

Promotion of Rehabilitation in the Community-based Integrated Care System: Thailand

21th ASEAN & Japan High Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies

28 - 30 November 2023, Oita, Japan



SLOM, SOMHD, SOMSWD

THAILAND TH

Social Security Fund

How to qualify for benefits of Social Security Fund?



1) Injury or Sickness Benefit:

- You must have paid contributions for at least 3 months within the 15 months prior to receiving medical services.

2) Maternity Benefits:

- You must have paid contributions for at least 5 months within the 15 months before the maternity month.

3) Invalidity Benefits:

- You need to have paid contributions for at least 3 months within the 15 months prior to the month of invalidity.

4) Death Benefit:

- You must have paid contributions for at least 1 month within the 15 months before the month of death.

5) Child Allowance:

- You must have paid contributions for at least 12 months within the 36 months before the month of benefit entitlement.

6) Old Age Benefit:

6.1) Pension (lifetime monthly payment):

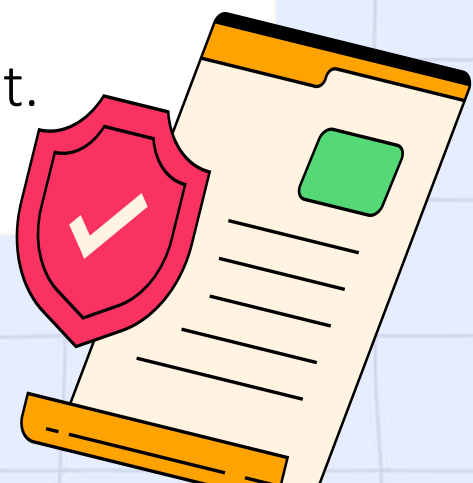
- You should have paid at least 180 months of contributions.
- The insured person must reach 55 years of age with termination of the insured status.

6.2) Lump Sum:

- If contributions are less than 180 months and the insured person reaches 55 years of age with termination of the insured status.
- In case of invalidity with termination of the insured status or in case of death.

7) Unemployment Benefit:

- You must have paid contributions for at least 6 months within the 15 months before experiencing unemployment.



Social Security Fund



1) Sickness or Injury:

- Insured individuals receive medical treatment without cost at specific hospitals or a network connected to those hospitals.
- Cash benefits at 50% of wages, not exceeding 90 days per period of sick leave or 180 days per year.
- For chronic diseases, benefits are available for up to 365 days.
- Dependent survivors receive funeral grants and death allowances in case of death.

2) Maternity Benefits:

- Female insured individuals receive a lump sum for child delivery.
- Compensation for maternity leave at 50% of the average wage for 90 days.
- Male insured individuals receive a lump sum for child delivery.

3) Disability Benefits:

- Income replacement for varying degrees of disability.
- Severe disability results in lifetime income replacement.
- Medical service fees are covered for both public and private hospitals.

4) Death Benefits:

- Dependents and survivors of the deceased receive funeral grants and death compensation based on the insured's contribution period.



Social Security Fund



5) Child Allowances Benefits:

- A lump sum is given for child allowances for eligible children up to a certain age.

6) Retirement Benefits:

6.1 Old Age Pension (Lifetime Monthly Payment):

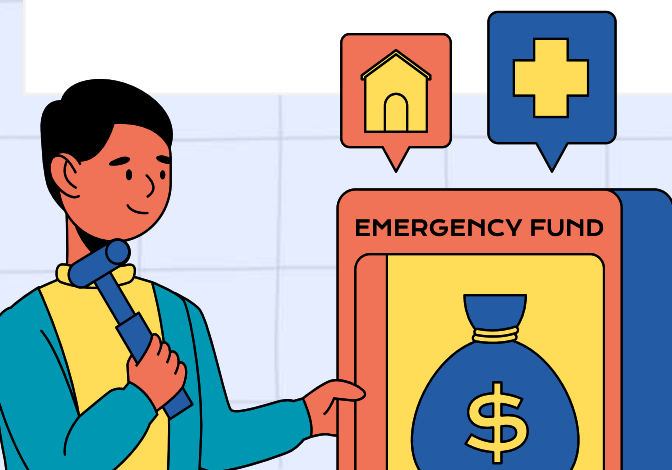
- The pension amount is 20% of the average wage in the last 60 months, which serves as the contribution base before your insured status ends.
- If you've paid contributions for more than 180 months, your pension increases by 1.5% for every additional 12 months of contribution payment.
- In case the pensioner passes away within 60 months after receiving the pension, their dependents are entitled to a lump sum equal to the last month's pension multiplied by the remaining months until completing 60 months.

