



# Using Civil Registration Data & Beyond to Address Inequalities Thailand experience

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February 8<sup>th</sup>, 2023

# Outline

- 1 Thailand's National Plans Related to Inequality Reduction
- 2 Current Poverty Situation in Thailand
- 3 Tackling the Inequality: Leveraging Data from CRVS and Beyond
- 4 Way Forward



# Thailand's National Plans Related to Inequality Reduction

**20-year National Strategies (2018 -2037)**

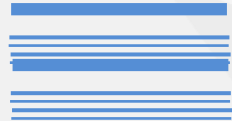
- National Strategy on Human Capital Development and Strengthening
- National Strategy on Social Cohesion and Equity
- National Strategy on Security



Long-Term National Development Goals

**Master Plans (2023 – 2037) revised every 5 yr**

- Human Capability for All Age of Life (SDG 11 icon)
- Thai People Well-Being Enhancement (SDG 13 icon)
- Equity and Social Protection (SDG 17 icon)



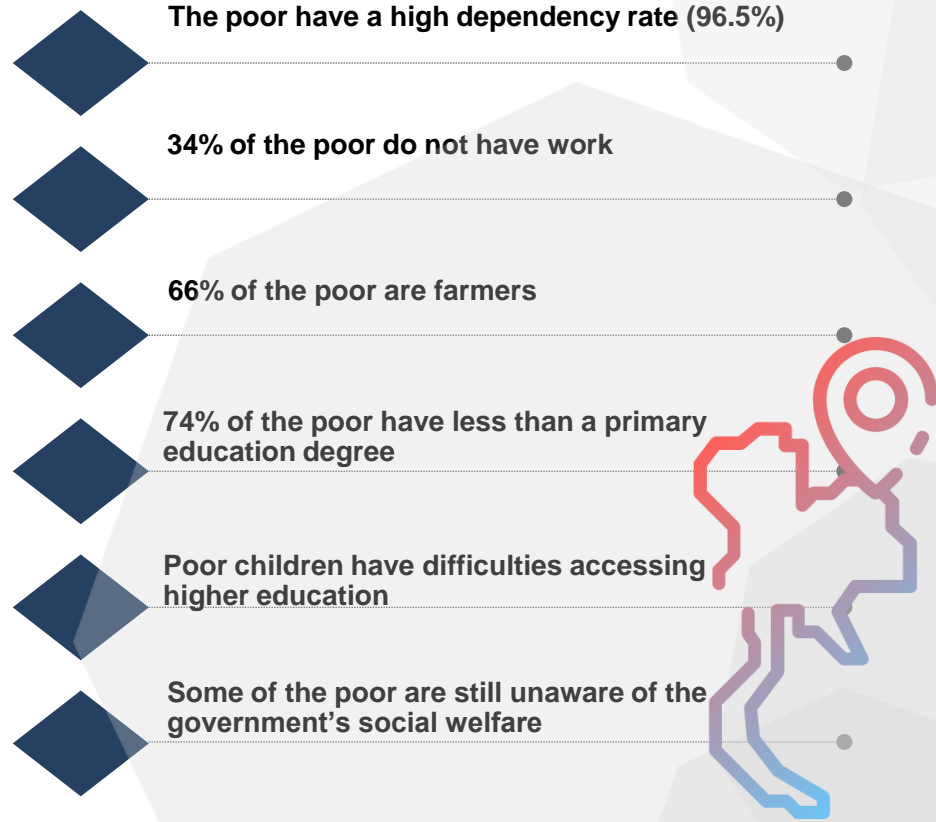
Development Framework for other levels of plans

**The 13<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023 – 2027)**

- Thailand with Less Inter-generational Transmission of Poverty and Social Protection for All
- Thailand with High-Performance Workforce, Capable of Continuous Learning and Responding to Future Development Context

