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2021 VITAL STATISTICS REPORT BHUTAN



NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



2021
VITAL STATISTICS
REPORT
BHUTAN

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FOREWORD

Accurate data on births, deaths and cause-of-death are indispensable for accurate monitoring of population health, identifying health priorities and evaluating health program impacts. This report is produced based on data recorded in 2021 to showcase the progress made by Bhutan in improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system and to assess how far we are toward attaining the target set under the CRVS Strategic Action Plan (SAP) elaborated in 2020. This is the second series of Vital Statistics Report of Bhutan published by the National Statistics Bureau (NSB). The report presents the findings on the vital events such as the births and deaths including the infant's deaths for the latest available year. The data is sourced from the time series records maintained in the Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS) by the Department of Civil Registration and Census (DCRC) under the Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs (MoHCA).

The main objective of the producing report is mainly to assess the completeness of vital events mainly live births and deaths. The quality of

completeness will help us generate most of the indicators up to date rather than Population and Housing Census (PHC) data. Civil registration is therefore an essential source of population data. The United Nations recognises it to be the most reliable source of vital statistics [UN Statistics Division; 2001].

Further, this exercise initiated by the Social Statistics Division (SSD) has given us an opportunity to capitalize on the administrative data to produce official statistics, which is the ultimate aim of the NSB. We are hopeful that this report will provide crucial insights into the socio-demographic indicators and become more valid, relevant, regular, and accessible. Your comments will be useful to improve the future series of vital statistics report.



(Chhime Tshering)
Director
National Statistics Bureau

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The completion of this report is a joint effort between the Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs (MoHCA) and National Statistics Bureau (NSB). Both the agency has shown great interest in producing this report. The collaborative efforts of the project team who contributed to the success of this report is very much appreciated.

We would like to place on record our appreciation and thanks to Tashi Tobgay (Director General) and Thinley Wangchuk (Chief Civil Registration and Census Officer) of the Department of Census

and Civil Registration for giving us the access to BCRS dataset. The report was prepared by a team of officers led by Tashi Dorjee (Chief Statistical Officer) and Phuntsho Dorji (Statistical Officer) from NSB, and Karma Drugyel Zangmo (Research Officer) from MoHCA. They worked diligently to make this report a successful one.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASDR	Age-Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
BCRS	Bhutan Civil Registration System
BHU	Basic Health Unit
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CSC	Community Service Centre
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CID	Citizenship Identity Card
CMC	Court Marriage Certificate
CoD	Cause of Death
CRC	Civil Registration and Census
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
DCRC	Department of Civil Registration and Census
DCRCO	<i>Dzongkhag</i> /District Civil Registration and Census Office
DoI	Department of Immigration
G2C	Government to Citizen
G2G	Government to Government
HMIS	Health Management and Information System
HQ	Head Quarter
ICD	International Classification of Disease
IIMS	Immigration Information Monitoring System
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
PGR	Population Growth Rate
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SoPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SRB	Sex Ratio at Birth
SR	Special Residence
TAT	Turn Around Time
TCRCO	<i>Thromde</i> Civil Registration and Census Officer
UN	United Nations
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
VSR	Vital Statistics Report
WHO	World Health Organization

DEFINITIONS

Dzongkhag: Second in administrative hierarchy in Bhutan equivalent to district

Dungkhag: Sub-District

Gewog: Block

Thromde: Municipality

Gup: Village Headman at block level

Tshogpa: Member of the Census Committee in the village

Approver: Officer at DCRC HQ

Verifier: Civil Registration & Census Officer at *Dzongkhag* level. Present also at *Thromde* and DCRC HQ

Operator: Computer Operator at Community Service Centre (CSC) level. Present also at DCRCO or *Thromde* or DCRC HQ

Applicant: Concerned Individual/Person

Community Service Centre: Registration points at block level

Health Facility: Any health facility operating under the purview of Ministry of Health in the Kingdom of Bhutan

Requestor: Parent or Guardian or Relative or Next of kin of the deceased

Agency: Labour Recruitment agency or travel agent who is responsible for looking after the welfare of the foreigners or non-Bhutanese while they are in the country

Foreign National: Person(s) other than Bhutanese residing temporarily in Bhutan

Marriage Case: Marriage case between Bhutanese and non-Bhutanese that occurred after 1985

Identification: Citizenship Card/Special Resident Card for Bhutanese Documents and SR holders, Permits issued by DCRC, MoHCA, Permits for MC After 1985, Permits issued by the Department of Immigration and Passport copy for non-Bhutanese

Immigration Card: Stay permit issued to the foreigners married to Bhutanese after 10th June 1985 and their children.

Special Resident Card: Resident card issued to the foreigners married to Bhutanese before 10th June 1985 and their children.

Annual Census: Total count of the citizens and resident permit holders carried out in the *Dzongkhags/Thromdes/Drungkhags* by the respective Civil Registration and Census Officials (CRCO) between November and January annually.

Region: Statistical boundary of the country ([West: Thimphu, Punakha, Gasa, Paro, Haa, Wangdue Phodrang, Samtse, Chhukha], Central: Trongsa, Bumthang, Zhemgang, Tsirang, Dagana, Sarpang], East: Trashigang, Trashy Yangtse, Monggar, Lhuentse, Samdrup Jongkhar, Pema Gatshel)

BCRS-BR-01: Bhutan Civil Registration System Birth Registration Form

BCRS-BR-SG-01: Bhutan Civil Registration System Statement of Guarantor for Birth Registration

BCRS-DR-01: Bhutan Civil Registration System Death Reporting Form

BCRS-DR-SD-01: Bhutan Civil Registration System Statement of Death

BCRS-IB-01: Bhutan Civil Registration System Information on Birth

MoH-NB-01: Bhutan Civil Registration System Notification of Birth

BCRS-SD-01: Bhutan Civil Registration System Statement of Death

MoH-ND-01: Notification of Death

Civil Registration (CR): The continuous, permanent, compulsory, and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events pertaining to the population, as provided through decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements in each country.

Vital Statistics (VS): A collection of statistics on vital events in a lifetime of a person as well as relevant characteristics of the events themselves and of the person and persons concerned.

Age: The population age is calculated and shows the number of completed years based on date of birth.

Completeness of Registration: The proportion of vital events that are registered. It is the number of registered vital events divided by an estimate of the 'actual' number of vital events that occurred in the same population during a specific time.

Timely Registration: The registration of a vital event within the legally specified period (within one year).

Delayed Registration: The registration of a vital event after one year.

Live Birth: 'The complete expulsion or extraction from the mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born (all live-born infants should be registered and counted as such, irrespective of gestational age or whether alive or dead at the time of registration, and if they die at any time following birth, they should also be registered and counted as deaths)'.

