ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific



Death Registration: Updated Estimates, Gender Dynamics, and Country Perspectives

The programme will start at 11:00 (GMT+7 Bangkok)

ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

23 February 2026

DEATH REGISTRATION: UPDATED ESTIMATES, GENDER DYNAMICS, AND COUNTRY PERSPECTIVES

Death registration remains one of the least complete parts of CRVS systems. While birth registration has improved, death registration still lags, weakening mortality data, affecting population estimates, and obscuring true causes of death, including gender-based violence.

Register here:
https://forms.office.com/e/q1N9BnJJQp

Join the meeting:
https://shorturl.at/K6Vly

23 February 2026
11:00am-12:00pm (UTC+7)

Asia-Pacific Stats Café

Join the session to learn why strengthening death registration matters — and how countries can accelerate progress.

Speakers



Chandan Kumar
Doctoral Fellow, Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, (IIPS), India, Alumnus, CART Programme, ESCAP



Atiya Rahman
Assistant Scientist, BRAC James P Grant School of Public Health, BRAC University

Opening Remarks



Wiraporn Pothisiri
Statistician, Statistics Division, ESCAP



Tanja Sejersen
Statistician and CRVS Lead,, Statistics Division, ESCAP

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STATS CAFE
Good coffee makes your day
but good data helps you decide.

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Regional Estimates of Death Registration Completeness: 2023 Update

Ms. Wiraporn Pothisiri

Statistician, Statistics Division, ESCAP

Presentation Overview

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1. Rationale for the Update
2. Data Sources
3. Methodology and Assumptions
4. Results: Regional, Subregional & Country Patterns
5. Caveats & Limitations
6. Conclusion & Way Forward

Why This Update Matters

Why Death Registration is Important

Public Health Planning
Death registration enables tracking of causes of death, informing health policy and resource allocation.

Legal & Social Rights
Death registration is essential for accessing inheritance, social benefits, and legal documentation.

Population Statistics
Complete death registration improves accuracy of population estimates and demographic analysis.

Governance & Security
Weak systems create risks for accountability, equity, and social stability.

Follow Up on Progress

- 2018 baseline: 74.3% completeness across the region
- This update tracks progress in the second half of the CRVS Decade (2014-2024)
- Identifies where gains have been made — and where gaps remain

SDG 17.19.2 Target

≥80% Death Registration Completeness by 2030



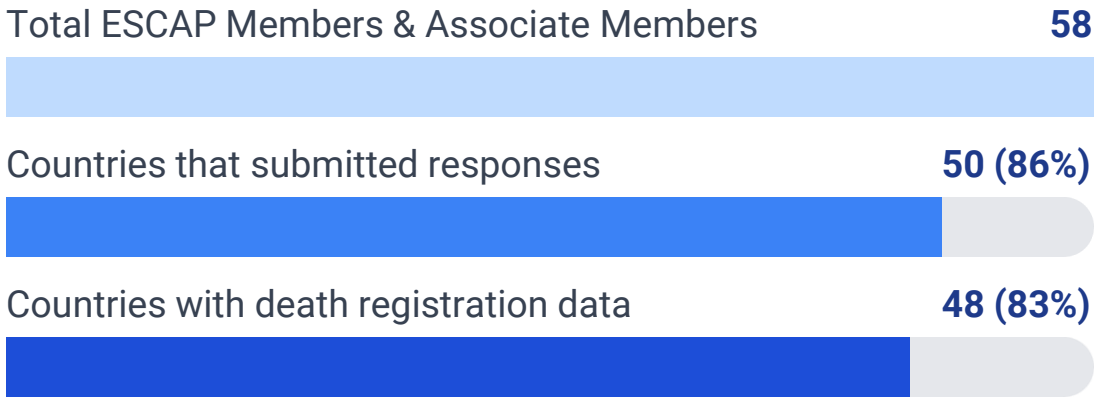
Data Sources

2025 CRVS Decade Review

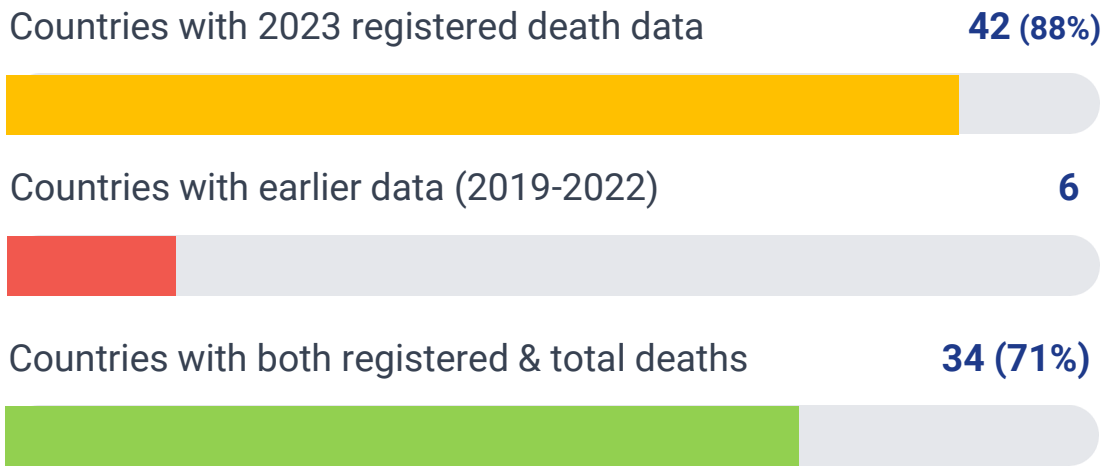
- ESCAP member states invited to report progress in CRVS through a review questionnaire
- Questionnaire distributed to ESCAP members in June 2024.
- Focus Period: 2019-2023
- Death Registration Metrics Collected:
  - Total number of deaths registered within one year of occurrence (from civil registration records)
  - Total number of registered deaths for which a death certificate was issued
  - Estimated total number of deaths from other data sources

Key Challenge: Roughly half of the submissions from the Pacific subregion lacked national estimates of total deaths.

Response Rates



Data Availability Breakdown (n = 48)



Methodology and Assumptions

Completeness

Completeness = Registered Deaths ÷ Expected Total Deaths

Unregistered Deaths

Unregistered Deaths = Expected Deaths - Registered Deaths

Approach 1: Countries with Data Earlier than 2023

For countries reporting for years prior to 2023, the **latest available completeness rate was assumed to remain constant through 2023**. This rate was applied to the 2024 UNWPP estimates of expected deaths for 2023 to derive registered and unregistered deaths.

Applied to:

Bhutan | French Polynesia | India | Japan | Sri Lanka | Philippines

Approach 2: Countries with Missing Total Death Estimates

For countries that reported registered deaths but did not provide estimates of total deaths, **expected deaths for the relevant year were taken from UNWPP to calculate completeness**. Where data referred to a year earlier than 2023, the rate was assumed to remain constant through 2023.

Applied to:

Fiji | Kiribati | Kyrgyzstan | Micronesia (Federated States of) | Nauru | Pakistan | Samoa | Singapore | Solomon Islands | Tajikistan | Thailand | Tonga | Turkmenistan

Methodology and Assumptions

Approach 3: Countries without Submissions

For countries that did not submit any data, **two approaches were applied** based on data availability and country-specific circumstances:

First Approach: External Sources with UNWPP Expected Deaths

Used reliable external sources for 2023 or close years, applied UNWPP expected deaths for completeness calculation.

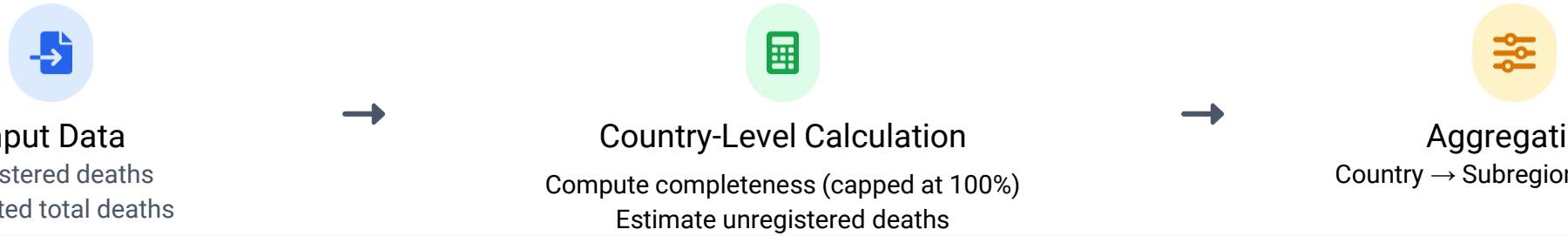
Applied to: American Samoa, Macao, China, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, China, Papua New Guinea

Second Approach: Unchanged Completeness Since 2018

Assumed unchanged completeness since 2018 ESCAP report for countries without recent or reliable data.

Applied to: Afghanistan, DPRK, Myanmar

Completeness Calculation Flow



Regional Results

33.4M
Total Deaths Estimated

29.7M
Deaths Registered

88.8%
Registration Completeness

3.7M
Deaths Unregistered

Progress Since 2018 Baseline



Since 2018, regional completeness has improved by nearly 20%, rising from 74.3% to 88.8%.Despite this progress, 3.7 million deaths remain unregistered annually.

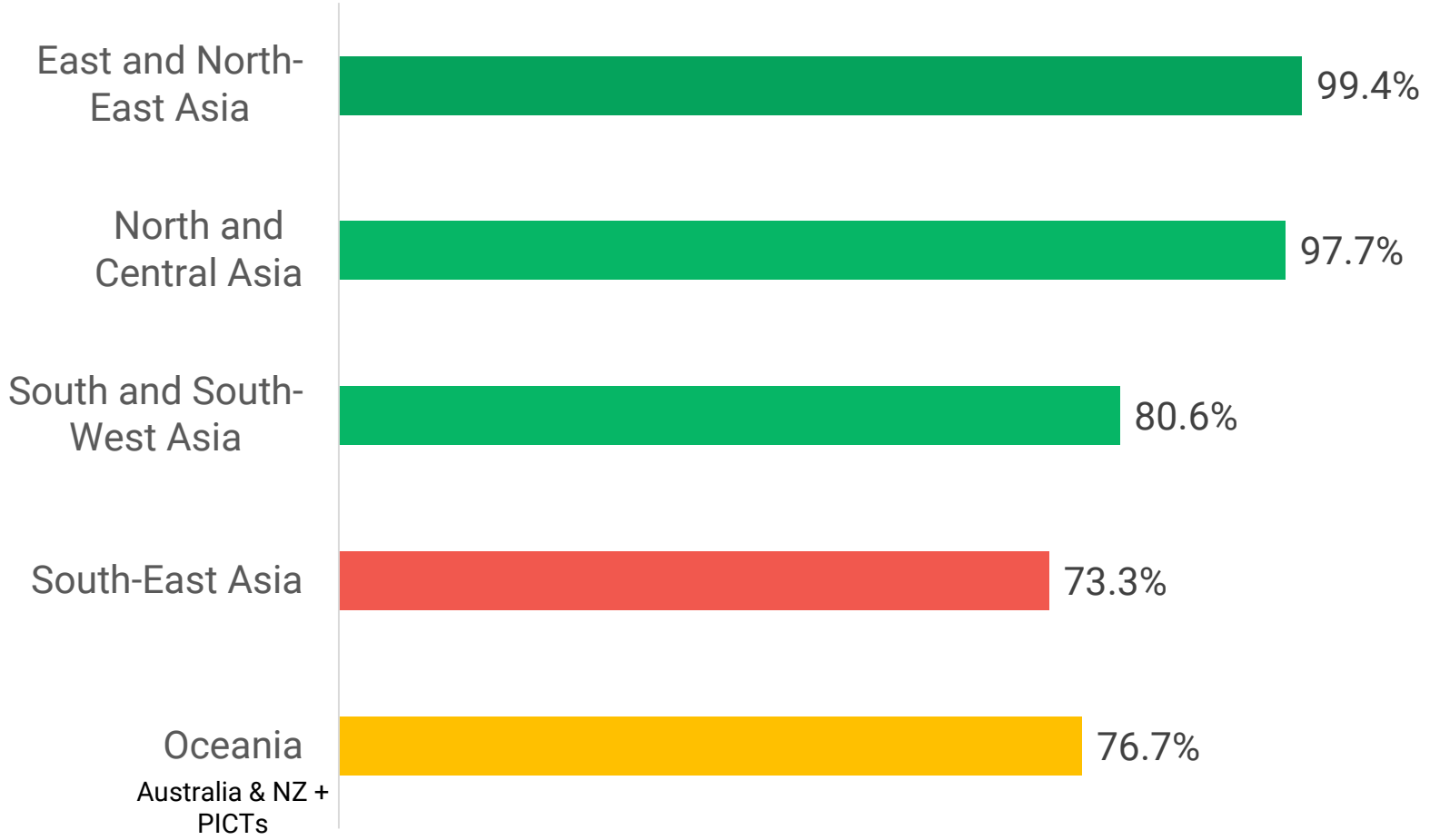
Subregional Levels and Variations

Universal Coverage

East & North-East Asia achieved near-universal registration (~100%), driven by countries like China and Republic of Korea.

