Quality of vital statistics obtained from civil registration

I. Basis of tabulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></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>Present basis of tabulation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- date of occurrence</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></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?

II. Estimated completeness of registration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></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>90 per cent or more</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-89 per cent</td>
<td></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>
<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>

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:
Administrative areas with population more than 2,000 persons

Please state the definition used for rural area and the period of time it has been in use:
Administrative areas with population less than 2,000 persons

### Table 1.6 - Grounds for legally induced abortion

- 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? Moved averages
- Was any specific method used to close the life table at older ages (e.g., Gompertz, Makeham, etc.)? Which one?
- 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?

### Table 22 Minimum legal marriage age

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

* This is general restriction. Under some conditions (e.g., pregnancy) the marriage can take place without age restrictions.