



EE406 Final Individual Report

“ How the services index indicate the economy in Thailand”

Presented to

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By

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Introduction

This study was designed to investigate Thailand's service index, which was made up of VAT on hotels and restaurants at constant prices and sales of passenger transportation at constant rates. BOT provided the information. The data that I used in this study ranges from 2015 to 2021. Furthermore, the previous two years were during the pandemic time in which COVID-19 emerged, thus this had a significant influence on society and the economy, particularly on individuals working in the services sector.

Thailand's international tourism receipts in 2010 were \$23,407 million, according to the Thai service sector. In 2009, this sector generated 4.9 percent of Thailand's GDP (439,720 million baht). In the tourism business, HORECAs stands for hotel, restaurant, and caterer. Thailand had over 60,000 restaurants worth over 100,000 million Baht in 2010. Food service companies in the United States are particularly concerned about procurement due to increased food and labor expenses. More than 70% of companies had less inventory on hand, and 44% bought smaller volumes. Job functions is a list of acts taken by an individual in a certain capacity that describes the primary responsibilities of their position which include material demand forecasting, equipment shelf life, supplier selection and contract management, product transportation, warehousing, inventory management, stock balancing, and galley and trolley planning. The flight production unit includes a warehouse, food factory, kitchen, and assembly line. The production unit prepares meals for flights and delivers them on time. Material and item usage varies. Consumables include food and non-food items, but non-consumables include cooking equipment. Demand forecasting is crucial in airline catering. Many academics have examined airline passenger demand predictions and spare parts inventory for aircraft maintenance. A complex issue like food and material control for onboard service cannot be addressed by inventory control for aircraft replacement components. Products might be consumable or non-consumable. Consumption, loss and breakage rates, and loading and unloading problems all affect commodity demand. According to Hovora, projecting demand for consumables is easier than forecasting demand for reusables. The airline must implement an IT-based supply chain management system to sustain 100% service.

In this report, I provided the data sets that I gathered from the BOT, as well as the keywords that I used from Google Trends which the keywords that I used including “บุฟเฟต์”, “ลือคคาวน” and “โดยสาร์”. I gathered that information to interpret in order to find the relationship behind these headlines, so in the final section, I will show the results and some discussion about this topic as How the services index indicates the Thai economy.

Literature review

1) Literature related to research method

- **An effect of tsunami to hotel occupancy: A case of Phuket, Thailand** (J Tang, N Leelawat, A Suppasri and F Imamura) (2019) - As a popular tourist destination, more than a third of Phuket's GDP comes from hotels and restaurants. The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami damaged hotels and caused large cancellations of bookings, causing a THB 3 billion loss in hotel and restaurant revenue in 2005 in Phuket. Also, many tourism businesses in Phuket failed or suffered a decline after the reconstruction phase, when tourists did not return. We conducted this study to assess the impact of the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami on hotel occupancy, with an emphasis on the timeliness of physical restoration and tourism industry recovery. From 2003 to 2017, we tracked the physical rehabilitation and hotel occupancy recovery of six properties in Phuket's Patong Beach. The average damage rate (i.e., unavailability of rooms in this study) is 55.89 percent, with a physical repair pace of 6.07 percent of the whole rooms per month. The quotient of these two figures suggests a 9.2 month reconstruction duration. The typical restoration and tourism recovery time is 20 months. It takes around 11 months from hotel and resort reconstruction to normal tourist arrivals in Phuket. Thus, local governments, tourist boards, and hoteliers can use this information to build a tsunami recovery strategy.

- **A Study of Large Scale Food Services Best Practices in Thailand: a Case Study of HORECAs (Pornthipa Ongkunaruk and Ajchara Kessuvan) (2013)** - This study aims to investigate Thailand's large-scale food service management system. We analyzed hotel, chain restaurant, and airline catering demand and management procedures to identify best practices for each type of food service provider. Initial interviews with chosen chain hotels, restaurants, and aircraft caterers were performed to build a HORECA supply chain in Thailand. A business process analysis was then performed using the Integration Definition for Function Modeling (Idef0). The data demonstrated that client demand for chain hotels and caterers fluctuated seasonally but could be forecast. However, it received an unexpected urgent order from a customer. However, restaurant demand was unpredictable, fluctuating, and seasonal. So eateries predicted demand using historical data and national holidays. The large-sized HORECA's best practices were divided into four categories. First, they planned by bidding suppliers annually or biweekly depending on the situation. Second, they used a sample plan for raw material and food inspection. Third, make sure they made foods according to GMP, HACCP, QHS, and Halal standards. They also used just in time, cold chain and global positioning systems to ensure quality delivery. Economies of scale and best practices adoption made major HORECAs the leaders in the food service sectors. Other HORECAs should learn from these techniques. Because of this, other businesses can lower costs and boost customer happiness.