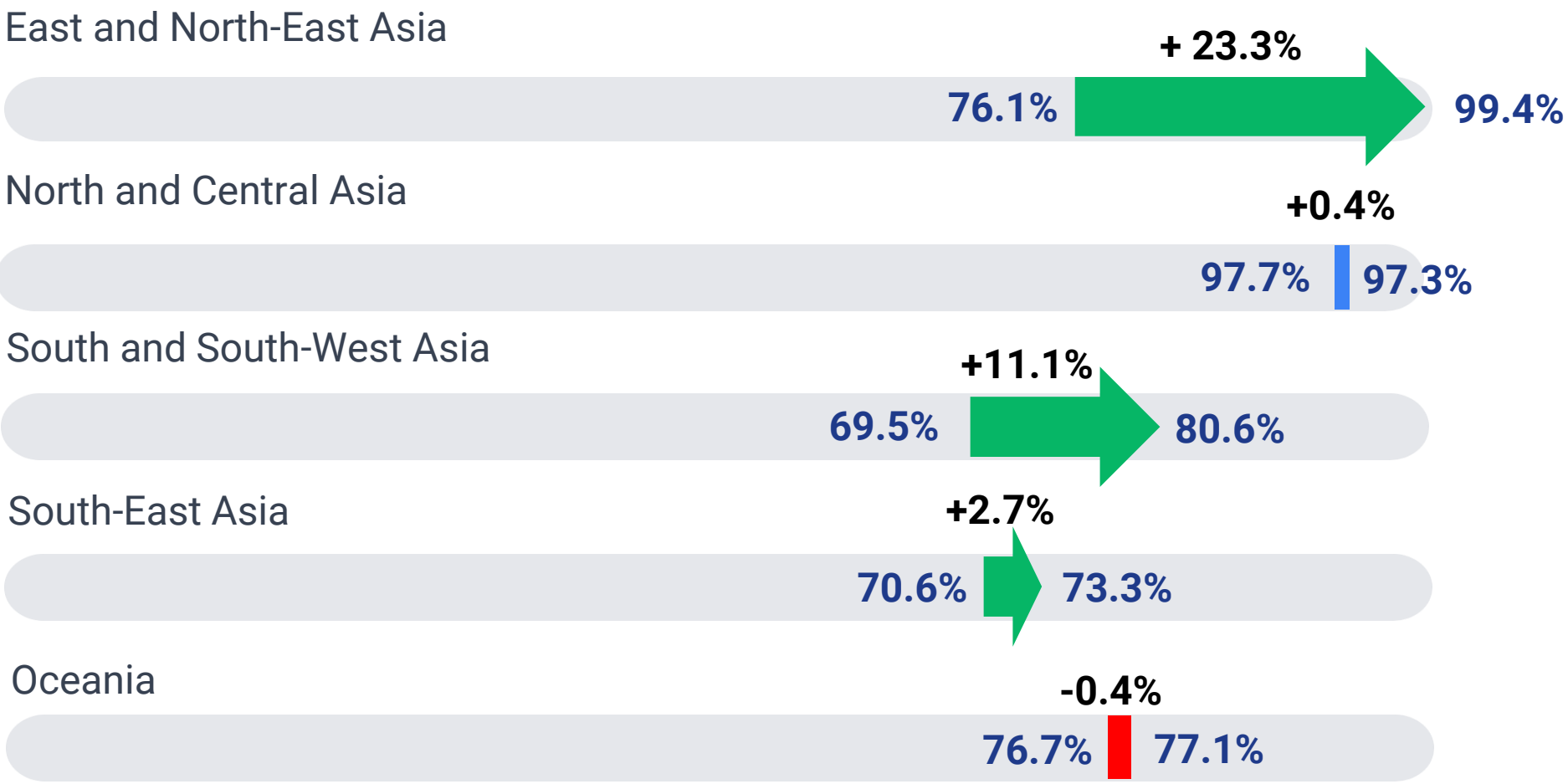
Critical Gaps

Pacific Island countries report just 19.8% completeness, while the Oceania subregion average is 76.7%.



Critical Disparity: Completeness ranges from 99.4% in East & North-East Asia to just 19.8% in Pacific Island countries — nearly an 80-percentage point gap, reflecting major structural challenges in smaller island systems.

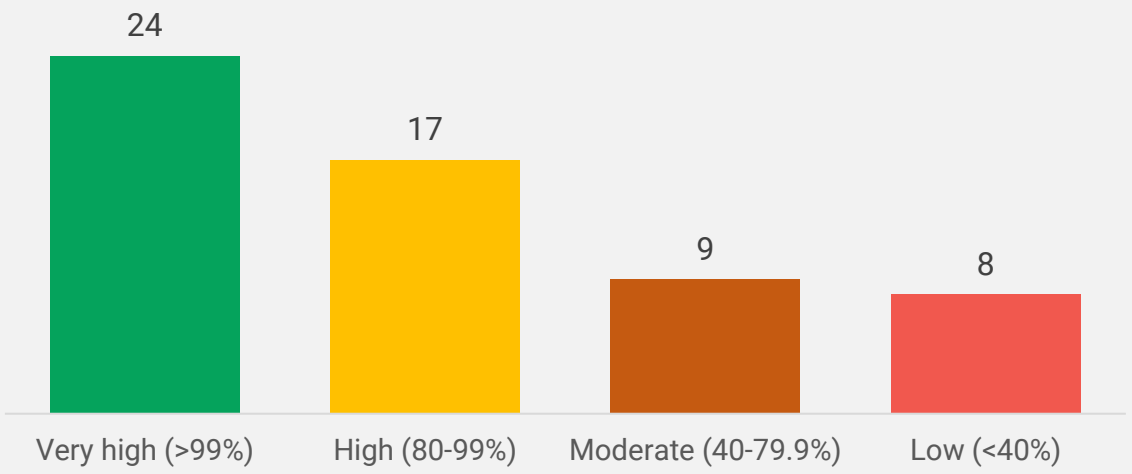
Subregional Progress: 2018 Vs. 2023



The five-year improvement was driven primarily by rapid gains in East and North-East Asia, while progress in other subregions was more modest.

Country-level Patterns and Progress

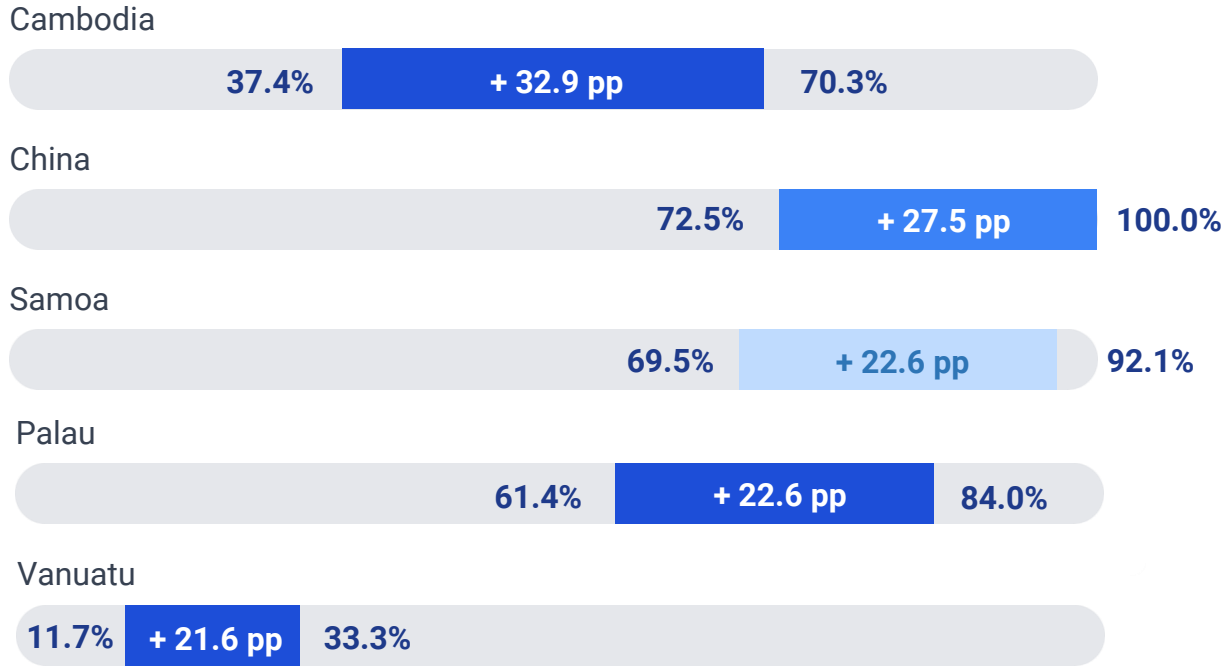
Completeness Ranges by Country: 2023



Accelerating Progress

Over half of countries (34) improved since 2018

Most Improved Countries: 2018 Vs. 2023



Key Challenge: Nine countries experienced declines of more than 10 percentage points. Reported factors include institutional restructuring, changes in data sources or estimation methods, inconsistent implementation of mobile registration, and COVID-19-related backlogs.

Caveats & Limitations

Assumptions of Constant Completeness

In several cases, completeness was assumed to remain constant between the last available data year and 2023. This may not reflect actual changes and could overestimate unregistered deaths where systems have strengthened.

UN Population Projections

Missing total death estimates rely on UN World Population Prospects projections, which provide a standardized baseline but may diverge from national estimates and occasionally produce completeness rates above 100%.

Capping at 100%

Completeness was capped at 100%, which may conceal issues such as the inclusion of late registrations from previous years or slight underestimation of UNWPP mortality estimates.

Conclusion and Way Forward

Where We Stand

- 88.8% regional completeness
- 3.7M deaths remain unregistered
- Large disparities persist

What Gaps Remain

- Several countries below 60%
- Nine experienced significant declines
- Data gaps in national mortality estimates
- Capacity constraints in small island states

What Must Happen Next

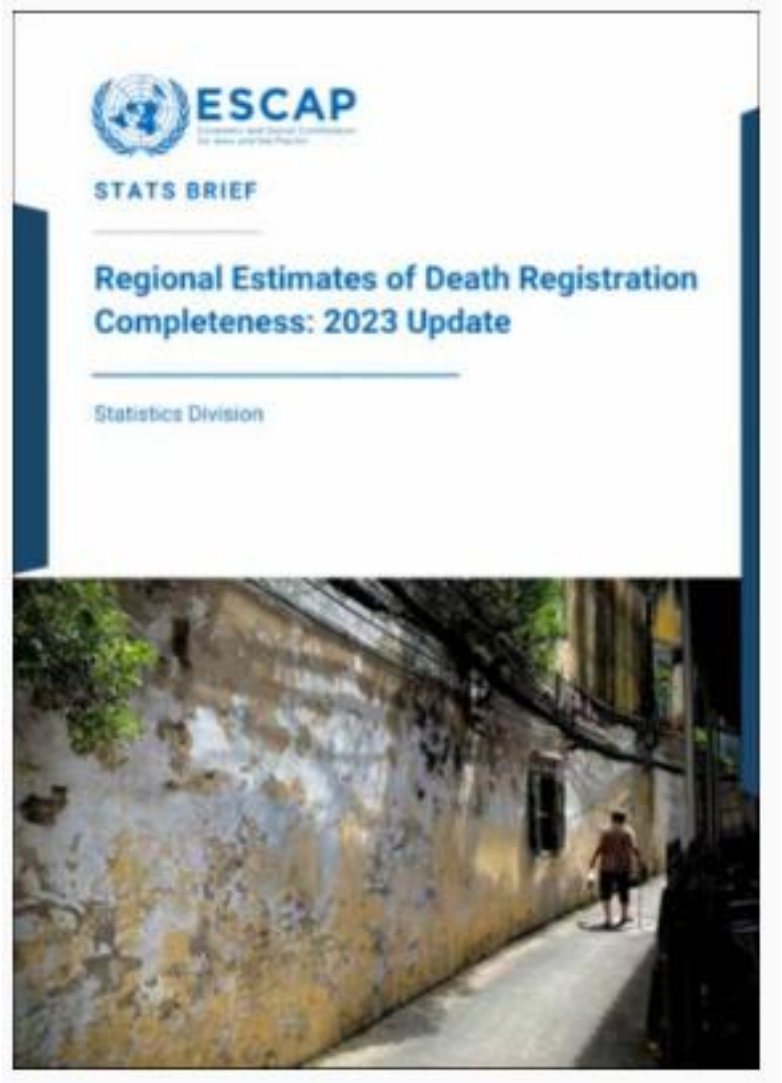
- Strengthen national mortality estimation capacity
- Improve data systems and inter-agency coordination
- Ensure sustained investment to prevent reversals
- Maintain political commitment to meet 2030 target

Moving Toward 2030

With five years remaining to 2030, sustained political commitment, stronger coordination, and practical investment in data systems are essential to prevent reversals and close remaining gaps.

Closing note: Addressing death registration completeness is a matter of equity, governance, and human development. The ESCAP region must act urgently to ensure all deaths are registered.

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For full report, please visit
https://www.unescap.org/kp/2026/regional-estimates-death-registration-completeness-2023-update

For more information about our CRVS initiatives, please visit:
getinthepicture.org

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Barriers and Facilitators to Female Death Registration in Bangladesh

Atiya Rahman

Assistant Scientist, BRAC James P Grant School of Public Health, BRAC University

Asia-Pacific Stats Café series: Death Registration: Updated Estimates, Gender Dynamics, and Country Perspectives

Barriers and Facilitators to Female Death Registration in Bangladesh

Atiya Rahman
Assistant Scientist
BRAC James P Grant School of Public Health, BRAC University

23/02/2026

Background

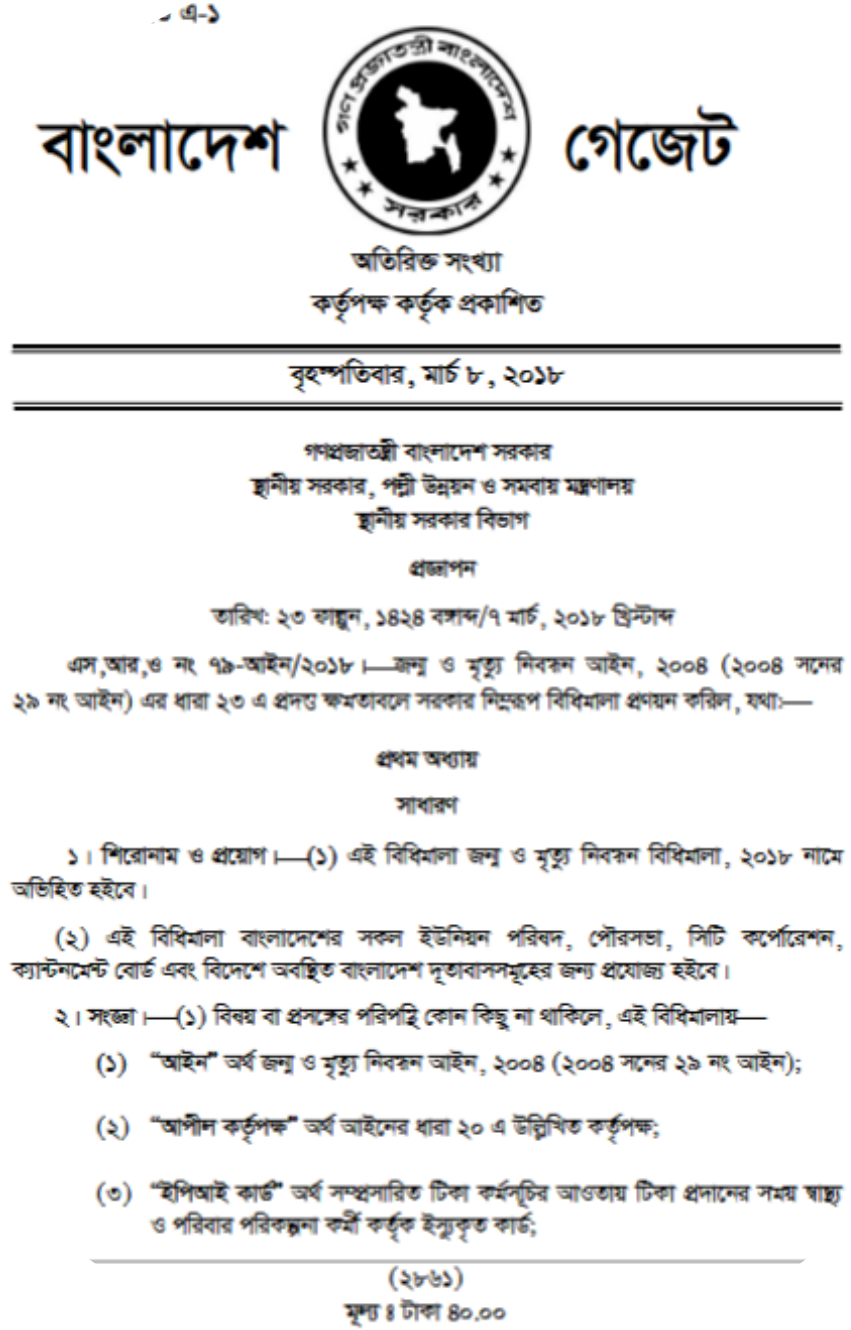
Before 2004, civil registration was largely ineffective; with only **8%** of births recorded.

