



Thailand's Child Support Grant Programme

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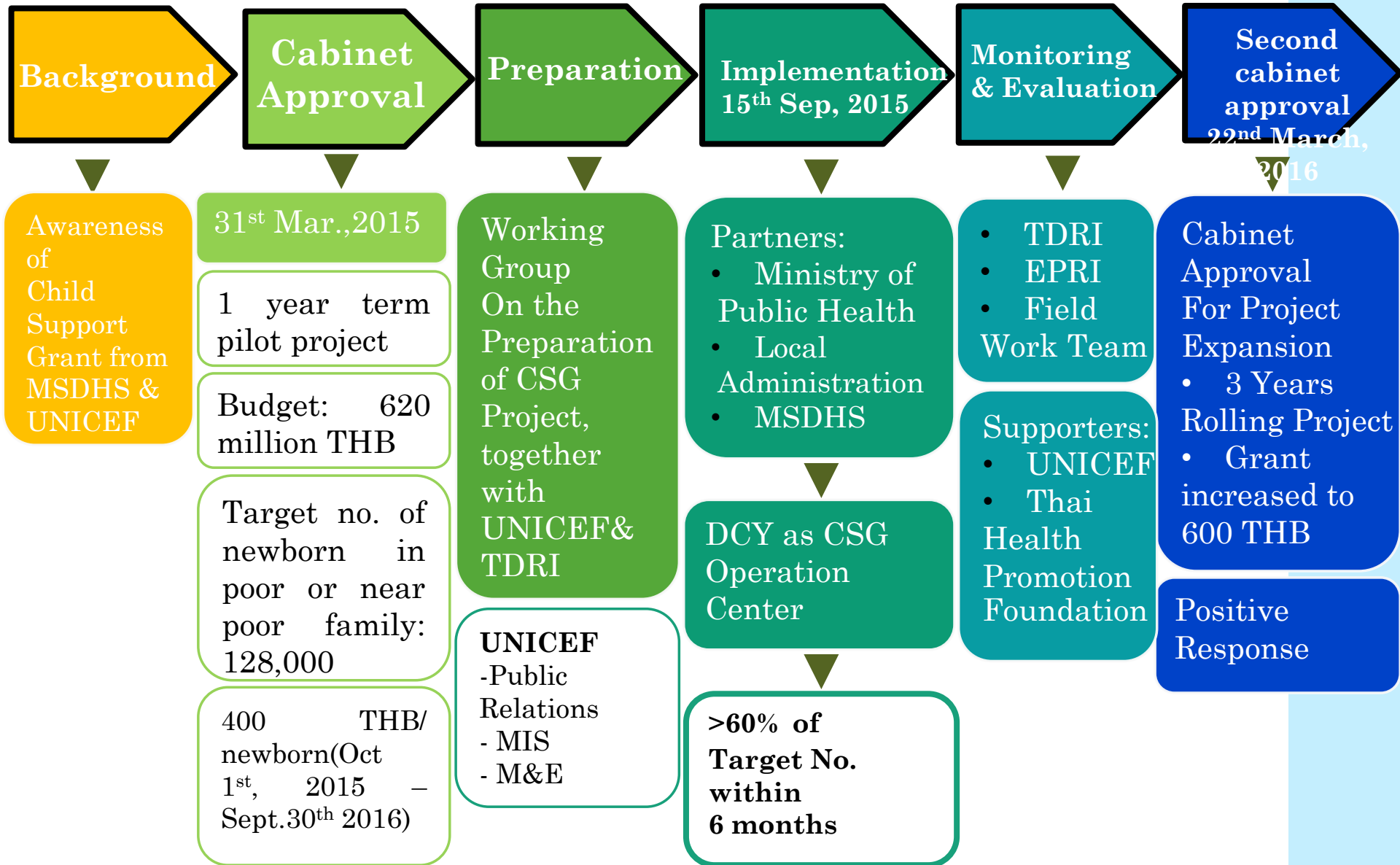