- **Evaluating the logistics performance of intermodal transportation in Thailand (Pichet Kunadhamraks, Shinya Hanaoka) (2008)** - This study's purpose is to evaluate intermodal freight transit to Thailand. In freight operator decision making, fuzzy set approaches are used to assess logistics performance. The attributes are ranked in the hierarchy framework levels using fuzzy analytical hierarchy. To assess decision makers' perception of logistical performance, fuzzy multicriteria analysis is used. Subjective evaluations of hierarchical qualities are scored. An overview of the hierarchical performance indices However, lack of coordination among modes limits the intermodal system's attraction. The approach can also be used to examine modal change and challenge truck domination in Thailand. The proposed strategy is just a start in incorporating logistics operators' opinions. In this study, external social costs were not considered. This yields index values for comparison and assessment. The alternatives' merits and demerits were compared against a hierarchy of criteria. *Essaie l'impact des changements de coûts et de service* The model can help improve logistics. The performance evaluation is based on human judgment. Intermodal transport is linked to the use of logistical metrics. This study evaluates intermodal logistics performance using a novel methodology framework.
- **Contingency theory: the analysis in air transportation before, during, and after the pandemic in Thailand (Kannapat Kankaew, Trerattanaset Pongsapak) (2020)** - COVID 19 has gone from epidemic to pandemic. Globally, it affects all walks of life and industry. Based on contingency theory, this scholarly article examined the most sensitive industry, aviation. This essay focuses on the pandemic palliative in Thailand. The intention is to present an academic picture of the aviation sector changing to survive and achieve its goals. However, in the highly competitive market, there may not be a single optimal strategy to achieve the new normal existence of people, notably social-distancing. To be competitive, the only distinct strategy, and the most important competency resources.
- **Restaurant Service Robots Development in Thailand and Their Real Environment Evaluation (Akkharaphong Eksiri and Tetsuya Kimura) (2015) -**

This research describes our restaurant service robot development. Our goal is to create two sorts of robots, take customer orders and deliver orders to the table. Bangkok University and MK Restaurants Group Public Company Limited collaborated on this project. To achieve this goal, we used simple technology from the Robocon robot competition. From 2009 through 2012, we tested our robots in five MK restaurants in Bangkok, Thailand. During the study, robots offered 14,280 services and 235,680 consumers. Some of the project's lessons learned have been compiled for other service robot development initiatives.

2) Literature related to data set

- **The Competency Development of Multimodal Transportation Management for Logistics Professional in Thailand (Anothai Ngamvichaikit) (2017)** - This study aims to train Thai logistics experts in multimodal transportation management. Focus groups with Thai entrepreneurs of logistics enterprises were conducted as part of the research process. The transcript was tested for function. The findings imply that multimodal transportation management has three key functions: delivering, managing, and developing multimodal transportation. The extracted units and components of competency were 10 UOC and 27 EOC (EOC). Experts and association representatives from 20 countries confirmed the findings. Finally, practitioners evaluated the model. Experts in logistics will be retrained and certified to improve Thailand's multimodal transportation management.
- **THE INFLUENCE OF SALES PROMOTION ON THAI CUSTOMER PURCHASE DECISION FOR TRANSPORTATION SERVICE APPLICATION:A CASE STUDY OF GRAB AND UBER IN THAILAND (Ms.CHANOKNUN SURIYAMONGKOL) (2016)** -

Taxis and public transportation are vital in Bangkok, one of the world's most populous cities. Because of this, many people sought better solutions. As a result, Thai commuters are increasingly using applications like Grab and Uber. This competition has resulted in various sales promotions and exclusive deals for subscribers. The study's purpose is to discover how sales promotions influence client purchasing decisions. Inquire about Grab/sales Uber's promotion and consumer response. The basic parts of sales promotion were also studied, as were potential client use barriers. The 151 respondents were interviewed using both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. The respondents were divided into three categories: Grab, Uber, and Nonusers (Low, Medium and High spenders). Clients' reactions to sales promotions differ by consumption habits. Thus, sales promotion suggestions were targeted to each consumer category. Also, the study underlined the relevance of sales promotion alternatives in balancing market supply. Results of this study can help future research on taxi booking and ride-sharing services attract customers.