Death: The permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation). This definition excludes fetal deaths, which are defined separately.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR): The number of live births relative to the size of that population during a given period, usually one year. It is expressed as the number of live births per 1,000 population (mid-year) per year.

Crude Death Rate (CDR): The number of deaths relative to the size of that population during a given period, usually one year. It is expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 population (mid-year) per year.

Sex Ratio at Birth: The number of male births for a specific area during a specified period divided by the number of female births for the same area and period. The sex ratio is an important demographic indicator of the distribution of boys and girls at birth.

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR): The annual number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women (mid-year) in that age group.

Age-Specific Death rate (ASDR): A mortality rate limited to a particular age group. The numerator is the number of deaths in that age group; the denominator is the number of persons in that age group per 1,000 population (mid-year).

Cause-of-Death: All those diseases, morbid conditions or injuries which either resulted in or contributed to death and the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced any such injuries. Symptoms and modes of dying, such as heart failure or respiratory failure, are not considered to be causes-of-death for statistical purposes (see 'ill-defined cause-of-death').

Infant Deaths: The death of a live-born child under 1 year of age.

Rate of Natural Increase: Rate at which a population grows (increase/decrease) during a given year, as the result of a surplus/deficit of births over deaths; expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Low Birthweight (LBW): The weight at birth of fewer than 2,500 grams as per World Health Organization definition.

Place of Occurrence: The place where the vital event took place.

Place of Usual Residence: The place where the person usually resides.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Statistics Bureau is committed to strengthening the use of administrative data including CRVS in Bhutan to complement official statistics from surveys and censuses. To facilitate the collection, storage and use of vital statistics data; a CRVS web-based system was initiated and started in 2012.

This report is based on the data that was collected in 2020. Only those vital events that occurred in 2020 and were registered in the following year is considered. It contains 6 chapters. The first chapter provides the introduction and background of the report; Second chapter describes the Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS). Third chapter presents the analysis on data quality, timeliness of registration and registration completeness. Fourth and fifth chapter outlines the explanation on births and death statistics.; Sixth chapter presents the summary tables.

Birth Statistics:

The comparison of registered births with estimated live births showed a registration completeness rate of 83.0% in the year 2020. The number of live births was 10,240 registered births, which is an increase of 0.53% compared to 10,186 live births in 2019. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in 2020 is 13.7 per thousand population. There are more males than females. Out of the total live births in 2020, 5,266 were males and 4,974 were females giving a sex ratio of 106.

With increased accessibility to medical facilities, majority of the births that happened in 2020 took place at the health facility (98.7%) followed by births taking place at home (1.2%). Concerning the weight at birth, CRVS showed an average weight at birth equivalent to

3,195 grams. Low birthweight was found to be 7.0% of the total live births recorded in 2020.


Most (39.6%) of the births in 2020 were first born followed by 32.9% second order birth. The number of births reduces as the order increases. There is a total of 2 birth with birth order greater than 10. Most of the births (36.9%) have occurred after 5 to 9 years of the previous birth followed by 10+ years (15.5%). There were births that have occurred within less than 12 months of the previous birth (1.3%).

Death Statistics:

Vital statistics on deaths showed a total of 3,109 deaths occurred in the year 2020, which is a decrease of 3.6% as compared to 3,220 in 2019. The calculated CDR using the observed data from CRVS was about 4 deaths per 1000 population in 2020, hence low level of completeness in death registration (60.8%). The CDR declined from 4.3 (2019) to 4.2 (2020) per thousand population. Out of the total deaths in 2020, mortality statistics showed a high number of deaths among males (1,729) compared to females (1,380).

By age group and sex, the highest proportion of death is registered in the age group 45-49 with the completeness rate of 77.7% and the lowest registration is observed in age group less than 1 year with 2.4%. The death registration completeness for age group less than 8 years is 3.2% and registration completeness is better for person aged 8 years and above with 67.1%. Overall, the death registration is better among males than females

By site of occurrence of the event, 58.6% of deaths occurred at home while only 37.9% occurred in the health facilities.



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Vital statistics is the collection of statistics on vital events of a person as well as the relevant characteristics of the events themselves and of the person and persons concerned (UN, 2014). There are ten primary vital events recognized by the United Nations for registration. However, considering the availability of the data, this report presents statistics pertaining to only two vital events namely live births and deaths.

Vital Statistics from administrative data sources provide a continuous picture of fertility and mortality trends in the country. These measures are fundamental for national planning across multiple sectors. Health planners and policy makers require them to track and monitor progress against key health indicators including evaluating the impact of key interventions targeted at improving the health and wellbeing of the population.

Moreover, vital statistics on births can also assist the education sector to estimate and plan the facilities that may be required in schools to accommodate for the country's growing/declining child population and to monitor school enrollment and school completion. Likewise, agencies dealing with infrastructure planning including transport, housing, water, and land resources also depend on accurate population data to plan for current and future populations.

Vital statistics can be derived from periodic sources such as population censuses and household surveys as well as from administrative sources i.e., health information and civil registration systems. Administrative sources hold a critical advantage over periodic collections by providing data on a continuous basis. The United Nations specifically recognizes civil registration as the most reliable source of vital statistics, noting its critical features of continuity, permanence, compulsoriness, universality in addition to being legally backed. It is essential that these data systems are strengthened, to ensure that they attain their optimal level of performance.

1.2 BACKGROUND

There is evidence that Bhutan was inhabited since time immemorial, however, there is no official record of the population count that pre-dates the 18th century and very little is known about the population dynamics in Bhutan. The development of demographic calculations started only in the beginning of the 18th century. These records were maintained by different regions for taxation purposes. However, with the start of the first five-year development plans in the country, the importance of the statistics was critically felt by the government. The systematic registration of annual births and deaths started in the late 1980s. While the vital events ideally

include live births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, divorces, judicial separations, adoptions, legitimations, and recognitions, but in the absence of comprehensive data on all these events, the focus of this report is restricted only to births and deaths. The data on births and deaths are maintained by the DCRC under the MoHCA. Since these data have never been used to produce vital statistics, the censuses and household surveys conducted by the NSB and MoH are the only sources of data for vital statistics in the country. The annual vital statistics report presents a great opportunity to learn from experience in terms of the registration of births, deaths and causes of death and evaluate the quality of the available data in the country.

1.3 RATIONALE

Without reliable vital statistics, it would be difficult for any government, donor agencies, and multilateral organizations to effectively monitor the plans and programs of a whole range of social and health initiatives. Vital statistics are the cornerstone of a country's health information system. If information on the number of births and deaths, and the cause of death is lacking, it would be difficult to achieve real progress towards the fundamental goal of any health system. The civil registration records are the best source of vital statistics. They generate data on a continuous basis for the whole country, both at national and local levels, thus providing invaluable information for regional planning and appropriate allocation of resources in areas such as education, health, and social security at the appropriate administrative level. The vital statistics would also help the country produce the population estimates and projections since the natural rate of increase is available from the civil registration records.

