
Navigating the nexus between disaster related statistics and civil registration and vital statistics systems for risk-informed development

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Overview of Country Setup

Current Collaboration

Birth



Death



Marriage



Divorce



Education



Target for the Future: Strengthening and Expanding Collaboration

Birth



Death



Marriage



Divorce



Education



Cause of Death



Mobility/Migration



Other Socio-Economic
Factors



Set Up on Navigating Nexus between DRS and CRVS



Ministry of Home Affairs
Main Agency on Civil Registration



Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas
National development planners



BPS-Statistics Indonesia
National Statistical Office



BNPB Indonesia
National Disaster Management Agency

Working Groups on CRVS Development in Indonesia

- 1 Expand the coverage of population registration and civil registration services for all residents and Indonesian citizens abroad
- 2 Increase the awareness and participation of all residents and Indonesian citizens abroad in recording population events and vital events
- 3 Accelerate ownership of population documents for vulnerable populations and special groups
- 4 **Develop and increase the availability of accurate, complete, and timely vital statistics for development planning implementation**
- 5 Strengthen the and coordination, collaboration, and synchronization between ministries/agencies, provincial governments, regency/municipality governments, and stakeholders in population registration and civil registration services and the development of vital statistics

Current Situation of CRVS in Indonesia



- For every citizens who are registered, they have a **unique Single Identity Number (SIN)**.
- For the adults (above 17 y.o/already married), they **are obligated** to record their **biometrics**, including **fingerprint, iris, photo**. This ensures there is no duplicate data in SIAK. **More than 97% people has recorded their biometrics.**
- **SIN verification service-MOHA** has been utilized by thousand agencies (gov/private)
- **Digital ID** has also been developed, which functions in the same way as a physical ID. It will be developed into INA-PASS



Presidential Regulation No. 62, 2019
National Strategy for the Acceleration of Population Administration for the Development of Vital Statistics



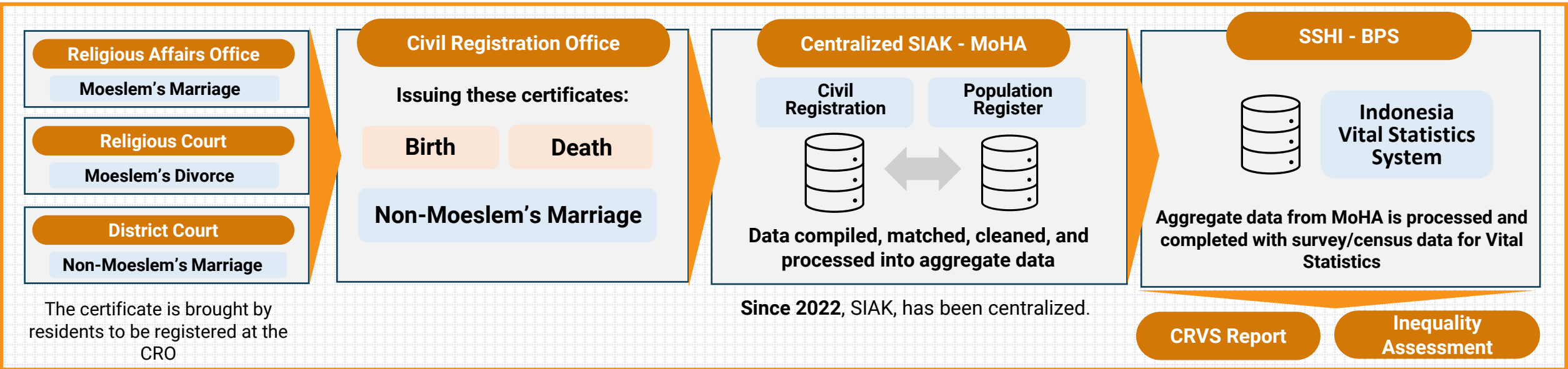
Presidential Decree No. 39, 2019
Indonesian One-Data



UN Recommendation
Regarding Vital Statistics



Asia-Pacific Commitment
of the CRVS Decade 2015 -2024



Current Situation of CRVS in Indonesia

01 Population Registration



The percentage of Single Identity Number (SIN) ownership among the entire population in Indonesia in 2023 has reached **98.23%** (SUSENAS), with a nearly uniform distribution across regions, except for Papua, which stands at **74%**.

