



# **Regional Meeting on NTA**

## **NTA in Thailand**

By

Mathana Phananimamai

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# The first NTA project in Thailand

- Started in 2006 under the project “Asia’s Dependency Transition”
- The project covered China, India, Philippines and Thailand
- Grants from UNFPA through Nihon University, Population Research Institute (NUPRI)
- Implementing agency : Economics Department, Thammasat University
- Researchers:
  - Mathana Phananimai
  - Amornthep Chawla
  - Suntichai Inthornon



# Output from the 1<sup>st</sup> NTA project

- Progress had been slow at the beginning
- Some outputs for Thailand
  - Address the issue of supporting system, the relative importance of private vs. public transfers, how private and public allocate their resource between children and the elderly, health and education etc.
  - How changes in the age structure might affect the supporting system ?
  - Incorporation of time transfer into NTA



## Some findings from incorporated time into NTA

- Over a woman's lifetime the average net value of time she provided to others was about 467,038 Baht in 2004;
- Full cost (net of a child's own labor income) of raising the child from birth until age 24, was about 1.156 million Baht in 2004, of which 75% were private cost.
- About 98% of the private cost was in the form of intra-household transfers, of which 76% was cash transfers and 24% was time transfers.



# The second NTA project in Thailand

- Project name: “Intergenerational Transfers, Population Aging and Social Protection in Asia”
- Covering China, India, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam
- Grants from the IDRC through NUPRI
- Additional grants from UNFPA
- Implementing agency: Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)
- Researchers:
  - Mathana Phananimamai
  - Nongnuch Chawanakul



## Some outputs from the 2<sup>nd</sup> NTA project

- Study of change in the supporting system in Thailand (using 2004 and 2009 Socio-economic survey)
- Study of NTA by sub-population
  - Urban vs. rural residents
  - Male vs. female



## Some findings

- There exists disparity in consumption and labor income between urban and rural residents; disparity is highest among the elderly.
- Public consumption does help to reduce the educational consumption disparity between children and youth, in urban and rural areas.
- Public consumption also helps in reducing health consumption disparity between urban and rural dwellers, but not by as much as in educational consumption.



## Some findings (cont.)

- Family support for the elderly is no longer the major source of their income.
- The elderly in both rural and urban areas seem to rely more on asset income and own labor income.





# Some problems encounter

- Data problems
  - NTA estimation requires substantial data from household income and expenditure survey, NI and population projection
  - Reliability and consistency overtime are important
  - Aggregate control from NI is not available for sub-population



# Some problems encounter

- Personnel problems
  - High turnover rate of researcher in this area
  - Choosing the right institution to implement the project is very important.



Thank you