1.4 OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

1.4.1 General Objective

The main objective of this report is to present the current status of vital events statistics for informed decision-making as well as to identify gaps and to track the progress toward achieving the target set under the CRVS Strategic Action Plan elaborated in 2020.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

The specific objectives include:

- i. To assess the level of completeness in birth and death registration.
- ii. To assess the level of reliability of demographic indicators obtained from CRVS data through comparison with indicators from other sources, and
- iii. To assess the data in terms of coverage, quality, and timeliness for registration of vital event.

1.4.3 Scope of the Report

The United Nations recommends that countries should register and collect information on the vital events such as the: birth; death; fetal death; marriage; divorce; annulment; judicial separation; adoption; legitimation (acknowledgment); and recognition (judicial declarations of paternity) (UN, 2014). However, since Bhutan does not maintain records on most of these vital events as recommended by the UN, the scope of this report is limited to only events related to births and deaths that were registered in 2020.

1.4.4 Organization of the Report

The report is organized in six chapters namely (1) Introduction and background; (2) Bhutan civil registration system; (3) Data quality, timeliness, and completeness of registration (4) Birth statistics (5) Death statistics, and (6) Summary statistics.

- Chapter 1 presents the introduction and the general overview of the role of vital statistics, objectives, and scope of the report.
- Chapter 2 describes the Bhutan Civil Registration System including history, legal background, administrative structure; organizational structure, registration process and the flows of information; organization of vital statistics production and dissemination plan; incentives and disincentives for civil registration.
- Chapter 3 describes the quality and completeness of civil registration data.
- Chapter 4 presents the statistics on births disaggregated by various aspects.
- Chapter 5 outlines the disaggregated statistics on deaths.
- Chapter 6 provides the summary statistics on births and deaths with explanatory narratives and finally, the annexure I presents the statistical tables, annexure II presents the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), annexure III presents the birth and death registration

flow chart and annexure IV presents other forms and documents related to birth and death registration in Bhutan.

1.5 POPULATION STRUCTURE

The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) showed that out of the total population in Bhutan, 52 percent were males and 48 percent were females. This population was further projected to reach 748,931 persons by 2020 which is 3 percentage point increase compared to 2017.

The Population pyramid is a demographic tool used in analysing the distribution of population across different age groups. It reveals changing age structures and new demographic dynamics of a country. A narrowing base of the population pyramid indicates declining fertility rates in the country, while mortality level determines the height of the pyramid. The levels of migration by age and sex also affect the shape of the pyramid. The size of the young generations has started to decline approximately 25 years ago as a result of reduced fertility rates.

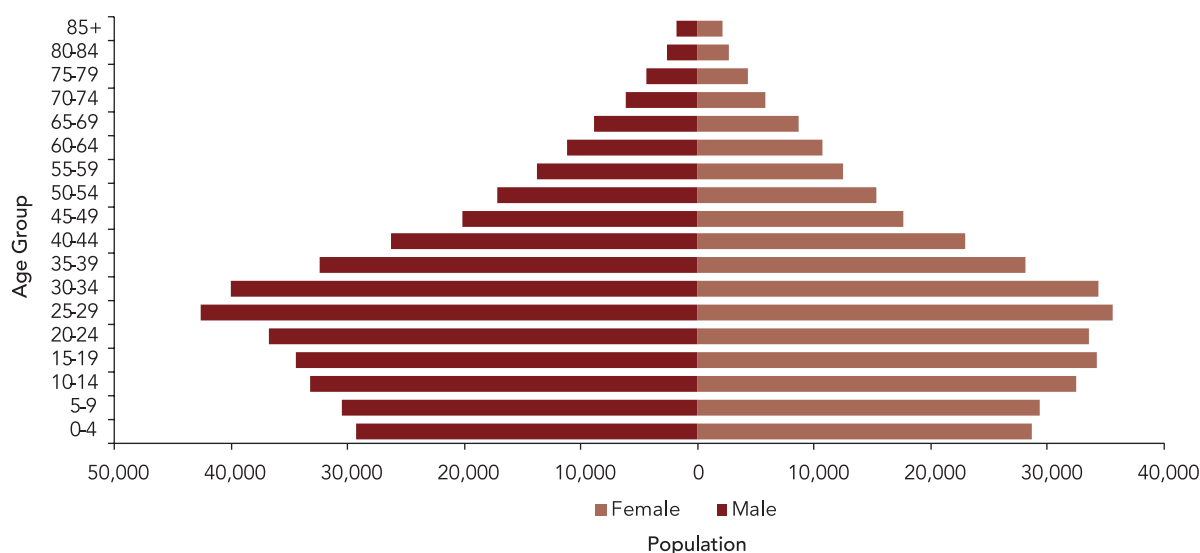


Figure 1.1 Population Pyramid by Age Group and Sex, Bhutan 2020

Source: Population Projection Report, 2017-2047 (NSB)

CHAPTER 2: BHUTAN CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM

The Department of Civil Registration and Census (DCRC) under the Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs is mandated to maintain the comprehensive registry of the population of Bhutan and deliver civil registration and census services through online and offline platforms. Beginning late 1980's, the DCRC has started recording all the vital events such as the births and deaths in the country. The registration system is at its infancy stage, yet the country has achieved 100 percent geographic coverage in terms of registration, while the completeness rate is steadily improving.

2.1 HISTORY

In Bhutan, the civil registry was maintained manually in the paper-based register known as Family Diary until 2002. This family diary was maintained with the respective administration [*Dzongkhag* (District), *Drungkhag* (Sub-district), and *Gewog* (block)]. The system of recording the births and deaths could be done only once a year.

Beginning 2003, the DCRC initiated the computerization of all records from the Family Diaries. Both births and deaths taking place in the country were directly recorded into the computer database. In the following year, a more comprehensive database called Bhutan

Civil Registration System (BCRS) was developed. The focus of this system was the issuance of Citizenship Card, but the system for recording births, deaths, move-in and move-out records of family members, and household details were also integrated.

In 2004, considering the importance of civil registration in the country, the MoHCA bifurcated the then Department of Immigration and Census (Earlier Department of Registration) into Department of Civil Registration and Census and Department of Immigration. Accordingly, *Dzongkhag* Civil Registration and Census Offices (DCRCO) were established and institutionalized in all 20 *Dzongkhags* with the mandate to oversee the civil registration related activities in the *dzongkhag*. In 2009, the DCRC developed guidelines for DCRCO, and in 2016 Standard Operating Procedure to guide registration of all births and deaths in their jurisdiction. Further, the timeline, mode of record compilation and transmission of records from *Dzongkhag/Drungkhag/Thromde* to central office and vice versa were also specified in these documents.