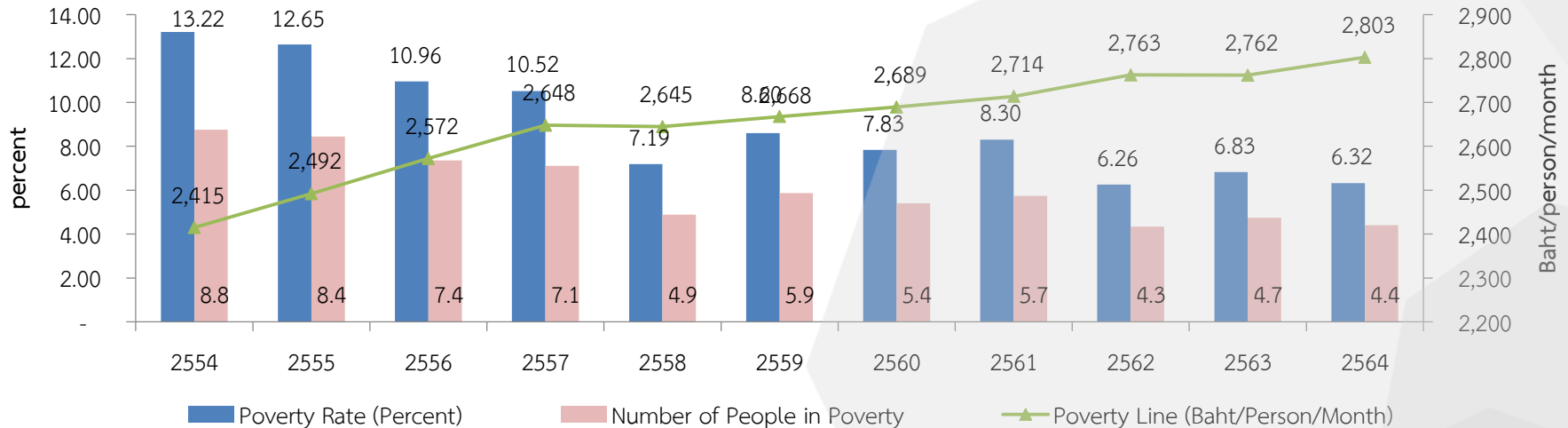


# Poverty Situation in Thailand



# Poverty Situation in Thailand

- In 2021, the proportion of the poor was 6.32 percent or 4.4 million people, down from 6.83 percent in the previous year, but still higher than the pre-COVID-19 period in 2019 when 4.3 million were poor
- The decline in the poor in 2021 was partly due to the government's COVID-19 relief measures that helped boost the purchasing power of the poor.

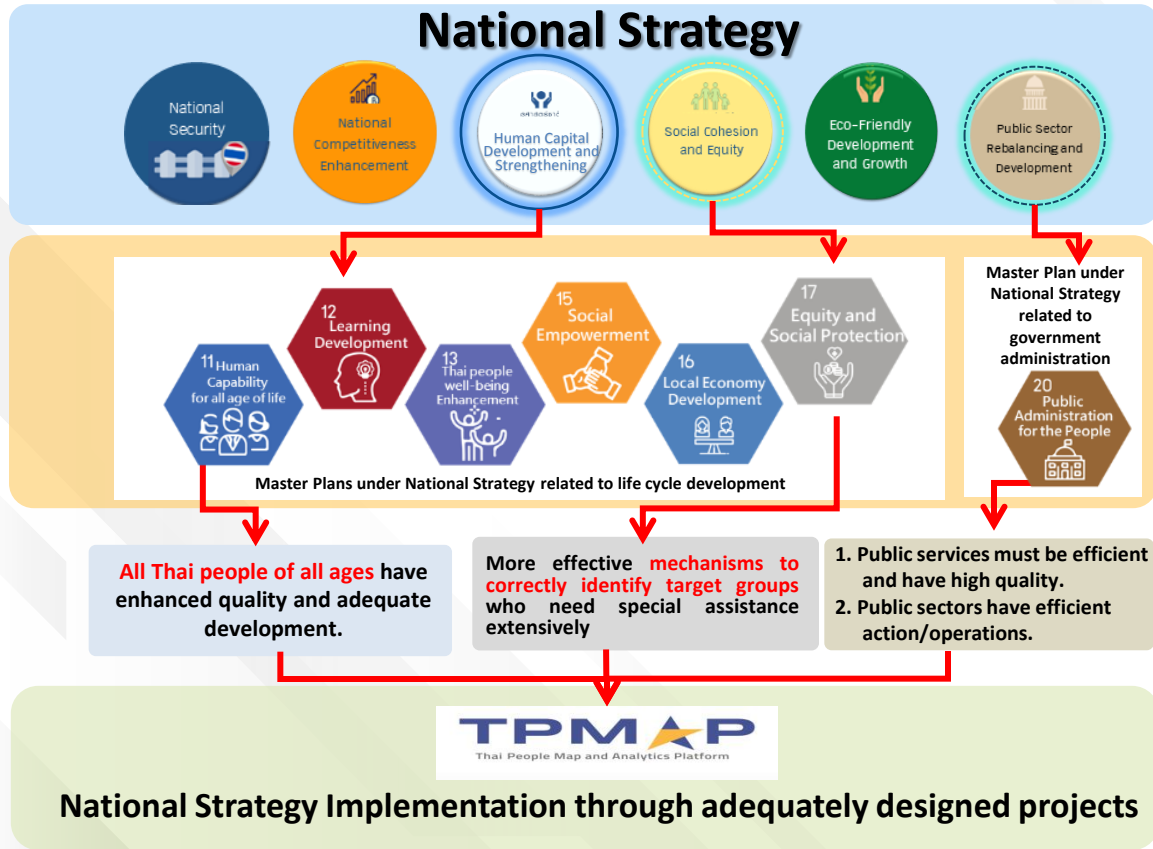


Source: NESDC

- Note:
- Poor people are defined as people who have consumption expenses below the poverty line.
  - Poverty line is calculated from the minimum nutrient requirements to survive which differs according to age and gender, combined with the minimum consumption requirement for other necessary items such as housing, clothing, medical treatment, travel expenses, etc.