The 2004 Act and 2010 digital system aimed to improve birth and death registration nationwide.

Despite efforts, adult death registration is still low at only **17%**[1]

There are gender disparities with only **5%** of adult female deaths registered vs. **26%** for males[1].

Lack of data weakens gender-sensitive health policies and hinders multiple SDG indicators.



এ-১

বাংলাদেশ গেজেট

অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা

কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

বৃহস্পতিবার, মার্চ ৮, ২০১৮

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়
স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ

প্রজ্ঞাপন

তারিখ: ২৩ ফাল্গুন, ১৪২৪ বঙ্গাব্দ/৭ মার্চ, ২০১৮ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

এস,আর,ও নং ৭৯-আইন/২০১৮।—জন্ম ও মৃত্যু নিবন্ধন আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ২৯ নং আইন) এর ধারা ২৩ এ প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতাবলে সরকার নিম্নরূপ বিধিমালা প্রণয়ন করিল, যথা:—

প্রথম অধ্যায়

সাধারণ

১। শিরোনাম ও প্রয়োগ।—(১) এই বিধিমালা জন্ম ও মৃত্যু নিবন্ধন বিধিমালা, ২০১৮ নামে অভিহিত হইবে।

(২) এই বিধিমালা বাংলাদেশের সকল ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ, পৌরসভা, সিটি কর্পোরেশন, ক্যান্টনমেন্ট বোর্ড এবং বিদেশে অবস্থিত বাংলাদেশ দূতাবাসসমূহের জন্য প্রযোজ্য হইবে।

২। সংজ্ঞা।—(১) বিষয় বা প্রসঙ্গের পরিপন্থি কোন কিছু না থাকিলে, এই বিধিমালায়—

(১) "আইন" অর্থ জন্ম ও মৃত্যু নিবন্ধন আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ২৯ নং আইন);

(২) "আপীল কর্তৃপক্ষ" অর্থ আইনের ধারা ২০ এ উল্লিখিত কর্তৃপক্ষ;

(৩) "ইপিআই কার্ড" অর্থ সম্প্রসারিত টিকা কর্মসূচির আওতায় টিকা প্রদানের সময় স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার পরিকল্পনা কর্মী কর্তৃক ইস্যুকৃত কার্ড;

(২৮৬১)

মূল্য ঃ টাকা ৪০.০০

[1] Haider MM, Alam N, Ibn Bashar M, Helleringer S. Adult death registration in Matlab, rural Bangladesh: completeness, correlates, and obstacles. Genus. 2021;77(1):13. doi: 10.1186/s41118-021-00125-7.

Study Objectives

1. Describe factors (barriers and facilitators) linked to female death registration in Bangladesh

2. Explain potential mechanisms for improving female death registration.



Methods

Methods



Design

- Cross-sectional exploratory qualitative study

Approach

- In-depth Interviews
- Key-informant Interviews
- Focus Group Discussions

Study Site



- **Rangpur Division** (Lowest Female Death Registration within Bangladesh)

- **Dinajpur** (Highest within Rangpur Division)

- **Panchagarh** (Lowest within Rangpur Division)



Study Site

District	Female Death Registration Rate	Sub-district	Type
Dinajpur	**Highest in Rangpur**	**Dinajpur Sadar**	**Urban**
		Hakimpur	Rural
Panchagarh	**Lowest in Rangpur**	**Panchagarh Sadar**	**Urban**
		Atwari	Rural

Study Participants and Sample

Approaches	Participant Type	Sample Size		N
		High FDR District	Low FDR District	
IDI	**Primary Caretakers**	**20**	**20**	**40**
KII				
	Community Leaders/Representatives/Death Notifiers/Persons involved with DR	8	8	16
	National Level			8
FGD	**Family/Household Members**	**4**	**4**	**8**
	Healthcare Providers	2	2	4

Data Collection Process

For Registered Deaths

- Visit local registration office
- Collect list of registered deaths
- Extract names of deceased females
- Conduct social mapping and identify households
- Check with registered list
- Door to door visit for accuracy of data and participant selection
- Conduct interviews

For Unregistered Deaths



Data Analysis

- Thematic analysis was conducted using the Socio-Ecological Model (SEM) as the guiding framework
- All qualitative data—IDIs, KIIs, FGDs, PRA reflections—were coded and organized across five SEM levels
- Both barriers and facilitators to female death registration were systematically identified under each level

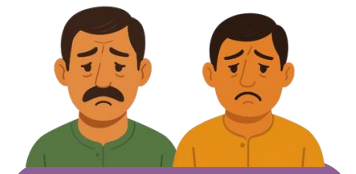


Socio-ecological Model

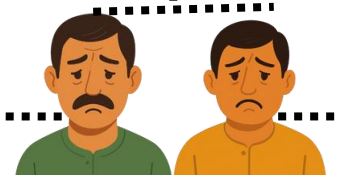


Study Findings

A Story About Registered Death



Mother passed away



After 15 days of death

Bank wants DRC

After 16 days of death

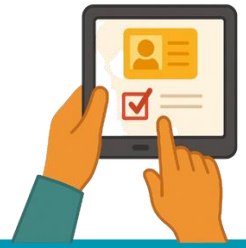


Younger son went to municipality for DRC



Digital birth registration certificate not available

BDT 150



Apply for DBRC



Online Apply for DRC

BDT 50

Collects DBRC

After 27 days of death



Collects DRC

After 34 days of death

The Power of Awareness

“I’ve known for a long time that a death certificate is an important document to have when someone passes away. It’s used in many situations, such as during property division, for children’s education, or even if a child is going abroad for studies or applying for a passport or visa. “ - IDI_Urban_Low FDR District

“I felt that we've become more aware and educated now, people didn’t do this before, but nowadays these things are necessary. A birth needs a certificate, and a death needs one too. These documents might be required for bank-related matters or other official places. I did it for my own convenience……. I think everyone should have this document because these things don’t happen with prior notice. When the need arises, I’ll be able to use it for that purpose.”

- *IDI participant, Registered, Rural, High FDR district*

Conversations That Count: The Role of Human Connection

“We did our mother’s death announcement after she passed away, municipal officials came. Since the municipality is very close to our house, they got notified quickly. Sometimes, the ward commissioner also comes and notes down who has passed away, whether they were receiving an old-age pension or widow benefits. They try to collect this information. In such cases, their message gets delivered quickly. Later, municipal officials came, gathered the necessary information, and left” - IDI_Registered





Conversations That Count: The Role of Human Connection

“I have a friend in the municipality who works there. He helped me. He took me to her (the respective personnel for death registration) and said “Apa please do this as fast as you can”. He had notified the person who was on duty and also recommended me as I was familiar. And said that “please do my friends concerns.”

– IDI002_Rural_High Death Registration District



Greater Awareness Leads to Timely Action

Perceived Value

"... the main reason I had to get the death registration certificate was because there were some loans from BRAC in my mother's name. This loan was not paid off, then they pressurized us..... some DPS was also open in my mother's name, so they asked me to bring the death registration certificate. Later, when we got the certificate, the loan from BRAC was forgiven. Some savings from DPS were returned. The death registration certificate was obtained for this purpose."

- FGD003_Male family members_Rural_High female death Registration District

How Gender Shapes Perceived Value

Well, for big loans, men usually take them for business purposes. But these small microloans are only for women, not for men. So, if a woman dies, and her death registration is submitted, the loan is waived."

- KII Respondent (Rural Area)

Perceived Value

- *My mother has passed away… We need the death registration certificate to obtain the Warishan (succession) certificate, as she owned property that will be inherited by me and my siblings”*
- -IDI_Registered

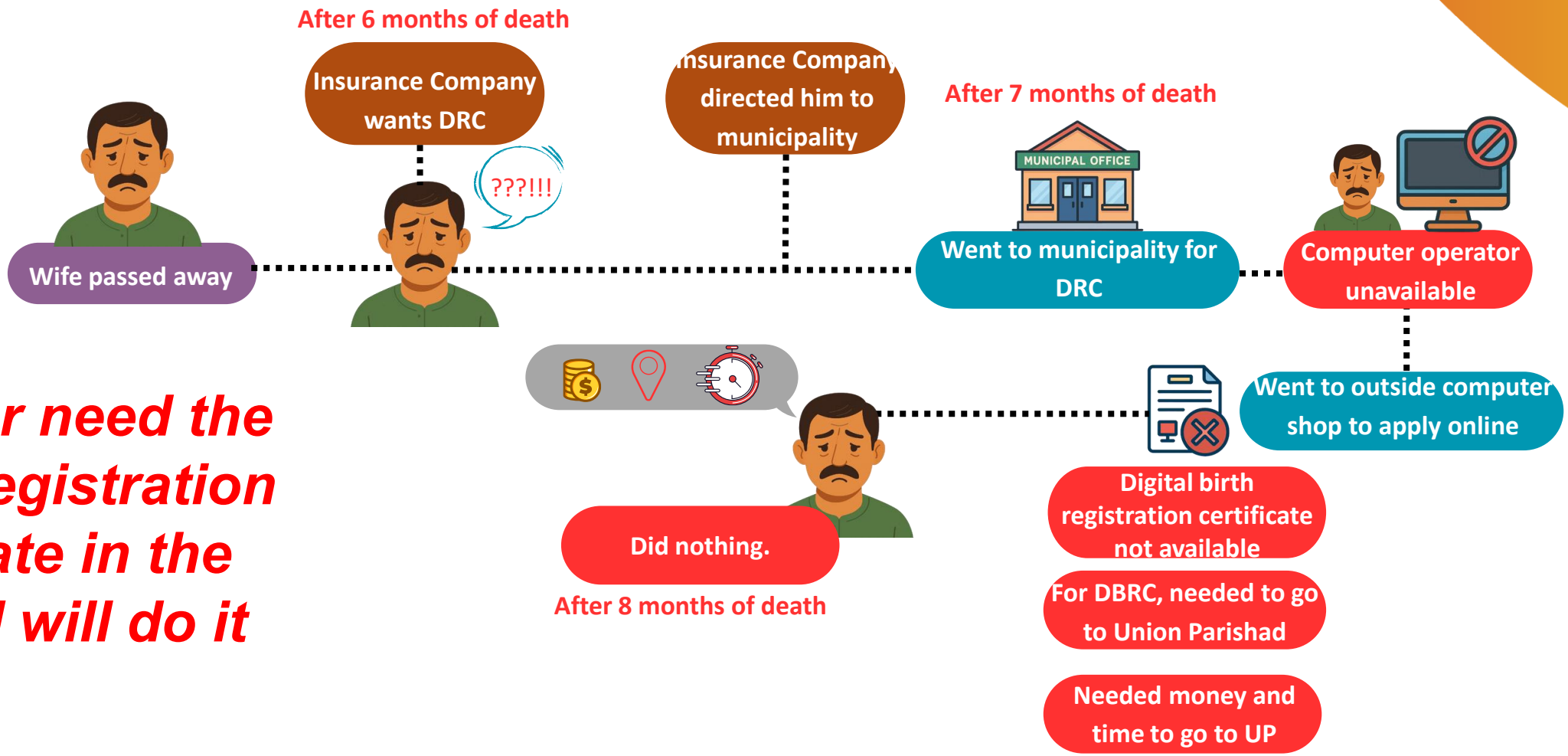


Perceived Value

"I submitted [the allowance book so that the money wouldn't come anymore. Yes, I asked people what would be needed to submit the book. Then they said the death certificate is available at the municipality, I should collect that and submit it. If it weren't necessary, I wouldn't have thought much about it. Because it's government money, and I felt even more strongly that I should stop it from coming. The government already has so many shortages. If someone gave me 2 taka, I'd be able to eat. So the money that would have come to me, I thought another mother should get it instead. That was just my assumption, that's all."

-IDI005_Registered_Urban_High Female Death Registration District

A Story About Unregistered Death



"If I ever need the death registration certificate in the future, I will do it then."

No Financial Benefit, No Death Registration

"No, I didn't register my mother's death. It's the same as always , the usual reasons. My mother didn't have any land-related matters. I'm talking about inheritance, sometimes there's property from the mother's side, like from the grandmother or grandfather. When families are unwilling to divide property, that's when death registration becomes necessary. But in our case, there were no such property issues, and that's why I didn't do it."

- IDI_Unregistered

Property and Power: The Gender Divide

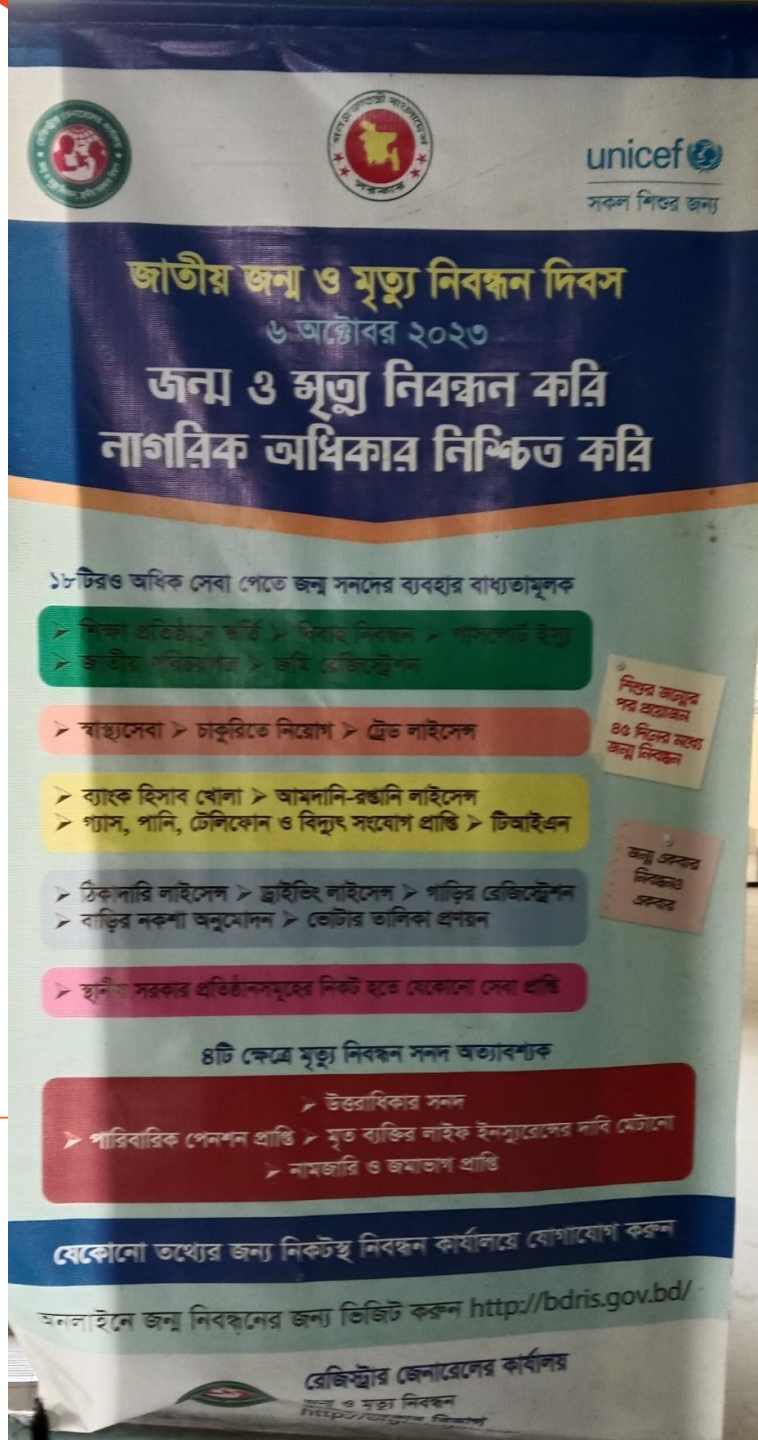
"Yes, there's definitely a gender disparity. One major reason is that women often don't inherit property. So when a woman passes away, if she doesn't have any property in her name, there isn't a strong motivation from the family to register her death." **- KII (National Level)**



Is Awareness the Missing Link

"No. I haven't heard about death registration...Nobody ever told me about it... I had no idea about it before today"
-IDI_Unregistered

"People don't know about the Death Registration process. They are not aware about this. That's why they don't do it"
-IDI_Unregistered



Blocked by a Complex System

"They told me to bring the papers and said they would handle it. I brought the papers, but they never even opened them on any of the days I went. They kept saying they had no time and asked me to come back another day. After going there three times, they said they were busy with office work at the Union and had to submit records to the Upazila. At that point,

I stopped going because I was annoyed. I'm alone at home, and the men are always out, so it's not always possible to leave the cows and goats unattended. The Union office is about half an hour away, and transportation is a problem."