Economic
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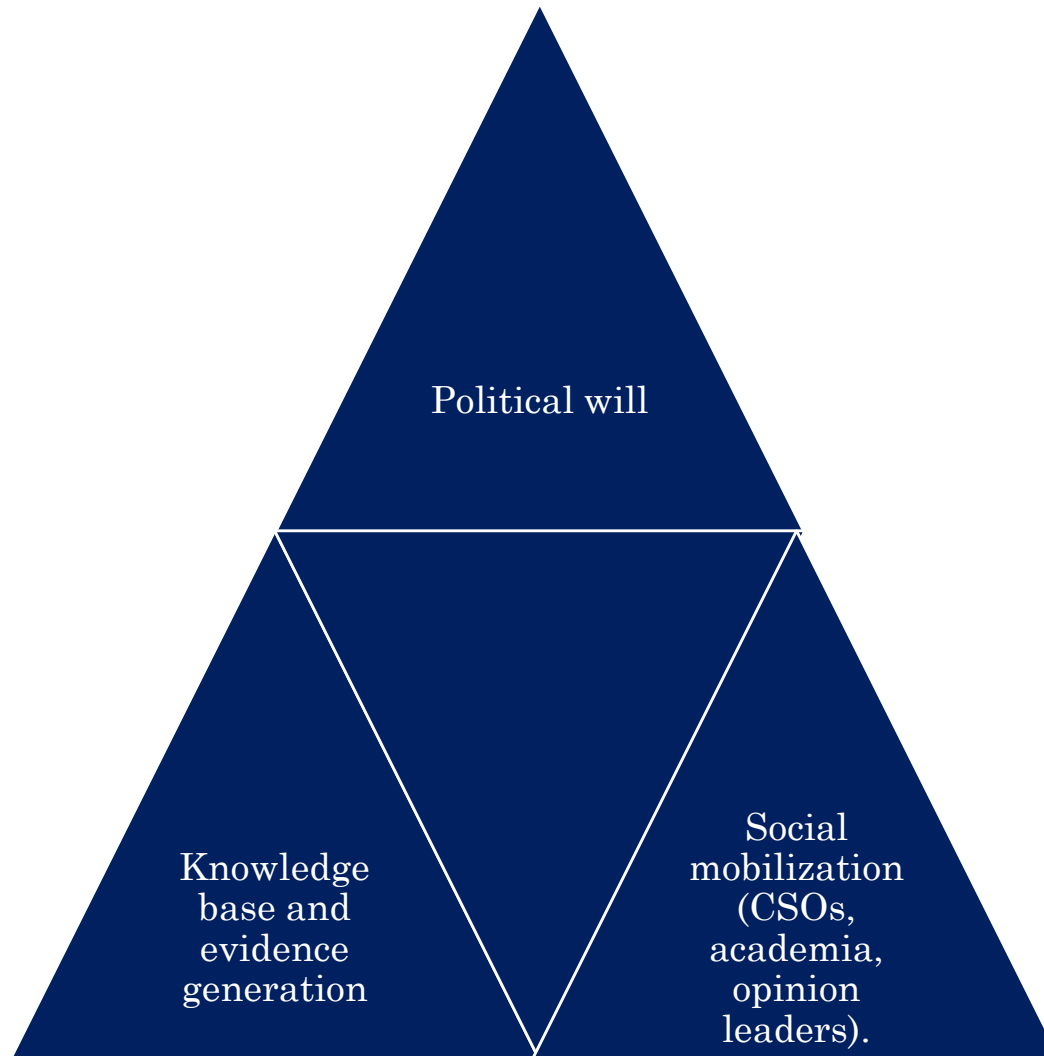
TDRI