# TPMAP and National Strategy Coherence

## National Strategy



## Development and Strengthening Human Capital

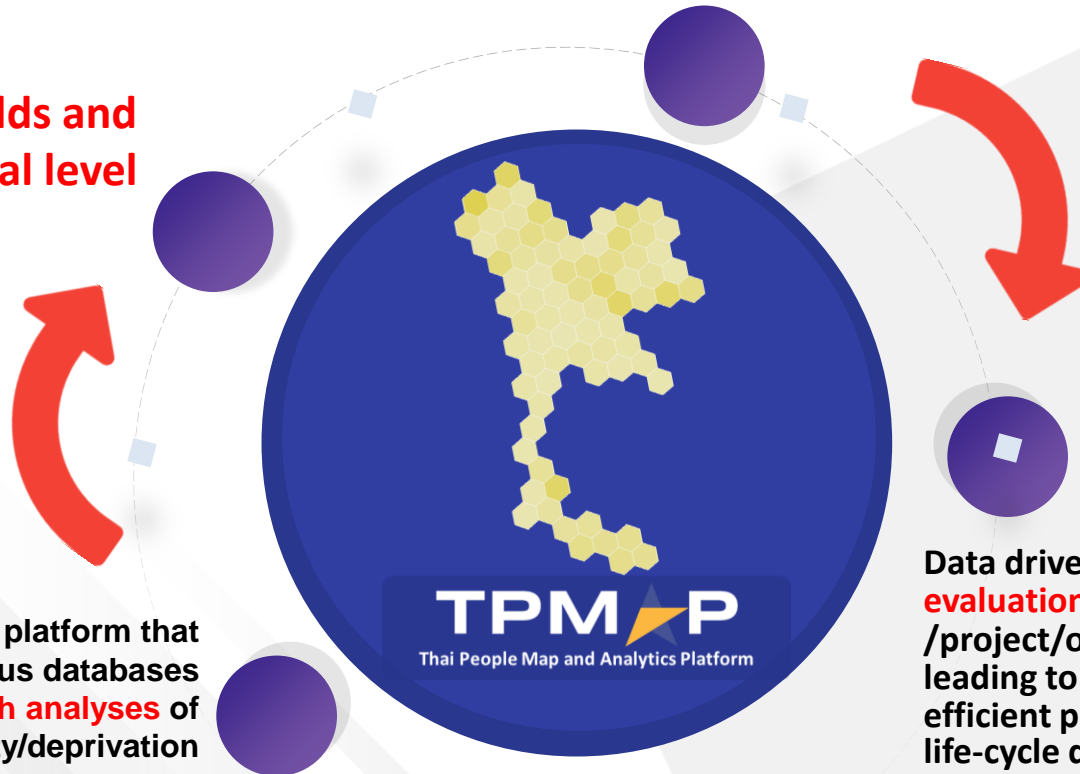
- Thai people have better living quality, health, and well-being
- Accelerating the capacity and life long learning skills of Thai people in the 21<sup>st</sup> century
- Development of Thai society and families

## TPMAP and TMAP Logbook

**Big Data platform** designed to help indicate where the poor are and what assistance they may need, **using integrated data from various sources with 13-digit National ID number and Multidimensional Poverty Index application.** Therefore, needs and area specific assistances and development can be deployed.