- IDI01_Unregistered_ Urban_High Death Registration District

Facilitators

Barriers

Flexible Supporting Document

Weak Legal and Administrative Binding, 45-Day Deadline

Loans and allowance requirements, Support from local officials

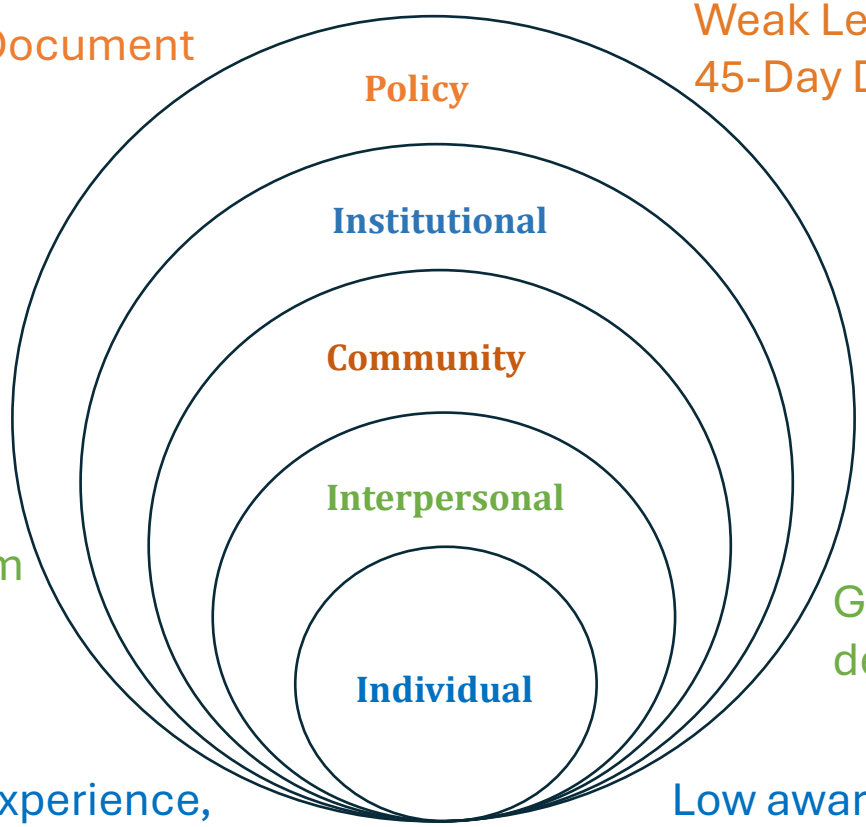
Unfriendly service and low capacity, Document barriers Weak health system linkages

Property-lined cultural/religious norms, Proximity to Reg. office

Low social value, property and inheritance gaps

Male support, Assistance from friends or local contacts

Gendered family roles, Male-driven decision making



Prior Knowledge, Past experience, Legal awareness

Low awareness and knowledge, Poverty & cost sensitivity

Recommendations

Death Registration

- Less paper work
- Campaigns to increase awareness and legal importance
- Integrate within public systems
- Strengthen human resources
- Broaden services requiring death certificate

Female Death Registration

- Targeted messaging
- Train staff on gender sensitivity
- Address social norms
- More female registrars
- Equal access for women
- Disaggregate data by gender

Acknowledgements

- Registrar General and Office of the Registrar General (ORG), Birth and Death Registration
- Cabinet Division, Government of Bangladesh
- Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
- Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS)
- Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP)
- Local Government Division, Rangpur Division
- District Authorities of Panchagarh and Dinajpur
- Health Workers, Local Leaders, and National Stakeholders
- Community participants
- Research Assistants
- Vital Strategies
- Gender Equity Unit, Data for Health Initiative, Johns Hopkins University
- International Partners in Tanzania and the Solomon Islands
- Bloomberg Philanthropies
- BRAC James P Grant School of Public Health (JPGSPH), BRAC University

Thank you

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Completeness of Death Registration in India

Chandan Kumar,

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Asia-Pacific Stats Café series: Death Registration: Updated Estimates, Gender Dynamics, and Country Perspectives

Completeness of Death Registration in India

Chandan Kumar

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Email: chandankr931520@gmail.com

Time: 11.00 hrs. – 12:00 hrs., Bangkok time (UTC+7)

Date: Monday, 23 February 2026

Venue: ESCAP, Asia-Pacific Stats Café

Introduction

- The Registration of Births and Deaths Act of 1969 in India established the Civil Registration System, which makes the recording of births and deaths mandatory. This system ensures a continuous, permanent, and systematic record of these vital events.

- Death registration in India in 2009- 66.52%

- Death registration in India in 2023- 95.8%

Why Death Registration Matters

- Death registration data form the foundation for calculating key demographic indicators, such as mortality rates and life expectancy.
- Enquiry: Proximate Determinants of Under-Registration
- Lower proportion of women employed in the formal sector
- Essential for monitoring SDGs.

Objective

- To examine the completeness of death registration by sex,

- To examine the socioeconomic and demographic differentials in death registration by sex.

Data Source

- Civil Registration System (CRS) Report 2009-23
- Sample Registration System (SRS) Report 2009-23
- RGI projected Population 2011-36
- National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2019-21

Method

In CRS,

$$Level\ of\ Registration = \frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ registered\ during\ the\ year\ _{CRS}}{Number\ of\ estimated\ deaths\ for\ the\ year} \times 100$$

$$Number\ of\ estimated\ deaths\ for\ a\ year\ = Mid\ year\ population\ _{RGI} \times\ death\ Rate\ _{SRS}$$

Numerator is the number of deaths registered in CRS, and the Denominator is the number of deaths obtained by multiplying the SRS death rate with the RGI projected population.

Method

In NFHS,

Dependent Variable

Death registration with civil authority – 1
Not death registration with civil authority - 0

Independent Variable

Demographic variables

- Age Group
- Sex

Socio-economic variables

- Education
- Wealth quintile
- Religion
- Caste
- Place of Residence

Others

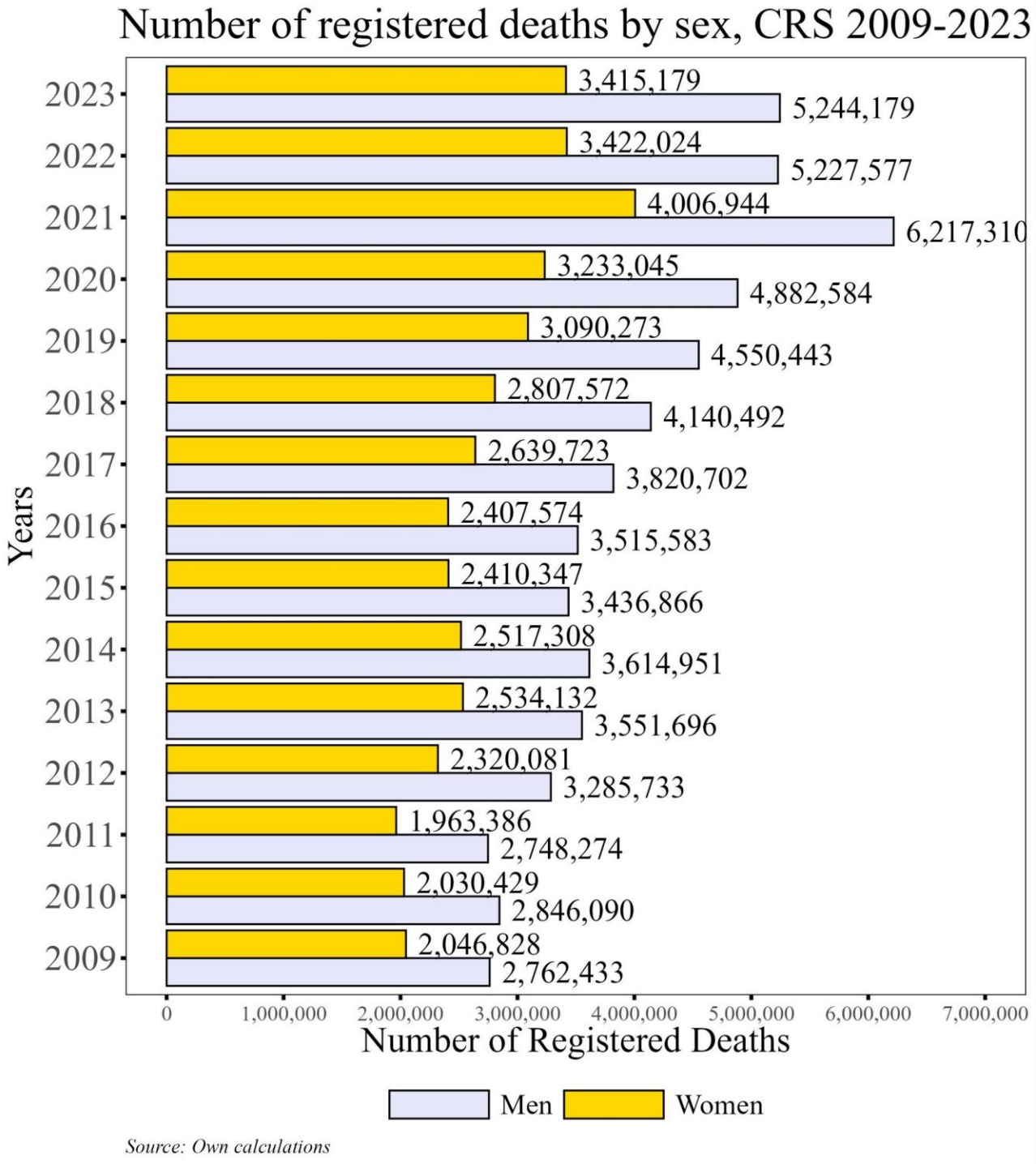
Health insurance
Bank account
Region

Input Data

Civil Registration System (CRS) Report

- The Civil Registration System established under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act of 1969 provides for the compulsory registration of births and deaths.

