

National Transfer Accounts

(Training Ver.)

By: Participants from LAO PDR

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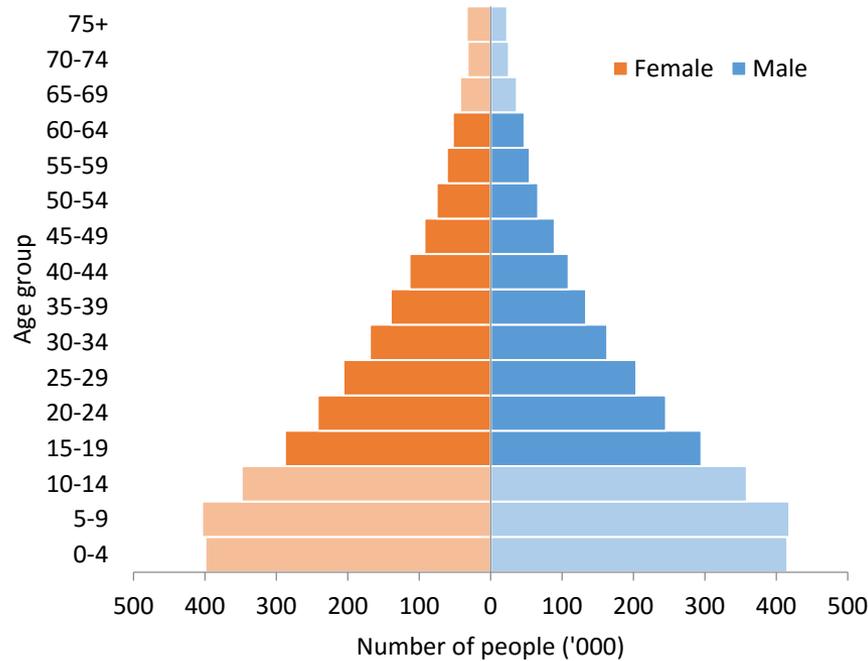
Lao PDR

Demography performance

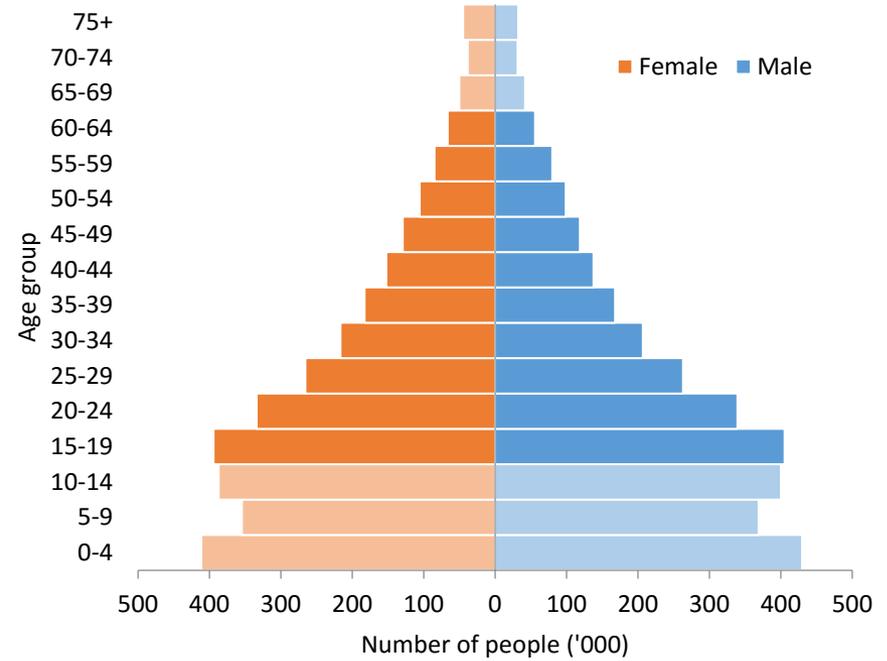
Population Change

In Last decade, the proportion of population in working age group increase significantly. Consequently, Laos begin to gain benefit from Labor force increasing, Population growth stays nearly 1.7% in average. GDP grows approximately at 7.4% per year.

