Interoperability between CR & VS systems: Thailand experience

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Thai Civil Registration Systems

◆ Ministry of Interior started computerized population database and Citizen ID project in 1982

◆ BORA operates and maintains the data base for the entire population of the country, and issues identity cards and household booklets
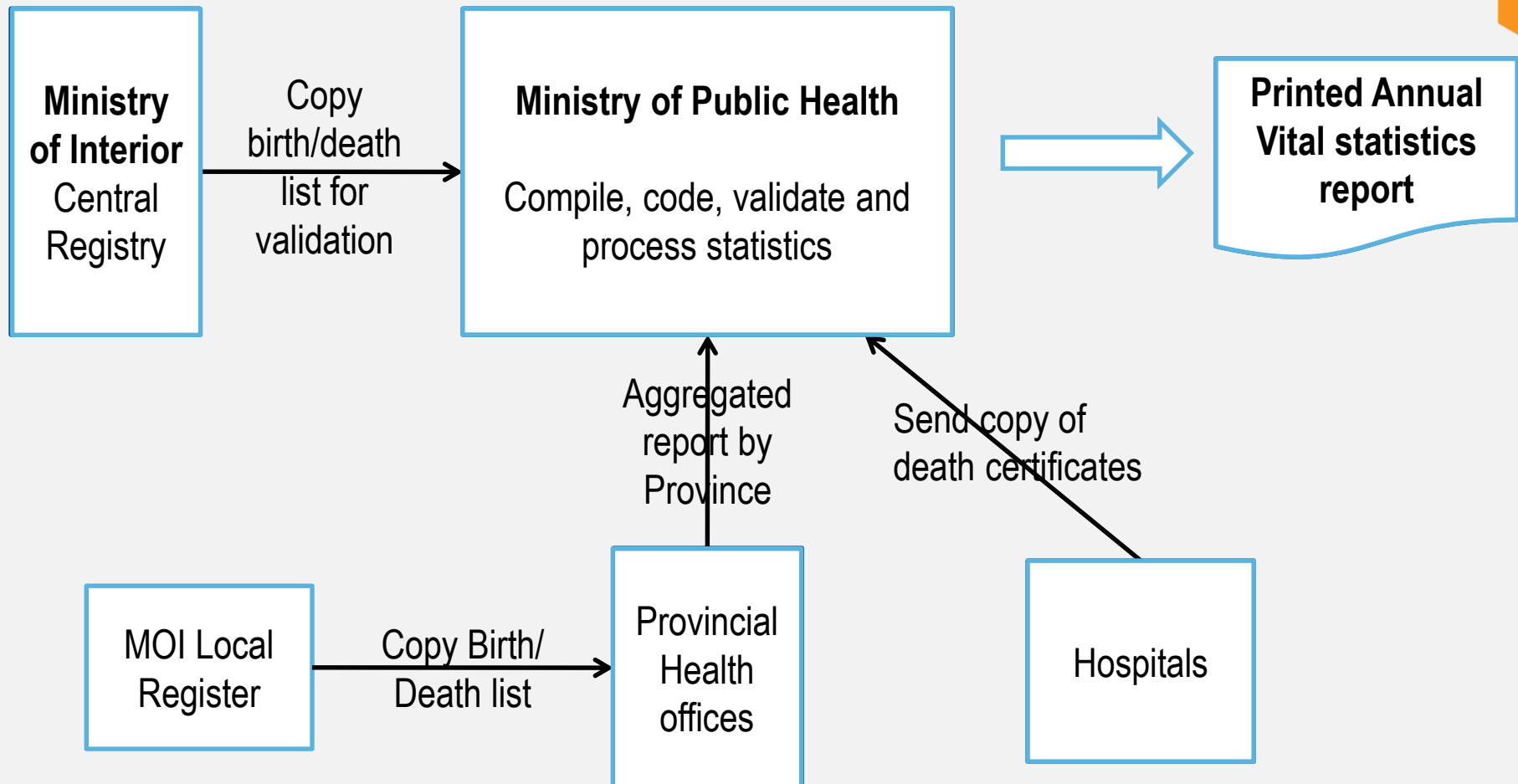

