Quality of vital statistics obtained from civil registration

I. Basis of tabulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present basis of tabulation:</th>
<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>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- date of registration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How long has the present basis of tabulation been used?

II. Estimated completeness of registration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated completeness of registration</th>
<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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 - 99 per cent</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 - 89 per cent</td>
<td></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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 69 per cent</td>
<td></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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 50 per cent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Japanese Vital Statistics compiles all of reports based on the Family Registration Act (Civil Registration System) into statistics. Therefore, the proportion of covering the people who made civil registration is 100 per cent. However, we estimate the completeness is 90-99 per cent because reports may not be necessarily submitted in the case of the undiscovered death for several years and so forth.

Please specify:

(a) Year(s) to which completeness estimate refers

(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

- Population censuses (date)
- Sample surveys
- Population registers
- Dual record systems
- Other (specify)

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:
Please state the definition used for rural area and the period of time it has been in use:

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. X
- 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. X
- 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.
- f) Other, please specify.

The pregnancy has occurred by violence, threat or while in irresistible or impossible to refuse (1st Clause of Article 14, Maternal Protection Act, Act No. 156, 1948)

Table 14a, 14b, 15a and 15b - Life tables
Do the life tables refer to de Facto population or de Jure population? In Japan, both are same.
Was any method used to smoothen the life table? Which one? Constructing death rate, use Greville.
Was any specific method used to close the life table at older ages (e.g., Gompertz, Makeham, etc.)? Which one? Gompertz, Makeham.
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? We don't use any model.

Please mark with an “X” the applicable options
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) With parental consent</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Without parental consent</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>