6.2 Old Age Lump Sum:

- If you've paid contributions for less than 12 months, you'll receive a lump sum equal to your portion of contributions.
- If you've paid contributions for 12 months or more but less than 180 months, you'll receive a lump sum equal to both your and your employer's portion of contributions plus interests.

7) Unemployment Benefits:

- Compensation during unemployment for various situations, including termination, resignation, or force majeure events.

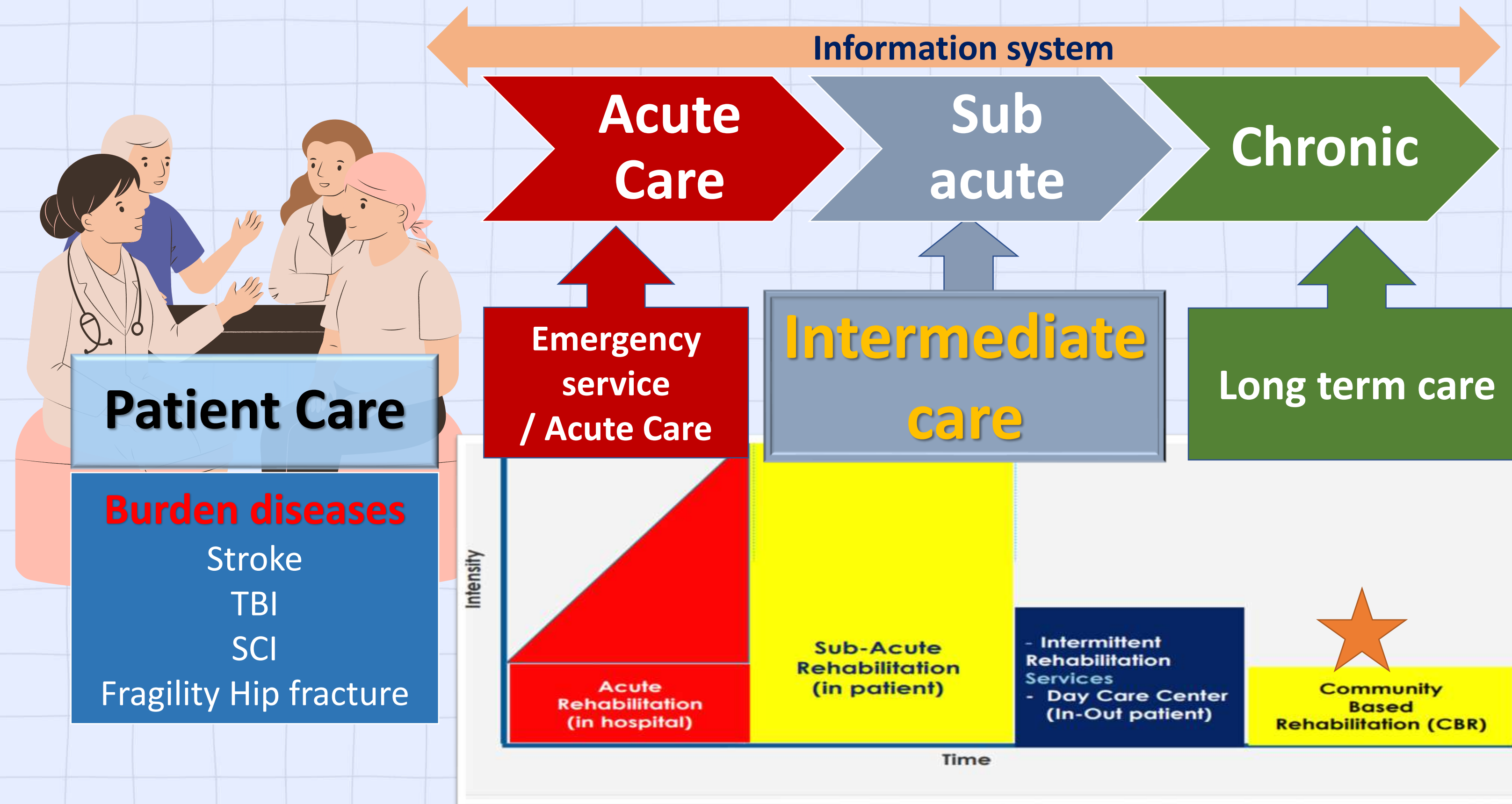


For further details: <https://shorturl.at/itAKM>



Integrate IMC to mainstream of health service system

CBR is one of rehab model in **intermediate care (IMC)**



