

กลุ่มย่อยที่ 3

สาขาพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจ

Assistance with Activities of Daily Living among Older Persons in Thailand: The Roles of Living Arrangements and Health Checkups^{**}

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Abstract

The relationship between living arrangements of older persons and the availability of care is examined by using samples from the surveys of older persons in Thailand in the years 2011, 2014, and 2017. Nine dummy variables of a person who is a co-resident with an elderly people are created to capture the effects of each member of a household. Results from model estimations reveal that it does matter with whom an older person lives. Each member of a household has a different impact on the well-being of older adults. An older person living with a child, a paid caregiver, a servant, or an employee was more likely to receive assistance with activities of daily living than an older person living alone. In contrast, older persons in the oldest-old age group who live with a spouse/partner and those in the middle-old age group co-residing with their grandchild appeared to receive less support. In addition, getting health checkups is shown to be another important determinant of the probability of older adults receiving care. However, the effects vary by age group, living arrangement, and which sector provides the health checkup service.

คำสำคัญ Long-Term Care, Activities of Daily Living, Living Arrangement, Household Member, Health Checkup

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Social Enterprise as a Financial Alternative Toward Aging Society^{**}

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Abstract

Dynamic demographic spin toward aging population has created concerns in many aspects economically and socially. Better health and live longer are the obvious results of great economic development contributions over decades. Unfortunately, it has not been certain that these improved living standards achieved will transpire into a smooth transition. Inequality incidents together with aging population in many developing economies including Thailand have suggested the possibility of some specific groups in the society might be struggling to guarantee enough saving for themselves after retirement. The study investigates possibilities of saving short-falling in retirement fund necessary for a specific group of population at the age of 46 or more. This group of people has gone through some of the profound economic turbulences such as the Asian financial crisis in 1997, the Hamburger crisis in 2008, and the recent Covid-19 pandemic, just to name a few, which significantly dampened their abilities to build up required retirement saving. It is shown that the group is facing a greater financial risk than we would expected especially those who has been low in saving (which might be caused by some unexpected expenses not because they are not financially discipline) and those who are hit badly by technology disruption so that the skills they process are obsoleted. Confront with such economic difficulties, it demands these group of people to

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better prepare themselves for upcoming challenges toward retirement. In doing so, this paper highlights on the role of social enterprises as it has been growing acceptance as an alternative way to strengthen their financial readiness in the elder age. Beside the traditional financial products for retirement which mostly related to saving in many different instruments so that it depends on the amount of principle, return earned, and the saving period, social enterprises (SE) saving in some innovative channels including 1) SE that allows saving in the forms of services which will be needed when the person retired 2) SE with financial innovations such as reverse mortgage and community housing and 3) SE to provide more opportunities for income creation.

คำสำคัญ -

Revisiting the Conventional Wisdom of Development, Sustainability and Happy Ageing: The Case of Thailand's Data **

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Abstract

This study revisits the conventional wisdom of development, sustainability and happy ageing. The first part explores the existing research frontier on how happiness proceeds with age and assimilates different notions of happiness which influence public policies and global demands. The second part extracts the statistics from the National Statistical Office's 2021 Survey of the Older Persons in Thailand and presents stylised facts about the characteristics of Thailand's ageing population in connection with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The third part examines happiness in older persons using ordered logistic regression. Happiness is represented by the reported scale based on the respondent's own value judgment. The finding reveals that the happiness level significantly reflects socio-economic and health well-being and, thus, can potentially be intervened by political commitment and suitable public policies in concert with the SDGs. Happiness can be considered both as an outcome and a useful success indicator of public policies. However, the criteria for happiness can be very subjective. The public sectors must take precautions against political bias and inefficiency in incorporating old-age happiness into their development agenda. An effective policy coherence, particularly in Non-High-Income Countries (NHICs), requires a thorough understanding of old-age happiness in a more local area-specific context which is an attempt of this study. Policy recommendations from the findings are summoned into four arenas, namely: (i) policy on

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education and lifelong learning, (ii) policy on income and old-age employment, (iii) policy on healthcare, public services and revenue raising, and (iv) policy on local area disparity.

คำสำคัญ Ageing, Old-age Happiness, Sustainable Development, Public Policy, SDGs