COLLECTING MORTALITY IN THE 2019 VIET NAM POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

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01 Background information
02 Information on deceased
03 Assess data quality
04 Lessons learned
1. Background information on the Viet Nam Census 2019

✓ The Population and Housing Census was conducted on 1 April 2019;

✓ Sample EAs: around 40% of total EAs in the whole country; 10% sample households of total households (with 30 households/EA of long form questionnaire);

✓ Data collection: Using CAPI (99.9%);

✓ Key results disseminated: December 2019.
2. INFORMATION ON THE DECEASED
(Long form Questionnaire)

➢ Full name of each deceased; sex; month and year born; month and year death; Age death;

➢ Cause of death

48. What was the cause of [NAME]'s death?

49. How did [NAME] die?

➢ Maternal mortality
3. Assess data quality on the 2019 Census

**Number of deceased:**

- The aggregated number of those deceased in the last 12 months before the 2019 Census suggests there was an underreporting in the number of deaths (as it is a sensitive topic that households may be reluctant to divulge).

- Cases of male deaths were recorded more than female deaths.
3. Assess data quality on the 2019 Census

The number of cases collected of death from the Census results were not sufficient to guaranteed the direct calculation of mortality indicators.

⇒ Thus, the mortality indicators were estimated using indirect methods (CDR, IMR, U5MR, Eo, MMR).
3. Assess data quality on the 2019 Census

**Cause of death:**

- Census only collected the general information related to cause of death (death due to disease (90.9%), labor accident (1.1%), traffic accident (4.3%), ...)

  ➢ So the root cause of death has not been specified by Census.

  ➢ The classification of causes of death like the International Classification of Diseases (ICD 10) in Vietnam has not done yet.
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3. Assess data quality on the 2019 Census

- Method used to assess the data quality of deaths: Used death results from the Annual Population change survey and the 2019 Census:
  - The number of estimated cases of death from the 2019 Census results were smaller than the number of estimated cases of death from the results of the Annual Population change survey.

(2019 Census Evaluation was supported by CZ Guilmoto, Consultant for UNFPA)
4. Lessons learned from the 2019 Census

- The mortality indicators were estimated by indirect methods over the census periods. Towards calculation estimates directly for mortality indicators from results of civil registration vital statistics system (CRVS).

- It is necessary to innovate and perfect the (CRVS) agencies to collect data on mortality completeness and efficiency.

- General Statistics Office should combine with the Ministry of Health on how to collect information on the cause of death.

- **Vietnam still has not calculated indicators on adults mortality by data of the Census results.**
THANK YOU