

The Policy Applications of NTA in Thailand

NTA Team

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board Regional Meeting on National Transfer Accounts in Asia, 3 Dec. 2015

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Thai NTA: Background and Results

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Uses of NTA in Thailand

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Lesson Learned and Future Plan of NTA in Thailand















Background of NTA in Thailand

NTA Regional Project supported by UNFPA and IDRC

2002-03

NTA for 06 & 09 by <u>TDRI</u>

- •Assoc. Prof. Mattana Pananiramai
- •Assist. Prof. Nongnuch Soonthornchavakarn

2007-11

NESDB compiled NTA 2011 with supports from UNFPA

2013

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 continuously & 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

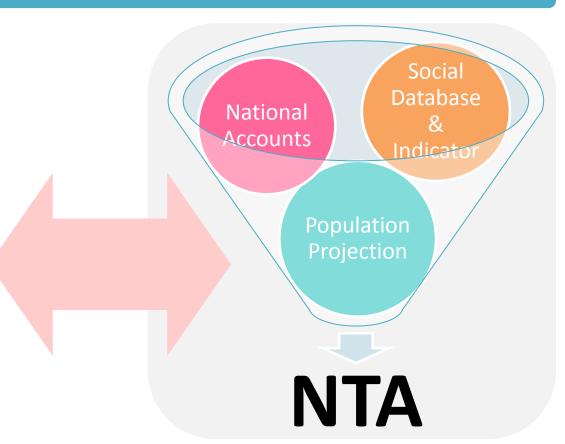
NTA Thailand under NESDB

NESDB

Formulating a 5-year economic and social development plan

Giving policy recommendations and advice to the cabinet

Monitoring and evaluating National Plans and other related policies



Data & Method

Aggregate Control

NI 2013 (NESDB)



Age Profiles

- SES 2013 (NSO)
- Health and Welfare Survey 2013 (NSO)
- Education Statistics 2013 (MOE)



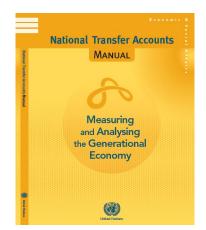
Population

Population Projections 2010-2040 (NESDB)

Method

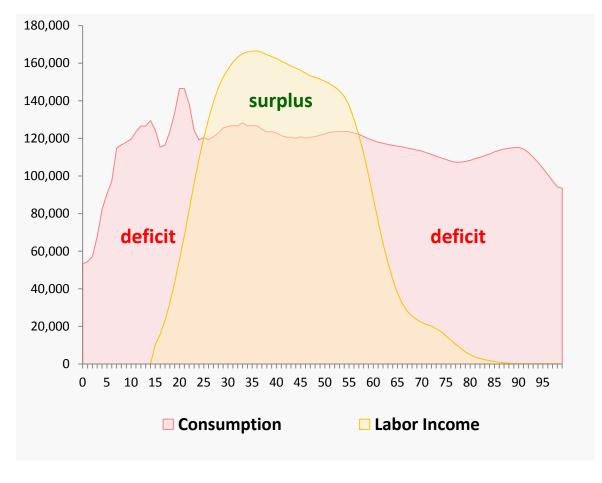


Simply follows the NTA Manual (2013)



Results: Life Cycle Deficit

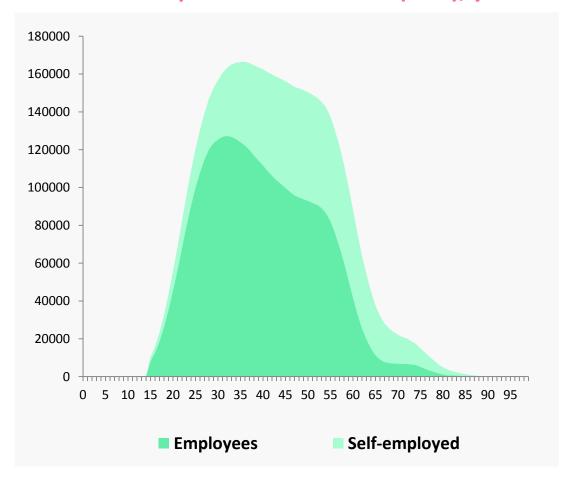
Consumption and Labour Income, per capita value (THB), year 2013



- ■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.

