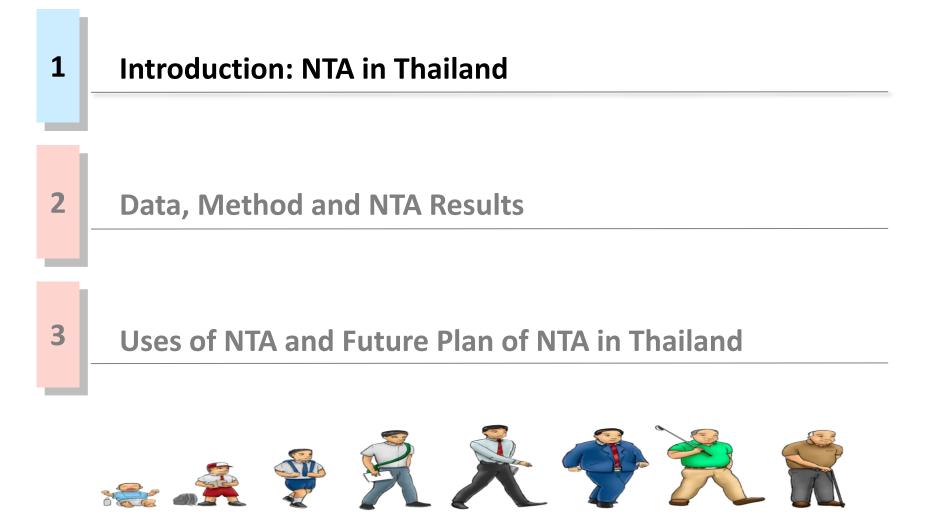
## Thailand Market Market

**EXPERIENCE AND RESULTS** 

The Third APA Conference Berjaya Times Square Hotel, Kuala Lumpur



### **NTA in Thailand**

NTA Regional Project supported by UNFPA and IDRC NTA for 06 & 09 by <u>TDRI</u> •Assoc. Prof. Mattana Pananiramai

Assist. Prof. Nongnuch Soonthornchavakarn

NESDB compiled NTA 2011 with supports from UNFPA

2013

### 2002-03

### 2007-11

2006

NTA of Thailand was compiled for the first time by •Assoc. Prof. Mattana Pananiramai •Dr. Amonthep Chawala •Mr. Santichai In-orn

### 2012

Sub-committee on Implementation of Population Policy and Plan agreed that NTA should be complied <u>continuously &</u> sustainably

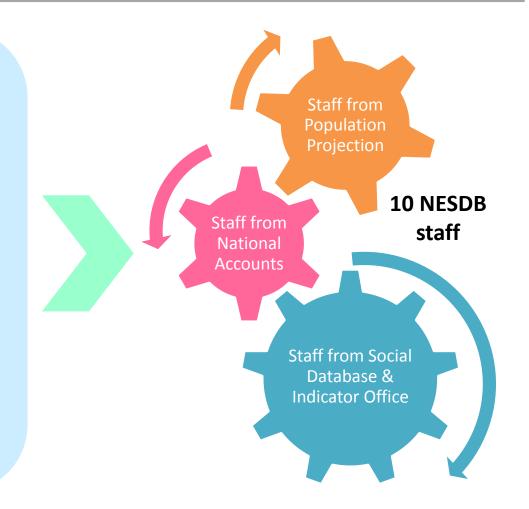
<u>Problems</u> – NTA requires substantial data from household surveys, NI and population projection, so as knowledge about these data

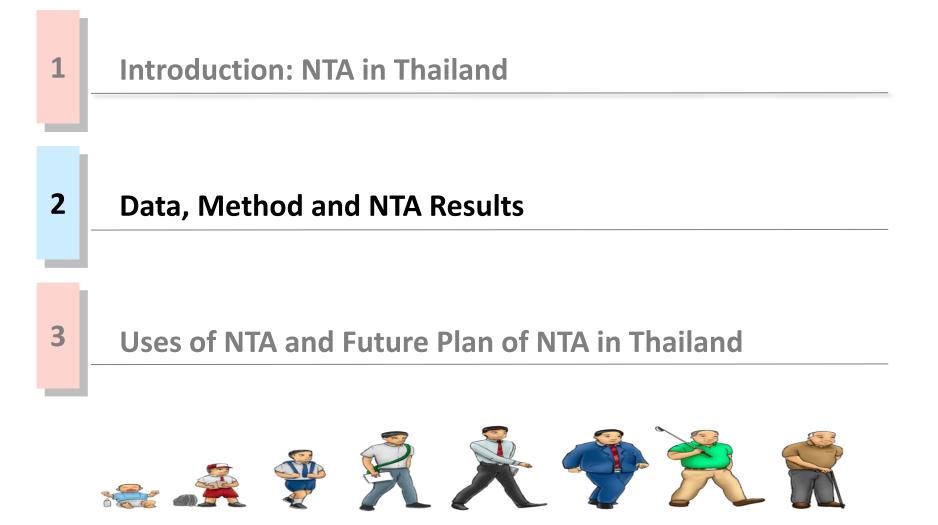
- High turnover of researchers, which caused inconsistencies between series