02 Birth Registration

- ✓ The percentage ownership birth certificate 0-4 in **2023** in Indonesia reached **83.44%** and in **2024** reached **85.07%** (SUSENAS)
- ✓ The **estimated completeness of birth registrations in 2019** reached **94.32%**, while in **2023** it remained **62.11%** (cut-off date: March, 2024).

This indicates that birth registration was **not fully completed within a single calendar year**. Birth registrations may occur after the year of the event and can continue for several years.



03 Death Registration

- ✓ **The estimated completeness of death registration in 2019** reached **64.11%**, while in **2023** it reached **60.91%** (cut-off date: March, 2024). There has been an increase in public awareness and improvements in death registration. But, deaths that occurred in 2019 may not be registered by relatives of the deceased due to a lack of necessity.
- ✓ There was a notable increase death registrations for **2021** based, with completeness estimation reached **92.30%**. This was due to greater attention to health and administration during Covid-19.

04 Marriage and Divorce Registration

- ✓ The percentage of Married People with **Registered Marriages in 2023** is **59.49%** (MoHA)
- ✓ The percentage of Divorced People with **Registered Divorce in 2023** is **58.82%** (MoHA)

These are not a reflection of the percentage of ownership of marriage/divorce certificates, but rather how many certificates have been registered with the Population Registration at MoHA.



Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Indonesia

Output Progress

Outputs of this year focus on the two key components of demographic dynamics, **births and deaths**, that form the foundation of government policy in planning and budgeting at the central and regional levels. These outputs are the concrete evidence of the Indonesian Ministries/Agencies efforts and collaboration in fulfilling the commitment to the CRVS Decade 2015–2024 as part of the Asia-Pacific Regional Agenda and Target 16.9 in the SDGs.

Vital Statistics Report of Indonesia 2019-2023



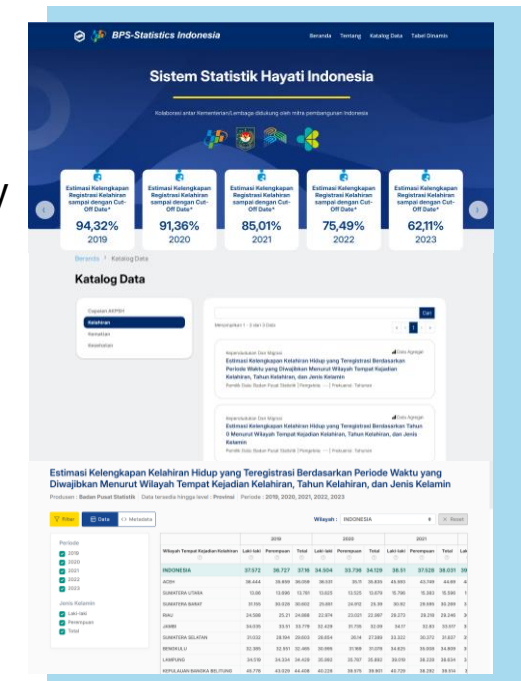
- ✓ The first CRVS report of Indonesia
- ✓ Focuses on births and deaths
- ✓ Contains the explanation of development of vital statistics in Indonesia, methodology, registration of birth, registration death, conclusion and recommendation, CRVS appendix

Everyone could download this report on <http://s.bps.go.id/LaporanSH2024>

Vital Statistics System Portal of Indonesia

- ✓ Publicly accessible
- ✓ In this year, focuses on two key components of demographic dynamics : births and deaths
- ✓ Consists of 4 main menus: Home, About CRVS, Data Catalogue, Dynamic Table
- ✓ Data that are available on this portal provides metadata and data standards