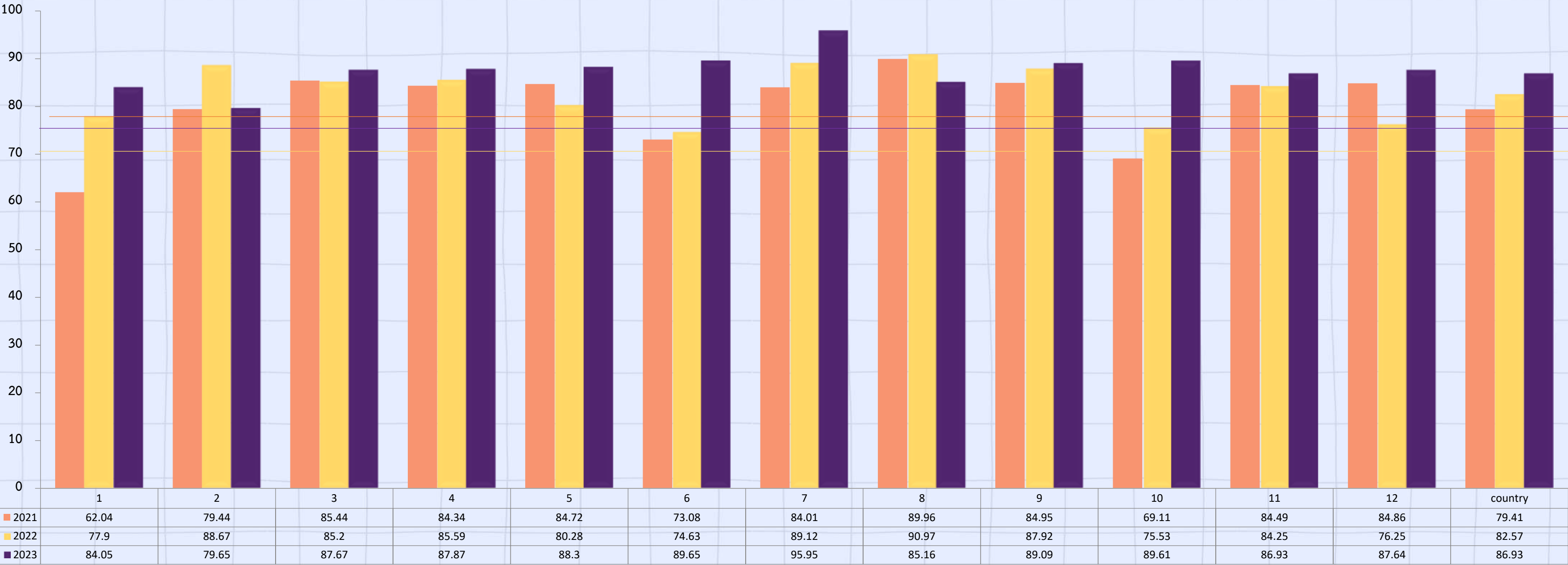
Health System Outcome Measure in Intermediate care policy



Service plan “Intermediate Care”

Percentage of IMC patients received rehabilitation and follow-up care for six months or achieved a Barthel Index score of 20 within six months

- **FY2021** Target $\geq 65\%$
- **FY2022** Target $\geq 70\%$
- **FY2023** Target $\geq 75\%$



FY 2021 – 2023 (Q3)

Ref: Annually MOPH inspection 2021-2023

CBR in Thailand



'Home SUK' Center (Chaiyaphum Province)



'Suk Jai Klai Ban' Center (Tatoom, Surin Province)



'Suk Jai Klai Ban' Center (Krabuangyai, Nakhon Ratchasima Province)



'Kanlayanamitsuk' Center (Maerim, Chiangmai Province)





