Session 6:
Subject: Gender classification items and their significance in Korea’s vital statistics

Contents:

In Korea, most items of vital statistics are classified by gender. For example, the gender of births or deaths are separated and provided as statistics.

In particular, information about mothers of births and maternal deaths, more detailed statistics about women are provided.

For example, information about the mother’s age or gestational age of a child is provided.
Maternal mortality is also provided by age.

If we produce the statistics by gender, it can provide more useful information for policy making.

Making more detailed statistics about women as mothers of birth can help establish gender-sensitive health policies.

As another example, if the statistics on causes of death are compiled by gender, it will be possible to prepare customized policies by comparing the rankings of the causes of death between men and women.

In addition to gender classification items, I will talk about the life cycle approach. The Statistics Korea established a population dynamic cohort DataBase in 2020 by linking birth, death, marriage, and divorce individual statistics DBs based on birth. It will enable the analysis according to life cycle such as marriage, childbirth, divorce, and death.

If you create vital statistics based on the registration system and link the data, you can also build data according to the life cycle like this.

Building and utilizing CRVS systems well is very important in providing better policy services.