Everyone could access this portal on <http://indah.bps.go.id/sshi>



Production of granular population statistics

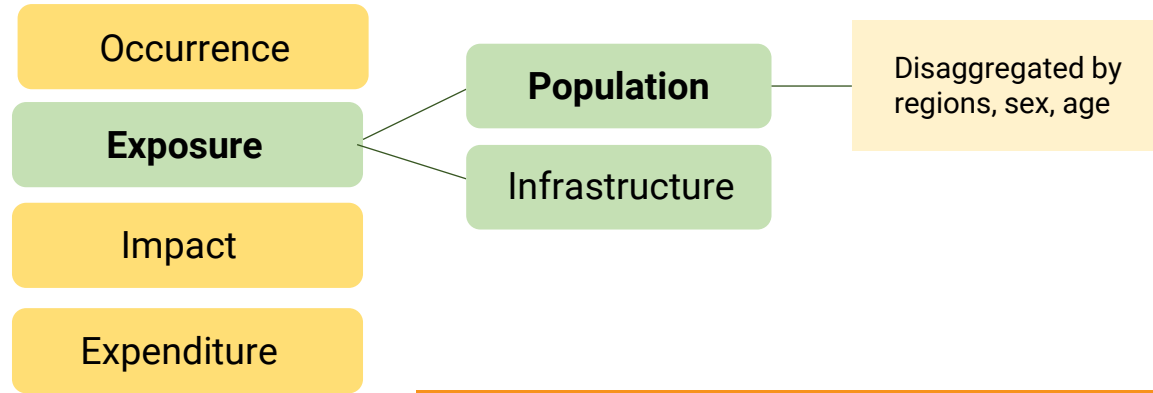
1. How can data generated from a civil registration system, including derived vital statistics, be used to produce population statistics including key disaggregation (e.g., age and sex) at the lowest administrative areas to support statistics on population exposure to hazards? If a different data source is used, please describe the data availability, timeliness etc.



Production on Granular Population Statistics for Supporting Statistics on Population Exposure to Hazards in Indonesia



Scope of Disaster-related Statistics Framework



BPS-Statistics Indonesia

Provide basic data like population data

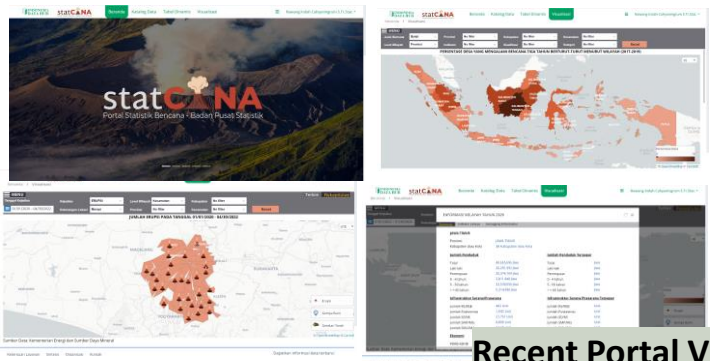


BNPB Indonesia

Calculate the risk to hazards

Establishment of Statcana Portal of BPS as a Collaborative Site for Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction

Statcana Portal is providing context, especially in terms of disaggregated basic data, at all stages of disaster management which is referring to DRSF. It is still a prototype and under refining process. The data displayed is presented with disaggregation in accordance with the DRSF guidelines. All data in Statcana Portal already meets the Indonesia One Data requirements (have metadata, have data standard, have reference code, can be interoperable).



Recent Portal View



On-progress Refining Portal View

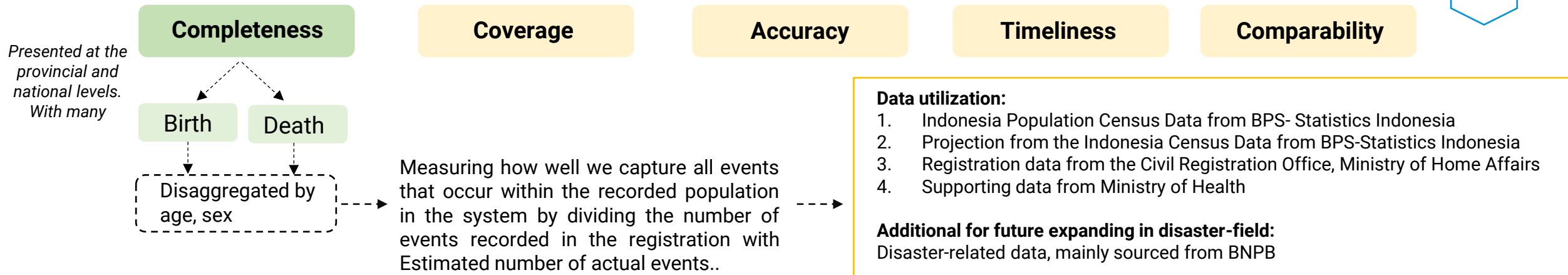
- ✓ User Friendly
- ✓ Provide the data visualization through overlaid maps, tabulation
- ✓ Added to 10 types of hazard prone maps
- ✓ Integrate to Regsosek Dashboard
- ✓ Addition of new data source
- ✓ Smoother map vector
- ✓ Box inform the overlaid indicator/variable
- ✓ Access permission for 3 types of user (openness data)



Production on Granular Population Statistics for Supporting Statistics on Population Exposure to Hazards in Indonesia

Support from the CRVS in Indonesia

Currently, BPS-Statistics Indonesia produce the outputs of Vital Statistics System that present, compare, and integrate the data that is produced from the census and surveys and the registration data from the Civil Registration Office under Ministry of Home Affairs.