Labour Income

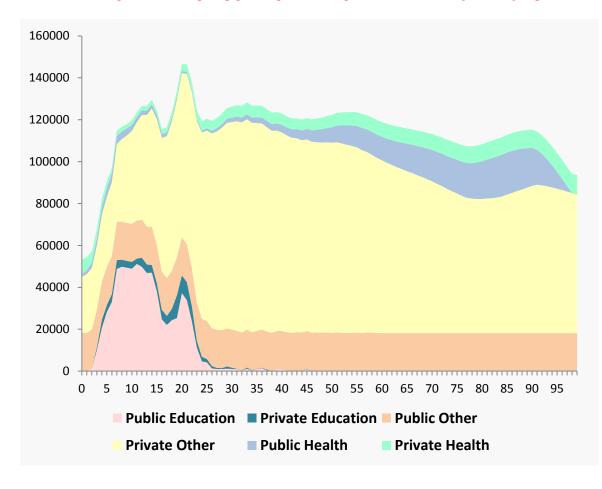
Annual Per-capita Labour Income (THB), year 2013



- Labor income is highest at age 35, with average income of THB 166,401 per person per year.
- Then, the labor income gradually decline until reaching zero at the age of 90
- Compensation of employees accounts for larger share of labor income when population is in early working ages.
- However, self-employed labor income has increasingly become the main source of labor income when population gets older.

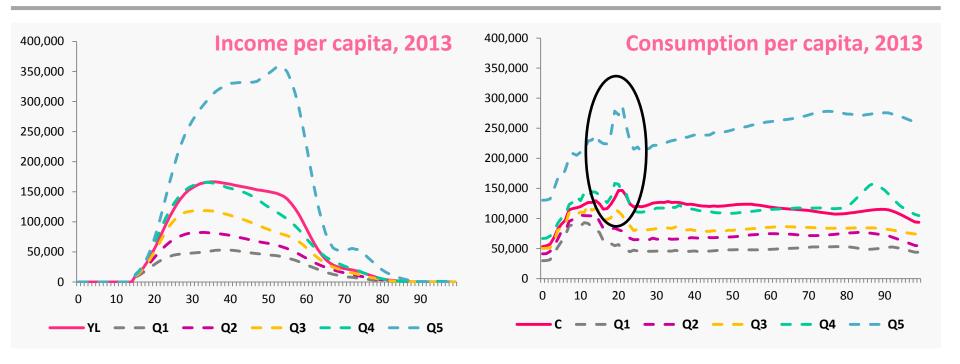
Consumption

Consumption by type, per capita value (THB), year 2013



- Most of the consumption expenses are paid by private sectors.
- Public consumption is large on education for children and health services for elderly.
- Similarly, out of pocket education expense is made during childhood and out of pocket health care expense increases after retirement.

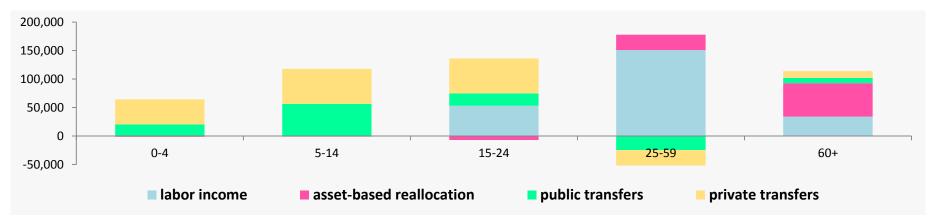
NTA by Income Quintiles



- Large income difference in Thailand, particularly between the richest income group (Q5) and the rest (Q1-Q4)
- On consumption, similar degree of difference across income groups. Figure also suggests that only those in the top 3 income groups can afford to go to universities. This implies that there's still inequality in access to tertiary education in Thailand.

Sources for Consumption

Shares of each income sources to finance consumption, 2013



- Children's consumption (0-14) is financed entirely by transfers, particularly private transfers.
- Income sources used to finance teenager's consumption (15-24) are mixed. Yet, private transfer remains a dominant income source.
- Unsurprisingly, working-age's consumption (25-59) is mainly financed by labor income. The surplus is reallocated to the other age groups.
- For the elderly group, 50% of consumption expense is mainly financed by asset based reallocation, and around 30% by labor income.

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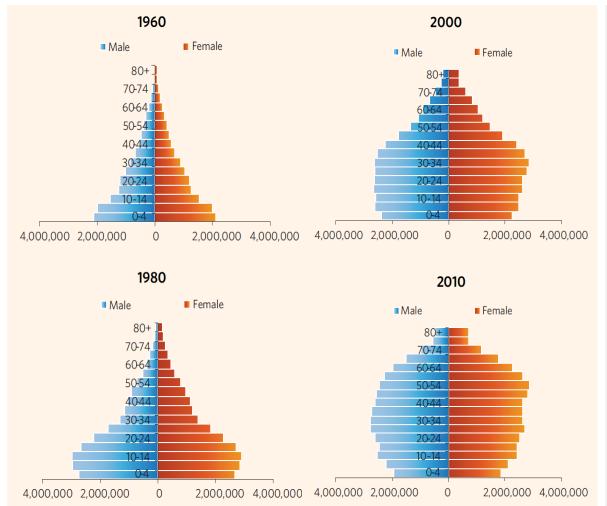