Population Pyramid 2000

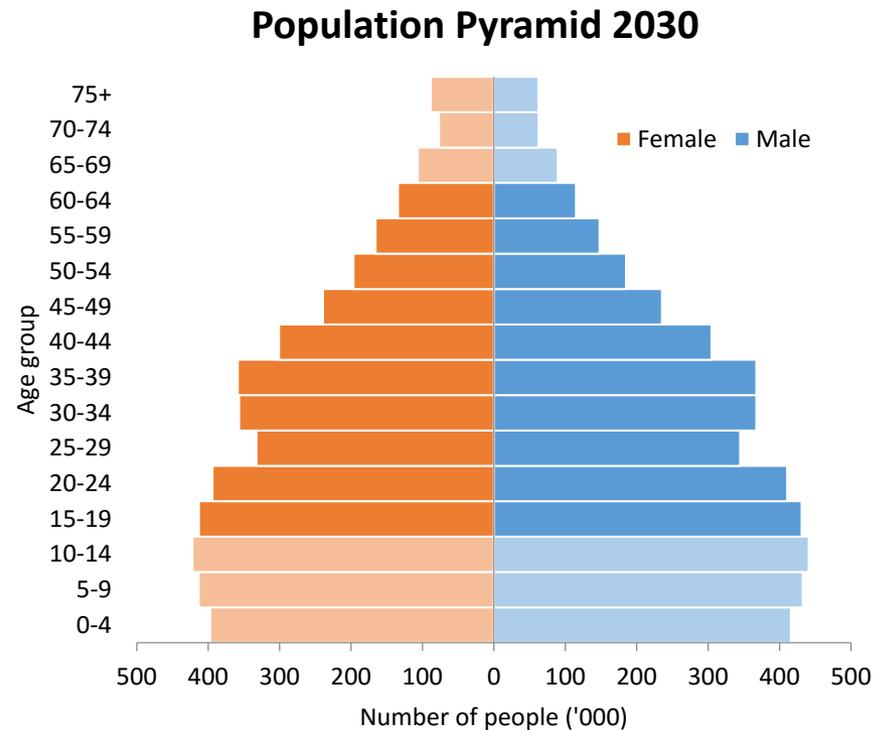
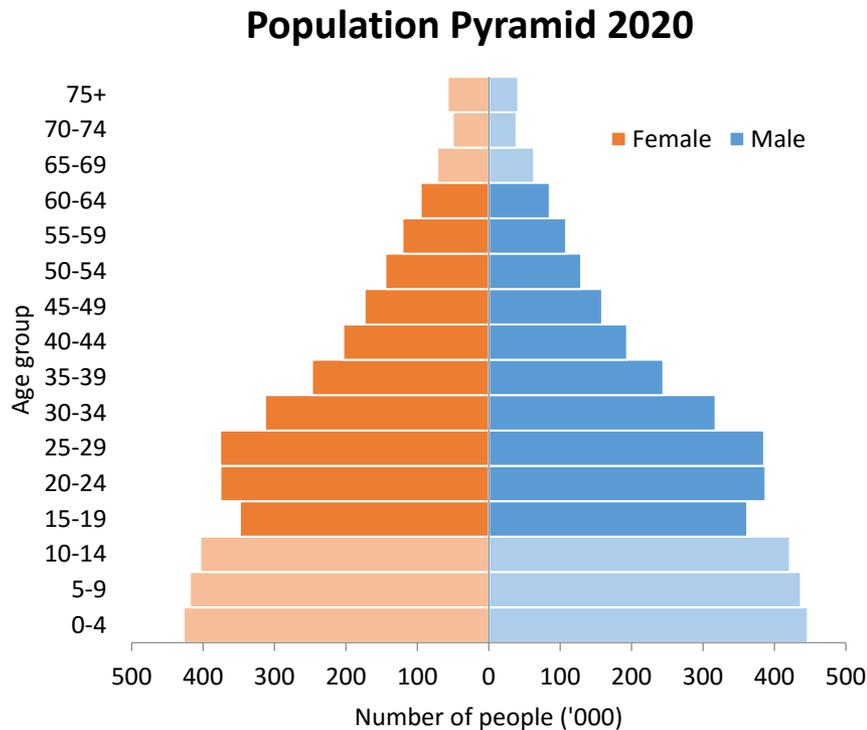


Population Pyramid 2010



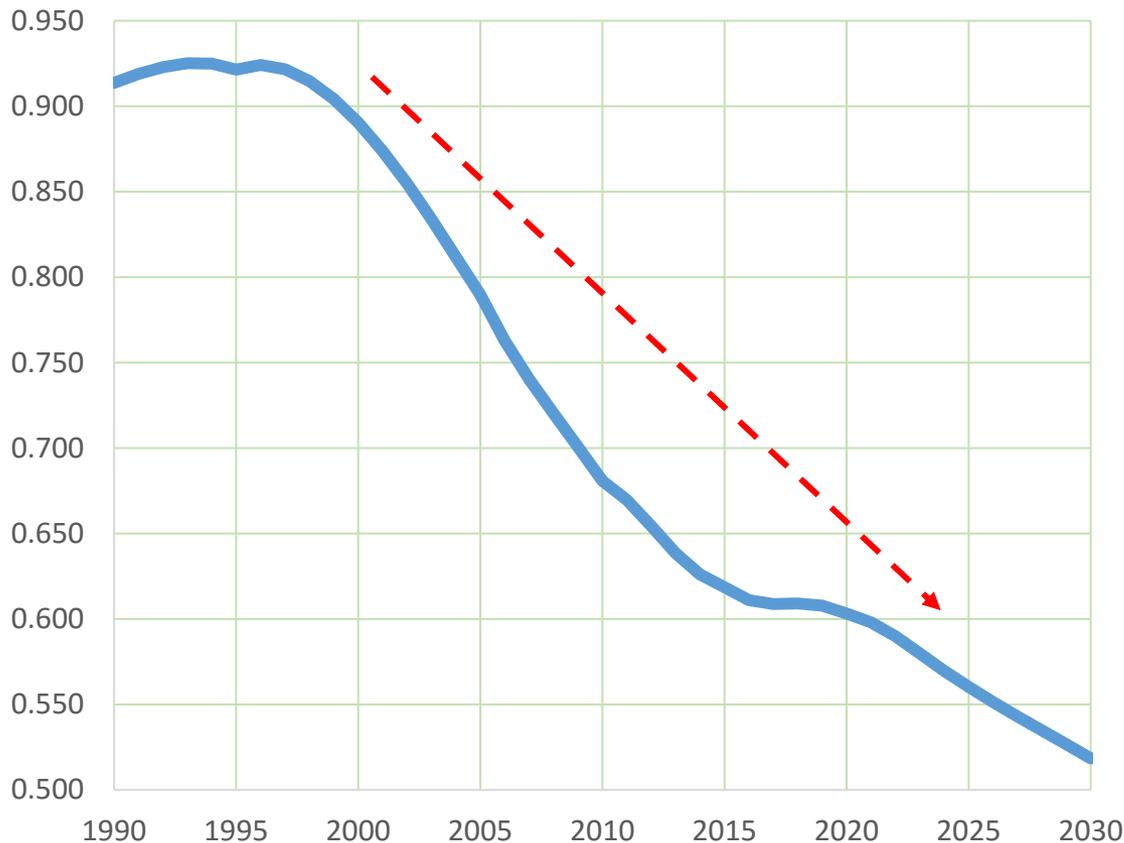
Population Change (Cont.)

