Harnessing Civil Registration records for Vital Statistics

www.getinthepicture.org

United Nations ESCAP
Stats Café, 24 May 2021
1. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and the Pacific
Importance of Vital Statistics from Civil registration records

Number of SDG indicators benefitting from CRVS data

Source: World Bank
Death Registration Completeness

- **ENEIA**
  - Armenia
  - Azerbaijan
  - Georgia
  - Kazakhstan
  - Kyrgyzstan
  - Russian Federation
  - Tajikistan

- **NCA**
  - Australia
  - Cook Islands
  - Fiji
  - Nauru
  - New Zealand
  - Niue
  - Northern Mariana Islands
  - Papua New Guinea
  - Samoa
  - Tonga
  - Vanuatu

- **Pacific**
  - Brunei Darussalam
  - Cambodia
  - Lao People's Democratic Republic
  - Malaysia
  - Philippines
  - Thailand
  - Timor-Leste

- **SEA**
  - Afghanistan
  - Bangladesh
  - Bhutan
  - India
  - Iran (Islamic Republic of)
  - Maldives
  - Nepal
  - Pakistan
  - Sri Lanka
  - Turkey

- **SSWA**
  - United States of America

- **Non-regional**

- **Completeness (percentage)**

  - **Direction of evolution since the baseline**
    - Red: Negative
    - Blue: Positive

  - **Remaining progress to target**

  - **Midterm completeness**

  - **Only midterm completeness available**
Availability of data by vital events

- **Births**
  - Often event with the highest completeness
  - Can be delayed

- **Deaths**
  - Lower completeness

- **Causes of death**
  - Takes more time to record
  - Data quality issues
Availability of data on death registration

Death registration data
- No data (5 countries)
- Overall data available (13)
- Sex disaggregation published (40)
Vital statistics from Civil registration

- Vital statistics produced from civil registration records (blue)
- No Vital statistics produced from civil registration records (red)
- No information (gray)
with accompanying Template and Workbook

2. Vital Statistics Reports and Guidance
Vital statistics reports
Production of a Vital statistics report: Guide

- Helps countries with little or no experience in the production of a Vital Statistics report get the most information out of their data
- Focus on birth, death and causes of death
- Divided in 3 parts:
  - Background & Guidance
  - Template for the report itself
  - Workbook to help with the calculations and representations
- Step-by-step, comprehensive guide
- Available at https://getinthepicture.org/resource/production-vital-statistics-guide-rev-1

**Late or delayed registration**

The *Principles and Recommendations* distinguish between ‘late’ and ‘delayed’ registration. A late registration is one that occurs outside the stipulated legal deadline, but within the grace period afforded by law or regulation (customarily one year). A delayed registration occurs after the grace period has expired. Some, but far from all, countries have introduced a special fee for late registrations. Such fees may encourage people to register earlier, but they may also have the effect of discouraging some people from registering their vital events at all (see Figure 2.1). To be able to distinguish based on the timeliness of registration, it is of critical importance that the date of registration, as well as the date of occurrence, are collected for every event.

**Figure 2.1.** Diagram showing the difference between late and delayed registration

- Mapping of possible sources and their specific issues
- Defines demographical concepts
- Practical examples
- ‘Key’ to the other documents

Source: UNESCAP Midterm Questionnaire
3.3 Completeness of registration

Calculating the completeness of registration can be used to monitor the performance of the CRVS system in capturing all vital events and allows for adjustment of incomplete data. Completeness is defined as the number of vital events in a population that are registered, divided by the estimated number of vital events that occurred in the same year. The value is multiplied by 100 to express completeness as a per cent:

\[
\text{Completeness (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of vital events registered}}{\text{Estimated number of vital events}} \times 100
\]

3.3.1 Birth registration

ENTER TEXT HERE. Describe how completeness was calculated (where was the ‘estimated number of births’ sourced from) and whether any adjustments were subsequently made to future calculations. Discuss if there have been significant changes/improvements over time. Also note any major differences between males and females (if data is available). If data by sex are not available, just present the data for ‘total’ births.

Table 3.4 Birth registration completeness by year of occurrence and sex of newborn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of occurrence</th>
<th>Registered live births</th>
<th>Estimated total live births</th>
<th>Completeness (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year ...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: estimated total births were sourced from [click or tap here to enter text].

**Instructions:** Update the yellow cells in the table below with country data. Remember to round to whole numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at death (years)</th>
<th>Number of deaths</th>
<th>Proportion of deaths (%)</th>
<th>Adjusted number of deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Structures data entry
- Automates graphs and tables production
- Adaptable depending on data availability
Thank you for your attention!

Please visit getinthepicture.org for more information and sign up for our newsletter at getinthepicture.org/news-events