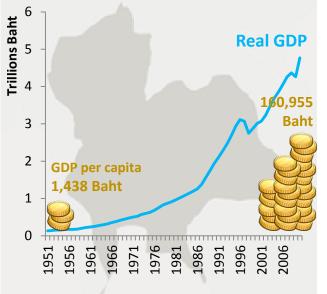






Demographic Situation in Thailand – the Recent Past

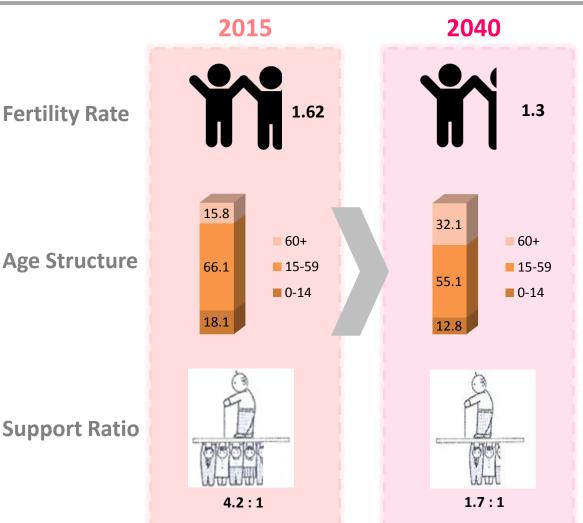




Sharp changes in age structure with large workingage population from mid-1980s has caused the Thai economy to grow rapidly.

Demographic Situation in Thailand – the Near Future

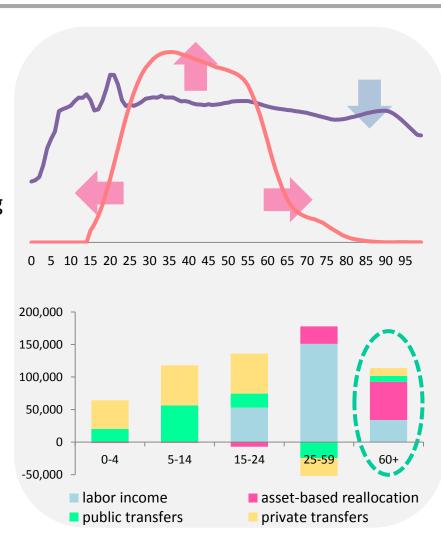
Fertility Rate



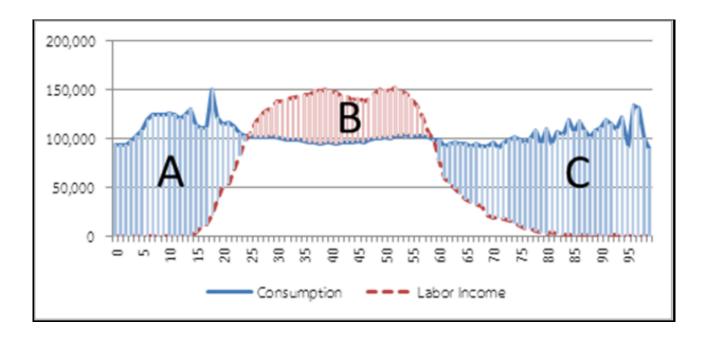


Policy Advocacy: How can we prepare for rapid ageing process?

- Increase the surplus of working age group to support the higher deficit from an increasing size of dependent elderly.
 - Increase labour productivity.
 - Increase labour participation by encouraging elderly to work longer and promoting youth employment.
- Promote healthy behaviours to lessen health care cost especially from dependent elderly.
- Ensure income security after retirement.



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"

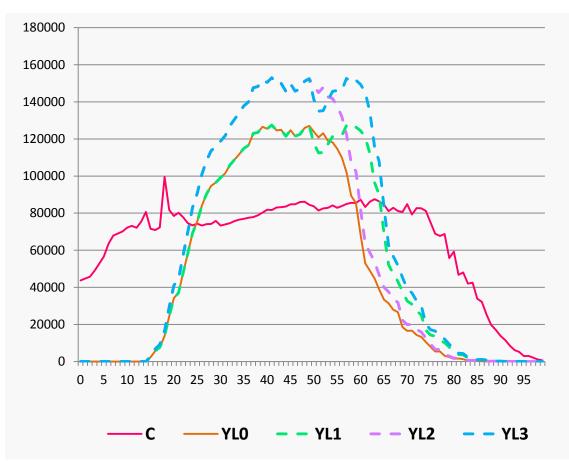


 Results of NTA and the simulation on how changes in population structure would affect patterns of income and consumption in the future were incorporated in the drafting of Population Plan during the Twelfth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021)