Outline

Development of Thailand's CSG



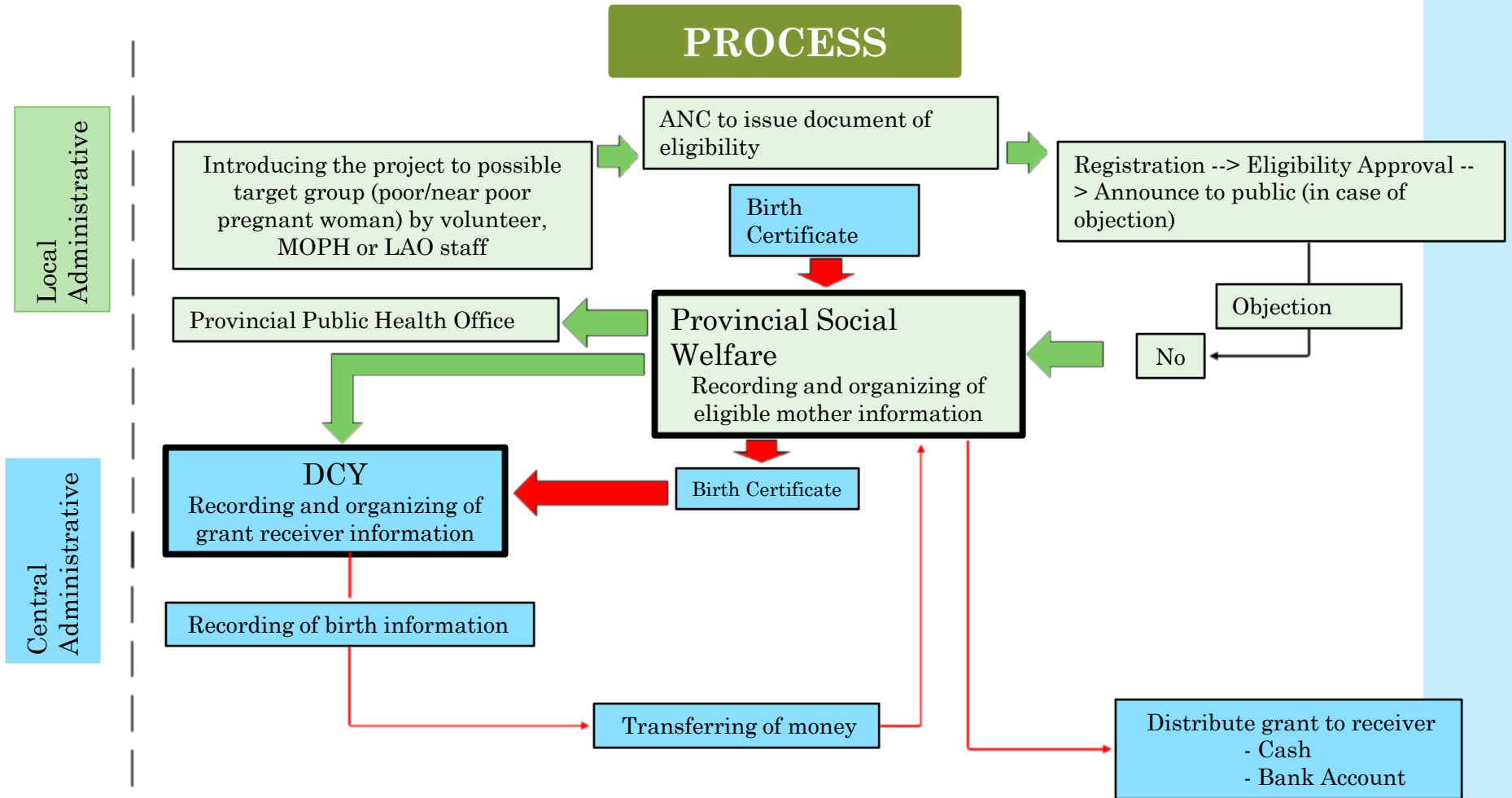
National Policy formulation model



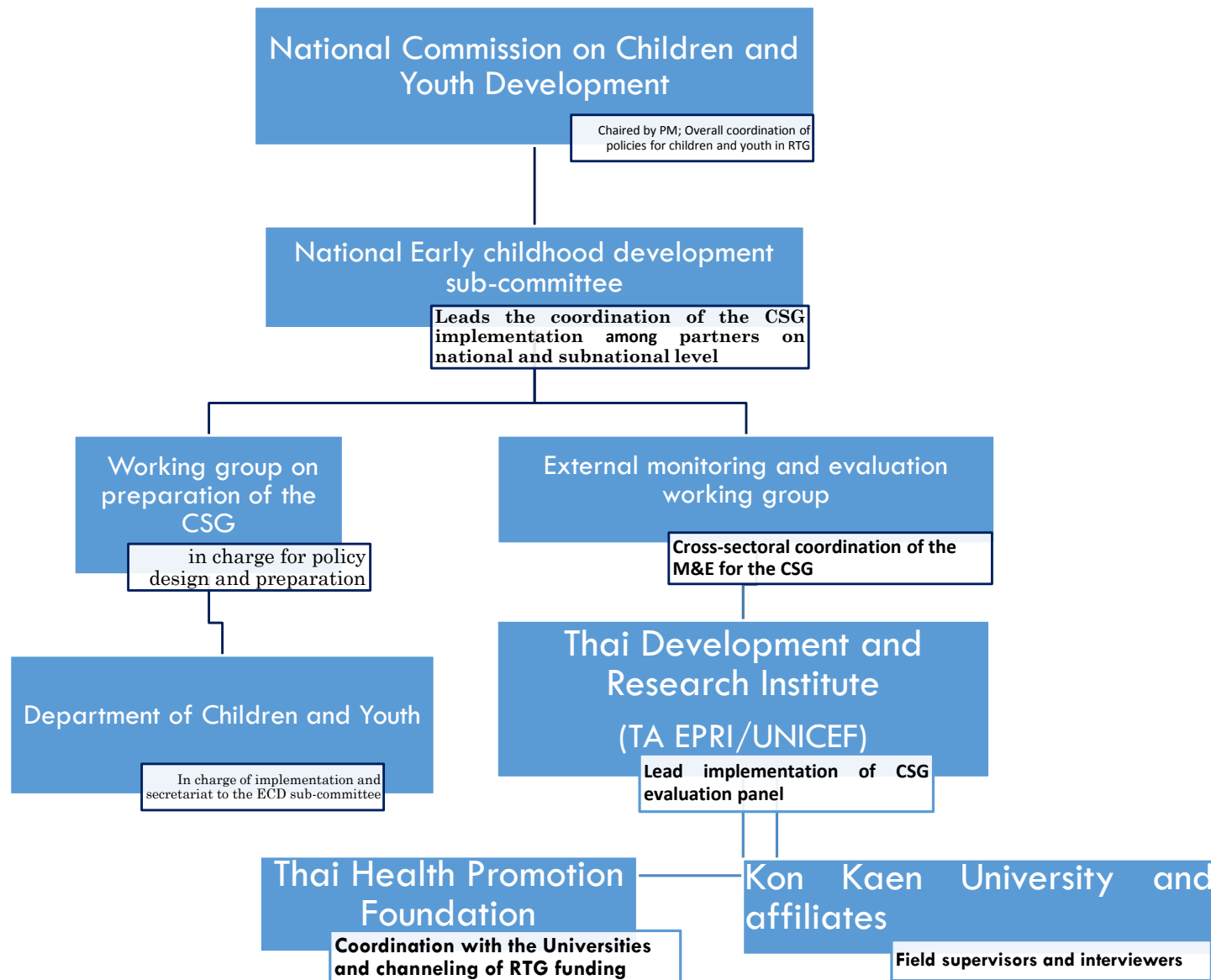
Factors of success for creating political will: a combination of strategies