Look forward next decade, Laos continually benefit because the major proportion of population being in working age group, Population growth is projected at 1.8% and 1.4% of 2010-2020 and 2020-2030 respectively in average. Economic is planed to grow above 7.5% per year.



Dependency Ratio

The graph illustrates that dependency ratio decrease slightly form 1995 to 2030. It means is the pressure on productive population going to go down .



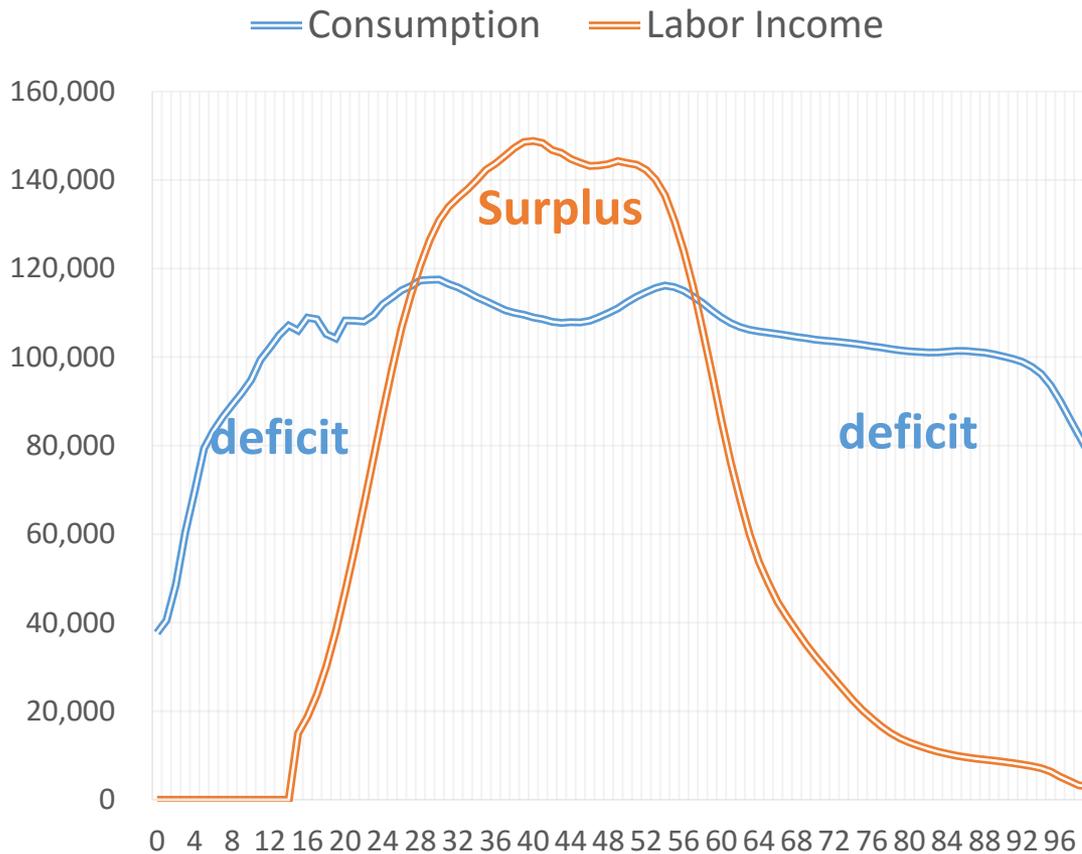
A high dependency ratio can cause serious problems for a country if a large proportion of a government's expenditure is on health, social security & education, which are most used by the youngest and the oldest in a population. The fewer people of working age, the fewer the people who can support schools, retirement pensions, disability pensions and other assistances to the youngest and oldest members of a population, often considered the most vulnerable members of society.