- **Business Process Analysis for a Container Depot Service Provider in Thailand (Kanin Tangkham & Pornthipa Ongkunaruk) (2019)** - Maritime transportation or maritime freight is the main route of international trade. In 2017, Thailand's seaborne trade reached 143.7 million tons and 72.2 million tons. Moreover, 3.7 million TEU were used for import and 3.9 million TEU for export by international cargo ships. Due to the increasing rivalry and container usage in this industry, shipping agents aim to outperform competitors by enhancing customer satisfaction. The key to success is delivering container service by sorting suitable containers in a container depot for a shipping agent. Inefficient management is currently the main issue in the container depot. Using IDEF0 level 0 and level 1, we assess the problems detected in each process and make recommendations to improve supply chain efficiency and business service.
- **Tourist Transportation Problems and Guidelines for Developing the Tourism Industry in Khon Kaen, Thailand (Komain Kantawateera, Aree Naipinit, Thongphon Promsaka Na Sakolnakorn & Patarapong Kroeksakul) (2015)** - Many tourist destinations have challenges with public transit and traffic. This paper

presents the tourism-related issues of Khon Kaen, Thailand, and suggests solutions. They interviewed 30 tourists, 20 locals, and 5 government institutions in Khon Kaen. En outre, we held a small group discussion with 10 tourists, 10 locals, 10 government agencies, and 3 academicians. The investigation revealed Khon Kaen's lack of public transport. They also discovered that while the city is accessible by air, the current flight options do not suit passenger needs, and there is no municipal bus service within the city or between the city and the airport. Local administrations, notably in Khon Kaen, could host an effort and bring all parties together to solve the situation. A municipal bus system and a public transit network linking tourist attractions are also required immediately, as tourists without private vehicles find it difficult to access attractions. Finally, public amenities such as bathrooms and accessible walkways for the disabled and elderly must be created using eco-friendly methods.

- **The Mediating Role of Transportation Practices during the COVID-19 Crisis in Thailand (Wissawa Aunyawong, Preecha Wararatchai, Mohd R. Shaharudin, Anchalee Hirunpat, Sittiporn Rodpangwan)** - This research looked into the impact of organizational driving forces on transportation methods during the COVID-19 crisis, as well as the long-term performance of Thailand's logistics service providers. The study used an Explanatory-sequential mixed-method design. The sample in Thailand includes 250 logistics service providers. The sample was chosen deliberately. Three logistics experts and seven top executives from logistics service companies participated in a focus group session. It was used to do confirmatory component analysis and path analysis on the collected data. During the COVID-19 crisis, organizational driving forces and transportation tactics impacted supply chain performance. The COVID-19 crisis indicated partial mediation in the presence of direct interference. The qualitative findings from the logistics industry scenarios matched the quantitative findings. All in all, the findings support the contingency theory. Suppliers of Thailand logistics services can use the findings to plan supply chain management activities, develop organizational strategy, and grow their firm.

3) Literature related to sub-topics

- **From rural life to transnational wife: agrarian transition, gender mobility, and intimate globalization in transnational marriages in northeast Thailand (Sirijit**

Sunanta & Leonora C. Angeles) - Globalization discourses are typically gender skewed, focusing on the impersonal domains of markets, politics, and technologies. The transnational marriage trend among women in northeastern Thailand (Isan) communities is examined in this study. The phua farang (foreign spouse) phenomena in Isan illustrates the intimate link between global political economy and personal and marital wishes, aspirations, and fantasies. The phua farang phenomena reveals classed and gendered techniques by which marginalized persons strive to transcend the limited prospects for upward social mobility afforded to these women.