- CRS report includes:
  - ❑Birth
  - ❑Death
  - ❑Infant deaths
  - ❑Stillbirth

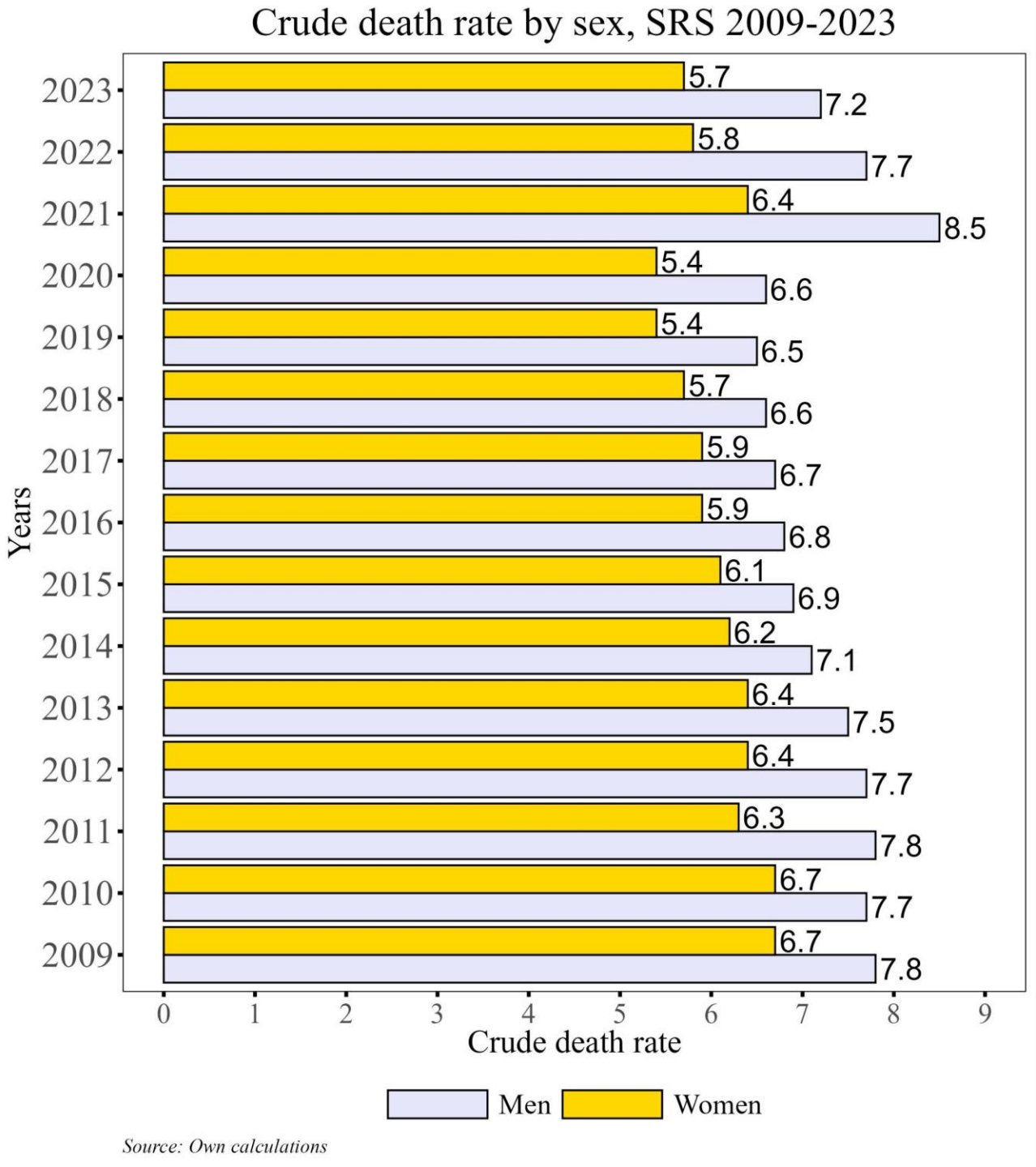


Source: Own calculations

Sample Registration System (SRS) Report

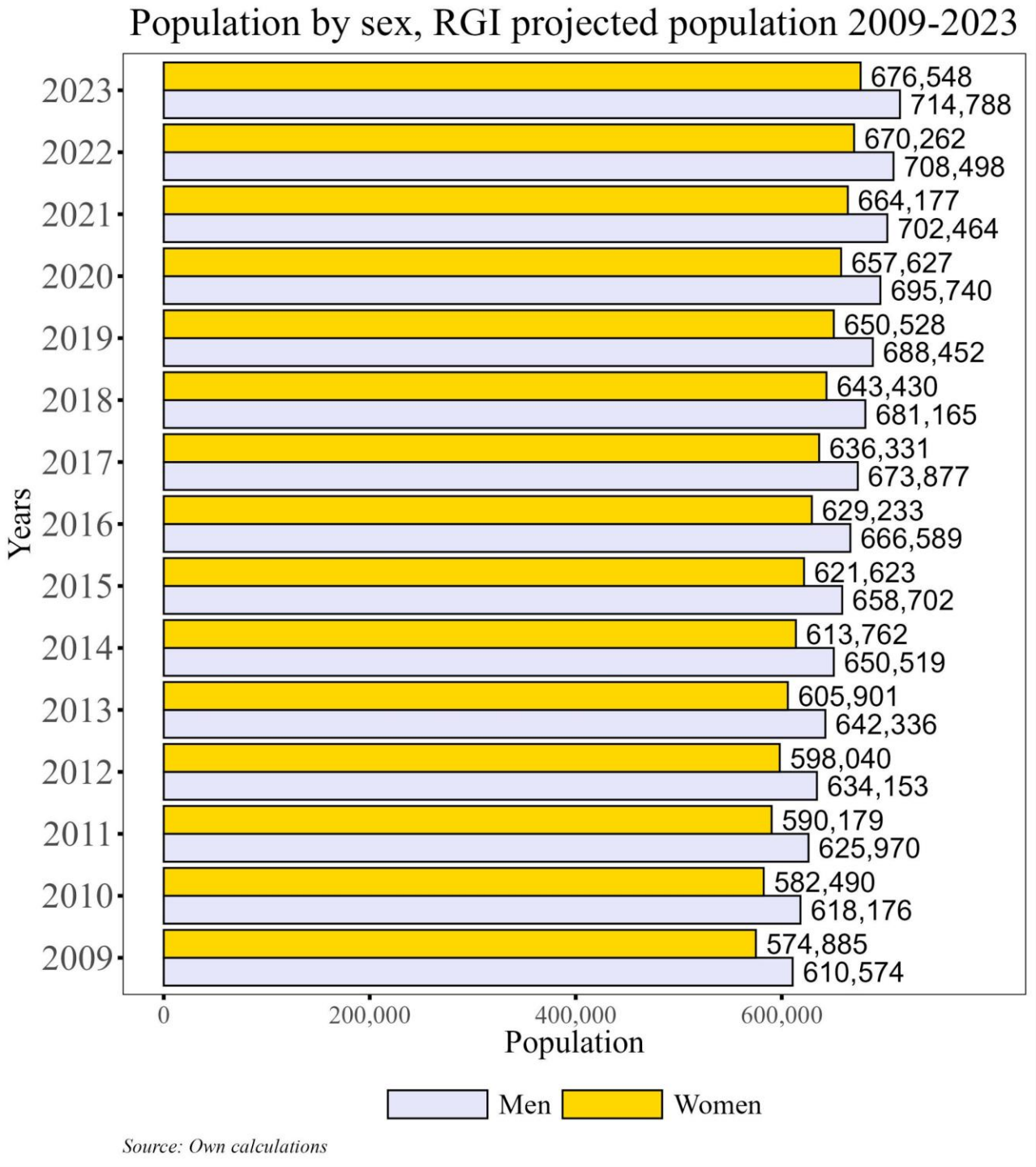
- SRS is an alternate measure to provide reliable estimates of birth and death rates at a time, particularly in regions where the CRS's coverage is incomplete or inconsistent.

- SRS report includes:
  - ❖Birth rate
  - ❖Death rate
  - ❖Maternal death rate
  - ❖Age-specific fertility rate
  - ❖Age-specific mortality rate



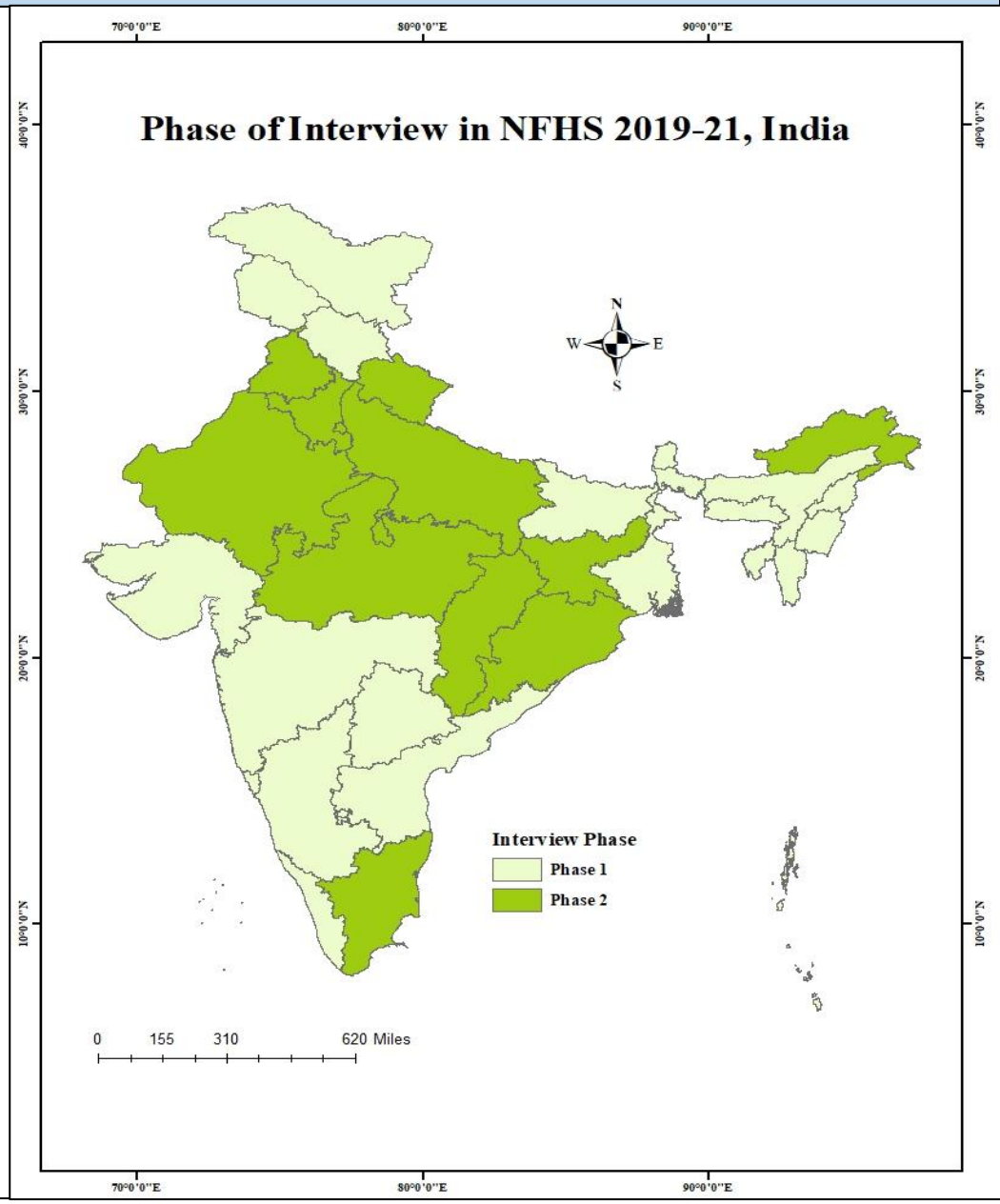
RGI Projected Population 2011-36

- Based on the 2011 Census data
- Estimated population – national and state levels



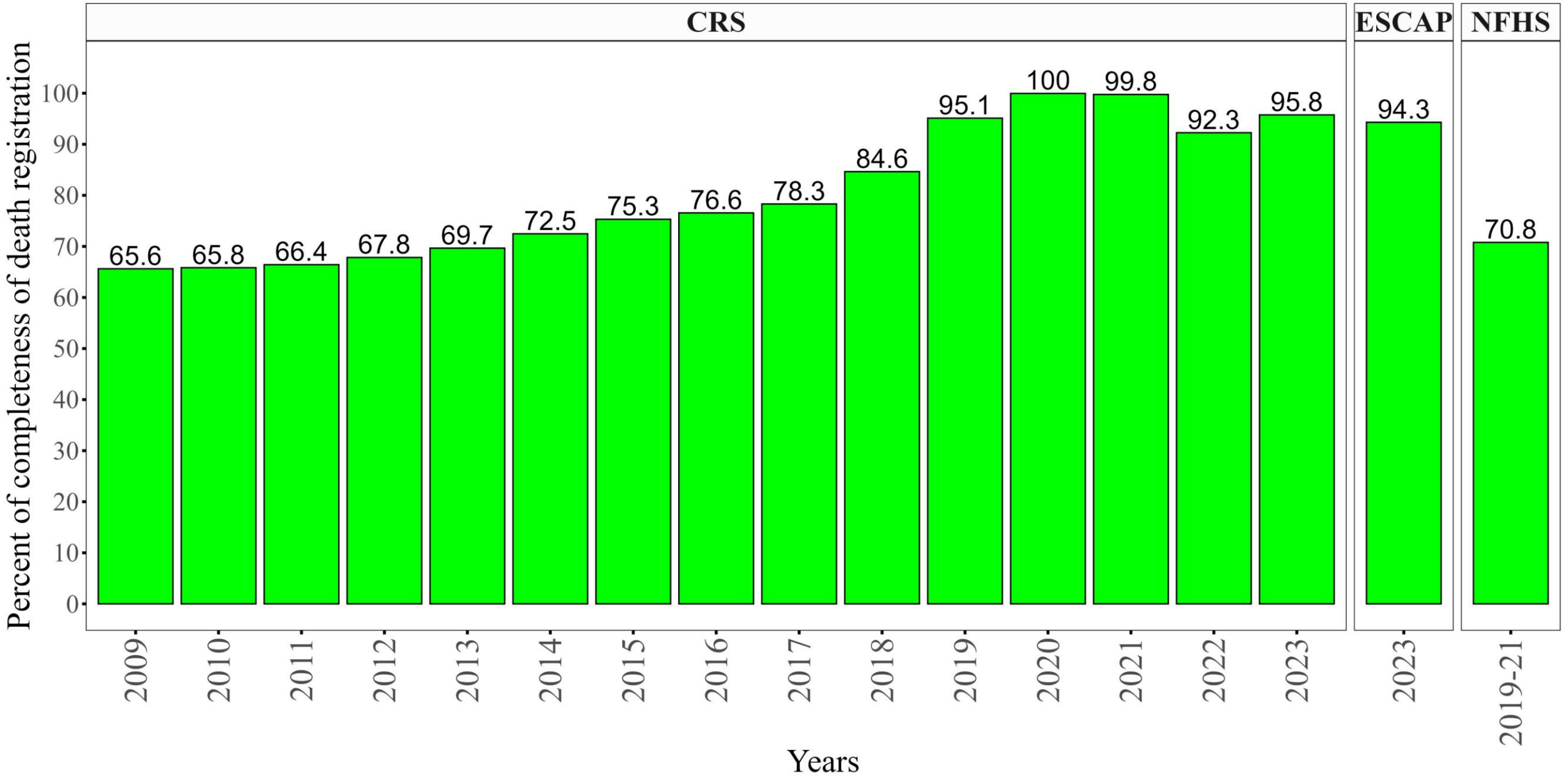
National Family Health Survey 2019-21

- It was conducted in **Phase I** from **17 June 2019 to 30 January 2020**, covering 17 states and 5 UTs (Union territory), and **Phase II from 2 January 2020 to 30 April 2021**, covering 11 states and 3 UTs.
- Sample size - 81,336 deaths (46,917 men and 34,419 women)
- Who died in the 3 years before the survey (since 2016) in the final analysis.



Results

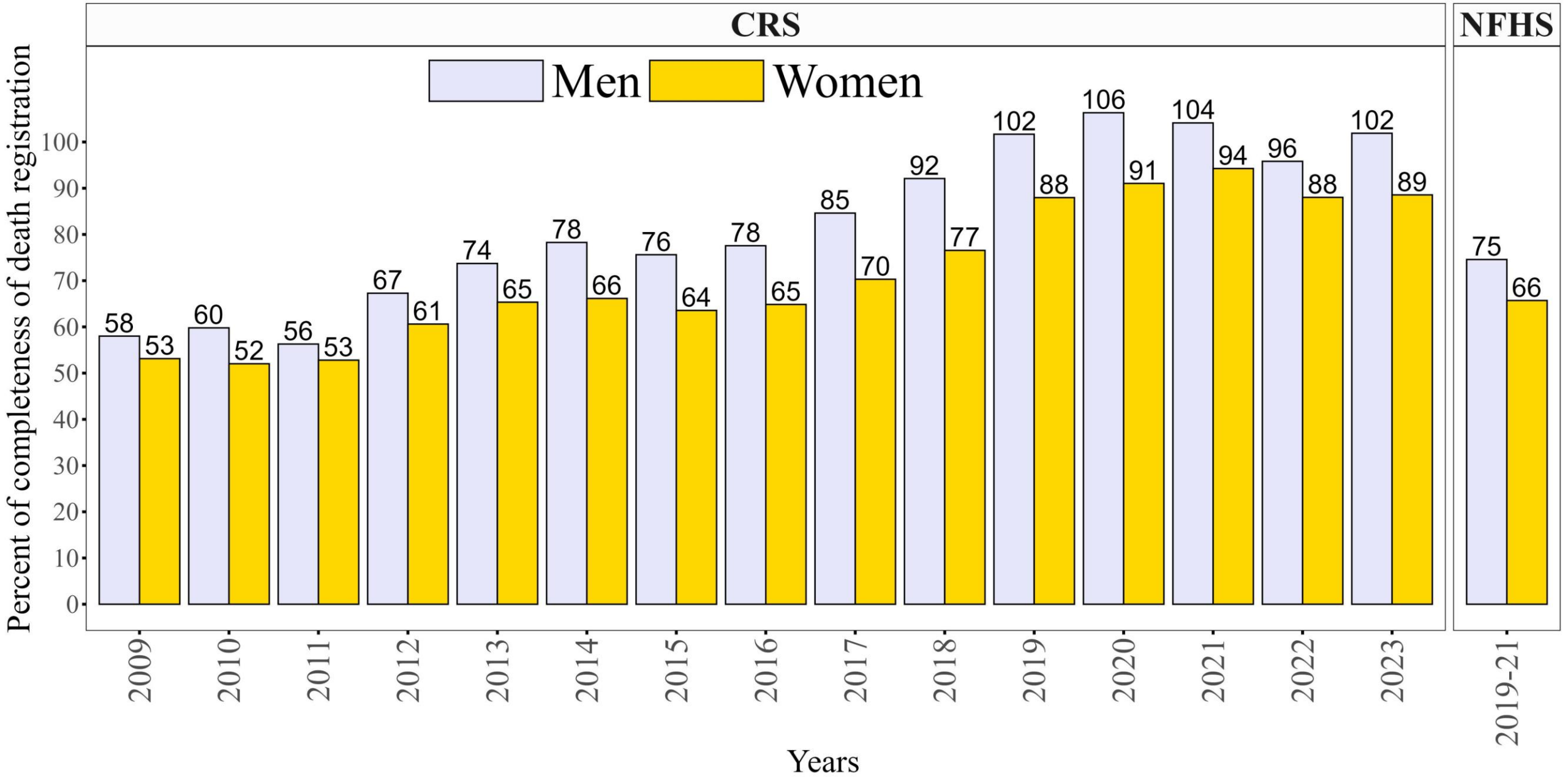
Completeness of death registration, India, CRS (2009-2023), NFHS-5 (2019-21) & ESCAP (2023)



Source: Own calculations,

Note:For CRS 2009-2023, Numerator is number of deaths in CRS and Denominator is number deaths obtained by multiplying SRS death rate with RGI projected population, For NFHS 2019-21, estimates are from unit level.