### **NTA Thailand under NESDB**

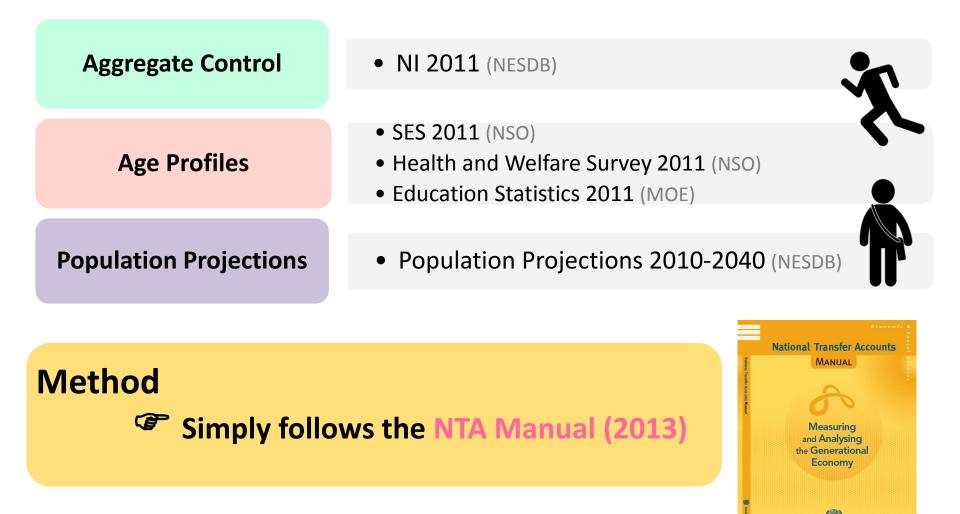
### NESDB

- National development planning agency—main user of NTA for policy advocacy, formulation and evaluation
- Official compiler of national income and population projection data



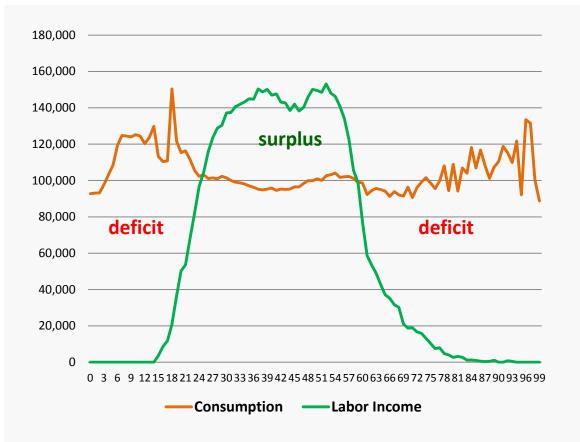


### Data & Method



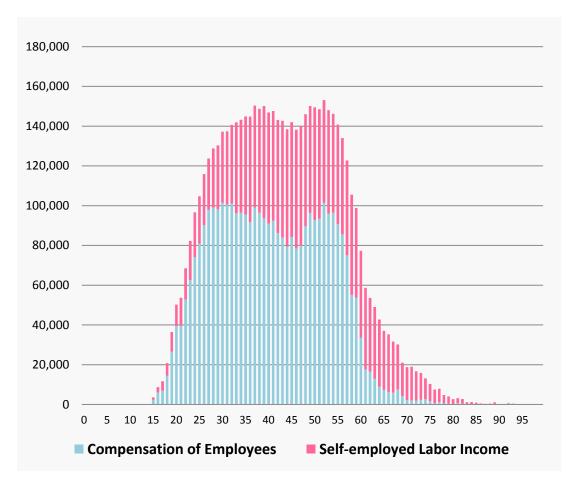
### **Results: Life Cycle Deficit**

### Consumption and Labour Income, per capita value (THB)



- Thai population had an income surplus during the ages of 25-59.
- The rest age groups (0-24 and 60+), on the other hand, had consumption expenditure higher than their labor income and incurred a deficit.