- **Understanding Behavior and Needs of Halal Tourism in Andaman Gulf of Thailand: A Case of Asian Muslim (Piangpis Sriprasert)** - This study is both established and developing countries, the tourism industry is recognized for its vital role in economic development and employment generation. As a result, numerous techniques for increasing tourism competitiveness have been applied. Attract a new market niche, among other tourism industry tactics. Muslim tourists constitute a significant tourism niche market. Understanding Muslim tourist behavior and desires is so crucial for tourism enterprises developing, marketing, and selling things that match the special needs of this new market. As a result, this study focuses on Asian Muslim tourists in Thailand's Andaman Gulf. This is a practical sampling approach. Interviews with 280 Asian Muslim visitors from Thailand's Andaman Gulf elicit responses. The main reason for visiting Thailand's Andaman Gulf is to see and experience something new. There is a wealth of tourism information available on the internet. The sun and the water are popular travel themes. The majority of tourists go by car with their families. They were adamant about having Qibla stickers/direction towards Makkah city in hotel rooms, Halal signs in Halal restaurants, and Mosque accessibility. As a result, the findings of this study will assist policymakers and business managers in developing plans and initiatives to promote Halal tourism in Thailand's Andaman Gulf.

- **Land Use and Land Cover Scenarios for Optimum Water Yield and Sediment Retention Ecosystem Services in Klong U-Tapao Watershed, Songkhla, Thailand (by Jamroon Srichaichana , Yongyut Trisurat and Suwit Ongsomwang) (2019)** - Toxic floods and soil erosion are common occurrences in the Klong U-Tapao watershed of Songkhla province. As a result, identifying LULC scenarios is necessary for optimal water yield and sediment retention ecosystem services. Using Landsat data recognized using random forests classifiers, the CLUE-S model was utilized to estimate LULC change between 2010 and 2024. Using the ecosystem service change index, the InVEST and LULC scenarios for optimum water yield and sediment retention ecosystem services were eventually identified (ESCI). According to the study, the most rapidly expanding areas of LULC classes were rubber plantations and urban and built-up areas, while the most rapidly declining areas were evergreen forests and other land. Furthermore, the LULC prediction of three distinct scenarios could yield correct findings. Similarly, predicting water yield and sediment retention for three possible scenarios based on scenario definitions, climates, soil and terrain, and LULC factors could generate predicted findings. Finally, the LULC in Scenario II was chosen for optimum water yield and sediment retention. Finally, remote sensing technology, in conjunction with advanced classification algorithms and geospatial models, may be used to provide geographic data on water supply and sediment retention ecosystem services.

- **How Technology Affects Behavioral Intention (Case Study of Online Transportation in Indonesia and Thailand) (Jono M. Munandar & Ribka Cynthia F. Munthe) (2019)** - This study intends to assess the impact of technology readiness on online transportation users in Indonesia and Thailand. The research included data from a survey of 500 students in Indonesia and Thailand, evaluated using the Logit Biner technique and SPSS software. The results of this investigation suggest that H1 (optimism influences favorableness) and H3 (insecurity influences favorableness) are accepted hypotheses, whereas H2 and H4 are not. This study focuses on internet transportation in two countries in Southeast Asia, Indonesia and Thailand. The result can help South East Asian online transportation companies. Subject and sample size limitations

- An Integrative Decision Support System for Improving Tourism Logistics and Public Transportation in Thailand (Channarong Puchongkawarin & Kasin Ransikarbum) (2020)** - This study is about planning and developing tourism involves a logistical evaluation. However, research on tourism logistics and public transportation is limited. We propose a two-stage decision support system (DSS) to improve tourism logistics and public transportation. Initially, mixed methods research based on quantitative and qualitative analysis is used to examine factors impacting tourist satisfaction and destination choice. Based on the first stage data, transportation services and routes are assessed using TSP modeling to improve present services. Using a TSP with a short travel distance helps integrate decision planning. A final case study of existing tourism logistics and minibuses in Ubon Ratchathani, Thailand, validates the suggested tool. The findings of this study suggest that the proposed approach can be used to improve the present system's quality and routes.

Data & Research Methods

Data

My findings from the BOT were included in this report, as well as the keywords that I used from Google Trends, which included the terms “บุฟเฟต์”, “ลือคดาวน์” and “โดยสาร”. So in the last piece, I'll reveal the results and engage in some conversation regarding the topic of how the services index signals the state of the Thai economy.

| DATA | SOURCE OF DATA | UNIT |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Services Index (Seasonally Adjusted) | BOT | BAHT MILLION |

| | | |
|---|-----|--------------|
| Thailand GDP | BOT | BAHT MILLION |
| Thailand's international tourism receipts | IMF | USD MILLION |