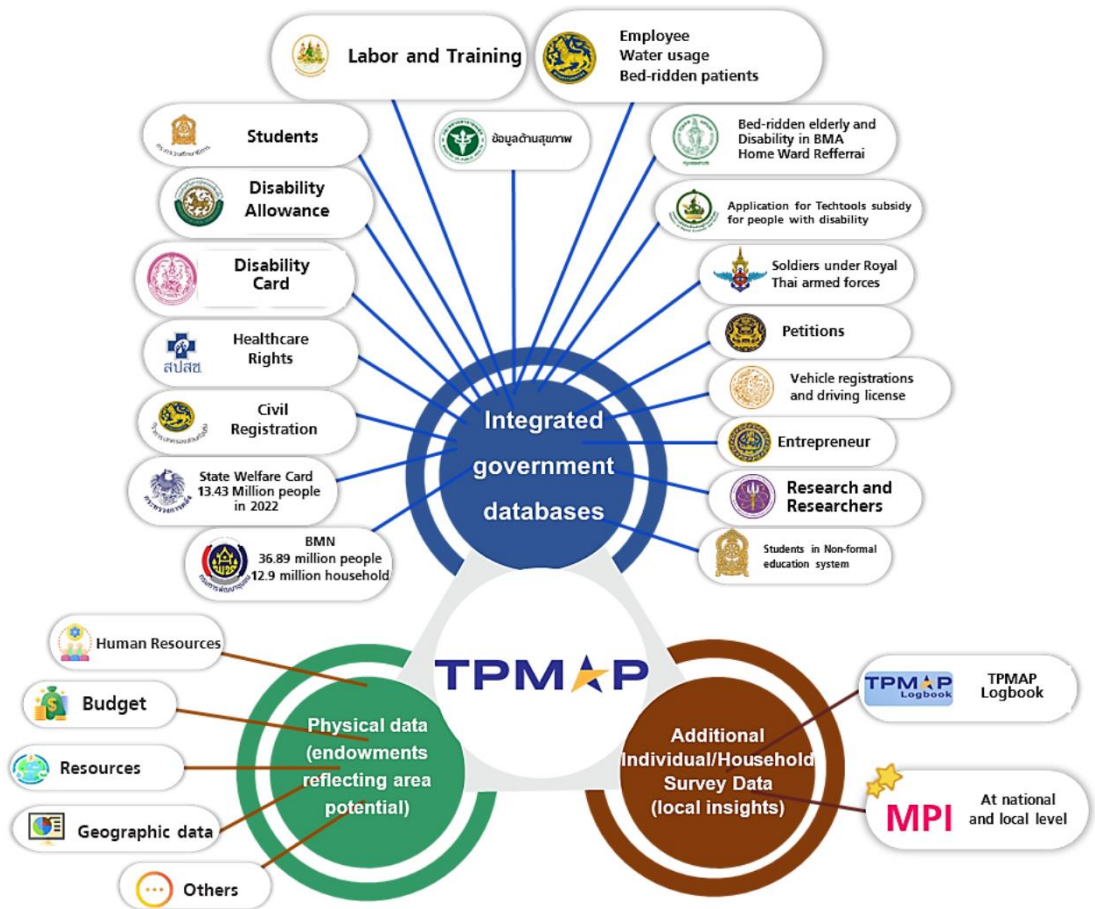
Data driven and evidence based  
**policy/plan/project design and implementation**

