Relationship Between Civil Registration and Civil Identification: Thailand experiences

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Civil registration is the continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events pertaining to the population as provided through decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements of a country.

National ID is used by the governments of many countries as a means of tracking their citizens, permanent residents, and temporary residents for the purposes of work, taxation, government benefits, health care, and other governmentally-related functions.
What is Identity...What a person has:
- Access badge
- Smart card
- Security token
- Mobile phone
- ID document

What a person knows:
- Password
- Passphrase
- PIN
- Sequence
- “Secret” facts

What a person is:
- Fingerprints
- Face
- Irises
- Veins / Arteries
- Voice

What a person does:
- Motor skills
- Handwriting
- Gestures
- Keystrokes
- Application use
Thai Civil Registration System

- 1982 the Population Identification Number Project. Citizen ID

Started of the computerized population database and Citizen ID
Civil Registration System

- National Authority: Bureau of Registration Administration (BORA), Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior
- Operates and maintains the data base for the entire population of the country, and issues identity cards and household booklets
Civil registration and online birth e-registration systems

- 1982: Citizen ID Number
  - 13 Digit Design

- 1983: All Data entered in DB. 60+ Million Records

- 1988: VS linked with CR system

- 1996: New ID-3 type ID Card

- 1997: UHC Implementation

- 2001: Smart ID Card

- 2003: Completed Online CR Nationwide Role Out,

- 2005: Civil Registration law Reform: All births register

- 2008: Online birth registration system

- 2010: [Event/Significance]
MOI Central Data Processing
From paper records to digital records 1982-1988

“60 Million records over 5 Years”

Digitizing over 60 million records from paper
Data Quality Assurance Process

Scan Originals → Typing Station 1 → Verification 1 → Verification 2

Finally into DB → Chief Editor (approval)

Needs two in favor before The record get’s to the editor
Citizen Identification Number

- Citizen ID issues at the of birth registration
- Called 13 Digits number
- The number is needed when transact with government and many non government agencies:
  - getting free healthcare services
  - enrolling children to free education
  - asking for bank account.
Citizen Identification Card

1969-1986: Typing machine ID card
1987–1996: Computer Printout ID card
Current: Smart card type ID card
Birth registration process and issuance of unique personal identification number at birth

1. Live births at hospital
   - Public Sector
   - Private Sector

2. Live birth outside of health facilities e.g., at home, public areas, other places.
   - Birth Notification Issued by head of the Village.

3. Parent/ Household head reports birth to the registration unit located in the district office within 15 days of birth

4. Issuing of Birth Certificate registration and Unique Personal Identification number

5. The newborn record is also registered to the house address
• A birth certificate is the first identity document that proves the baby identity indicated that she/he is exist in this world.

• Birth certificate facilitates access to essential services, such as health care, social services, and education.
Birth registration challenges

- ~ 7% (40,000-50,000 life births) not register (before 2011)
- ~ 20% in area where registered and unregistered migrant workers and other unregistered non-Thai residents
- Misunderstand birth notification document is birth certificate
- Live far from the registration offices
- Don’t need to use birth certificate
Civil Registration & Vital Statistics Linkage since 1996 bi and Online birth registration since 2009

- **BORA Ministry of Interior Central Registry**
  - Electronic files
  - Data Sync.

- **National Health Security Office (NHSO)**
  - Online birth e-registration

- **Ministry of Public Health**
  - Compile, code, validate and process statistics
  - Report statistics back to provinces

- **Printed/ Web Vital statistics report**

- **Hospitals**

- **Provincial Health offices**
Online birth e-registration statistics 2016

1,734,442
Birth notification Doc.

Registered
1,679,632 (96.8%)
(Birth Certificate issued)

Have not Registered
54,810 (3.2%)

Within 15 days
856 (1.6%)

More than 15 days
53,954 (98.4%)

Thais babies
466 (54.4%)

Non-Thais Babies
390 (45.6%)

Thais Babies
21,394 (39.7%)

Non-Thais Babies
32,560 (60.3%)

Data from National Health Security Office (NHSO)
2008 rectified civil registration law

- Register and provide birth certificate all children who born in Thailand.
  - Include migrant workers—typically from neighboring Myanmar, Cambodia, or Lao PDR
- Not all children born in Thailand will be given Thai citizenship
- BORA set up another unique personal identification system, 13-digit format, for the non-Thai citizen.
Legal clinic in a hospital at Thai-Myanmar boarder

BORA, MOPH hospitals, International Office of Migration (IOM) and NGOs, to provide legal advice and translation in hospitals where the births of their children most often take place.
Population Database Integration and Improvement of Government Services, Initiated in 2015
Merits of civil registration to the vital statistics system and healthcare system in Thailand

• To create birth and mortality statistical data used to implement public health policies
  – Timeliness, increase quality of data & statistics
• To support the benefits related to health care and social security systems.
  – Universal health care system: beneficiary roster
  – Disease management program: HIV/AIDS
• To develop policies and plans to decrease mortality rate of population
Gap of CRVS development in Thailand

- Thailand is still challenged with the quality of cause of death (COD) information. The completeness is reasonably high except the early infant death (age less than one year old).
- The major gap of this system is high proportion of ill-defined and miscategorized causes of death.
  - 60-70% of the deaths occurred outside hospitals
  - COD classified as natural cause of death by head of the village and civil registration officers who have not any medical background.
Lessons learnt from CRVS development in Thailand

• Long-term development of CRVS with some degree of political support and commitment → high coverage of birth and death registration

• **CRVS is the backbone** for health system: planning policy, monitoring progress of health system development, and the impact of health policies in Thailand,

• **Challenges of CRVS:**
  – under-reporting of maternal mortality
  – ill-defined and unknown causes of death
Thank You
The Thai Citizen ID Card

ID Card Features:

1. Personal ID
2. Fingerprints
3. Tax
4. Social welfare
5. Social security numbers
6. Agricultural data
7. Healthcare data
The Thai Citizen ID Card

1. Decentralized @ 1077 Issuing Offices
2. Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET)
3. Dye Diffusion Thermal Transfer (D2T2) at 300 dpi.
4. 28, 32 and 64KB cards
5. 3DES Authentication and PKI
6. Card, PIN and FP (Multiple Factor)
7. R/O public Data, RW of private data through CMS, R/O/ by cardholder
8. 74 THB per Card
9. Security Features
One stop shop services to issue CID card @ Registration office
But really a few only
Fingerprint Enrollment
Completing the first step

Administrative personnel verifies applicant’s information

Complete and set up applicant’s information and fingerprint
A quick photo session
10 - 15 Minutes later
The process is completed.