Quality of vital statistics obtained from civil registration

I. Basis of tabulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Live births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Infant deaths</th>
<th>Late foetal deaths</th>
<th>Marriages</th>
<th>Divorces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of occurrence</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of registration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How long has the present basis of tabulation been used? 1963, 1968, 1968, 1980

II. Estimated completeness of registration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Live births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Infant deaths</th>
<th>Late foetal deaths</th>
<th>Marriages</th>
<th>Divorces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 per cent</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 - 99 per cent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 - 89 per cent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 - 79 per cent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 69 per cent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 59 per cent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 50 per cent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please specify:

(a) Year(s) to which completeness estimate refers
- 2016
- 1970-2016
- 1970-2016
- 1999-2014

(b) Basis of completeness estimate
- Demographic analysis
- Dual record check
- Questions in population census
- Questions in sample surveys
- Other (specify)
- No evaluation

Please include any reports describing completeness of registration and methods used in arriving at estimated completeness:

Quality of vital statistics obtained from other sources

Basis of vital statistics estimates is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Live births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Infant deaths</th>
<th>Late foetal deaths</th>
<th>Marriages</th>
<th>Divorces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population censuses (date)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample surveys</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population registers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual record systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please include any reports describing the methods used for estimates of vital statistics based on other sources than civil registration:
Table 1.1 - Urban / rural definitions
Please state the definition used for urban area and the period of time it has been in use:
Urban area includes all the localities with 2,000 or more inhabitants. This definition is being used since 1983.
Please state the definition used for rural area and the period of time it has been in use:
Rural area includes all the localities with a population of less than 2,000 inhabitants (even if not agricultural). Also includes in this category the population who lives outside localities (mainly bedouins). This definition is being used since 1983.

Table 1.6 - Grounds for legally induced abortion
Please mark with an “X” the applicable options:
- a) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk to the life of the pregnant woman greater than if the pregnancy were terminated. [X]
- b) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the physical health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy were terminated. [X]
- c) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the mental health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy were terminated.
- d) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the mental or physical health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy were terminated.
- e) There is a substantial risk that if the child were born it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped. [X]
- f) Other, please specify. Woman’s age (under 17 or above 40), pregnancy out of wedlock.

Tables 14a, 14b, 15a and 15b - Life tables
Do the life tables refer to de Facto population or de Jure population?
De Jure
Was any method used to smoothen the life table? Which one?
Complete life tables for the years 2012-2016 were calculated by smoothing empirical probabilities of death at ages 0-89 by using penalized B-splines with 8 knots. At ages 90 and above smoothed probabilities were estimated using the Kannisto model. Abridged life tables are not smoothed.
Was any specific method used to close the life table at older ages (e.g., Gompertz, Makeham, etc.)? Which one?
Abridged life table closed by Makeham function (Mortality package used). Until 2008, life tables were calculated based on mortality rates up to age 85 and over. From 2009, the highest age rate was 95 and over. From 2008-2012 complete life tables are closed with a Kannisto-logistic function for ages 90 to 110.
If any model life table or relational model was used to derive the life table (e.g., Coale-Demeny West, UN South Asian pattern), what model was used?
Please mark with an “X” the applicable options
- X
What source of data was used to compute the life tables?
- a) Unadjusted vital registration deaths
- b) Adjusted vital registration deaths
- c) Information on deaths from census
- d) Life expectancy at birth
- e) Under-five mortality
- f) Infant mortality

Table 22 Minimum legal marriage age
Please specify the minimum legal age at which marriage can take place:
- a) With parental consent
- b) Without parental consent