Thailand

National Transfer Accounts

Life Cycle Deficit

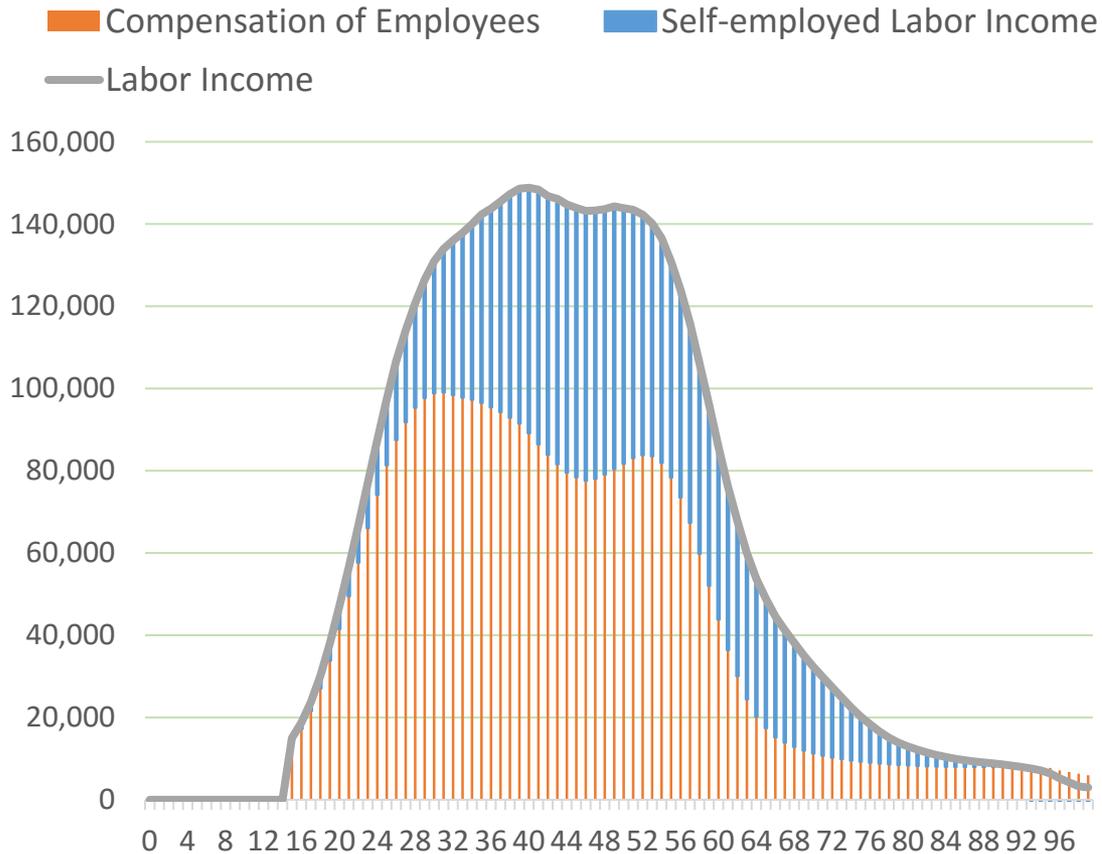
Consumption and Labour Income, per capita value (THB)



- Thai population had an income surplus during the ages of 27-57.
- The rest age groups (0-26 and 58+), on the other hand, had consumption expenditure higher than their labor income and incurred a deficit.

Labor Income

Annual Per-capita Labor Income(THB)