In 2011, under the auspices of Government to Citizen (G2C) Project initiatives, the BCRS was made into a web-based system enabling birth and death registration of the citizens online. Under the G2C project, community

centers were also established at *gewog* (block) level taking the registration points closer to the people. Subsequently, to enhance public service delivery, the Department through the Public Service Delivery Initiative has carried out revision of existing procedures for four services including birth and death registration. It was

primarily aimed at reducing the administrative burden on the service users and simplifying the application forms.

In 2021, National Statistics Bureau in collaboration with MoHCA had published its first Vital Statistics Report.

Table 2.1 Document Required for Registration of Vital Events

Vital Events	Practice
Birth	<p>Must be reported to any of the Civil Registration Points within one year after delivery of the child. The birth can be registered from two service access points: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registration from current place of residence <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Documents required: - b. Duly completed application form: BCRS-BR-01; c. Notification of Birth/Birth Document for birth occurring inside health facility OR Information on Birth form. BCRS-IB-01 for birth occurring outside health facility; d. Parents' Court Marriage Certificate; and e. Statement of Guarantor (BCRS-BR-GS-01). 2. Registration from permanent address as per civil registration and census record <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Documents required: - b. Duly completed application form: BCRS-BR-01; c. Notification of Birth/Birth Document for birth occurring inside health facility OR Information on Birth form. BCRS-IB-01 for birth occurring outside health facility; and d. Parents' Court Marriage Certificate; OR Statement of <i>Tshogpa</i>.
Death	<p>Must be reported to any of the Civil Registration Points within one year after death of the person. The death can be registered from two service access points: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registration from current place of residence <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Documents required: - b. Duly completed application form: BCRS-DR-01; c. Original CID/SR card of the deceased; and d. Notification of Death OR Statement of Death (BCRS-DR-SD-01) issued by a guarantor and a witness. 2. Registration from permanent address as per civil registration and census record <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Documents required: - b. Duly completed application form: BCRS-DR-01; c. Original CID/SR card of the deceased; and d. Notification of Death; OR Statement of Death (BCRS-DR-SD-01) issued by the <i>Tshogpa</i>.

2.2 LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

2.2.1 Registration of Birth for Citizen

The Bhutan Citizenship Act, 1985 Clause 2 states

"A person whose parents are both citizens of Bhutan shall be deemed to be a citizen of Bhutan by birth."

Under the provision of the Citizen Act, 1985, all children of Bhutanese parentage irrespective of whether born inside or outside Bhutan must be registered into the civil registration system within one year of birth. If the child is not registered in the civil registration system within the stipulated time, the child's civil status becomes "dropout". Then the process to register the child becomes more cumbersome as it entails filling up an individual registration form (BCRS-BR-01) and getting it endorsed by the local government officials justifying their inability to register the births within the stipulated time. However, there is no penalty or late fees for such late registration.

The civil registration officials of the respective *Dzongkhags*, *Drungkhags*, and *Thromdes*, and Community Service Executive (CSE) in the *Gewogs* register the birth and death as and when reported as well as during the annual census program carried out between November and January each year. The annual census program is an event where the census officials update the vital events such as births, deaths, move-in & move-out, etc. The information compiled is submitted online for verification by the Civil Registration and Census officials (CRCO) at various stages. Once these documents are verified, the child gets registered into the civil registration system and a unique citizenship identity (CID) number against the child is generated by the system. This unique number is later used in issuing the CID card to the child upon reaching 15 years of age.

For the initial registration, there is a minimum requirement of vital information to be collected in addition to the CID card number of the parents.

2.2.2 Registration of Birth for Foreign National and Non-Bhutanese Spouse (Registration of an Immigrant Child)

The Immigration Rules and Regulations of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2015, Section 57 states

"The parents of children born to Bhutanese and foreign spouse holding Immigration Card shall register their child with the department within one year of child's birth along with birth certificate and relevant identity documents of the parents. Certificate of Registration may be issued for one year to facilitate permit and visa."

In accordance with the provision of immigration rules and regulations 2015, the department of immigration records all births occurring to foreign nationals and non-Bhutanese spouse in Bhutan within one year.

If the child is not registered within one year of birth, verification of report by the respective *dzongkhag* needs be done to carry out the registration as per the prescribed rules and regulations. However, no penalty or fine being imposed for such late reporting of births for registration.

2.2.3 Registration of Death for Citizens

The Citizen Act does not specify a prescribed timeline by which the death of a citizen should be registered. However, most of the family members register the death of a person (above 8 years of age) within one year after the event has occurred. This is done mainly to claim rural life insurance from the relevant agencies to facilitate the funeral rites. The deaths that remain unregistered are mostly of those deaths that occur to persons below 8 years of age. Without any incentives,

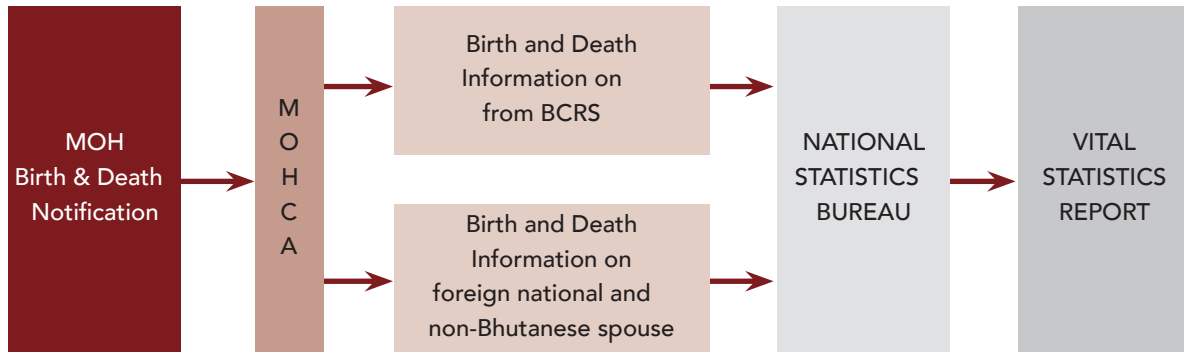


Figure 2.1 Organizational chart presenting information flows for developing VS Report

these deaths remain unregistered leading to low rate of completeness in death registration. However, efforts are being made to capture and update these events during the annual census.

2.2.4 Registration of Death for Foreign National and Non-Bhutanese Spouse

There is no specific provision in the immigration law requiring the registration of such events occurring among the foreigners or to non-Bhutanese spouse in Bhutan. However, an attempt has been made by the Department of Immigration to maintain records of all reported deaths that occur to foreign nationals including non-Bhutanese spouse in Bhutan.