Completeness of death registration by sex, India, CRS (2009-2023) & NFHS-5 (2019-21)

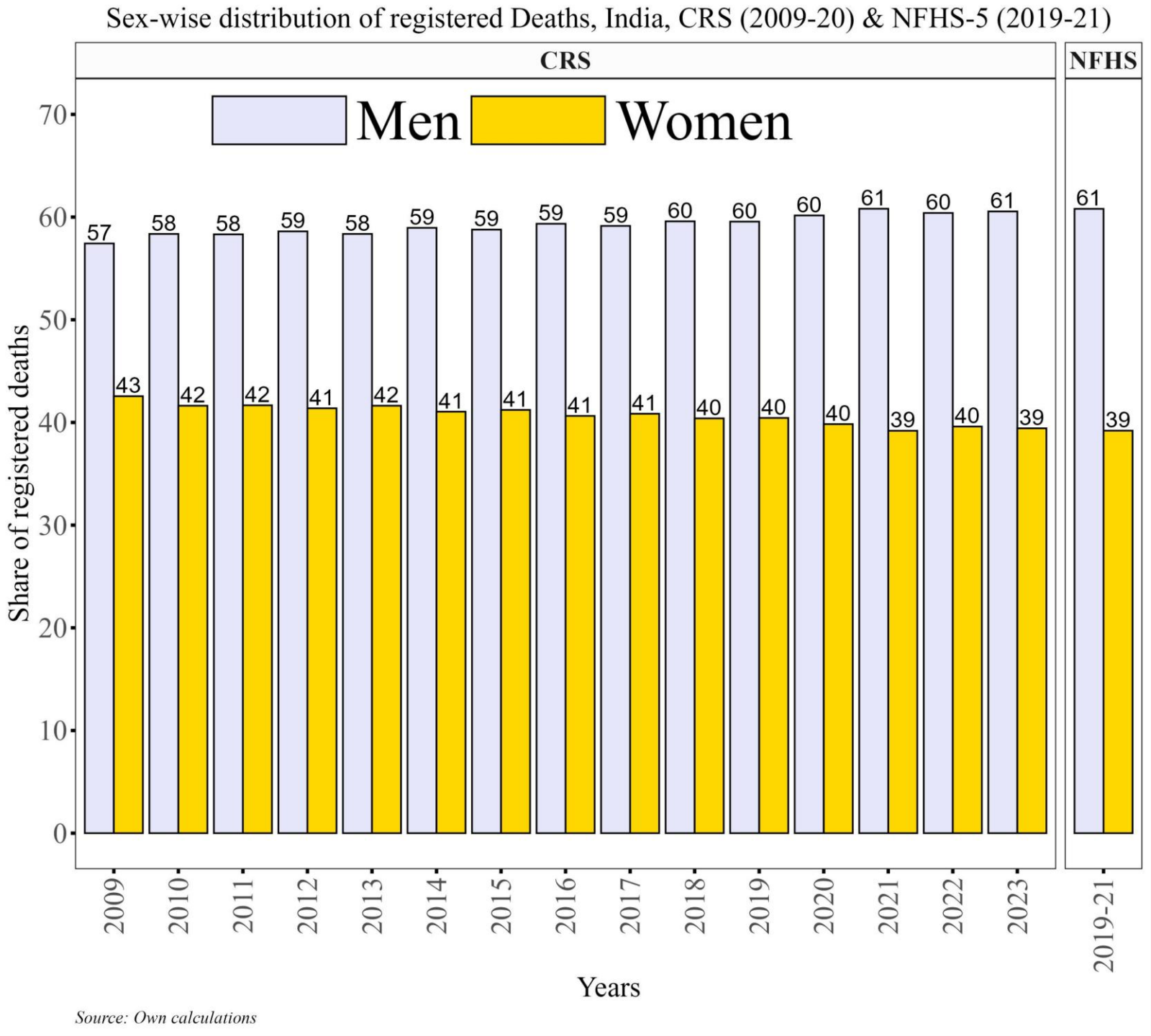


Source: Own calculations,

Note:For CRS 2009-2023, Numerator is number of deaths in CRS and Denominator is number deaths obtained by multiplying SRS death rate with RGI projected population, For NFHS 2019-21, estimates are from unit level.

Ratio (Men/Women)

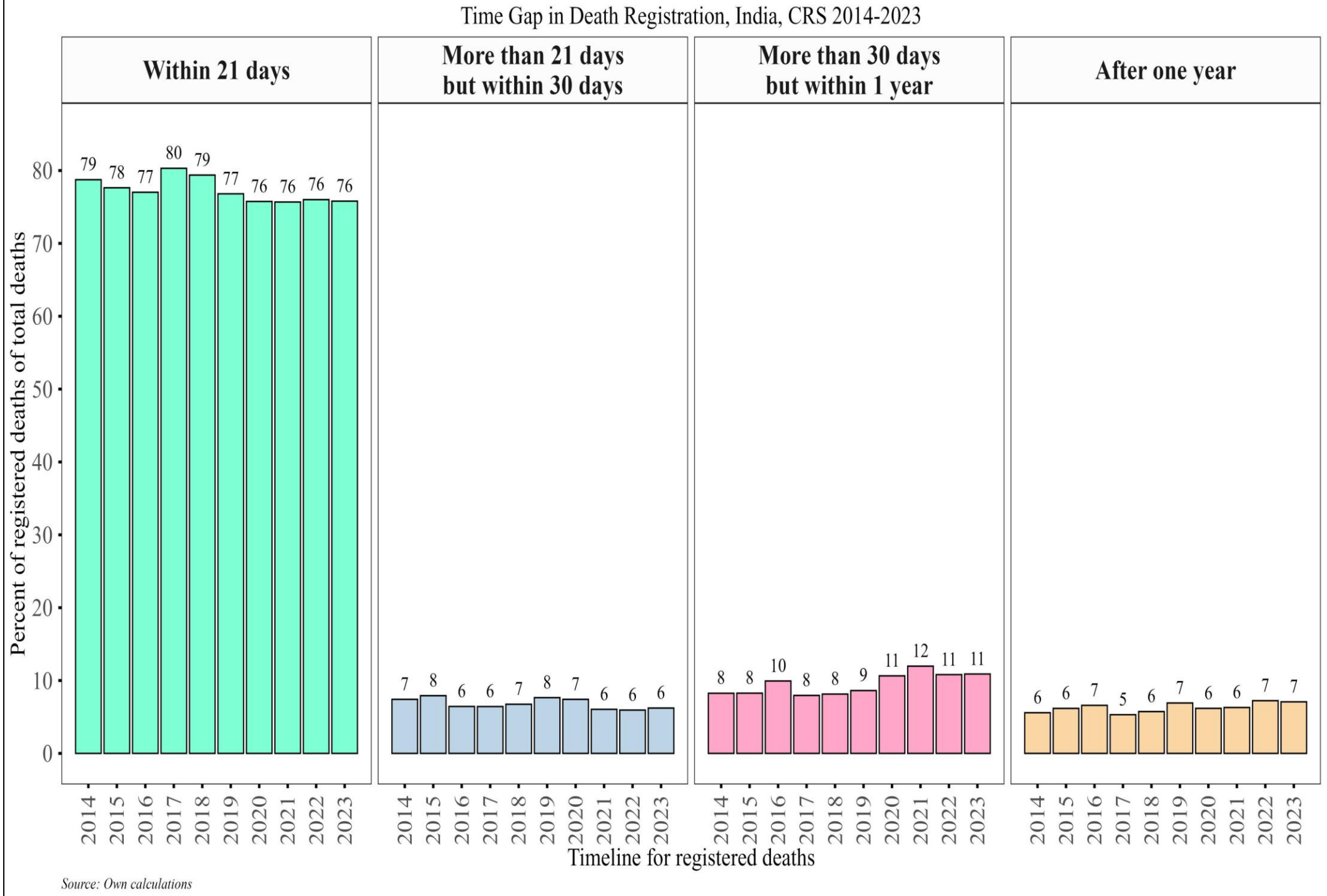
When examined by ratio, the percentage distribution remained more or less similar for CRS and NFHS

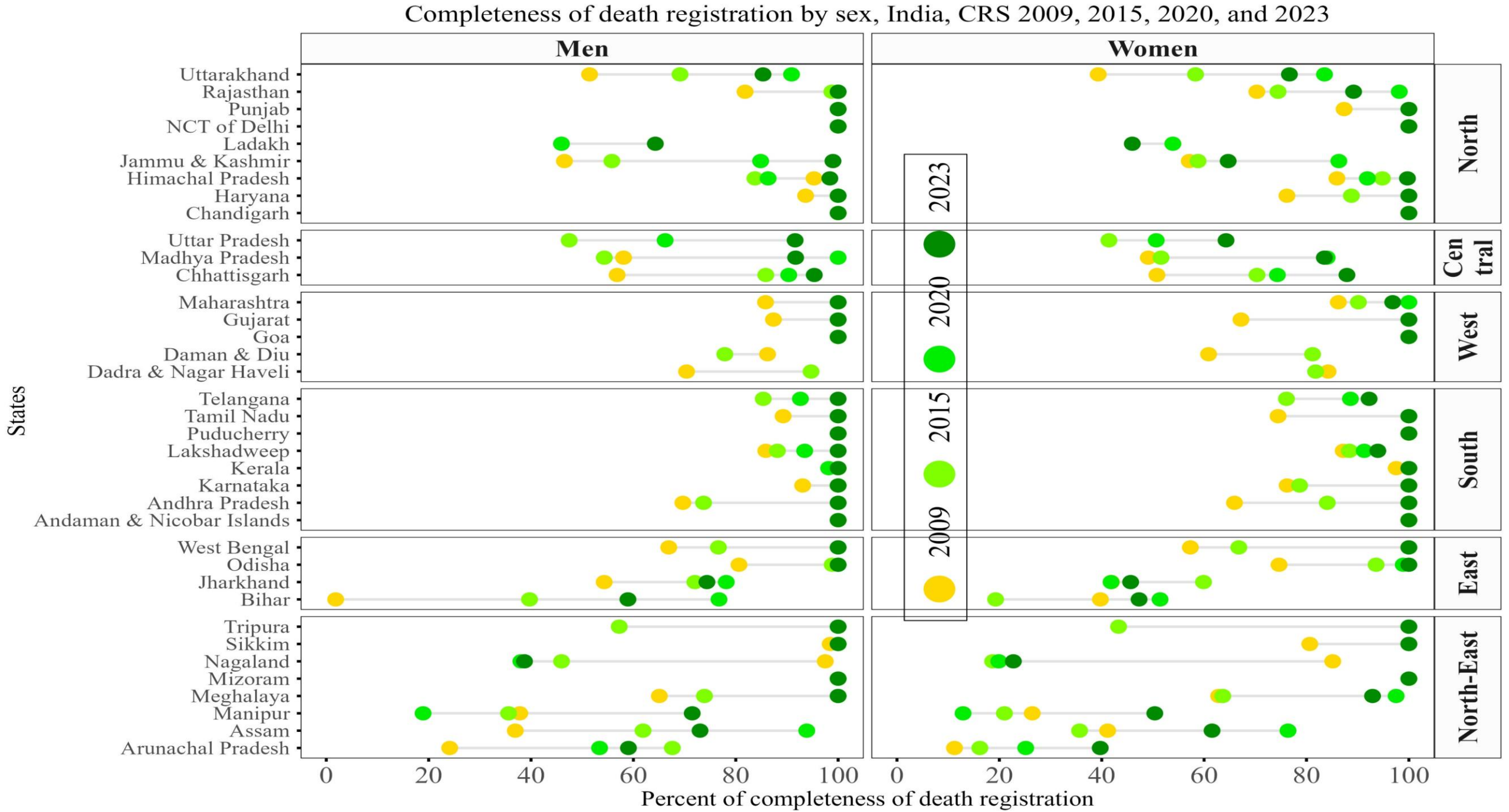


Source: Own calculations

Why is the death registration percentage higher than 100%?

