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TIENCHAI MAKTHIENGTRONG : AN ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF INCOME  
DISTRIBUTION IN AGRICULTURE UNDER A MICRO-MACRO LINK SYSTEM.  
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The main objective of this study is to analyze the income distribution in Thailand's agriculture. Based on CGE model, the effect of alternative policies on economic well-being of farmers (EWF) and income distribution are systematically analyzed.

The study is outlined into three parts. First, the empirical analysis of income distribution in the agricultural sector is measured. It is found that Gini Coefficient of 0.572 indicates that income inequality problem is serious.

Second, the factors affecting household income are subdivided into short-term and long-term ones. According to the model, the short-term ones are household labour, net farm income, agricultural loan and farm productivity. It is found that household labour, net farm income and agricultural loan significantly influence household income; and positively, the elasticities of the independent variables on income are 0.193, 0.144 and 0.043 respectively. Nonetheless, there is no relationship between farm productivity and income.

Econometric study of the factors determining household income in long-run suggests that household incomes obviously depend on the amount of landownerships and female workers. In the same way, secondary education contributes significantly to the increase of household income; and the elasticity of income for this factor is 0.027. However, impacts of primary education and higher education on income is statistically insignificant. For the infrastructure variables as studied, household having access to electricity is highly correlated to income; conversely, transport facility is insignificantly related to income.

Finally, three policy simulations are exercised as follow:  
1) the increase in exports of 1,000 million baht, 2) the increase in agricultural credits of 1,000 million baht and 3) the decrease in agricultural wages of 20%. According to the study, by increasing exports of 1,000 million baht, the household incomes are increased by 1.88%; likewise, the decrease in wage to agricultural labour 20% leads to accruing in household income 0.012%. By contrast, increase in agricultural credit and the fall in wage to agricultural labour explicitly lead to a more equal distribution of income; meanwhile, the expansion of exportable production make income distribution worsen.