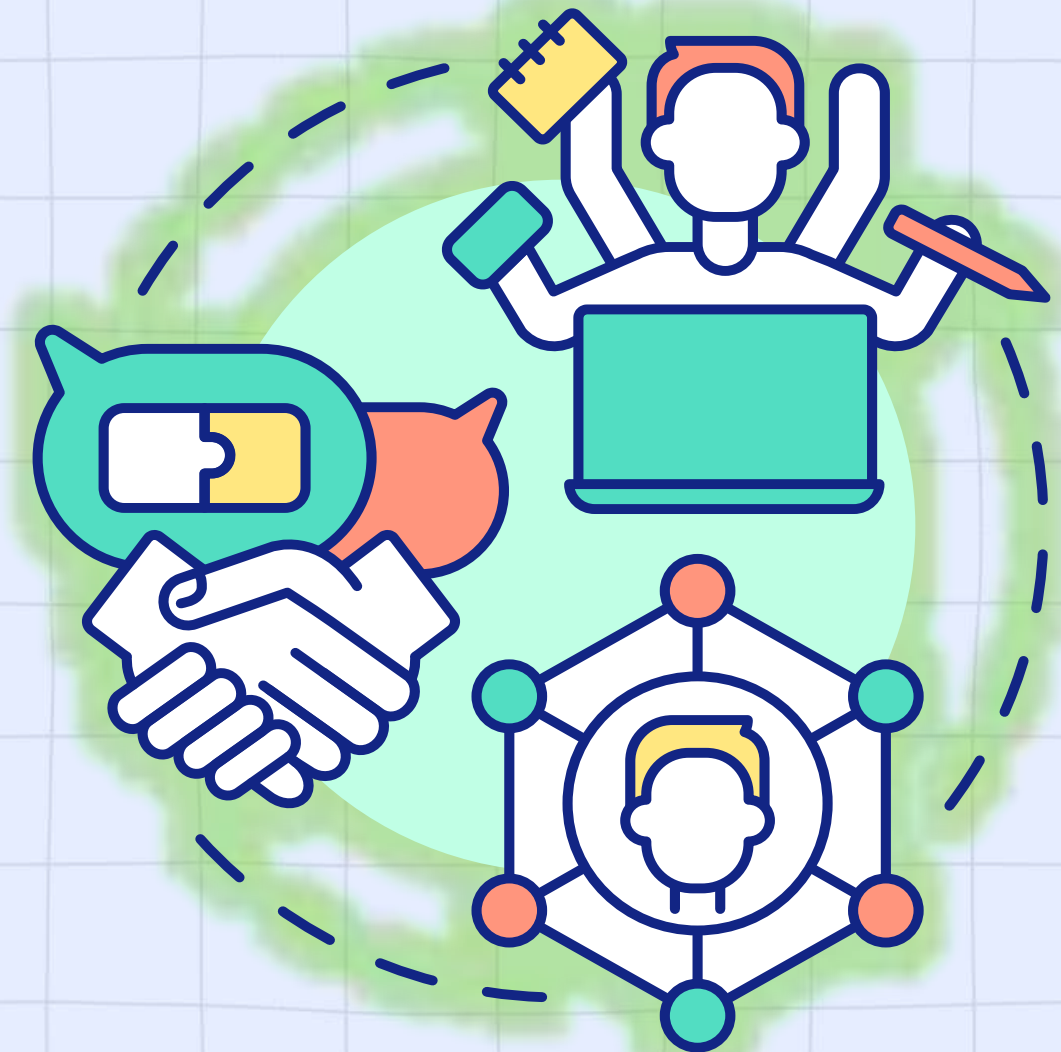
Projects in Progress

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security,
Ministry of Public Health

together with local government, civil societies, volunteers, and other relevant agencies have developed pilot projects on Integrated Community Care.

These include

- Promoting and supporting caregivers by providing training and financing
- Modifying the environment and facilities for the elderly
- Advocating Quality of Life Development and Vocational Training Centers for Older Persons in the community
- Provision of financial assistance to needed older persons in difficult situations
- Providing rehabilitation services for the elderly through a comprehensive community care system





Key Lessons

01 Decentralization

Concrete governance is considered an obstacle to welfare provision. Human resources, budget, and supporting administration regarding the care system are mostly restrained by the central organization, the government consequently cannot provide social services to meet demands.

02 Care System Establishment

Policies and practices in care system in Thailand are not well established to prepare for the rapidly ageing population. Legislation, policy framework remains fragmented and cooperation between relevant actors are still at a low level. Moreover, lack of age-friendly environments together with inclusive infrastructure are hindrances for achieving a holistic care system.



Good Practices



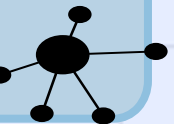
01 Effective Volunteering System

Thailand has an effective volunteering system. Volunteering Organization such as Village Health Volunteer, Social Development and Human Security Volunteer help and support vulnerable groups as well as providing social works.



02 Social Capital

In the Thai context, family relationships, community cooperation and a culture of empathy are critical functions in facilitating social services. Vulnerable groups tend to depend on this social capital rather than institutional sectors.



03 Civil Society Organizations

Civil Society Organizations within the community, temples, and schools hold great influence on society including social welfare services.

Participation of CSOs contributes to the development of social protection, allowing more people to access the provided care system.





Recommendations



01

The development of a system for the protection of the rights of the elderly especially those who are at risk vulnerable groups and groups in dependent conditions.



02

Preparation of the people before aging. Promote and improve the quality of life for the elderly in all 4 dimensions: economy, health, social, and environment thoroughly and fairly.



03

Promotion of the values of a caring society, social harmony and values of humanity, and spirit of community, in the context of the care system.



04

Advocation of the rehabilitation of the elderly through a comprehensive community care system requires the collaboration of all relevant sectors

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION



The 21st ASEAN & Japan High-Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies

Towards building a society where everyone can live lively as being oneself in communities
– focusing on maintaining and strengthening physical and mental capacities to optimize one's full potential –

28 - 30 November, 2023
Oita, Japan

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
(MHLW)