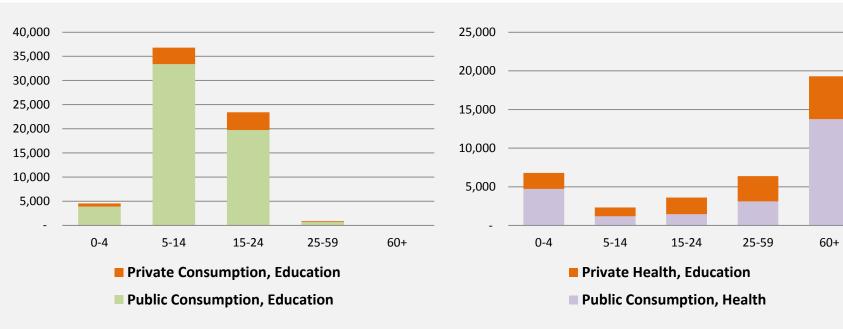
### **Annual Per-capita Labour Income (THB)**



- Labor income was highest at age 52, with average income of THB 101,523 per person per year.
- Then, the labor income gradually declined until reaching zero the age of 94
- On average, compensation of employees accounted for larger share of labor income when population was in early working ages.
- However, self-employed labor income has increasingly become the main source of labor income when population got older.

### **Results: Public-Private Consumption**

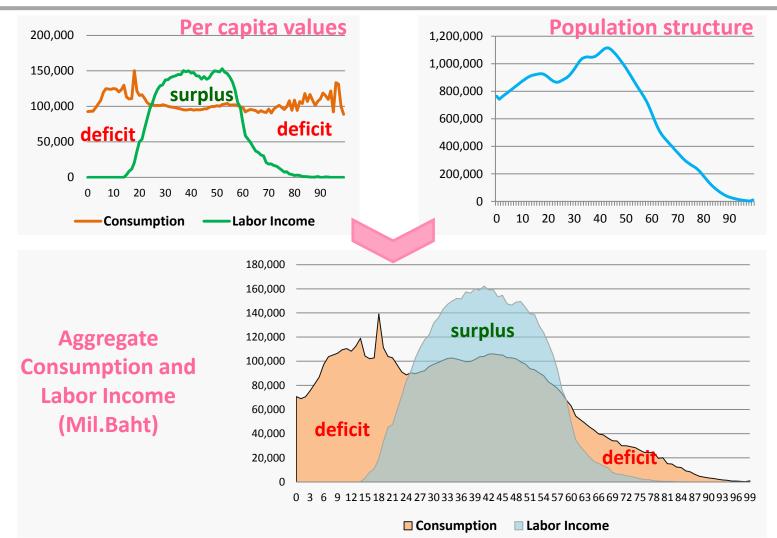
### **Annual Per-capita Education Expenditure (THB)**

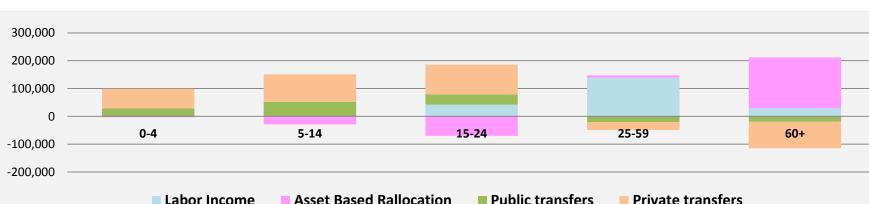


Annual Per-capita Health Expenditure (THB)

Education in Thailand was mainly financed by public sector, particularly the compulsory education. For health expenditure, private sector played more role.

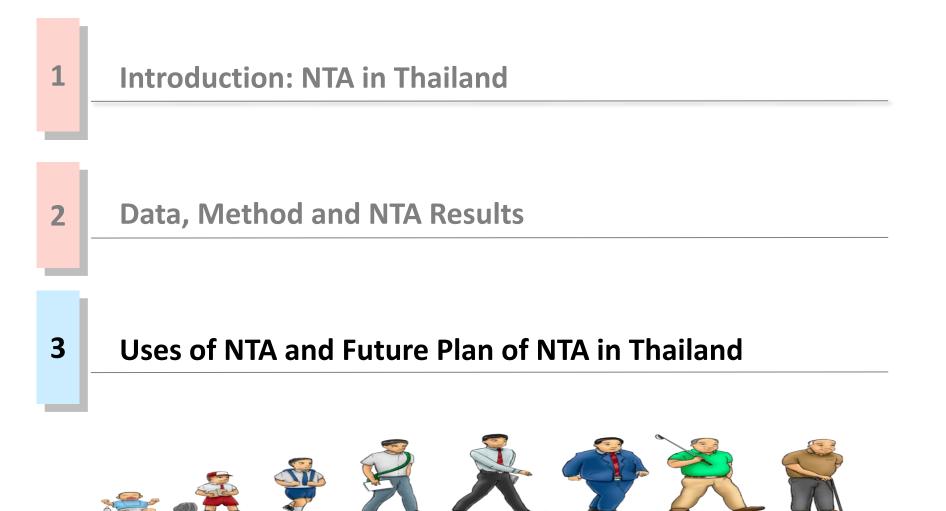
### **Results: Aggregate Consumption and Labour Income**