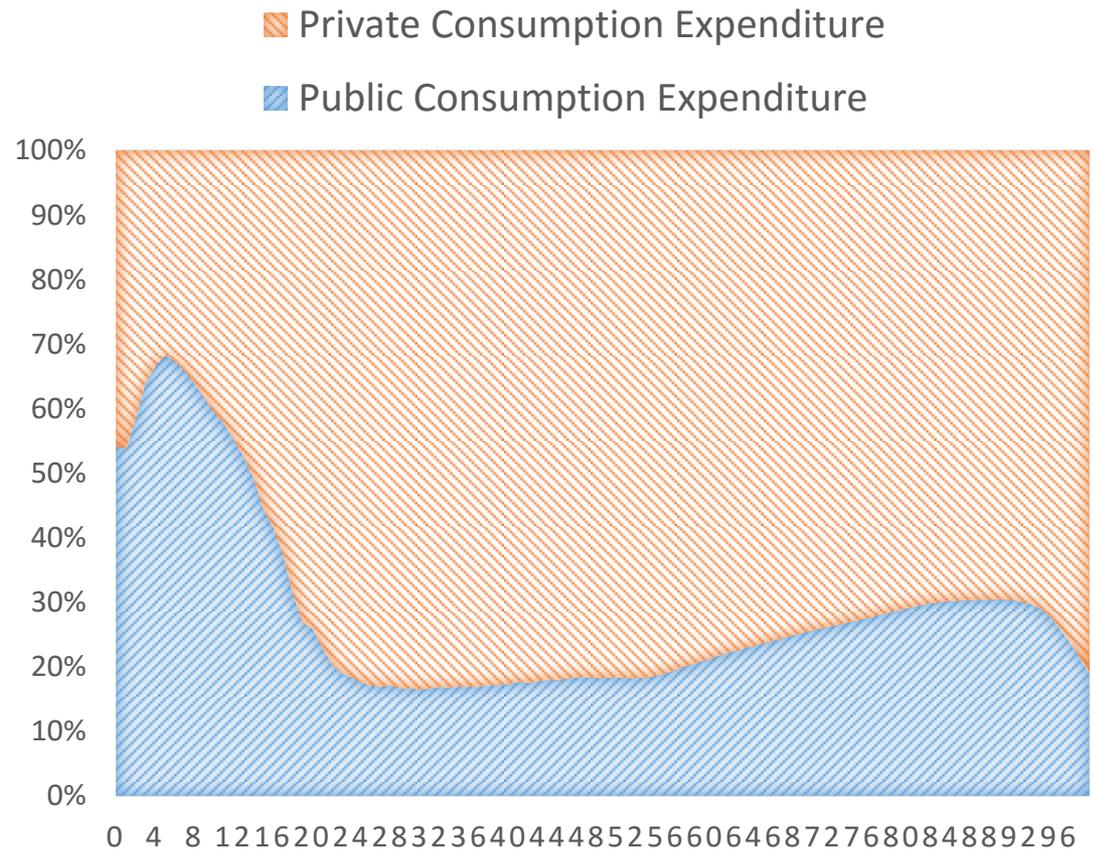


- Labor income was highest at age 40, with average income of THB 148,822 per person per year.
- Then, the labor income gradually declined until reaching minimum income (2,977) in the age of 99
- On average, compensation of employees accounted for larger share of labor income when population was in early working ages.
- However, self-employed labor income has increasingly become the main source of labor income when population got older until the age of 77
- After 78 years old, the compensation become significant contribution to Labor Income.

Public-Private Consumption

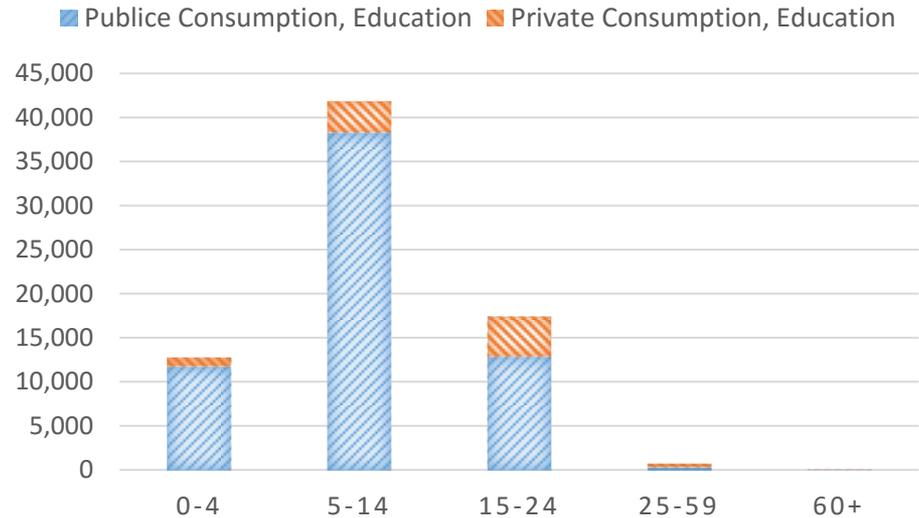
Shares of Public and Private Consumption (%)

- On average, private consumption accounted for larger share of total consumption, particularly the age from 14
- However, public sector played significant role in supporting expenditure for younger and older population.
- Share of public sector was low and stable during the working ages.

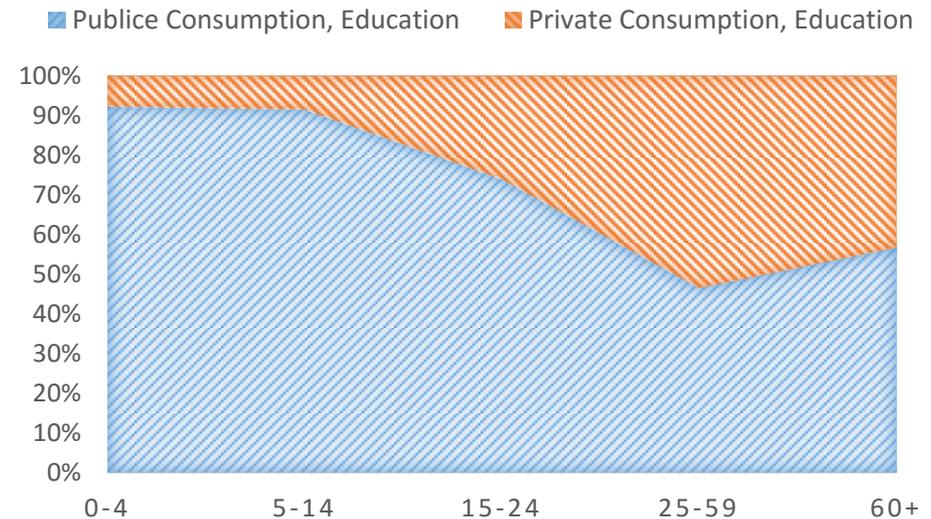


Education Expenditure

- Education Expenditure per capital, which accounts for nearly 60%, was spent by the age of 5-14 or in primary education level