- Excellent knowledge and evidence in place
- Previous experience with the cash transfers in Thailand: people with disabilities, elderly and HIV
- Defining short and longer term advocacy objectives: progressive realisation
 - Age and amount
 - Targeted approach
- Mobilisation of civil society coalition
- Direct advocacy with DPM/PM and cabinet members
- Media advocacy (field visits) to influence public opinion
- Always working in partnership - across ministries and geographically
- Political opportunism

Policy Implementation: Processes and Registration



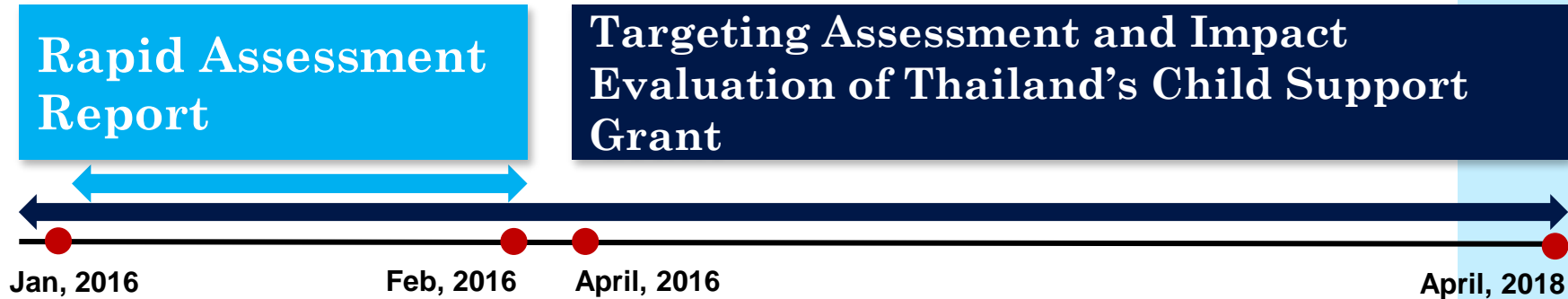
Institutional partnership for external evaluation



The National Evaluation

Two evaluations, two different objectives

Rapid Assessment Report and the National Evaluation



Purposes

- To provide supporting evidence for policy extension **before the deadline of budget submission**
- To provide evidence of CSG's impact
- To strengthen programme operation

Status

- **Achieved its objective to support the policy extension**
- The survey started on April 1st, 2016

Tracking Down Human Stories Explains Why the Grant Is Valuable

“I’ve raised four of my children on my own. There is no help from anybody. I’m so glad this program exist. I’m glade that the government doesn’t necklet the poor”, One of the mothers

“I saw the poster while I was on a bus. My daughter told me that 400 baht might be nothing to the others but it meant a lot for her”, mother of a single-teenage mother

“We have welfare for elders, but we can’t have it for children? We must raise them well so that they will grow up to be good adults”, One of the mothers

“I’m so relieved. When my child gets sick, I have to borrow from others”

“I’m going to save this for my child’s tuition”

“I have no income. So it is my husband and his mother who decide what to spend. But, this is my money, I have the right to spend it for my child”

**Targeting Assessment and Impact
Evaluation of Thailand's Child
Support Grant**

Methods for Assessments

- Mix-methods approach
 - Qualitative method will support quantitative method that it provides complementary information and explores specific issues.
- Quantitative method
 - Rolling sample
- Qualitative method:
 - In-depth interviews
 - Focus group discussions
 - Key informant interviews

Targeting Assessment Approach

Micro-simulation

Applied to the MICS and other relevant data sets to predict likely take-up of the grant and the characteristics of the selected households. Proxy means tests will provide a predictor for the selected targeting approach.

Standard Targeting Performance

Measure the poverty and eligibility status of each household in the evaluation sample and tabulate that against Child Support Grant participation, generating a matrix.