At **Households and individual level**

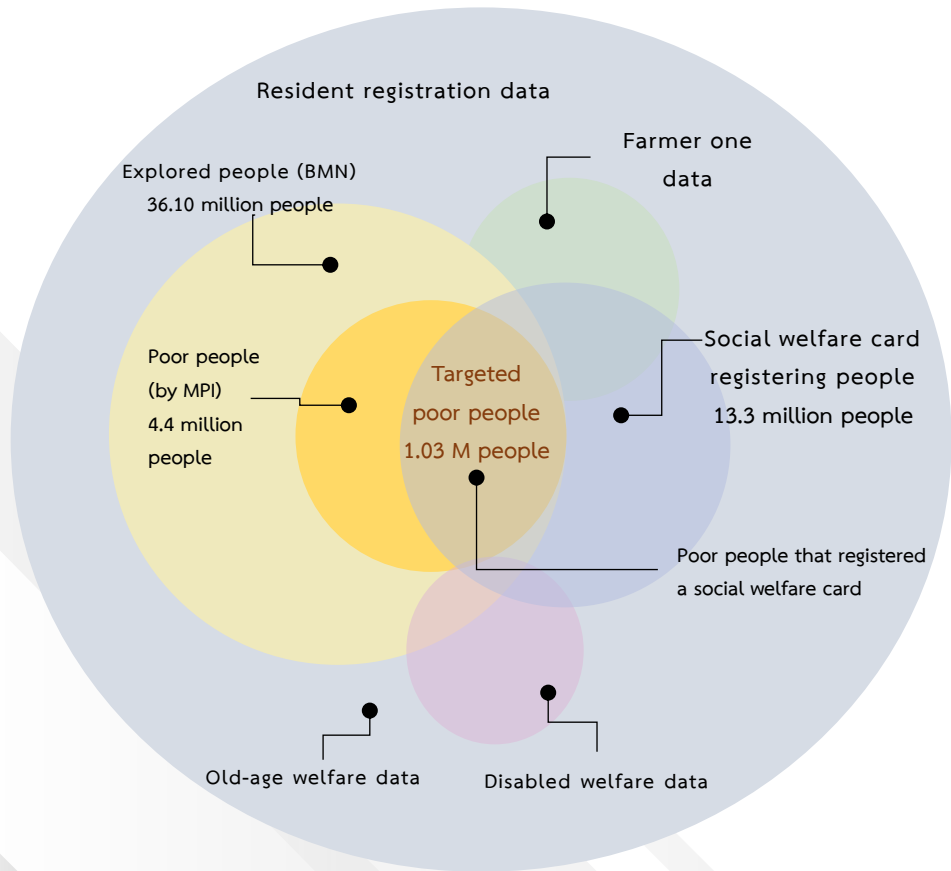


Big Data Analytics platform that integrates data from various databases to provide **in-depth analyses** of multi-dimensional poverty/deprivation

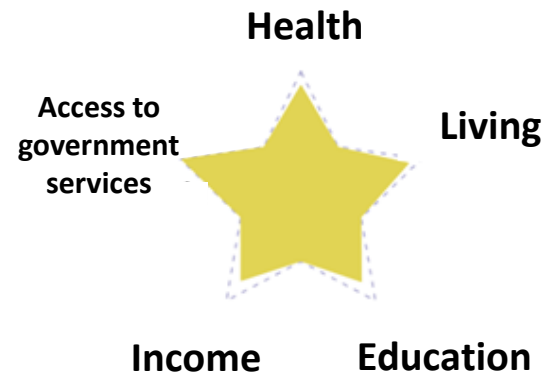
Data driven **monitoring and evaluation** of related policy /project/operation formulation, leading to more accurate and efficient poverty eradication and life-cycle development







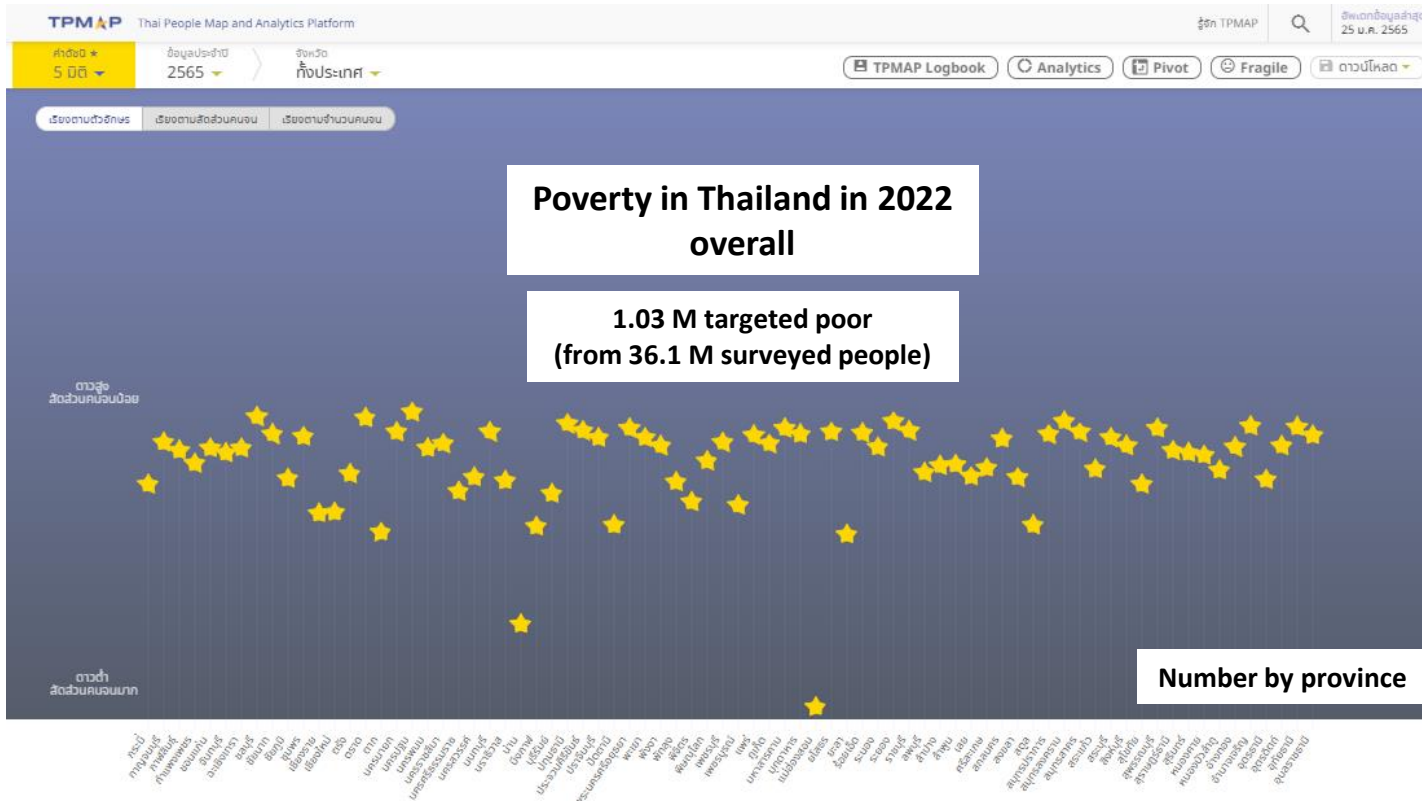
Multi-dimensional Poverty Index:  
 5 dimensions of poverty