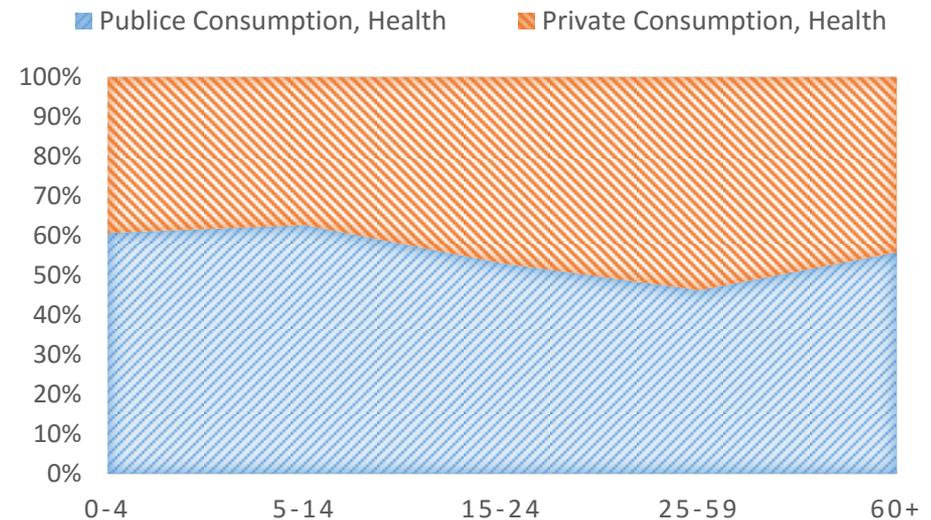
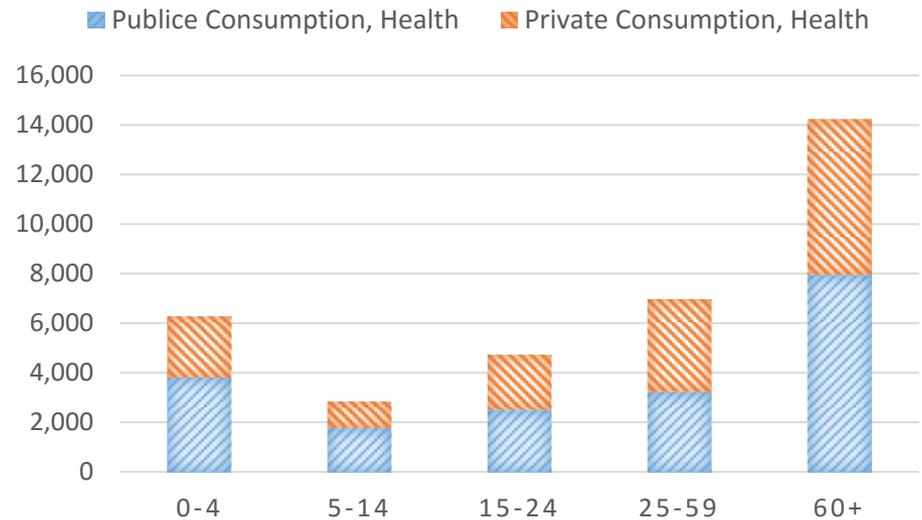
- Education was mainly financed by public resources.
- The public share was higher than 80% for almost all education levels except for the elderly group



Source: Calculated by Lao participants, based on Thai data from NESDB (for NTA training, 02 April 2015)

Health Expenditure

- The major spending on healthcare was disburses to early childhood (0-5) and elderly (60+) groups
- In 2011, population age 60 years and above considerably consume for health more than other age groups
- Public sector and private sector both significantly finance to health spending