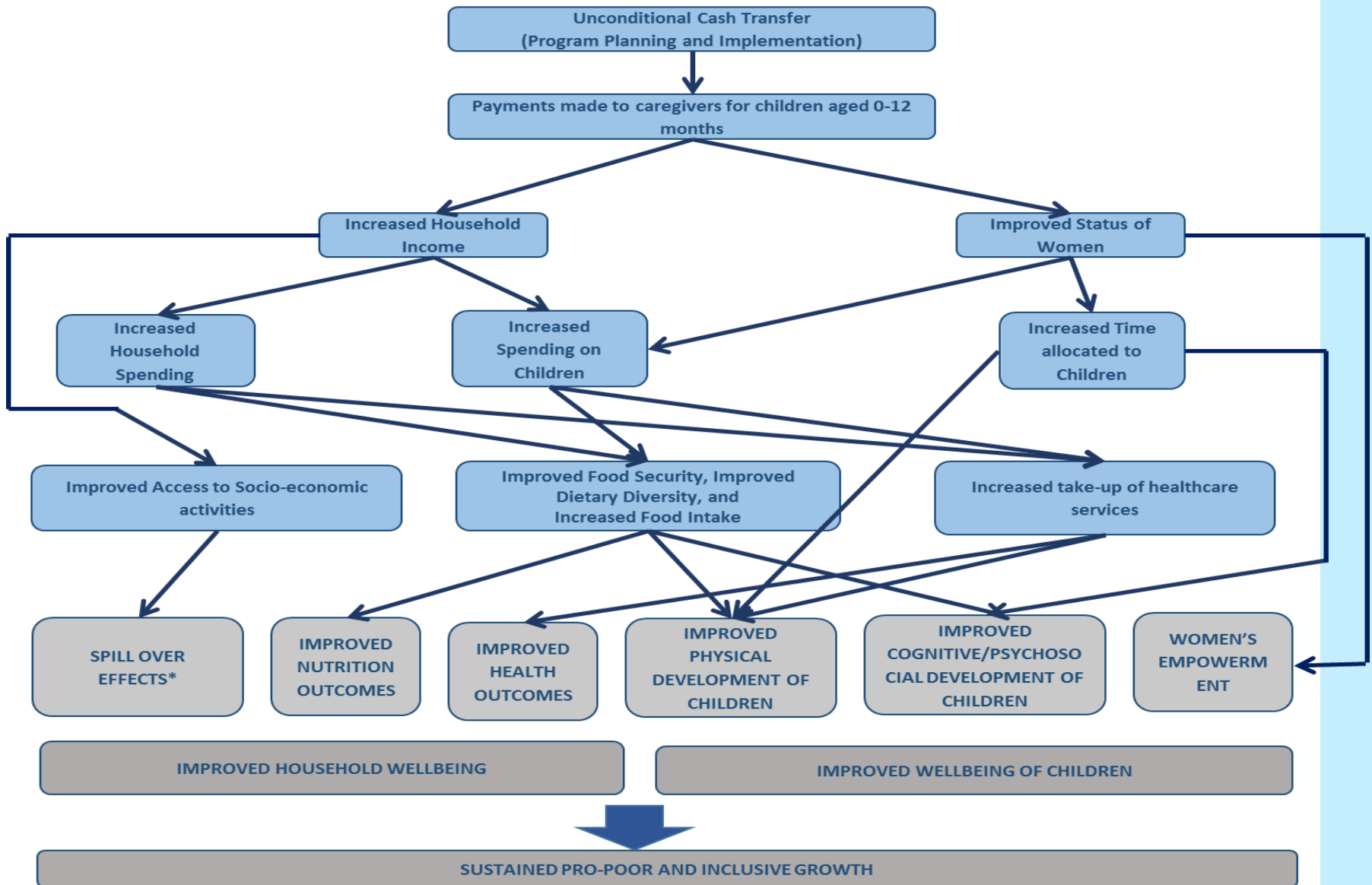
Key Informant Interviews and focus group discussions

- Understand the targeting performance from informants
- Gain from group interviews with local community and their insights into the region, country and context

Rachet method

Validate the accuracy with which the targeting mechanism identifies beneficiaries by assessing exclusion through asking beneficiaries about knowledge on exclusion in the community

Impact Assessment Approach: Theory of Change



Impact Assessment Approach

Propensity Score Matching (PSM)

PSM involves identifying and matching programme non-beneficiaries that are comparable to programme beneficiaries across a range of observable characteristics using propensity scores.

Difference in Difference (DD)

This method uses data before a programme is implemented (baseline) and follow-up data after it starts (end line) to build a before-and-after comparison.

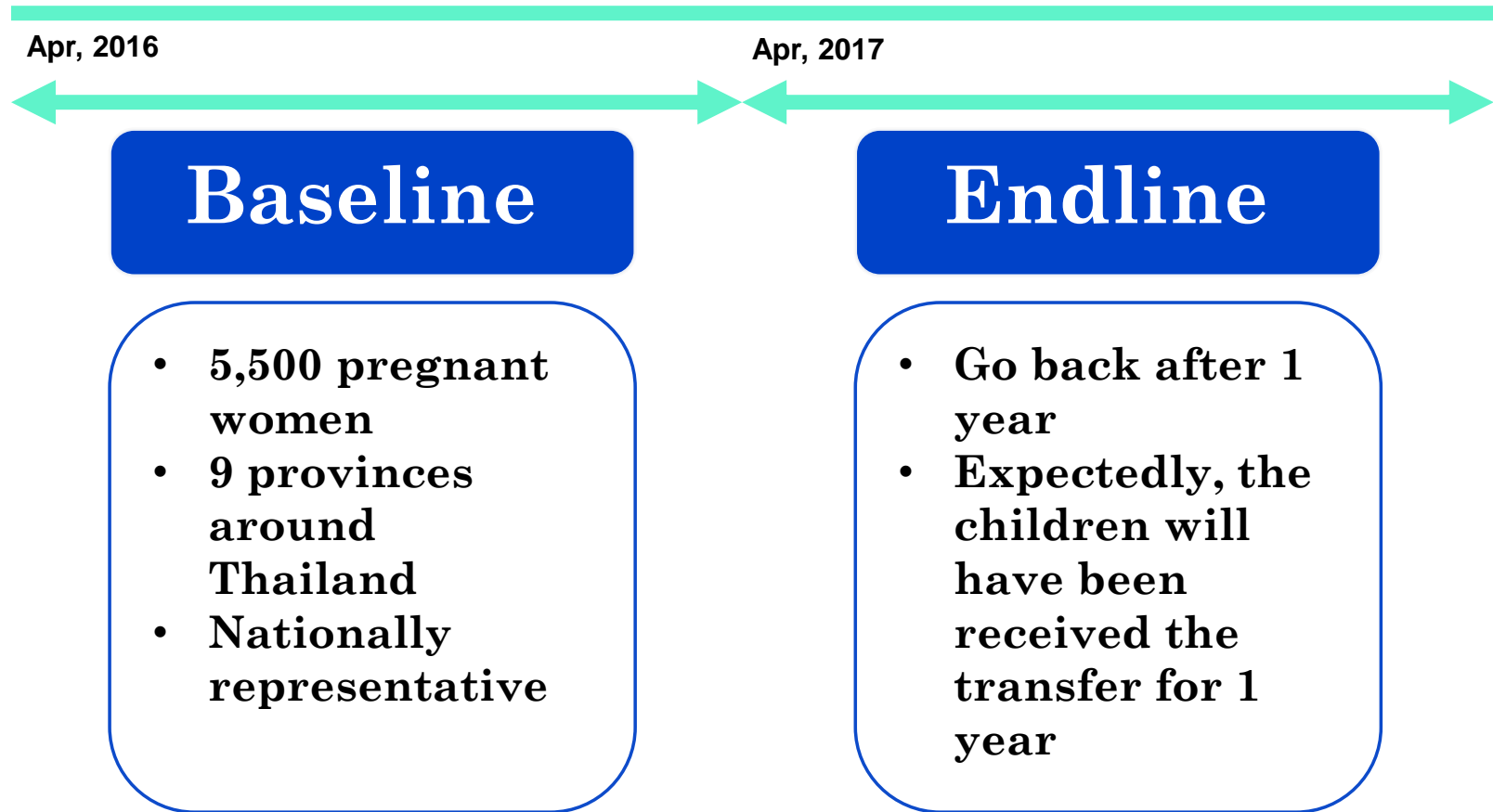
Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD)