Methodology

According to the data & the methods that I used in this research, firstly, I used the keywords that related to the service index (hotels and restaurants and sales of passenger transportation) from google trend, the first word is “บุฟเฟต์”. The reason that I selected this word because Buffet or in Thai “บุฟเฟ” relates to the service sector as this kind of business will provide the convenience to the customers who come to the restaurant, the next keyword is “ลี้ดคาวน”, the thing that make me select this word is pandemic period, in the present, we face the COVID-19 which affect to many industry & sectors because people have to work from home and have social distancing, so this lead to Lockdown policy that Thai government created and ordered to Thai citizens to do as the regulation, the last one is “โดยสาร”, this keyword relate to the services index as everyone knows that the transportation is a kind of service sector, everyone use the public transportation, for example, bus, bts, mrt, boat, or any vehicles that provide the services for the customer to use. I used those 3 keywords and put the data in the excels, so I generated the data set to find the average, the standard deviation of each variable. I calculated the data and converted it into the normalized data in the excel, then I ran the data analyse function in the excel to get the regression statistic and gain the outputs .

Result analysis and discussion

According to the findings of the research and the regression results, the key variables that are significant are “บุฟเฟต์”, “ลี้ดคาวน” and “โดยสาร” ; the t-stat criteria is greater than or equal to 1.6; the t-stat value of the first word is 7.9552; the following words are -3.0192 and 9.75432, respectively; the t-stat value of the following words is -3.0192 and 9.75432. Additionally, the value of R-square must be greater than 65 percent, which is represented by the letters “”, “” and “” corresponding to 0.64493, 0.702295, and 0.6547822, respectively, in the formula. Thus, three keywords are associated with the service index and are more correctly associated with the service index First and foremost, buffet or, is a term that refers to the service industry and is pretty true because people nowadays prefer eating with their friends or at a party, and many restaurants provide a buffet category for their clients to

choose from. Also, during the pandemic period, this word was closely associated with the service index because many businesses were closed as a result of the COVID-19 infection, which prevented people from going to work. As a result, many businesses were unable to continue operating, and some went bankrupt or disappeared from the market. It is necessary for the service index to include the term "transportation" in its definition since the service index is constituted of VAT on hotels and restaurants, as well as sales of passenger transportation, with passenger transportation being the most direct link to the term "transportation." However, there are many words that do not meet the criteria, which is my limitation in this research. For example, the value of R-square and T-stat for the word are 0.006 percent and 0.231238 percent, respectively, which I can interpret from the data as a very low value of R-square and no correlation to the service index at all, even though it is, which is a pub, cafe, or any other entertainment places, respectively. Finally, the information that I have got is extremely valuable and beneficial to others who are interested in the topic of the service index, and it can be used to notify the Thai economy that the average revenue of the service index in Thailand is 147 million bahts. This may demonstrate how a possible administration in Thailand might develop and delegate the necessary labor in order to release the capabilities of their team to achieve good in the country's overall interest.

Conclusion and policy recommendation

In conclusion, This research is quite beneficial for everyone who is interested in the services index in Thailand because I provided the data, methodology, and also the other research that is quite related to this one. About the 3 words, the buffet is the one that I like because many individuals prefer to eat with their friends or at parties rather than alone, many restaurants now provide a buffet category for customers to select from. Because so many businesses were forced to close due to the outbreak, this term became synonymous with the service sector during the outbreak. Sales of passenger transportation, which is a direct link to "transportation," make up the service index. VAT on hotels and restaurants is also included.

According to the Thai service industry, Thailand's international tourism receipts totaled \$23,407 million in 2010. 4.9 percent of Thailand's GDP came from this sector in 2009. (439,720 million baht). Due to rising food and labor costs, food service organizations in the United States are particularly worried about procurement. A future Thai administration might learn from this example to develop and delegate the essential work to unleash the team's full potential.

For the policy recommendation, the first policy is Subsidy policy which the government have to intervene in this section, the second one is R&D or research & development about the improving the efficient of google trend usage which will make the government able to accurately indicate the personal demand in each period indeed,