2.3 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, REGISTRATION PROCESS AND INFORMATION FLOWS

Figure 2.1 presents the organizational structure of information flows for developing the vital statistics report. To ensure there is a continuous and timely flow of data from the provider (MoHCA) to the recipient (NSB) and to enable the timely publication of annual vital statistics report, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is signed between the MoHCA and NSB on 9 October 2020 (annexure II). The MoH and Department of Immigration also share information related to vital statistics.

2.3.1 Registration Process for Births and Deaths

2.3.1.1 Birth Registration Process for Citizen

To register a birth into BCRS, the doctor issues a Notification of Birth for those births occurring inside health facility. For those births occurring outside health facility, the *tshogpa/thromde tshogpa* issues Information on Birth (BCRS-IB-01) which is submitted to hospital for obtaining the birth notification/certificate. The applicant completes birth registration forms and gets the endorsement of the local government officials of their respective *gewogs* if the parents have no Court Marriage Certificate (CMC). However, if the parents have CMC, they can register birth from their current place of residence by submitting a Statement of Guarantor (BCRS-BR-SG-01) supported by the CMC. The completed documents are submitted to the operator located at any of the registration points.

The operator scans the documents and enters the vital information of the child including parent's details into the computer system through online DCRC framework (Annexure III Figure 1 & 2) and submits the application online to verifier (L1) located at *Dzongkhag/Thromde* level. The verifier (L1) verifies the submitted application and further submits it to verifier level

(L2) located at DCRC HQ or returns it to the operator. The verifier L2 verifies the application and submits it to the approving authority located at DCRC HQ or re-submits it to the L1 verifier. The approving authority either approves or returns the application to L2. The online resubmissions of application to the preceding levels occur when the information is wrong or incomplete. Upon approval of the application by the approving authority, the name of the child is registered into the BCRS, and a unique CID number is generated by the system.

2.3.1.2 Death Registration Process for Citizen

To register a death into the BCRS, doctor issues Notification of Death for those deaths occurring inside health facility. For those death occurring outside health facility, the *tshogpa/thromde tshogpa* or guarantor & witness issues Statement of Death (BCRS-DR-SD-01). The applicant then completes death registration forms and gets the endorsement of the local government officials if he/she is registering death from the deceased's permanent address as per DCRC record. However, if the applicant prefers to register death from his/her current place of residence, he/she can submit the Statement of Death signed by the guarantor and witness. The completed documents are submitted to the operator located at any of the registration points.

The operator scans the documents and updates the information in the online DCRC framework (Annexure III Figure 3 & 4) and submits the application online to the verifier (L1) located at *Dzongkhag/Thromde* level. The verifier (L1) verifies the submitted application and submits it to the approval level located at DCRC HQ. The approving authority verifies the submitted application and either approves or re-submits the application. Upon approval of the application, the name of the person is marked as "Deceased" in the BCRS.

2.3.1.3 Birth Registration Process for Foreign Nationals and Non-Bhutanese Spouse

To register the births into IIMS, doctors issue birth notification for births occurring inside health facility. For those births occurring outside health facility, the *tshogpa/thromde tshogpa* issue information on birth and this information is delivered to hospital for obtaining the birth notification/certificate. The applicant then completes birth registration forms, and the completed documents are submitted to the operator located at the immigration head office.

The operator physically verifies the completed documents and then enters the birth information of the child including parent's details into the computer system through the online IIMS and submits the application online to the immigration officer. The officer verifies the submitted application online and approves if it is in order or re-submits to operator. Upon approval of the application by the officer, the name of the child is registered into the IIMS.

2.3.1.4 Death Registration Process for Foreign Nationals and Non-Bhutanese Spouse

To register death into IIMS, doctors issue death notifications for deaths occurring inside health facility. For those deaths occurring outside health facility, the *tshogpa/thromde tshogpa* issue statement of death. The applicant then completes death registration forms. The completed documents are submitted to the operator located at the immigration head office.

The operator verifies the documents and updates the information in the online IIMS and submits the application online to the immigration officer. The officer verifies the submitted application and either approves or re-submits the application. Upon approval of the application, the deceased is marked as "Cancelled" in the IIMS.

