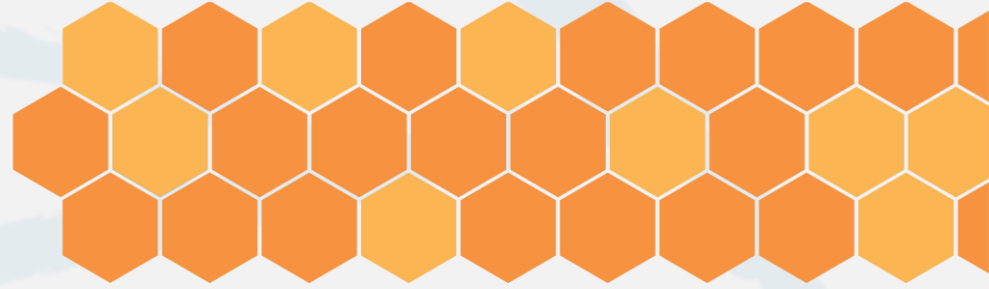




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Kazakhstan experiences in improving birth and death registration completeness

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Third meeting of the Regional Steering Group on
Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and the Pacific
18-20 October 2017

LEGAL BASE

- ◆ Family code
- ◆ Civil code
- ◆ Rules for the organization of public registration of acts of civil status, introduction of changes, restoration, annulment of civil status records
- ◆ Regulations of public services on matters of civil registration
- ◆ Standards of public services for civil registration and apostilling



Registration of birth

- ◆ Registration of birth is obligatory and it must be registered within a 3 working days (*until 2016 – 2 months*)
- ◆ Registration of the child who was born dead is registered within 24 hours
- ◆ An established period isn't an obstacle for registration of the birth
 - ◆ No fee for late registration (*but parents cannot receive timely social benefits and access to other services*)

Birth registration process

Person who will report go to civil registration office or State Corporation "Government for Citizens" along with the medical certificate or copy of the Court`s decision on establishing the fact of birth

Person can **apply on-line** via the web-portal "e-government"

Data entry is made into CRA IS (data processing) and generated the Birth Certificate with PIN of newborn

Birth certificate is given to parents



Registration of death

- Registration of death is obligatory and but there is no established period for registration of death
- To make burial without registration by Civil Registry Offices is forbidden
- No payment for death registration
- Access to burial benefit by submitting the death act

Death registration process

Person who will report go to civil registration office or State Corporation “Government for Citizens” with statement on the death, identification card of the dead



Data entry is made into CRA IS and taken out the Death Certificate



Death certificate is given to applicants

Completeness of civil registration in Kazakhstan

Birth

- According to MICS* data:

Years	Registration coverage of children under 5
2005	99.2%
2010	99.7%
2015	99.7%

Death

- According to UN interagency group mission assessment in 2013 completeness of death registration was 85-90%

* Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey coordinated by UNICEF

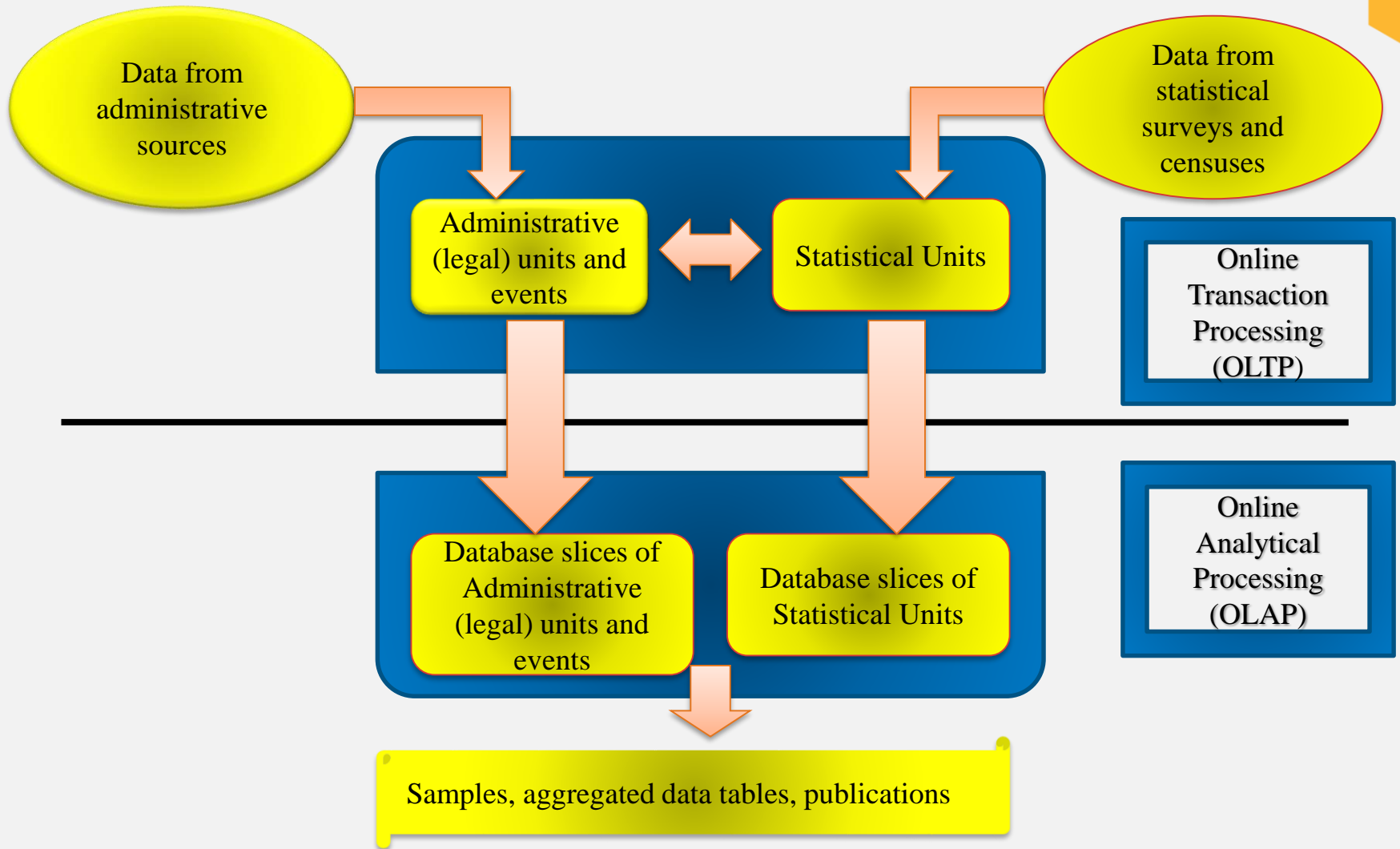
Delayed birth and death registration

Year of civil registration	Birth in 2009	Death in 2009
2009 –2017 January-May	359859	142883
2009	358373	142306
2010	1279	327
2011	64	44
2012	25	44
2013	28	41
2014	27	38
2015	23	31
2016	37	37
2017 January-May	3	15
2010-2017 January-May	1486	577
Percentage of births and death not included into statistics in the reporting year	0,4%	0,4%