It is an alternative evaluation method for when PSM does not work. RDD takes advantage of the use of a threshold targeting criteria for programme eligibility to construct an evaluation sample comprised of treatment and comparison individuals with eligibility criteria near the threshold.

Qualitative Method

- Provide complementary information
- Explore levels of analysis that are not easily captured.
- Explore specific issues.

The samples: Baseline and Endline Survey



Survey Instruments: Sampling Design

First Stage (Province)

Probability
Proportional to Size
(with replacement)

- No. of poor people in each province
- Stratified by no. of Tambons with high and low poverty incidence
- Ratio 7:3, 9 provinces selected.

- Data from Socio and Economic Survey (NSO)
- Poverty Map (NSO)

Second Stage (Tambon)

Probability
Proportional to Size
(with replacement)

- No. of poor people in each tambon
- Stratified by poverty incidence
- Ratio 4:1

- Data from Poverty Map (NSO)

Third Stage

- Random Sampling

- Data from MOPH's ICT

Survey Instruments: Questionnaires

- The interview is conducted by tablets, using CSPro as a program to design questionnaires.
- The questionnaires are used for both impact assessment and targeting assessment.

Household Questionnaire

- Ask for the information of the households that pregnant women live

Women Questionnaire

- 6-8 months pregnant women

Child Questionnaire

- 0-4 years old children who live in the same households with pregnant women

Survey Instruments: Fieldwork Operation

- **TDRI receives the data of pregnant women from the ICT center of ministry of public health**
- **The field supervisors design the survey circuit concerning cost effectiveness and contact the tambon hospitals and tambon officials**

TDRI sends the data of selected tambons to the field supervisors.

The supervisors send the data to the field workers

The field workers send the data to the supervisors

The supervisors send the data to TDRI

Challenges/opportunities

- Relevance/timeliness of the evaluation for the policy process: Flexibility of choice of instruments which are technically sound to show the impact of the policy but also provide timely information for the decision making process
- Using national data systems for the sampling and analysis: availability and quality of information (e.g. the MOPH data)
- Ensuring the national ownership and use of results: Public private partnership is solid yet requires coordination between different partners and adjustment of institutional design which accommodates the existing systems
- Cost: additional advocacy needed for use of tax money for the field work of the evaluation
- Solid national coordination mechanism at the level of the PM which allows for review of results and closing of the policy cycle loop



Thank you!



Appendix

Qualification

NEWBORN

- Thai Nationality
- Born between Oct. 1st – Sept.30th 2016
- Not eligible for any other welfare scheme

PREGNANT WOMAN

- Delivery period between Oct. 1st – Sept.30th 2016
- Living in poor or near-poor family
 - Household monthly income <3,000 THB/ person
 - Having independency family member such as PWDs/ elderly / <15 years old children etc.
 - Housing condition
 - Not owning a car, truck, van etc.
 - Farmer owning less than 1 Rai of land (about 1,600 square meters)



Rapid Assessment Report

Methodology

Focus group discussion, key informant interview, and in-depth interviews

Microsimulation

Findings

- Thailand's CSG is beneficial for poor households in many aspects.
- Many agreed with policy extensions in terms of both amounts and duration.
- There are some problems in the process, however, can be improved.

- Providing transfer 600 baht per month for 0-3 years old can reduce the poverty gaps 6 times of what is predicted for the old package.