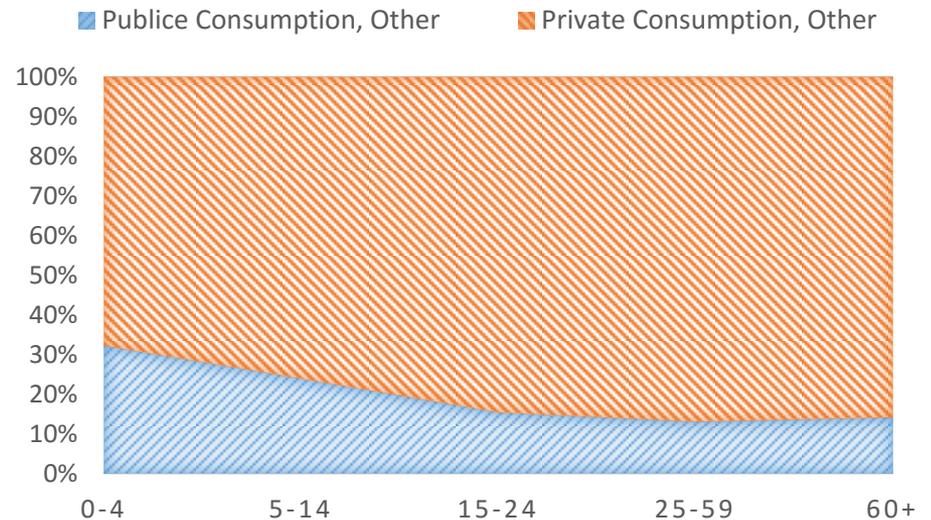
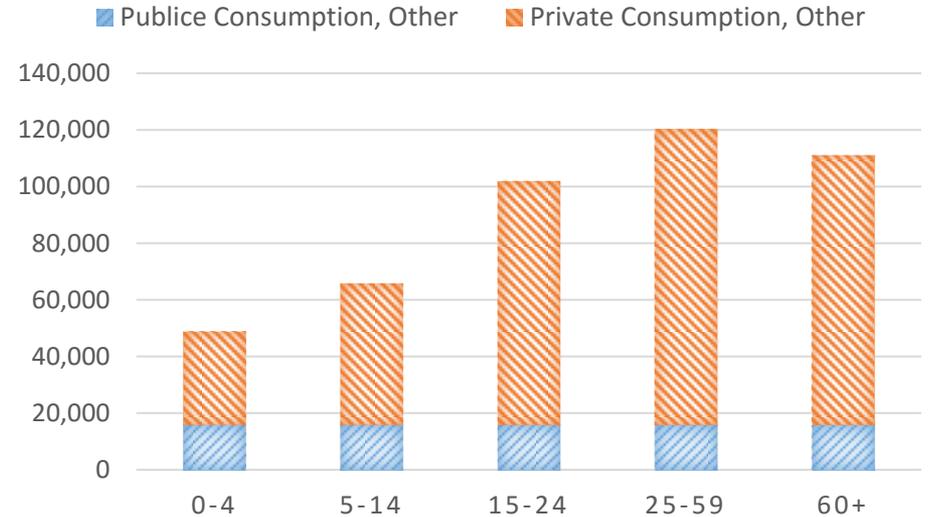


Source: Calculated by Lao participants, based on Thai data from NESDB (for NTA training, 02 April 2015)

Other Expenditure

- Other expenditure for population age 15 years and above is the most common spending, with 75% of the other expenditure

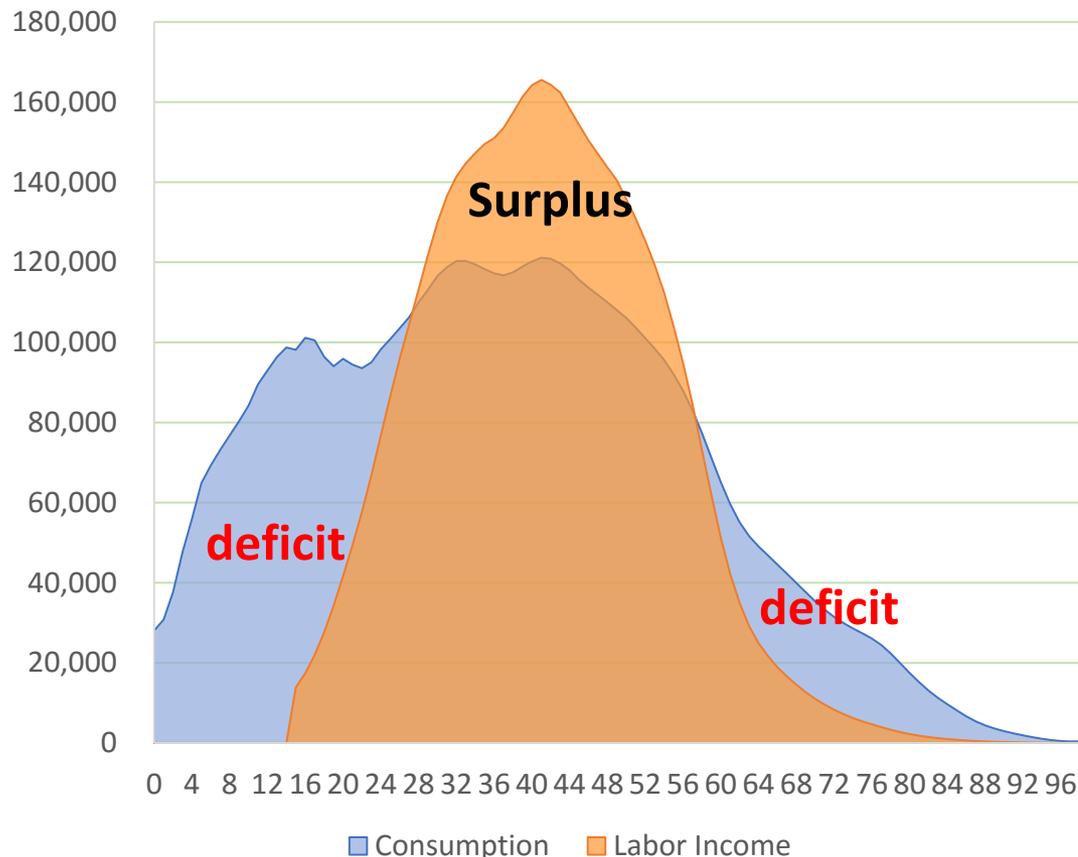
- The private share was higher than 85% for other spending