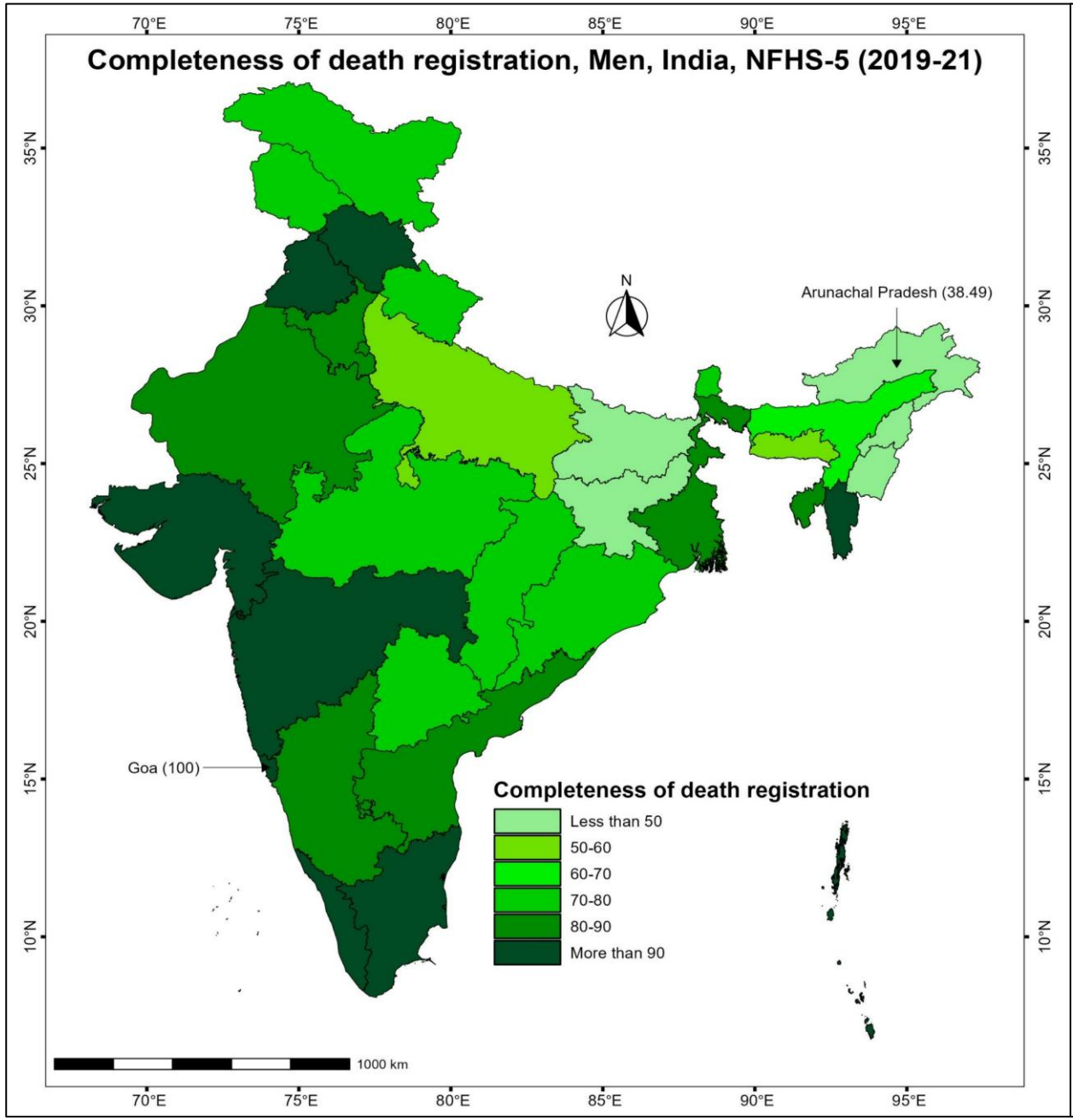
More than 10% of registrations were late every year.

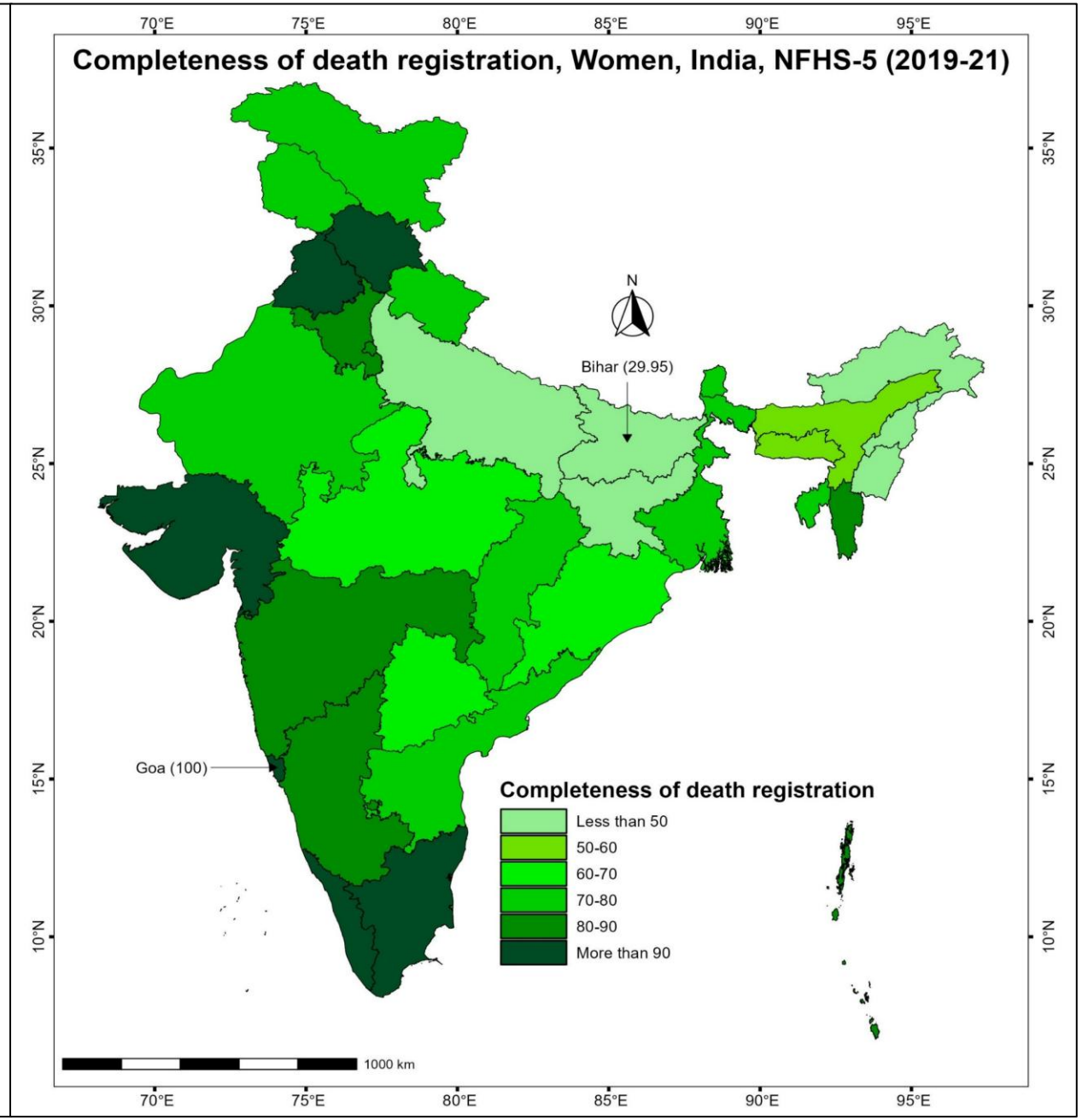




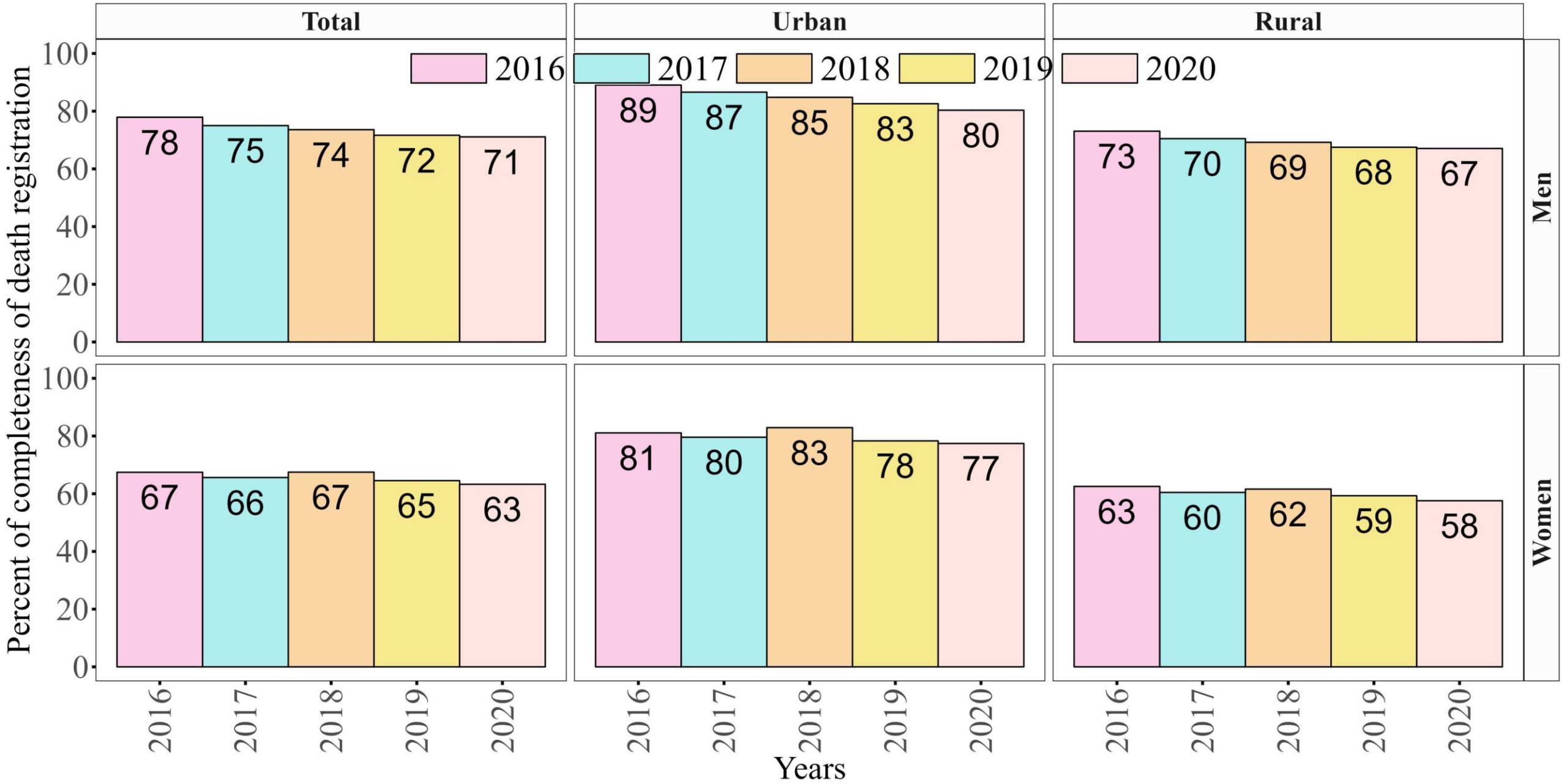
Source: Own calculation,

Note:CRS data were not available in some states in 2009, 2015, 2020 and 2023, which means completeness of death registration is not showing in those states.


Completeness of death registration, Men, India, NFHS-5 (2019-21)
70°E
75°E
80°E
85°E
90°E
95°E
35°N
30°N
25°N
20°N
15°N
10°N
N
Arunachal Pradesh (38.49)
Goa (100)
Completeness of death registration
Less than 50
50-60
60-70
70-80
80-90
More than 90
1000 km


Completeness of death registration, Women, India, NFHS-5 (2019-21)
70°E
75°E
80°E
85°E
90°E
95°E
35°N
30°N
25°N
20°N
15°N
10°N
N
Bihar (29.95)
Goa (100)
Completeness of death registration
Less than 50
50-60
60-70
70-80
80-90
More than 90
1000 km

Completeness of death registration by sex and residence, India, NFHS-5 (2019-21) interview year

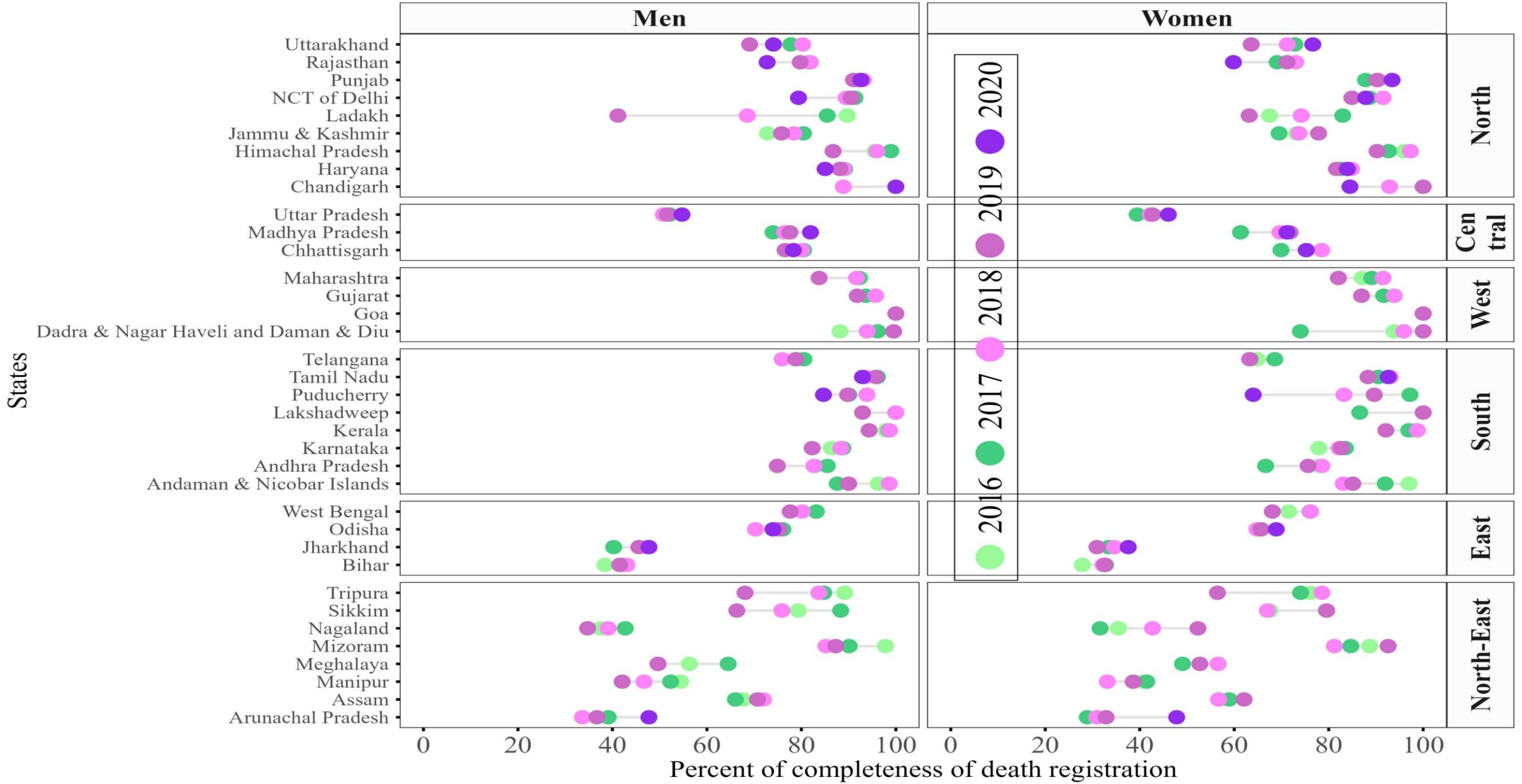


Source: Own calculation,

Note: Estimates are from unit level,

Death registration data is given last three year from date of interview in NFHS-5.