A person can be deprived in more than one dimensions.

“Data Storytelling” @ [www.tpmmap.in.th](http://www.tpmmap.in.th)

Showing poverty rate/incidence by provinces and problem dimensions





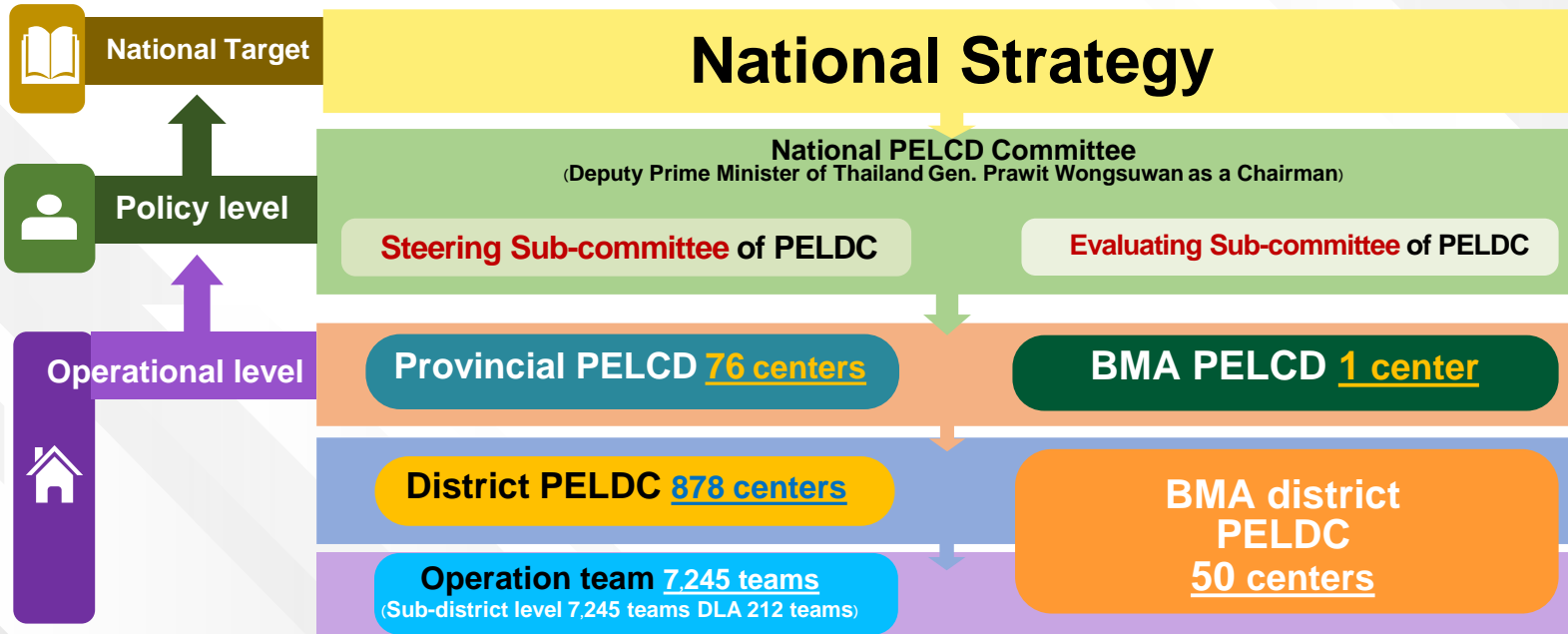
## “Data Storytelling” @ [www.tpmmap.in.th](http://www.tpmmap.in.th) Showing details of poverty dimension by household