### Percentage shares of each income sources to finance consumption

- Children's consumption (0-4) were mostly financed by private transfers.
- Income sources used to finance Teenager's consumption (15-24) were mixed. Yet, private transfer remained a dominant income source.
- Unsurprisingly, labor's consumption (25-59) was all financed by labor income. The surplus was used to reallocate to the other age groups.
- For the elderly group, 60% of consumption expense was mainly financed by asset based reallocation, and around 10% by labor income.
- It should be noted that elderly group also generated surplus to support other age groups. This is because the
  pension received was higher than their consumption.



## Policy advocacy

**Policy formulation** 

Policy evaluation

### **Uses of NTA in Thai Policy Formulation**

- NTA provides empirical evidence on the pattern of income and consumption of Thai people across ages as well as on how currently-implemented policies support the consumption of population. NTA results for Thailand has been presented as part of the current situation of Thailand in the NESDB's annual conference in 2014 "Human Development for the Future of Thailand"
- Results of NTA and the simulation on how changes in population structure would affect patterns of income and consumption in the future were incorporated in the drafting of Population Plan during the Twelfth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021)
- Public and private consumption for children in early ages has been used as empirical support for government's decision whether to implement the Child Support Grant

### **Applications**

### LCD projection for the year 2040



- Here, we assume that per capita income and consumption for all ages remain the same in 2040 as in 2011.
- In 2040, aggregate consumption of the population in older ages considerably increases while consumption of children and working ages decline compared to 2011. Aggregate labor income will also be lower.
- Overall life-cycle deficit to increase from 1.3 trillion Baht in 2011 to a deficit of 1.8 trillion Baht in 2040.

### **Thailand's Next Steps**

### More in-depth analysis of NTA

- Disaggregation of NTA by income group, region and gender
- Analyses on support ratio and demographic dividends in Thailand
- Include NTA at provincial level to the Thailand's MDGs Report 2015

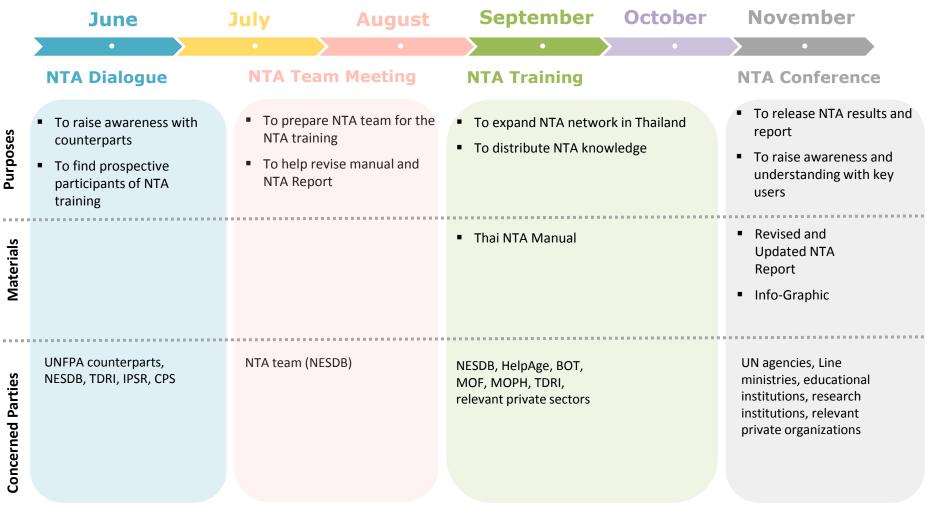
### Building NTA network in Thailand

- On June 17, 2015 NESDB and UNFPA-Thailand held an NTA Dialogue in Bangkok in order to raise awareness with counterparts and build NTA network in Thailand. The dialogue targeted academic/research institutions and particularly relevant government planning agencies.
- Plan to invite interested institutions/agencies to attend NTA training, which will allow them to gain more knowledge of NTA.

### Promote public awareness of NTA

- Plan to hold an NTA Conference to raise awareness of NTA for public at large
- Simplify NTA to promote public understanding e.g. info-graphic presentation

### Activities in 2015



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# Thank you

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