LCD projection for the year 2040



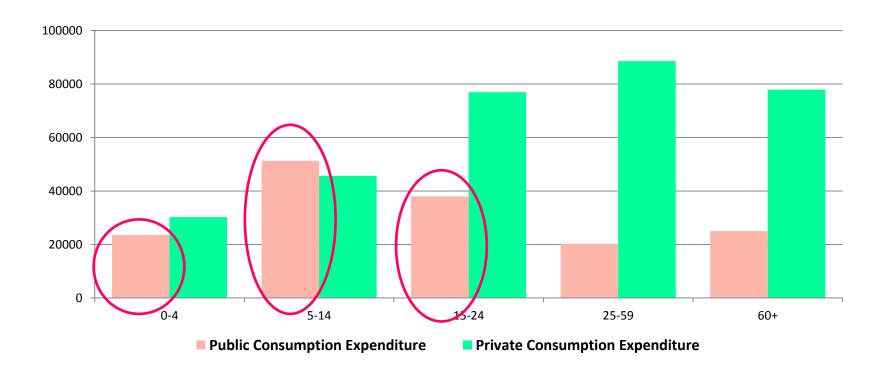
Aggregate Labour Income & Consumption (Mil. Baht)



Both extending retirement age and increasing productivity will likely help raise aggregate labour income of the Thailand.

- YL0 = base case
- YL1 = raise retirement age
- YL2 = productivity increases3% per annum
- YL3 = raise retirement age with 3% per annum productivity increase

 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



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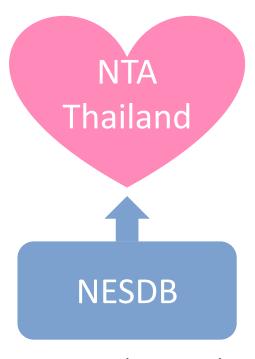




Success Factors of the Thai NTA

Experts

- In-depth knowledge of NTA and population issues
- Dr.Sarawut,Dr.Mattana,Dr.Amonthep



UNFPA-Thailand UNFPA-APRO

- Knowledge- and skill enhancement
- Financial supports for NTA activities

data, staff, current compilation, policy-applications

Thailand's Next Steps

- More in-depth analysis of NTA
- More policy applications

Public expenditure for children were mainly on compulsory level

After age 24, education consumption dropped markedly

Public expenditure was lowest for working ages

Elderly financed most of their consumption from asset income



Start investing on early childhood

Promote life-long learning

Invest more on productivity

Consider establishing old-age security system

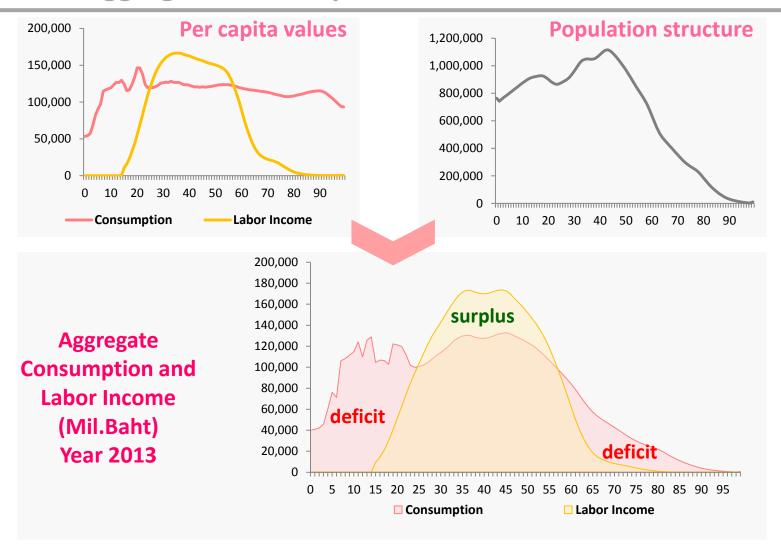
- Building NTA network in Thailand
- Promote public awareness of NTA





www.nesdb.go.th

Results: Aggregate Consumption and Labour Income



Activities in 2015-2016

	Jun	Jul Au	ıg – Nov	Dec 2016
	NTA Dialogue	NTA Team Meeting	NTA Conference	NTA Training
Purposes	 To raise awareness with counterparts To find prospective participants of NTA training 	 To prepare NTA team for the NTA training To help revise manual and NTA Report 	 To release NTA results a report To raise awareness and understanding with key users 	 To expand NTA network in Thailand To distribute NTA knowledge
Materials			Revised and Updated NTA ReportInfo-Graphic	■ Thai NTA Manual
Concerned Parties	UNFPA counterparts, NESDB, TDRI, IPSR, CPS	NTA team (NESDB)	UN agencies, Line ministries, educational institutions, research institutions, relevant private organizations	NESDB, HelpAge, BOT, MOF, MOPH, TDRI, relevant private sectors