Matching Objectives and Methods

		Objectives	
		Targeting Assessment	Impact Assessment
Methods	Quantitative Method	✓	✓
	Qualitative method		
	In-depth interviews	✓	✓
	Focus group discussions	✓	✓
	Key informant interviews	✓	✓

Matching the Theory of Change with Households Questionnaire

Sections

- Education
- Employment
- Health
- Health coverage and welfare
- Characteristics
- Water and sanitation
- Credit and financial stress
- Diet and food security
- Household expenditures
- Household income
- Intra-hh decision making
- Telephone number

Purposes

- Identification, Spending on children
- Identification, women empowerment and income -> access to socio-economic activity
- Household spending -> Health care take up, health outcome
- household spending --> healthcare services take up
- Matching
- Matching
- household income --> access to socio-economic opportunities
- Income, spending on children-> food security and diversity
- Income, spending on children-> food security and diversity
- Matching and targeting assessment
- Income->women status-> spending on children

Matching the Theory of Change with Women Questionnaire

Sections

- Women's background
- Maternal and newborn health
- Nutrition knowledge
- Unmet need
- Women's empowerment
- Women's agency factor
- Child support grant

Purposes

- Identification
- Household spending-> healthcare take up
- Matching, nutrition
- Impact of CSG on family planning
- Status of women-> women's empowerment
- Matching, women's empowerment
- Targeting assessment

Matching the Theory of Change with Child Questionnaire

Sections

- Child age
- Post-natal care
- Breastfeeding and dietary intake
- Child development
- Anthropometry

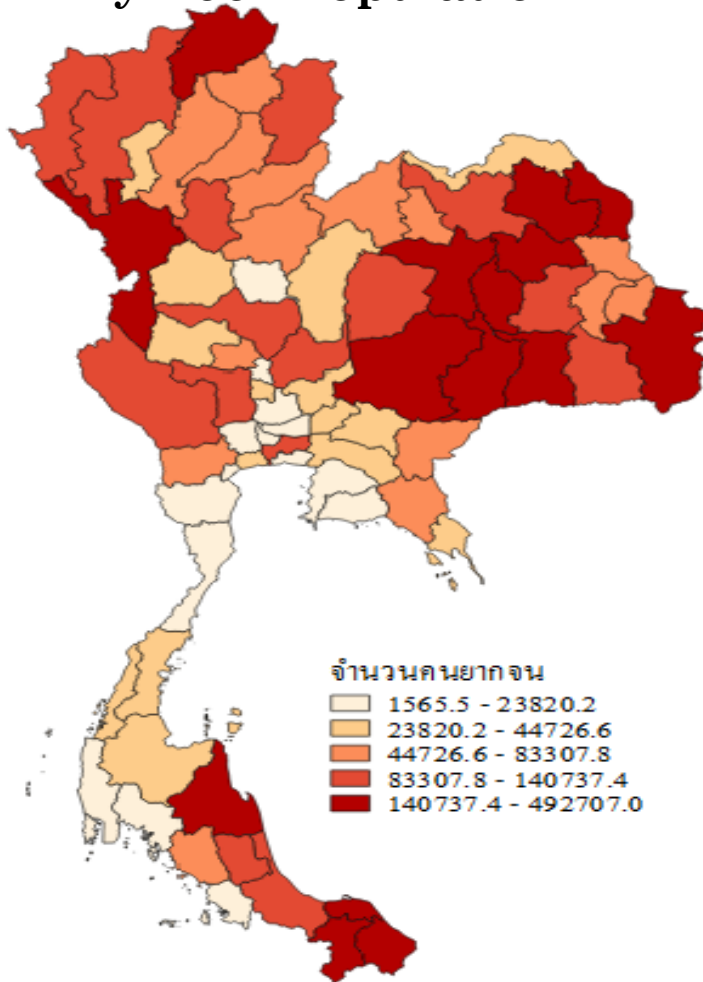
Purposes

- Identification
- Household spending-> healthcare take up
- Women status-> time allocated on children: spending on children-> food security
- Income, women status -> time allocated on children
- Take up rate, food diversity and food intake-> physical development on children

