Metadata Attachment

Reporting type

Choose an item.

SDG series

Choose an item.

Reference area

Choose an item.

Metadata Submission Form

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| 0. Indicator information | |
| Concept name | *Insert text, lists, tables, and images.* |
| 0. Indicator information |  |
| 0.a. Goal | Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development |
| 0.b. Target | Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries |
| 0.c. Indicator | Indicator 17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration |
| 0.d. Series |  |
| 0.e. Metadata update | Last updated: 11 July 2017 |
| 0.f. Related indicators |  |
| 0.g. International organisations(s) responsible for global monitoring | Institutional information  Organization(s):  United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations |

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| 1. Data reporter | |
| Concept name | *Insert text, lists, tables, and images.* |
| 1. Data reporter |  |
| 1.a. Organisation |  |
| 1.b. Contact person(s) |  |
| 1.c. Contact organisation unit |  |
| 1.d. Contact person function |  |
| 1.e. Contact phone |  |
| 1.f. Contact mail |  |
| 1.g. Contact email |  |

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| 2. Definition, concepts, and classifications | |
| Concept name | *Insert text, lists, tables, and images.* |
| 2. Definition, concepts, and classifications |  |
| 2.a. Definition and concepts | Concepts and definitions  Definition:  This information only refers to 17.19.2 (b): Proportion of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration  According to the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3 (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf>), a complete civil registration is defined as: “The registration in the civil registration system of every vital event that has occurred to the members of the population of a particular country (or area), within a specified period as a result of which every such event has a vital registration record and the system has attained 100 per cent coverage.”  In a given country or area, the level of completeness of birth registration can be different from the level of completeness of death registration.  There exist several methods for the evaluation of completeness of birth or death registration systems. An elaboration of these methods is available at Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3. The evaluation and monitoring of quality and completeness of birth and death registration systems are addressed in Part three, sub-Chapters: D. Quality assessment methods; E. Direct versus indirect assessment, and F. Choosing appropriate methods for assessing completeness and qualitative accuracy of registration and register-based vital statistics (para 579 to 622).  Indicator 17.19.2(b) has two parts; the first concerning the birth registration and the second concerning the death registration of each individual country or area. |
| 2.b. Unit of measure |  |
| 2.c. Classifications |  |

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| 3. Data source type and data collection method | |
| Concept name | *Insert text, lists, tables, and images.* |
| 3. Data source type and collection method |  |
| 3.a. Data sources | Data sources  Collection process:  The national level of completeness of birth and death registration is provided by the National Statistical Offices of all countries and areas to the United Nations Statistics Division as part of the annual data collection for the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*. This information is usually reported as part of the metadata worksheets of the Vital Statistics questionnaire. The template of this questionnaire is available at: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dybquest.htm> |
| 3.b. Data collection method |  |
| 3.c. Data collection calendar | Calendar  Data collection:  The first quarter of each year |
| 3.d. Data release calendar | Data release:  Annually |
| 3.e. Data providers | Data providers  National Statistical Offices of all countries and areas. |
| 3.f. Data compilers | Data compilers  United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations |
| 3.g. Institutional mandate |  |