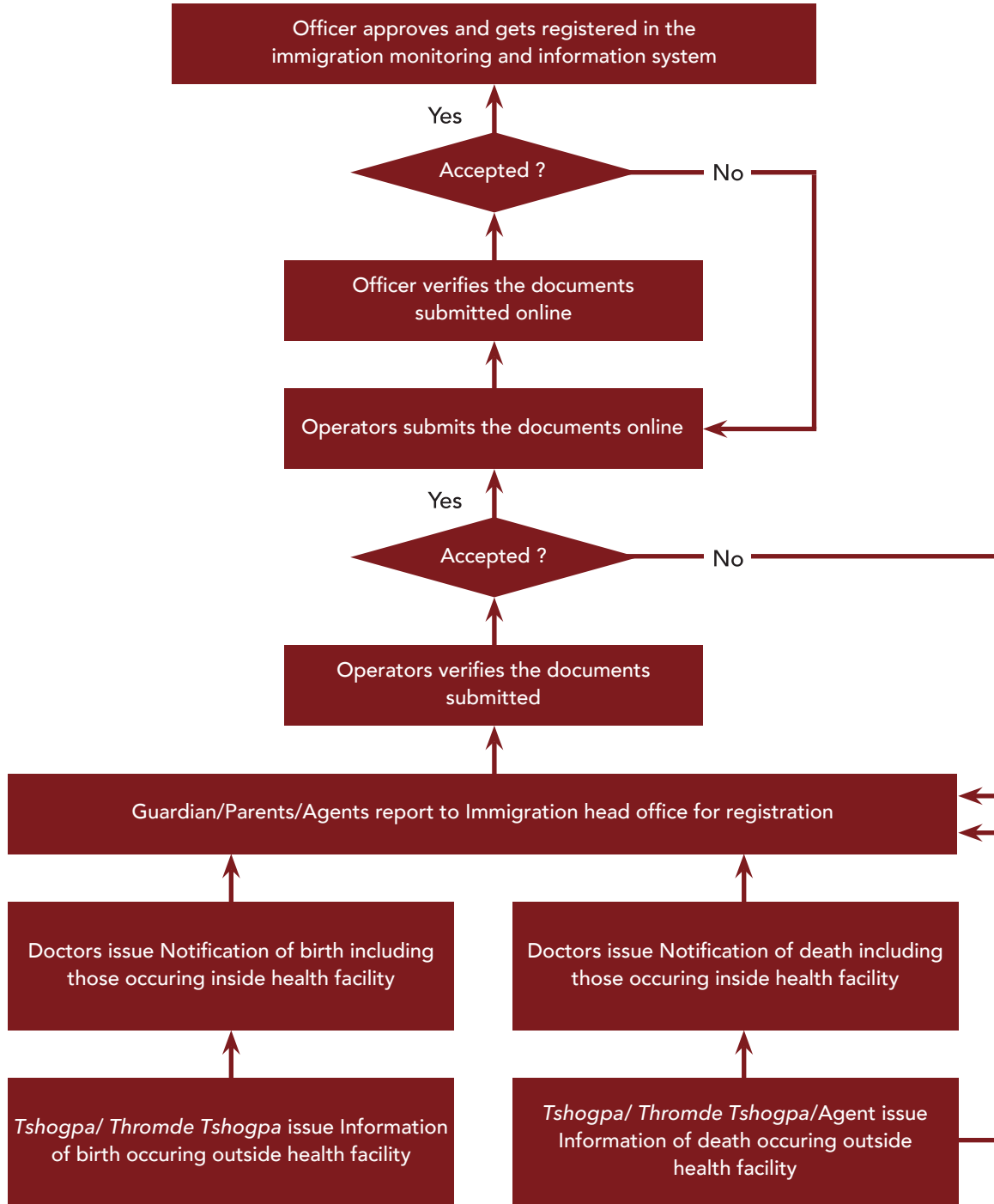


Figure 2.2 Birth and Death Registration for Foreign National and Non-Bhutanese Spouse

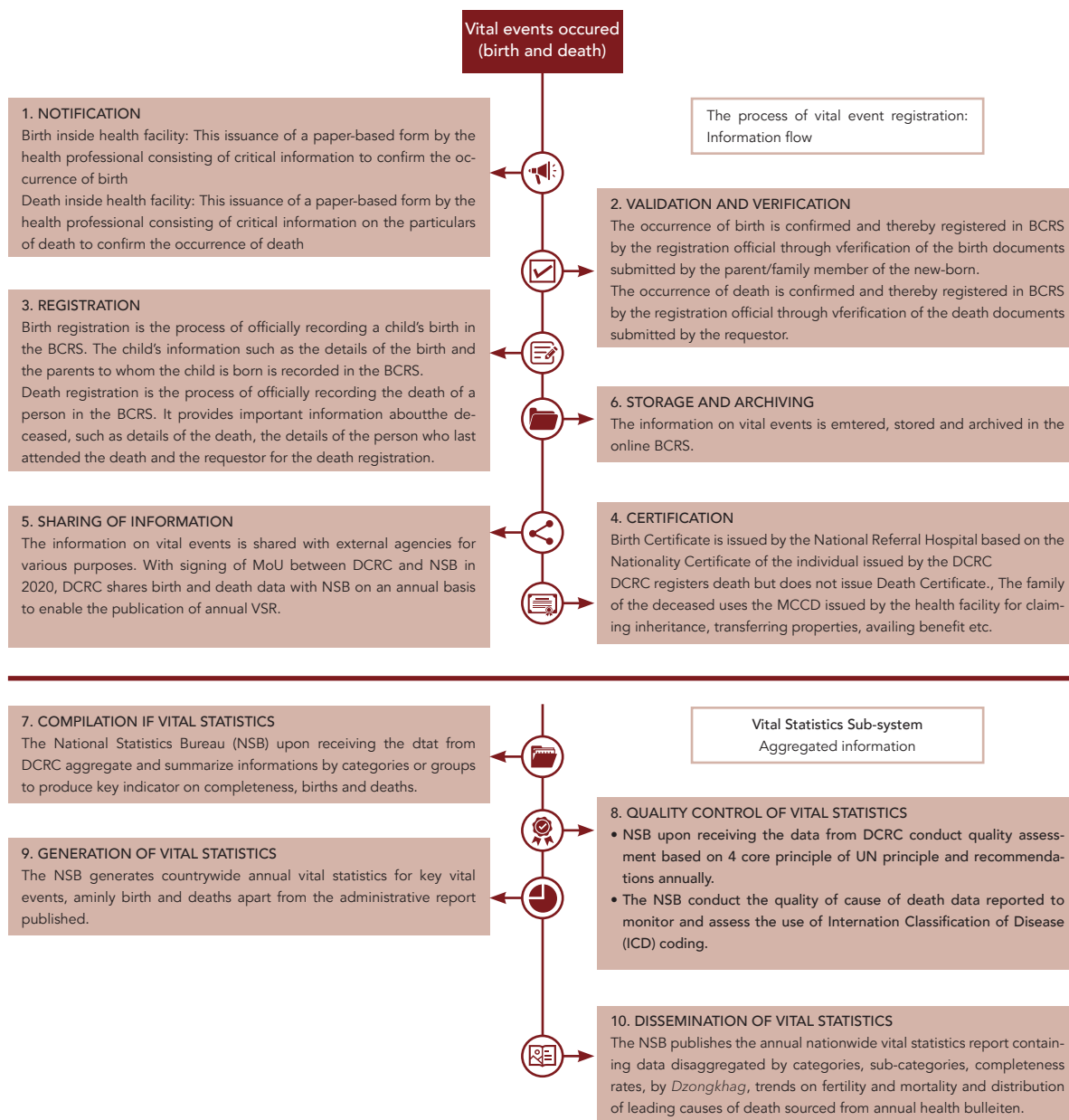


Figure 2.3 Ten CRVS Milestones' framework with a working definition of each milestone

2.3.1.5 Registration process and information flows

Figure 2.3 summarizes the registration process and information flow, taking into consideration the 10 milestones (refer to :<https://gh.bmj.com/content/bmjgh/3/2/e000673.full.pdf>). The 'Ten CRVS Milestones' framework is designed to help

CRVS stakeholders better understand how CRVS systems function as a whole, from end-to-end, by describing the key processes that must be accomplished in any CRVS system.