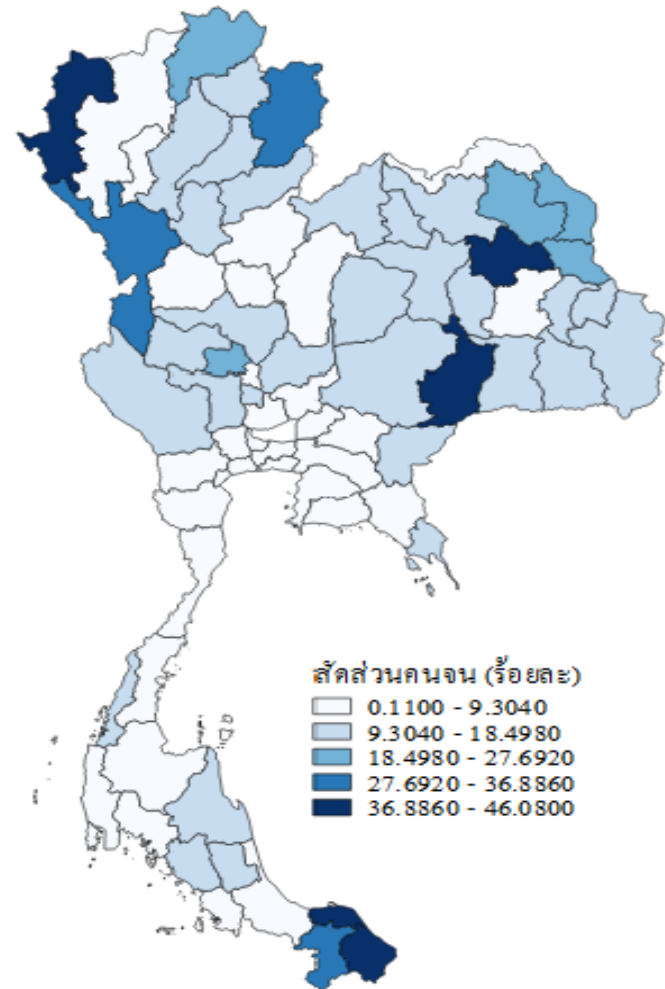
The Need for Stratification

- Due to the difference in population concentration, some provinces with high number of the poor, for example Bangkok, may have low poverty incidences.

By Poor Population



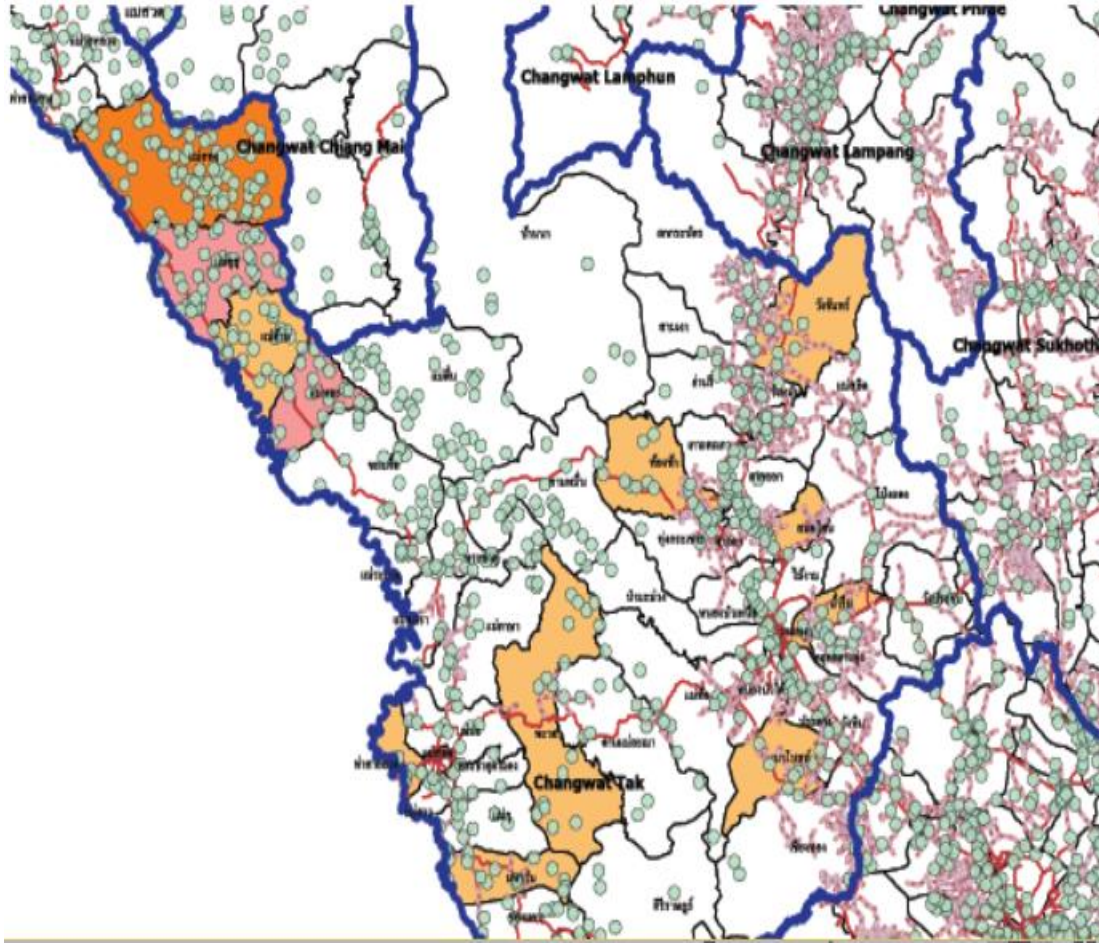
By Poverty Incidence



Selected Provinces

Region	Province	Samples	
Central	Sa Kaeo	550	
Northeast	Nakhon Rachasima	550	
	Sri Sa Ket	550	
	Ubon Rachathani	550	
	Kalasin	1,100*	
	Tak	550	
North	Mae Hong Son	550	
	South	Pattani	550
		Naratiwat	550

Survey Circuit



On the aspect of cost effectiveness, TDRI does not assign the order of tambons. On the other hand, TDRI lets the supervisors choose the order of the selected tambons.

The circuit of each province will be binded by 3 constraints: tambon constrains, month constrains and year constrains.