Summary of outputs of a CRVS system

Workshop for selected National CRVS Focal Points
12-14 December 2017
Summary of outputs

- Universal birth registration
- Universal death registration
- Legal documentation
- Statistical data – on population, health, etc.
- Ability to link data for ID / governance
- Data for system management
Definitions

Coverage
- Geographical scope of the system. Does it include all populations? Does it explicitly exclude some population groups e.g. foreigners?

Completeness
- Proportion of the events captured by the system out of the expected number (%). Various methods exist.
- Disaggregation to highlight variation

Content completeness
- Completeness-How complete are the records developed. Do they include all data items?
Evaluating legal documentation

- Timelines for registration and what is considered a ‘late registration’
- How easy is the process for the public?
- Are there steps that could be revised—redundant/ repetitive
- Are there explicit ways to improve the process?
- What are the processes for amendment or records?
- Original vs copies
- Are there charges associated with registration and/or certification of vital events—Cost of registration, certificates, re-issuing of certificates, late registration penalties etc- UN recommendations are that the service should be free. Costs could however be charged to additional copies of documents, replacing lost copies

In general, what are the key challenges in the process from a service-recipient’s perspective (discuss separately for births and deaths)
Evaluating Statistical data

- Vital statistics are compiled to:
  - Provide regular counts of vital events to health and population estimation programmes, administrative uses or other needs,
  - Produce detailed annual tabulations of each type of vital event cross classified by its demographic and socioeconomic characteristics

- Overview of what is published – report type, by who, frequency?
- Where can you find data on Births, deaths, COD, fertility and mortality for your country?
- What are the data quality frameworks/practices followed in the collation and production of CR based VS
Evaluating Ability to link data for ID / governance

- Is there a system for issuing and administering ID cards?
- Is this integrated into the CR system or is there a separate system for ID management?
- Are personal identification numbers used in the CR system and/or elsewhere systems?
Data for system management

“Quality assurance encompasses the steps taken at each stage of the operations of CRVS systems to ensure that:

• all vital events occurring in the country are registered without duplication,
• that all related information is accurately recorded,
• and that the compilation and processing of recorded vital events result in proper, timely production of VS.

Quality assurance is considered an integral part of the functioning of CRVS systems and should be conducted on a regular basis. Persons responsible for quality assurance are usually those who work in different domains of both systems.”
Checking for

- Proportion of missing values
- Duplicates Outliers and unlikely averages
- Digit preference, age heaping or rounding
- Evaluate against other sources
- Dialogue with CR offices
- Provide overview of errors
- Ask CR to verify against records and population
- Correcting errors
Which practices exist in your country?

- Are there, for example, procedures for checking the quality of the registered information at the local registration offices? If yes, which ones?
- Are there field visits, etc.?
- Are there systems for backup of the registration data?
- If yes, where are the backup data stored?
- Are there systems in place for statistical editing and validation of the received data?
- Who is responsible for the tasks in your country?