1969-1986 Typing machine ID card

1987 – 1996 Computer Printout ID card

Current Smart card type ID card

MOPH Vital statistics Before 1996

Ministry of Interior Central Registry

Copy birth/death list for validation

Ministry of Public Health

Compile, code, validate and process statistics

Printed Annual Vital statistics report

Aggregated report by Province

Send copy of death certificates

MOI Local Register

Copy Birth/ Death list

Provincial Health offices

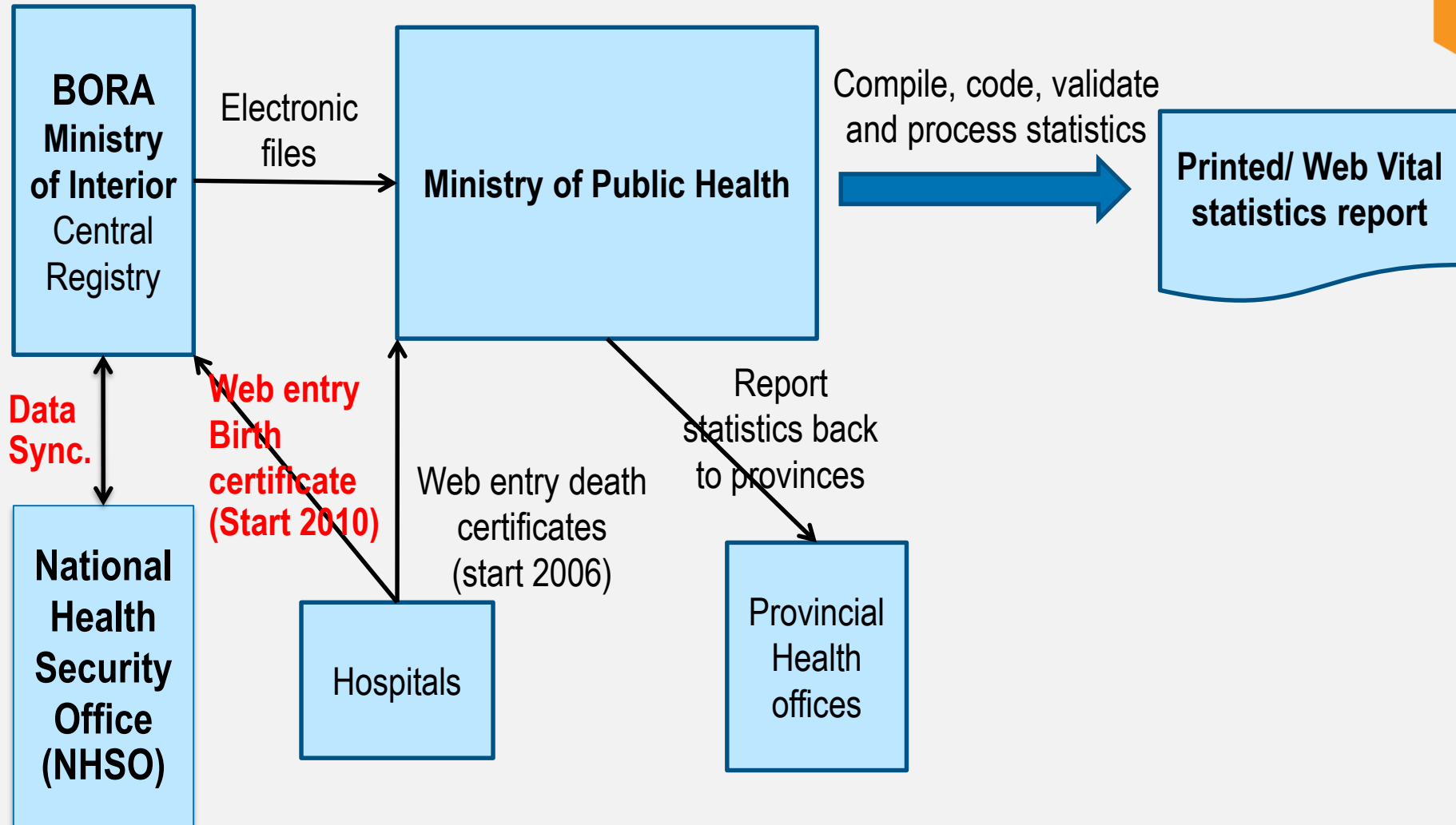Hospitals

Weakness of the VS systems

- Discrepancy of birth/death counts between report from provincial health offices and MOI central registry

- Not timely: report lag time 2-3 years

- Cannot validate cause of death

- Need a lot of data entry personnel to enter data from hospital's death certificate

Streamline vital event data between MOI & MOPH

1996, The Ministry of Public Health has signed MOU with the Ministry of Interior, regarding utilization of data in the central registration database of the administration, in order to reduce redundancy of birth, death data.

The Bureau of Registration Administration, Ministry of Interior, will send the data relevant to birth and death of all the persons who have been registered birth, dead from the central registration database to the Office of Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Public Health.

Thai Vital Statistics after 1996

Recommendation Approach

Shared Assets: Indicators, Facility Registry, Provider Registry, Citizen Registry, Shared Health Record, Inventory

Shared Services: Interoperability Layer

Shared Benefits: EMRs, Hospital Systems, mHealth Applications, Supply Chain Applications, Vital Statistics

Credit: Derek Ritz