Head of Households	Address	Poverty dimensions	Location	Data status	# of failed indicators	# of poor ppl	# of people in HH	Critical level
				ปีงบประมาณ 62	1	1	5	2
				ปีงบประมาณ 62	4	0	1	4
				ปีงบประมาณ 62	1	0	2	2
				ปีงบประมาณ 62	1	0	1	2
				ปีงบประมาณ 62	1	1	2	2
				ปีงบประมาณ 62	2	1	1	2
				ปีงบประมาณ 62	1	0	3	2
				ปีงบประมาณ 62	3	1	1	2
				ปีงบประมาณ 62	1	1	2	2
				ปีงบประมาณ 62	4	4	7	1

## Poverty Eradication and Life Cycle Development Center (PELCD)



Structure of Poverty Eradication and Life Cycle Development Center nationwide



# Poverty Eradication Mechanisms based on TPMAP data to be implemented



Development target

Survive

Sufficient

Sustainable

4 steps of poverty eradication and life cycle development set out by PELDC

## Integration

Ensure related databases are included in TPMAP

## Quick-fix

Collaborate all involved parties (PELCD) in site/home visits using TPMAP to provide targeted individuals/households required assistance

## Monitoring and Evaluation

using TPMAP + eMENSCR database

## Sustainable solutions

Use TPMAP to conduct evidence based plans and policies aiming for long-term solutions