Challenges

- 1 The updating of the registration data in Indonesia is not referring to usual resident system but referring to where the citizens are registered before. Thus, it is not relevant to disaggregate the CRVS measurement to the lower level
- 2 For measuring the more indicators needs more time and resources to expand the coordination with more stakeholders/ministries/agencies

Further Works

- 1 Make more coordination and engagement with more stakeholders/ministries/agencies, including with BNPB, as the NDMA of Indonesia, to produce CRVS indicators and measurements in the disaster-field
- 2 Disaster-risk and other potential disaster-indicators which are calculated by BNPB are useful for the inequality assessment
- 3 Integrating the Vital Statistics System Portal with Statcana Portal to strengthening the Indonesia One Disaster Data



Deaths and mortality statistics

2. How can death registration and vital statistics produced by a civil registration system (ie. data on causes of death) support the production of official statistics on number of deaths attributed to disasters (Sendai Framework indicator A-2) that is linked to disaster events causing the mortality? What are the current challenges in doing this in your country?



Production on Death Registration Produced by MoHA and Vital Statistics Produced by NSO Support the Production of Official Statistics on Number of Deaths Attributed to Disasters



Death

- CRO issues death certificate based on the informant's information and/or documents from health facilities and/or sub districts.
- Must be reported within 30 days after the death
- Several regions in Indonesia have integrated the service of health office and CRO, but it should be noted that deaths may occur outside of healthcare facilities
- Cause of date reporting in Indonesia is based on manner of death

Form of Civil Registration Reporting within Territory of Indonesia

The options for manner of death on the form do not specifically include disasters; they are likely to be recorded under 'other' options.

Challenges

- 1 Data on human victims of all disasters (deceased, injured, missing, affected) recorded by BNPB has not been integrated yet to the registration data from CRO. Currently, integration is only conducted for victims of large-scale disasters.
- 2 The recording of manner of death on the civil registration reporting form does not currently include an option for 'disaster,' which will likely be recorded under 'other' options.
- 3 For gaining the support from death registration and vital statistics, greater collaboration is required, not only from the NSO, MoHA, and NDMA, but also from other involved ministries and agencies. This enhanced collaboration naturally requires a significant amount of time and resources.
- 4 In implementing the utilization of CRVS in the disaster field, support from a legal basis is essential to spark the spirit of collaboration among the ministries and agencies. And currently, there is no such legal basis in place.

Advantages on Getting Support from CRVS

With the support of the vital statistics and civil registration system and the automatic integration of victim data, no one who dies due to a disaster will be missed in the records, which will assist policymakers in making decisions based on more accurate data and statistics. Most importantly, reporting for SFDRR monitoring will also become more accurate.



Long Form Population Census 2020 (Population Census)

607. What is the main cause of (Name) death?

1. Illness due to an infectious disease (not COVID-19).

2. Illness due to a non-communicable disease.

3. Illness due to Covid-19.

4. Poisoned.

5. Traffic Accident.

6. Other Accident.

7. Disaster.

8. Suicide.

9. Others.

Statistics on population movement

3. What are the conceptual and measurement basis for statistics on (i) evacuated, (ii) relocated, (iii) internally displaced and (iv) internationally displaced population due to disasters?



Conceptual and Measurement Basis for Statistics on Displaced Population due to Disasters

Legal Instruments as the Definition and Conceptual Basis for Collecting Data Related to Displaced Populations due to Disasters in Indonesia

Implementation Guidelines of BNPB No. 9 of 2023 on the Management of Disaggregated Refugee Data and Information in Disaster Emergency Situations

Internally displaced

Individuals or groups of people who are compelled or forced to leave their place of residence for an indefinite period due to the adverse impacts of a disaster.

Regulation of the Head of the BNPB No. 13 of 2010 on Guidelines for Rescue, Relief, and Evaluation.

Evacuation

The activity of evacuating disaster victims from the disaster site to a safe location and/or initial shelter to receive further assistance.

Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing No. 29/PRT/M/2018 of 2018 on Technical Standards for Minimum Service Standards in Public Works and Public Housing

Relocation Program

The activity of moving families, households, or communities residing on land not designated for settlement and in locations that have the potential to pose dangers, with ownership status of the buildings being either property rights or rental rights on land with usage rights, business use rights, or other forms of utilization.



Thank You!

