes (cases) 46,722 48,770 11,706 11,853 11,845 11,690 11,214 12,850 12,926 11,780 10,236 8,9 - Narcotics (cases) 384,644 279,266 95,095 102,728 98,838 91,711 83,963 67,015 64,375 63,913 64,753 59,1 4. Consumer protection ^{3'} 4. Consumer protection ^{3'} 4. Consumer protection ^{3'} 287 843 805 636 632 753 742 748 727 7 - Advertisement 2,352 2,552 254 682 752 664 572 726 614 640 704 55 - Contract 1,515 2,552 131 621 519 244 260 272 253 334 457 3 - Law 69 6 10 15 39 5 4 1 1 0 25 5 - Direct sales and 131 566 0	- Crime against person		23,916		25,602	5,884	6,024	5,904	6,313	6,210	6,724	5,947	6,721	5,659	5,294	
- Narcotics (cases) 384,644 279,266 95,095 102,728 98,838 91,711 83,963 67,015 64,375 63,913 64,753 59,1 4. Consumer protection ^{3/} 4. Consumer protection ^{3/} 4. Consumer protection ^{3/} 4. Consumer protection ^{3/} 50,1 64,375 63,913 64,753 59,1 4. Advertisement 2,571 2,875 287 843 805 636 632 753 742 748 727 7 - Label 2,352 2,552 254 682 752 664 572 726 614 640 704 55 - Contract 1,515 2,552 131 621 519 244 260 272 253 334 457 3 - Law 69 6 10 15 39 5 4 1 1 0 25 - Direct sales and 131 566 0 0 0 131 54 159 177 <td></td> <td></td> <td>46.722</td> <td></td> <td>48,770</td> <td>11,706</td> <td>11.853</td> <td>11.845</td> <td>11.690</td> <td>11.214</td> <td>12,850</td> <td>12,926</td> <td>11.780</td> <td>10,236</td> <td>8,957</td>			46.722		48,770	11,706	11.853	11.845	11.690	11.214	12,850	12,926	11.780	10,236	8,957	
4. Consumer protection ³ 4.1 Number of complaints (cases) - Advertisement 2,571 2,875 287 843 805 636 632 753 742 748 727 7 - Label 2,352 2,552 254 682 752 664 572 726 614 640 704 55 - Contract 1,515 2,552 131 621 519 244 260 272 253 334 457 3 - Law 69 6 10 15 39 5 4 1 1 0 25 - Direct sales and 131 566 0 0 0 131 54 159 177 176 120 2															59,104	
4.1 Number of complaints (cases) - Advertisement 2,571 2,875 287 843 805 636 632 753 742 748 727 7 - Label 2,352 2,552 254 682 752 664 572 726 614 640 704 5 - Contract 1,515 2,552 131 621 519 244 260 272 253 334 457 3 - Law 69 6 10 15 39 5 4 1 1 0 25 - Direct sales and 131 566 0 0 0 131 54 159 177 176 120 2	3/											,-•.				
- Advertisement 2,571 2,875 287 843 805 636 632 753 742 748 727 7 - Label 2,352 2,552 254 682 752 664 572 726 614 640 704 5 - Contract 1,515 2,552 131 621 519 244 260 272 253 334 457 3 - Law 69 6 10 15 39 5 4 1 1 0 25 - Direct sales and 131 566 0 0 0 131 54 159 177 176 120 2		(cases)														
- Label 2,352 2,552 254 682 752 664 572 726 614 640 704 5 - Contract 1,515 2,552 131 621 519 244 260 272 253 334 457 3 - Law 69 6 10 15 39 5 4 1 1 0 25 - Direct sales and 131 566 0 0 0 131 54 159 177 176 120 2			2,571		2,875	287	843	805	636	632	753	742	748	727	795	
- Law 69 6 10 15 39 5 4 1 1 0 25 - Direct sales and 131 566 0 0 0 131 54 159 177 176 120 2						254	682	752	664		726	614	640	704	559	
- Law 69 6 10 15 39 5 4 1 1 0 25 - Direct sales and 131 566 0 0 0 131 54 159 177 176 120 2	- Contract		1,515	2,552		131	621	519	244	260	272	253	334	457	373	
- Direct sales and 131 566 0 0 0 131 54 159 177 176 120 2															12	
	- Direct sales and														244	
			20 701		10 700	3 / 10	10 904	12 702	11 704	12 202	12 200	12 045	12.250	11 444	10,555	

Source: 1/ Labor force survey report, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology

2/ Bureau of Epidemiology, Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Health

3/ Office of the Consumer Protection Board, Office of the Prime Minister