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Appendix

Regression Statistic of โดเมน

| <i>Regression Statistics</i> | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Multiple R | 0.73673761 | | | | | | | | |
| R Square | 0.6547823 | | | | | | | | |
| Adjusted R S | 0.53706708 | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Err | 0.95160202 | | | | | | | | |
| Observations | 82 | | | | | | | | |
| ANOVA | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>df</i> | <i>SS</i> | <i>MS</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Significance F</i> | | | | |
| Regression | 1 | 86.0009676 | 86.0009676 | 94.9713537 | 3.0359E-15 | | | | |
| Residual | 80 | 72.4437121 | 0.9055464 | | | | | | |
| Total | 81 | 158.44468 | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Coefficients</i> | <i>Standard Error</i> | <i>t Stat</i> | <i>P-value</i> | <i>Lower 95%</i> | <i>Upper 95%</i> | <i>Lower 95.0%</i> | <i>Upper 95.0%</i> | |
| Intercept | -0.056359 | 0.10517127 | -0.5358782 | 0.59352957 | -0.2656565 | 0.15293851 | -0.2656565 | 0.15293851 | |
| | -0.8748917 | 0.92533173 | 0.09495135 | 9.74532471 | 3.0359E-15 | 0.73637252 | 1.11429093 | 0.73637252 | 1.11429093 |

Regression Statistic of ๓๗๗๗

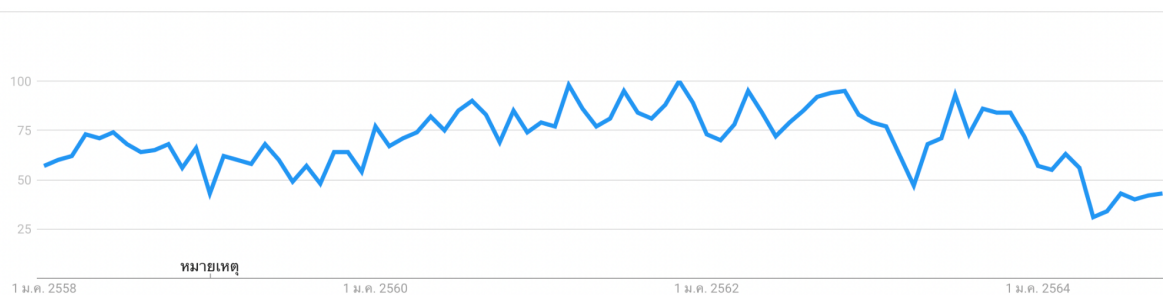
| Regression Statistics | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Multiple R | 0.66553274 | | | | | | | |
| R Square | 0.64493383 | | | | | | | |
| Adjusted R S | 0.43588235 | | | | | | | |
| Standard Err | 0.75190179 | | | | | | | |
| Observations | 81 | | | | | | | |
| ANOVA | | | | | | | | |
| | df | SS | MS | F | Significance F | | | |
| Regression | 1 | 35.5125115 | 35.5125115 | 62.8143904 | 1.21729E-11 | | | |
| Residual | 79 | 44.6631479 | 0.5653563 | | | | | |
| Total | 80 | 80.1756594 | | | | | | |
| | Coefficients | Standard Error | t Stat | P-value | Lower 95% | Upper 95% | Lower 95.0% | Upper 95.0% |
| Intercept | 0.00277767 | 0.08355131 | 0.03324504 | 0.97356304 | -0.163527049 | 0.16908238 | -0.163527 | 0.16908238 |
| -1.0164061 | 0.66645395 | 0.08408927 | 7.925553 | 1.2173E-11 | 0.499078452 | 0.83382946 | 0.49907845 | 0.83382946 |

Regression Statistic of ล็อคดาวน

| Regression Statistics | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Multiple R | 0.31983616 | | | | | | | |
| R Square | 0.70229517 | | | | | | | |
| Adjusted R S | 0.09107386 | | | | | | | |
| Standard Err | 1.33340051 | | | | | | | |
| Observations | 82 | | | | | | | |
| ANOVA | | | | | | | | |
| | df | SS | MS | F | Significance F | | | |
| Regression | 1 | 16.2081257 | 16.2081257 | 9.11615208 | 0.0033991 | | | |
| Residual | 80 | 142.236554 | 1.77795693 | | | | | |
| Total | 81 | 158.44468 | | | | | | |
| | Coefficients | Standard Error | t Stat | P-value | Lower 95% | Upper 95% | Lower 95.0% | Upper 95.0% |
| Intercept | -0.0974134 | 0.14724945 | -0.6615538 | 0.51015819 | -0.3904492 | 0.19562231 | -0.3904492 | 0.19562231 |
| -0.340686 | -0.4473257 | 0.14815561 | -3.0192966 | 0.0033991 | -0.7421648 | -0.1524867 | -0.7421648 | -0.1524867 |

Google trend

โดยสาร



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