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| 4. Other methodological considerations | |
| Concept name | *Insert text, lists, tables, and images.* |
| 4. Other methodological considerations |  |
| 4.a. Rationale | Rationale:  The introduction of indicator 17.19.2 (b) as part of the SDG global framework reflects the recognition of the fundamental role of the civil registration system to the functioning of societies, and the legal and protective advantages that it offers to individuals. The essential purpose of civil registration system is to furnish legal documents of direct interest to individuals. Aside from the direct and overarching importance of civil registration to the public authorities, in that the information compiled using the registration method provides essential data for national and regional preparation and planning for medical and health-care programmes, the role played by civil registration in proving, establishing, implementing and realizing many of the human rights embodied in international declarations and conventions reflects one of its most important contributions to the normal functioning of societies. |
| 4.b. Comment and limitations |  |
| 4.c. Method of computation | Methodology  Computation method:  The two sub-indicators of the indicator 17.19.2(b) are expressed as proportions: at the global level, the proportion of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration is measured as the number of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration to the total number of countries. The computation is done in an analogous manner for the death registration part as well as for the regional measurements of both birth and death registration sub-indicators.  The latest compiled data for this indicator are part of the Statistical Annex to the 2017 SG’s progress report, available at [https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/secretary-general-sdg-report-2017--Statistical-Annex.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/secretary-general-sdg-report-2017--Statistical-Annex.pdf%20) (please refer to the last two pages). These data are compiled using the country-reported information on availability and completeness of birth and death registration data at the country level, to the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, via the *Demographic Yearbook* Vital Statistics questionnaire and accompanying metadata. United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* collection and associated online compilations are published by the United Nations Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Please refer to: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/default.htm>  At the present time, the thresholds used for compiling the data for the indicator 17.19.2(b) are 90 per cent for birth registration and 75 per cent for death registration, due to the classification that has been used in the *Demographic Yearbook* metadata questionnaire on vital statistics. This classification has currently been modified to enable reporting according to the exact formulation of the indicator 17.19.2(b). |
| 4.d. Validation |  |
| 4.e. Adjustments |  |
| 4.f. Treatment of missing values (i) at country level and (ii) at regional level | Treatment of missing values:   * ***At country level:***   No attempts are made to provide estimates of completeness of birth and death registration, when such information is not reported via the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* data collection.   * ***At regional and global levels:***   Not applicable |
| 4.g. Regional aggregations | Regional aggregates:  The regional values of this indicator, presented at the Statistical Annex to the 2017 SG’s progress report, available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/secretary-general-sdg-report-2017--Statistical-Annex.pdf> (please refer to the last two pages), are compiled as follows:  17.19.2 (b.1) Number and proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete: The number of countries or areas on each of the listed regions with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, and the proportion of such countries or areas to the total number of countries or areas in the respective region.  17.19.2 (b.2) Number and proportion of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete: The number of countries or areas on each of the listed regions with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete, and the proportion of such countries or areas to the total number of countries or areas in the respective region. |
| 4.h. Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level | Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:  *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3 ,* United Nations, New York, 2014 <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf> |
| 4.i. Quality management |  |
| 4.j Quality assurance | Quality assurance:  Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3, Part three, I, “Quality assurance and assessment of civil registration and register based vital statistics”  Follow up with National Statistical Offices as part of the annual United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* data collection, validation and processing. |
| 4.k Quality assessment |  |

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| 5. Data availability and disaggregation | |
| Concept name | *Insert text, lists, tables, and images.* |
| 5. Data availability and disaggregation | Data availability  Description:  For the current availability please refer to the Statistical Annex to the 2017 SG’s progress report, available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/secretary-general-sdg-report-2017--Statistical-Annex.pdf> (please refer to the last two pages).  Disaggregation:  By their definition, the sub-indicators of the indicator 17.19.2(b) refer to the national levels of completeness of birth and death registration.  However, knowledge of the birth and death registration completeness at sub-national administrative areas, as well as by income, sex, age group, disability status, etc. is very important for monitoring and improving the functioning of birth and death registration systems. |

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| 6. Comparability/deviation from international standards | |
| Concept name | *Insert text, lists, tables, and images.* |
| 6. Comparability/deviation from international standards | Sources of discrepancies:  Not applicable since the information is derived from country reporting. |

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| 7. References and documentation | |
| Detailed concept name | *Insert text, lists, tables, and images.* |
| 7. References and Documentation | References  *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3,* United Nations, New York, 2014<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf>  United Nation *Demographic Yearbook,* United Nations, New York, (annual) <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2.htm>  Statistical Annex to the 2017 SG’s progress report, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/secretary-general-sdg-report-2017--Statistical-Annex.pdf> |