## 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></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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1911</th>
<th>1911</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1959</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 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>90 per cent or more</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-89 per cent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-74 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>2000, 2005-2009 &amp; 2010</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(b) Basis of completeness estimate

- Demographic analysis | X |
- Dual record check | X |
- Questions in population census | |
- Questions in sample surveys | |
- Other (specify) | X | X |
- No evaluation | |

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

Other Method Used - Rapid Assessment of National Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems

### 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: Urban areas are defined as gazetted areas with their adjoining built-up areas which had a combined population of 10,000 or more at the time of the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Built-up areas are defined as areas contiguous to a gazetted area with at least 60 per cent of their population (aged 15 years and over) engaged in non-agricultural activities as well as having modern toilet facilities in their housing units.

Please state the definition used for rural area and the period of time it has been in use: Rural areas refer to the remaining areas of the two areas classified above. This definition had been used since 2010.

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.
- b) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the physical health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy were terminated.
- 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.
- f) Other, please specify.

Table 14a, 14b, 15a and 15b - Life tables

Do the life tables refer to de Facto population or de Jure population? De jure population

Was any method used to smoothen the life table? Which one? No

Was any specific method used to close the life table at older ages (e.g., Gompertz, Makeham, etc.)? Which one? No

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? Coale-Demeny West

Please mark with an "X" the applicable options:

- a) Unadjusted vital registration deaths
- b) Adjusted vital registration deaths X
- 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 (Muslim), 16 (non-Muslim)</td>
<td>16 (Muslim), 18 (non-Muslim)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Without parental consent</td>
<td>16 (Muslim), 18 (non-Muslim)</td>
<td>16 (Muslim), 18 (non-Muslim)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note a) - In addition to with parental consent, minimum legal marriage age for non Muslim women were above 18 years old.

b) - In addition to without parental consent, minimum legal marriage age for non Muslim men and women were above 21 years old.