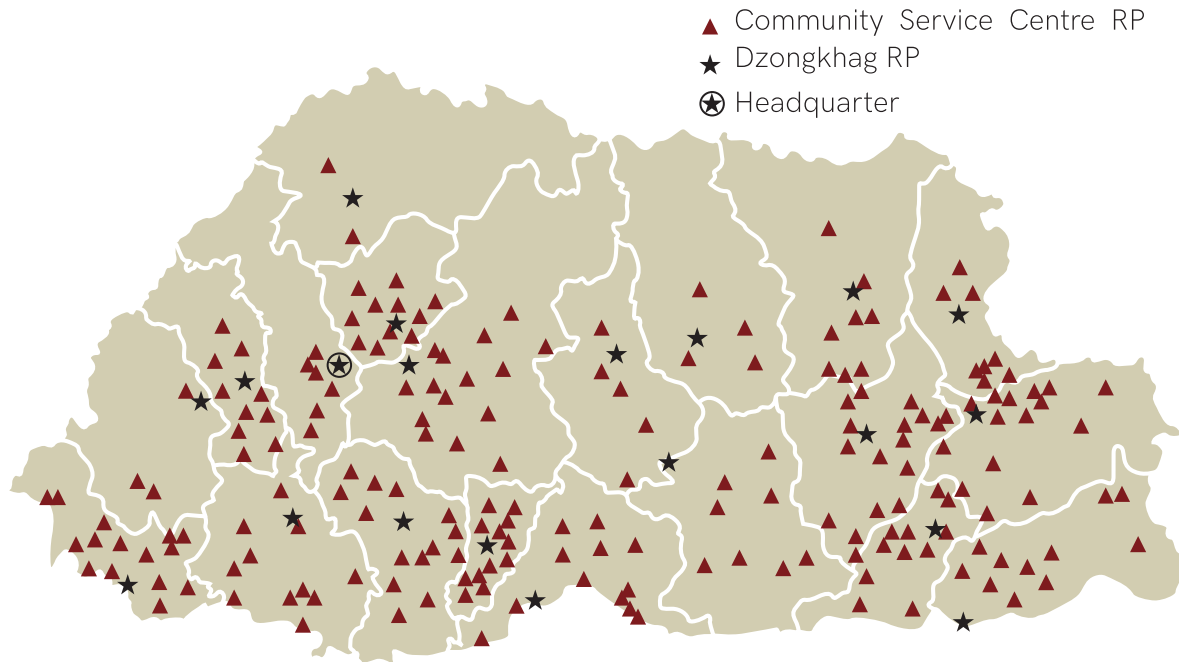


Figure 2.4 Map showing the Registration Points (not geo-coded), Bhutan 2020

2.3.2 Registration Points

Bhutan has a total of 230 registration points (200 *Gewogs*, 4 *Dungkhags*, 4 *Thromde* offices, 20 *Dzongkhags*, and department head office for citizen's registration and immigration head office for foreign national and non-Bhutanese spouse registration). The applicant/individual can report the birth and death to any of these registration points with the complete set of documents and duly signed birth/death registration forms for registration. Upon receipt of these documents, the officials located at these registration points issue the acknowledgement receipt, particularly for births confirming the receipt of the registration forms to initiate the process.

2.3.3 Time Allowed for Registration

Another subject of civil registration procedure relates to determining the time within which a vital event (births and deaths) must be

registered. The SOPs allow a duration of one year to register an event.

2.3.4 Live Births by Place of Occurrence and Place of Registration

In 2020, there were a total of 10,240 registered births out of which 471 births do not have complete information for further analysis. This report is therefore based on only 9,769 registered births. By place of occurrence, 3,791 births occurred in Thimphu, 865 births in Sarpang and 853 births in Monggar dzongkhags. Trashigang dzongkhag has the highest number of registered births (1,086) followed by Monggar and Samtse dzongkhags with 871 and 828 live births respectively. While Gasa Dzongkhag has registered the lowest number both in terms of occurrence (14) as well as in registration (52) in 2020.

Table 2.2 Number of Births by Place of Occurrence and Place of Registration, Bhutan 2020

Place of Occurrence	Place of Registration															Total					
	Bumthang	Chhukha	Dagana	Gasa	Haa	Lhuentse	Monggar	Paro	Pema Gatsel	Punakha	Samdrup Jongkhar	Samtse	Sarpang	Thimphu	Trashigang		Trashigang Yangtse	Trongsa	Tsirang	Wangdue Phodrang	Zhengang
Bumthang	67	3	1	0	0	1	9	1	7	1	2	1	8	1	12	2	5	1	2	5	129
Chhukha	4	230	29	0	10	6	44	13	26	11	27	109	31	3	60	18	9	29	8	14	681
Dagana	0	2	99	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	113
Gasa	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Haa	0	2	3	0	38	0	4	6	1	2	2	4	1	0	2	0	0	3	2	2	72
Lhuentse	0	1	0	0	0	62	1	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	4	2	0	1	1	1	81
Monggar	18	2	4	0	1	95	419	7	65	4	36	7	3	1	115	49	12	5	0	10	853
Paro	7	20	16	1	10	13	25	99	12	9	12	29	9	3	27	11	12	9	14	8	346
Pema Gatsel	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	104	2	7	4	2	0	12	4	0	1	0	2	146
Punakha	1	4	3	5	2	3	1	3	4	87	5	5	2	1	4	2	2	6	8	5	153
Samdrup Jongkhar	2	2	4	0	0	2	3	2	13	0	172	1	7	1	20	4	0	3	0	5	241
Samtse	4	9	8	0	11	3	14	1	15	6	15	397	10	2	18	10	2	12	7	7	551
Sarpang	11	14	54	0	0	9	23	1	46	10	60	21	352	0	32	7	21	110	16	78	865
Thimphu	122	197	278	28	70	105	248	279	193	228	172	219	147	255	357	145	122	204	272	150	3,791
Trashigang	3	3	3	1	0	3	35	1	43	4	68	6	5	0	365	86	6	1	0	6	639
Trashigang Yangtse	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	4	100	0	0	0	1	118
Trongsa	0	0	8	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	0	48	1	3	3	78
Tsirang	1	0	5	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	4	0	86	3	2	112
Wangdue Phodrang	0	12	45	6	4	11	21	6	17	80	15	11	17	1	37	15	21	39	180	17	555
Zhengang	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	1	0	79	93
Outside Bhutan	5	4	6	0	4	4	7	16	10	3	4	9	6	31	10	7	5	1	4	2	138
Total	246	506	570	52	152	324	871	435	563	450	608	828	611	300	1,086	466	268	516	520	397	9,769

2.4 INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES FOR REGISTRATION

The following are some of the factors that influenced the registration of vital events either positively or negatively (incentives and/or disincentives):

2.4.1 Incentives:

1. Birth
One doesn't need to have a nationality certificate or birth certificate to avail of health services. However, a nationality/birth certificate (proof of child being registered with the civil registration) is required for a child to get school admission and for processing passport and other travel-related documents.
2. Death
One of the main reasons for registering the death by the family members within a year of death is to claim rural life insurance against the name of the deceased. The amount claimed from insurance facilitates the family members to perform funeral rites for the deceased person.

2.4.2 Disincentives

1. Birth
The factor that negatively affect the registration of births on time is the difficulty in collecting official documents from the local authorities.
2. Death
The rural life insurance could be claimed only for those persons aged 8 years and above. Therefore, the reporting of incidence of death below 8 years of age is low.

CHAPTER 3: DATA QUALITY, TIMELINESS AND COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION

3.1 QUALITY OF DATA

The DCRC whose main function is to maintain the comprehensive registry of the population of Bhutan is supported by a computerized system called Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS). BCRS is a highly secured system and provides up-to-date and a continuous, real-time, and dynamic flow of information on all vital events occurring in the country.