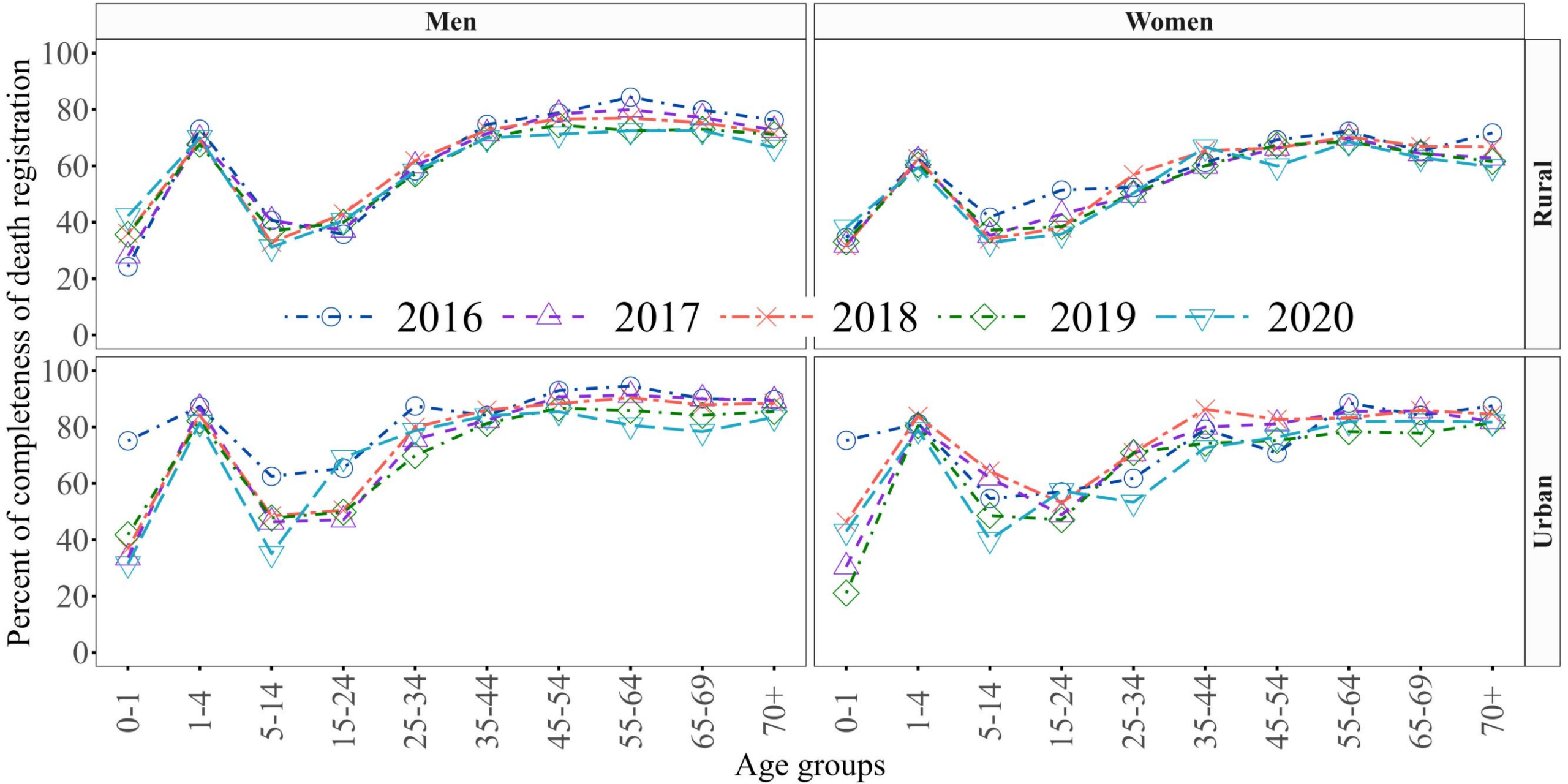
Completeness of death registration by sex, India, NFHS-5 (2019-21) interveiw year



Source: Own calculation,

Note: Death registration data is given last three year from date of interview in NFHS-5.

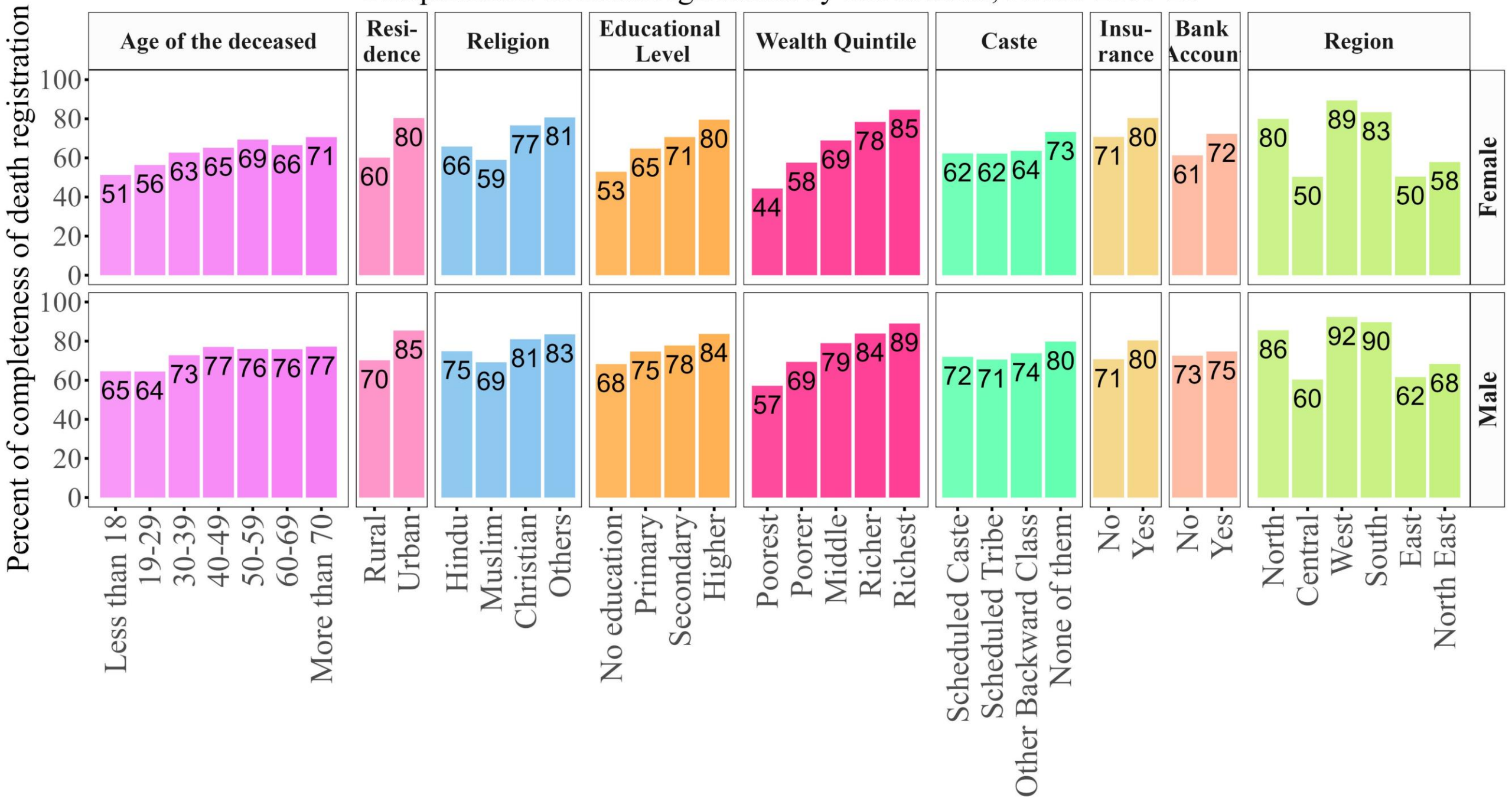
Completeness of death registration by sex, place of residence in India, NFHS-5 (2019-21) interview year



Source: Own calculation,

Note: Death registration data is given last three year from date of interview in NFHS-5.

Completeness of death registration by sex in India, NFHS 2019-21

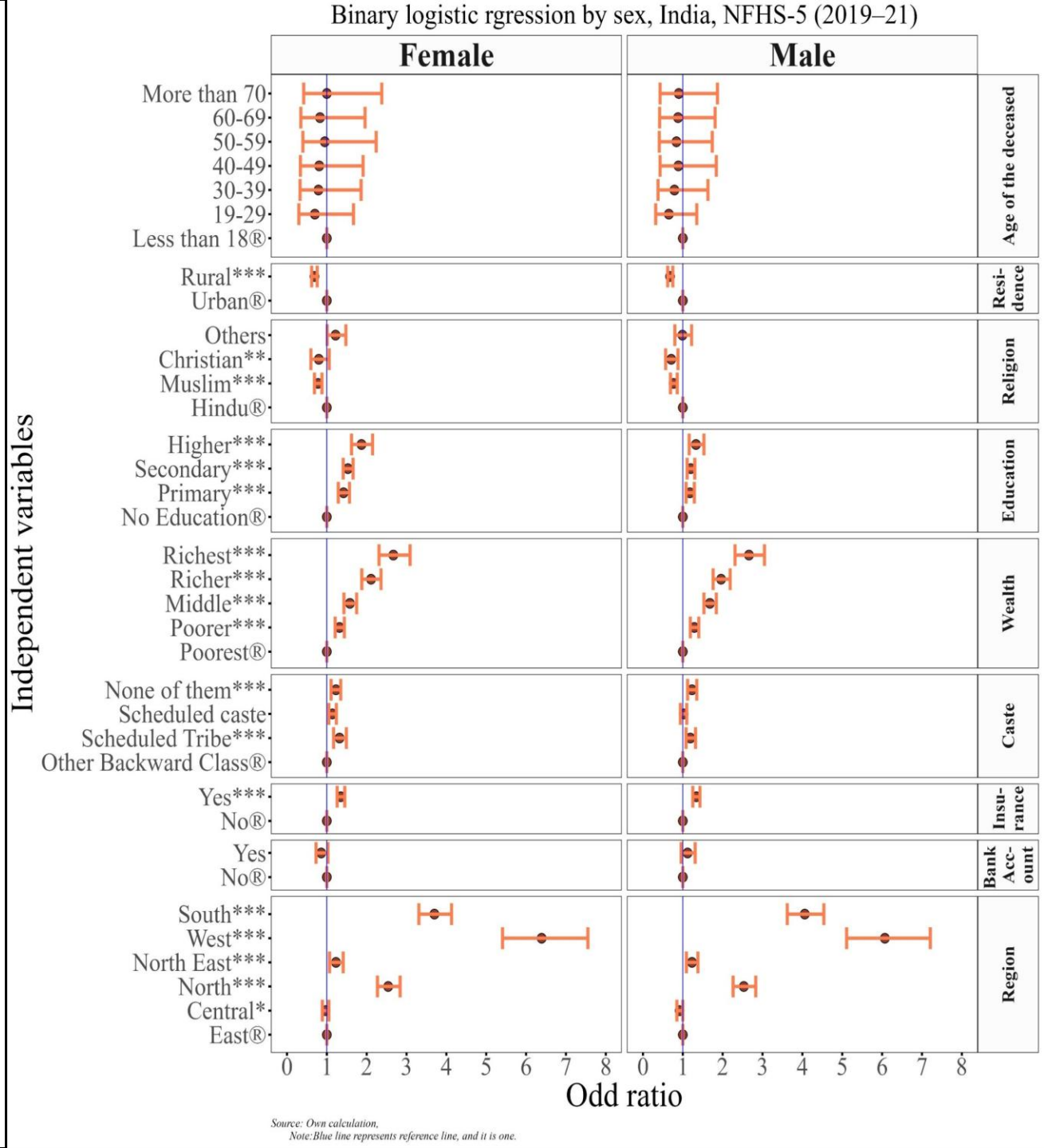


Source: Own calculation

Wealth Status	Men	Women
Richest	2.66	2.67
Richer	1.96	2.11
Middle	1.68	1.58
Poorer	1.29	1.32

Education	Men	Women
Higher edu	1.33	1.87
Secondary edu	1.20	1.53
Primary edu	1.18	1.42

Residence	Men	Women
Rural	0.32	0.31



Discussion & Policy Implications

- CRS 2020 show that women's and men's death registration completeness is more than 95%. The NFHS 2019-21 shows that women's and men's death registration completeness was reported at 66% and 75%, respectively.

- The completeness of death registration among the infant and young adult age group in men and women is lower than in the adult and older age groups.

- Wealth and Education are significantly associated with death registration.

- Strengthen digital CRVS systems, Including mobile based registration



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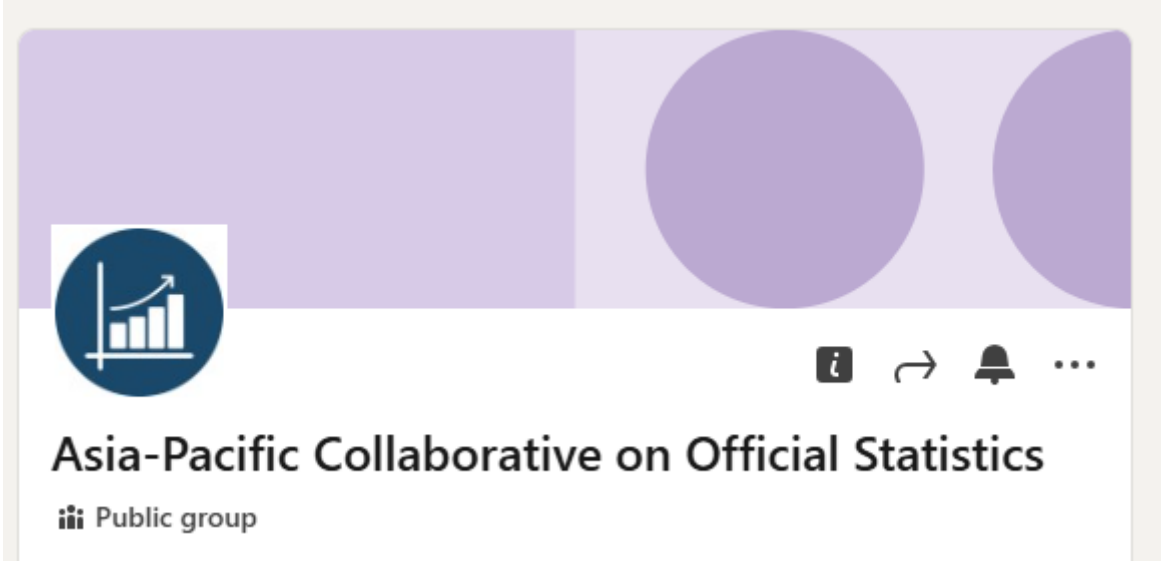
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Q & A

Title: Coding classification with AI
Date: Monday, 9 March 2026
Time: 12:00-13:00 (Bangkok time, UTC+7)
Venue: MS Team
More information: https://www.unescap.org/our-work/statistics/stats-cafe

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