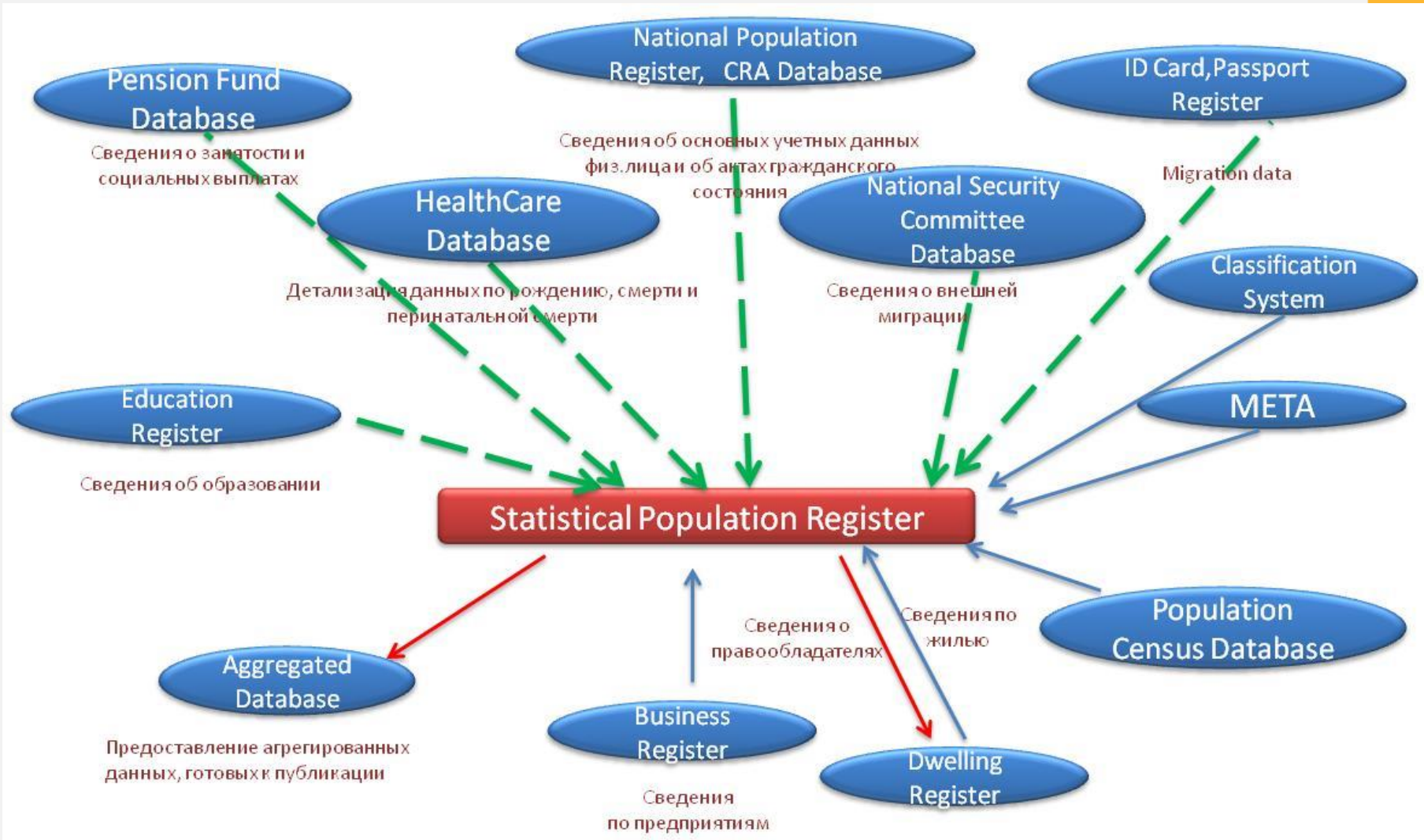
Statistical Population Register

- ✧ The legal base was established in 2010 (*The Statistical Act 2010*)
- ✧ **Main objective** – collection and accumulation of individual socio-demographic data on the population, their constant updating, processing and dissemination
- ✧ **Main sources:** National Population Register, Civil Registration Authority Database, HealthCare Database, Education Register, National Security Committee Database, Documenting Database of MIA (ID Card, Passport)
- ✧ **Coverage** – complete territory
- ✧ **Present status** – integration with information systems of government bodies is in process

Structure of Statistical Population Register



Statistical Population Register



Strategy for improvement of vital statistics

- ✧ Improvement of legal base
- ✧ Updating of SPR on the base of 2019 Population Census Database
- ✧ Improvement of interagency coordination
- ✧ Assessment of quality and completeness of vital statistics on a regular basis (*using WHO tools and etc.*)
- ✧ Awareness raising

Thank you for attention!