Poverty eradication and life cycle development on empirical database

1 Condition

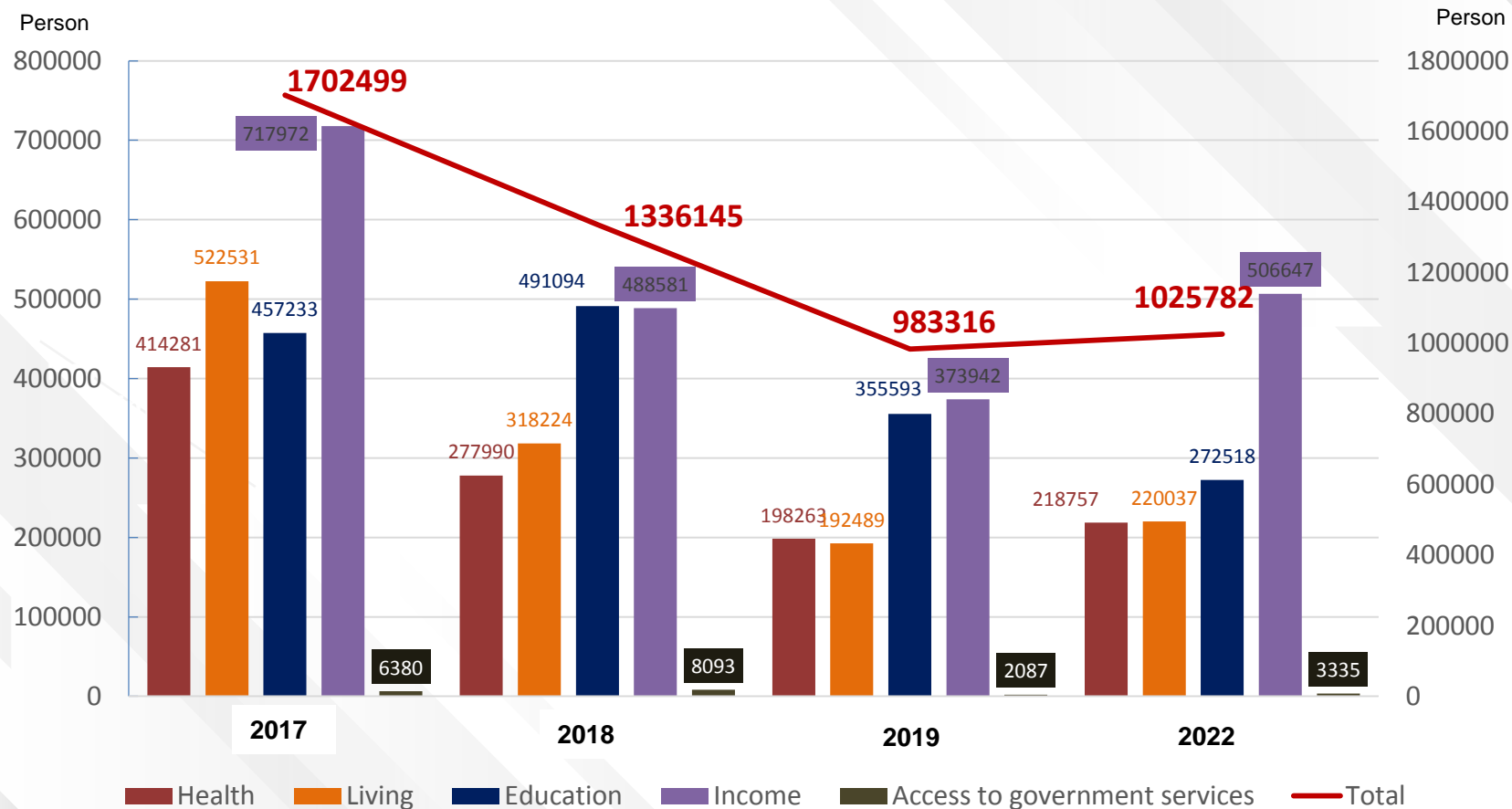
Continuous development of TPMAP



Responsible agencies PELCD Center nationwide, as well as development partners



# The number multi-dimensionally poor people (TPMAP) has declined the past 4 years



A person can be deprived in more than one dimensions.

# State Social Welfare card



**13.3+ M people**  
(as of August 2022)

**50 billion baht**  
(to be spent in 2023)

## Qualification criteria (updated in 2022)

- ❖ Thai national (with a 13-digit national ID card)
- ❖ Older than 18 years old
- ❖ Personal income < 100,000 baht/yr. (3,000 USD/yr.)
- ❖ Household income < 100,000 baht/person/yr.
- ❖ Personal financial assets < 100,000 baht/yr.
- ❖ Household financial assets < 100,000 baht/person
- ❖ Do not own a credit card
- ❖ Do not have an approved mortgage greater than 1.5 M baht or an auto loan greater than 1 M baht
- ❖ Owned real estate and land for farming passes the specified qualifications

# State Social Welfare Card



## State Social Welfare Care ....What does it covers?



As of January 2023

### Every 1<sup>st</sup> day of the month

- Grocery expenses 200/300 baht/month
- Gas discount 100 baht per 3 months
- Bus fare 500 baht/month
- Train fare 500 baht/month
- Subway fare 500 baht/month

\*\*\*cannot be cashed out, do not roll over if not used by the end of month

### Every 18<sup>th</sup> day of the month

- Electricity expense 315 baht/household/month
- Water expense 100 baht/household/month

\*\*\*can be cashed out and roll over by the end of month

### Every 22<sup>th</sup> day of the month

- Disabled assistance 200 baht/month (on top of the general disabled support 800 – 1000 baht/month)

\*\*\*can be cashed out and roll over by the end of month



# Government benefits through G-wallet (Paotang)



26.5+ M  
beneficiaries

**Half: Half\***

\*Government subsidizes 50% of spending as part of an economy-boosting measure

 <b>Financial benefits</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li> COVID Financial relief</li><li> Tax deduction program</li><li> Travel subsidy</li><li> Health benefits<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li> Free Covid test kits</li><li> Universal Health Coverage Benefits</li><li> Social Insurance benefits</li></ul></li></ul>	 <b>Pay bills</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li> Food delivery</li><li> Phone bill</li><li> Water/ Electricity</li><li> Education loan</li></ul>
 <b>Online markets</b>	 <b>Investments</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li></ul> <p><b>Investment opportunities</b></p>



# Government benefits through G-wallet (Paotang)



Linking National ID card with government e-wallet to receive government benefits (COVID-19 relieves)

**40+ M**  
total beneficiaries  
under various reschemes

Schemes	Budget (baht)	Target groups	Financial assistance (baht)	# Beneficiaries
Covid-19 Financial relief (เราชนะ)	273,482 M	Lower-income people not under section 33	7,400 – 9,000	32.9 M
Covid-19 Financial relief (ม.33 เรารักกัน)	48,841 M	Social security workers (section 33)	6,000	8.1 M
Covid-19 Financial relief (lockdown areas only) – round 1	17,912 M	Social security workers (section 33)	2,500	3.3 M
Covid-19 Financial relief (lockdown areas only) – round 2	16,103 M	Social security workers (section 33)	2,500	3.5 M
Covid-19 Financial relief (lockdown areas only)	77,785 M	Social security workers (section 39, 40)	5,000/month	13.6 M



# Way Forward: Key Success Factors to Targeting Poverty Eradication



## Data importance awareness



### Cooperation

- Data Ownership/  
Data Privacy Law
- Site visits



### Technology Implementation

- Insufficient related  
Infrastructure/personale
- Traditional paper-based  
way of working



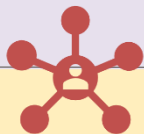
### Mindset

- Data Accuracy
- Power of TMAP



# Way Forward: Get Everyone in the Picture

Bring the vulnerable into the civil registration



## Communication

- **Communicate the benefits of registering in the civil registration**



## Outreach

- **Continue the outreach efforts by the government and NGOs**
- **Trust building**



## Attitude

- **Change the public attitude towards the stateless / ethnic groups**

Thank you