Source: Calculated by Lao participants, based on Thai data from NESDB (for NTA training, 02 April 2015)

Life Cycle Deficit

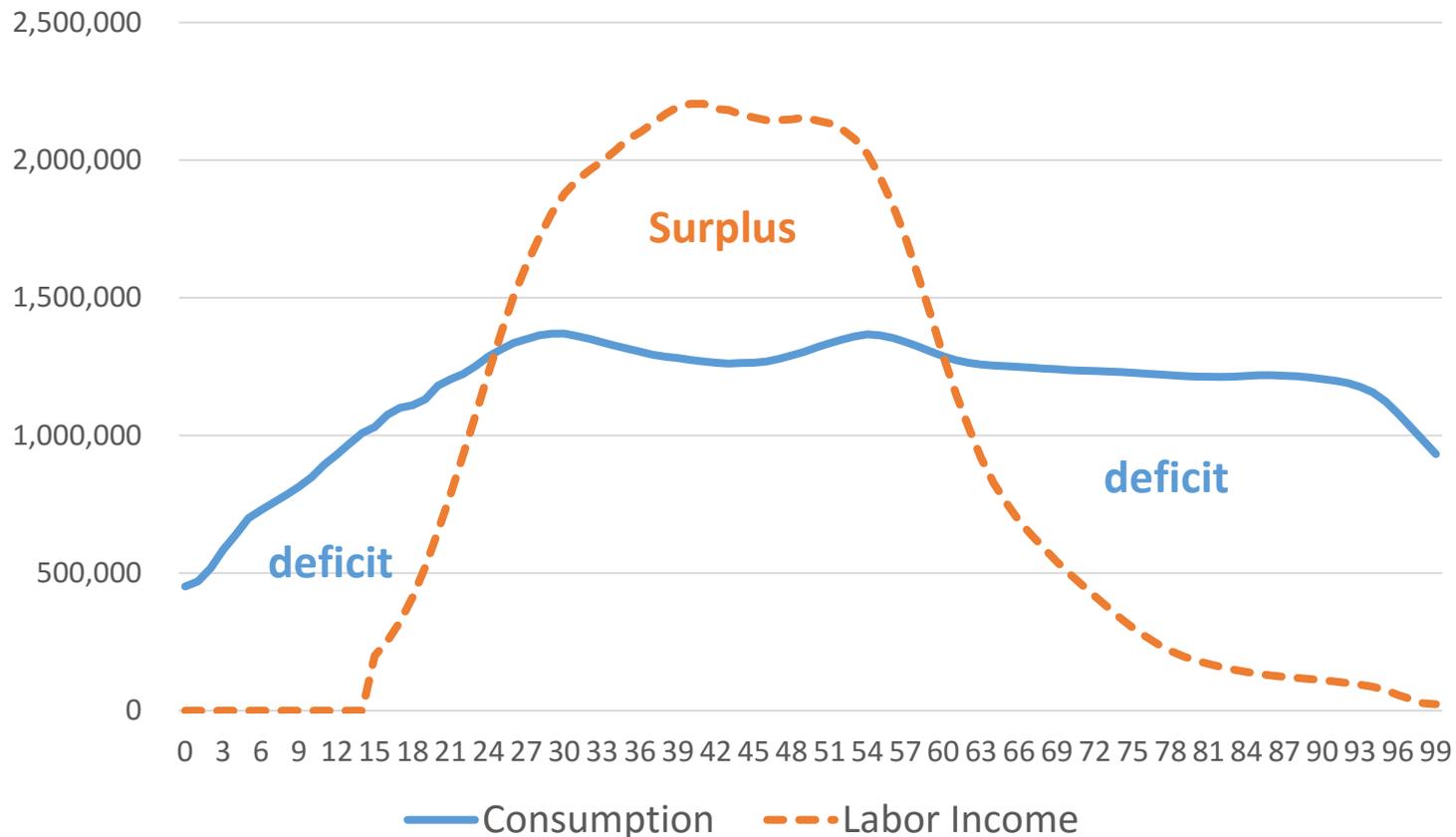
Consumption and Labour Income, aggregate value (Mil. THB)



- The aggregate deficit occurred for age 0-27 and 56 years and over is larger than the aggregate surplus.

Life Cycle Deficit simulate for Lao PDR

Consumption and Labour Income, per capita value (THB)
Use Lao population in stead of Thai population



Source: Calculated by Lao participants, based on Thai data from NESDB (for NTA training, 02 April 2015)



Thank You