Civil Registration Vital Statistics (CRVS)
Inception Workshop for
Assessing Inequalities in Registration

February 28, 2022
8.30-12.30 A.M.

Landmark Mekong Riverside Hotel
Vientiane, Lao PDR
An Overview of Methodology for Assessing inequalities in Civil Registration
Key steps

1. Conducting an initial qualitative assessment (Currently under review by LSB)

2. Identifying and evaluating secondary data to be used for quantitative inequality assessment

3. Applying indirect demographic methods to measure completeness and coverage of civil registration
Detailed data needed for assessing inequality—example of calculation of birth registration coverage in Fiji

Births registered in Suva to children age 1 year or less by Registrar General between Jan 1, 2020 to Dec. 31, 2021

Births in MoHMS system in Suva between Jan 1, 2020 to Dec. 31, 2020

Location

Date of birth and date of registration

Location

Date of birth or date of birth notification

Are these defined the same?

Potential secondary sources for birth data

- **Numerator**: Registered births from MOHA
- **Denominator**:
  - Population and housing censuses and household surveys (e.g. MICS/LSIS)
    - Births recorded in the census from LSB
    - Birth registration and disaggregated data from LBS-LSIS/MICS
  - Administrative data
    - Births recorded/notified in health facilities from MoH
    - School enrollment data for children entering school from Ministry of Education and Sport
    - Vaccination data from MoH
Potential secondary sources for death data

- **Numerator:** Registered deaths from MOHA
- **Denominator:**
  - Population and housing censuses (LSB)
  - Administrative data
    - Registered deaths from MOHA
    - Death recorded in health facilities from MoH
    - Police records (?)
Other potential variables to investigate

- Age at time of the event of interest (e.g. vaccination, school enrollment)
- Geography (e.g. location of residence, province)
- Economic status of HH
- Education of mother and father
- Ethnicity
- Etc.
Indirect demographic methods for estimating births and deaths

- Examples of methods:
  - Reverse survival method
  - Bayesian hierarchical models (BHM)
  - Birth history analysis (BHA)
  - Two-census method (TCM)

- For each method, prior to the application we need to examine:
  - Data requirements
  - Assumptions
  - Limitation & potential errors
Challenges to conducting inequality assessment

- Data access and sharing
- Close collaboration with LSB
- Coordination and communication with other relevant agencies responsible for collecting administrative data
- Limited timeframe
Thank you