Of the 14 web-based civil registration and census services, registration of new birth and registration of death are the core services the department performs. Birth and death can be registered at any time of the year at any registration point. It can also be registered during the Annual Census Program which is carried out between November and January. The accuracy and completeness of birth information collected are verified at different stages identified as Operator Level, Level 1, Level 2, and Approval Level. The registration of death however has three phases identified as Operator Level, Level 1, and Approval Level. The information is captured online into the BCRS.

The DCRC stores and manages the citizenship database and is the sole custodian of the BCRS. However, the department also shares data stored in its system with external agencies like G2G, G2C, and corporate agencies

through area network interlinking agencies for multifold purposes. This network is known as the Application Programming Interface (API) and is managed centrally by the Department of Information Technology and Telecom (DITT) under the Ministry of Information and Communications (MoIC).

3.1.1 Data Source

The dataset on live births and deaths were acquired separately from the DCRC and the data on total population figure was sourced from the population projection (2017-2047) report published by NSB. In the absence of cause of death based on ICD coding, the information on the top ten leading cause of death is sourced from the annual health bulletin published by the Ministry of Health (MoH).

3.1.2 Data Quality Assessment

According to United Nations Principles and Recommendations, "The quality of vital statistics is measured according to completeness, correctness or accuracy, availability and timeliness" (UN, 2014). Therefore, quality control measures must be put in place in terms of four quality dimensions mentioned above. To ensure that the data acquired is error-free, each of the variables in the dataset were studied carefully and wherever required, data cleaning was

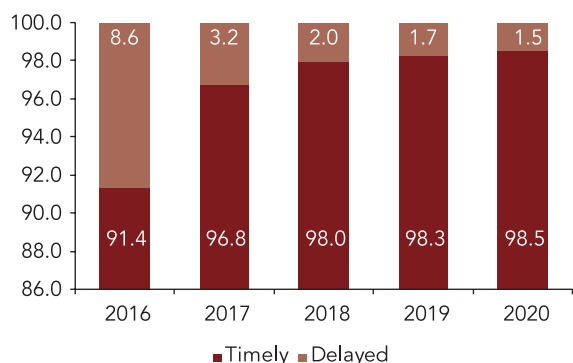


Figure 3.1 Timeliness of Registration of Live Births, [Bhutan, 2016-2020]

performed. The main thrust of the data quality assessment was to check for data inconsistency, its duplicates, erroneous recording on date of occurrence vis-à-vis the date of registration, duration of registration, missing information, and inconsistent values. Perhaps, it is obvious to have some duplicate entries which were cleaned, while some needed queries with civil registration officials to correct it. All erroneous entries were dealt following the nature of the error.

3.2 TIMELINESS OF REGISTRATION

The Citizen Act requires all births in Bhutan to be registered within one year after the event has occurred. For reporting purposes, late registration is considered to be an event (birth and death) registered after one year from its occurrence. As a result of these requirements, the registration trend has been increasing over the years. Of the total (9,769) registered births that occurred in 2020, 9,624 or 98.5% were registered within one year period, while 145 live births were registered after one year period (delayed registration). The term registration here would mean the initiation of submitting the required forms/documents to the competent civil registry authority to register either the birth or the death and not necessarily the end product (the approval of the registration).

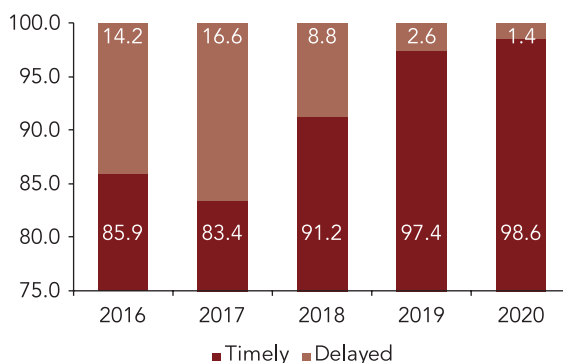


Figure 3.2 Timeliness of Registration of Deaths, [Bhutan, 2016-2020]

Table 3.1 Mean Duration of Registration, Bhutan (2016-2020)

Year	Live births	Deaths
	Mean number of days	Mean number of days
2016	201	168
2017	169	164
2018	160	105
2019	162	65
2020	180	48

Similarly, 98.6% of registered deaths (3,066) that occurred in 2020 were registered within one year period (Figure 3.2). Only 43 (1.4%) deaths registered after one year of occurrence. In both cases, a drastic improvement was observed starting 2017.

The mean number of days taken to register an event (live births) was 180 days in 2020, while it took almost 200 days in 2016. The mean duration taken to register an event has increased in 2020 by about 18 days compared to 2019 (162 days). This could be due to the lockdown imposed in different regions making it difficult to contact the local authorities to get the relevant documents. In general, the events that have occurred in the past five years took about 175 days (almost 6 months) to register.

For the deaths, the mean number of days taken to register deaths was 48 days in 2020. The same event took 168 days in 2016. The pattern in the past five years indicates that for the deaths registered, there is a drastic improvement in terms of duration taken to register the event.

3.3 COVERAGE AND REGISTRATION COMPLETENESS

In terms of geographic coverage, Bhutan has reached 100% for both birth and death registration. However, when it comes to its completeness rate, it remains comparatively low. Completeness is defined as a measure of the extent to which births and deaths that occur in the country each year are registered by the civil registration system.

The completeness of events can be used to monitor the performance of the civil registration system. It is computed by taking the registered events (births and deaths) from the BCRS as the numerator and expected events (births and deaths) estimated by NSB as the denominator.

$$\text{Completeness} = \frac{\text{Number of registered vital events within the year of occurrence}}{\text{Estimated number of vital events within the year}} \times 100$$

The table 3.2 presents the completeness rate for birth and death registration in Bhutan for

Table 3.2 Birth and Death Registration Completeness Rates, Bhutan 2020

	Births	Deaths
Registered	10,240	3,109
Estimate *	12,331	5,115
Completeness rate	83.0	60.8

*Source: Population projection

the year 2020. Compared to death registration completeness, birth registration is better with 83.0% as against 60.8% for deaths in 2020.

3.3.1 Matrix of the Births by Year of Occurrence and Year of Registration

Generally, it is observed that most of the births that occur in a year are registered within the same year. However, there are instances where some births are registered in the following year. Table 3.3 presents the matrix of births by year of occurrence and year of registration for the period 2016-2020. Out of the total registered births that occurred in the year 2020 (10,240), 4,533 were registered in the same year while 5,551 were registered in the following year (2021). Some 156 registered births have no information on the year when it was registered in the system.

3.3.2 Matrix of the Deaths by Year of Occurrence and Year of Registration

Table 3.4 presents the matrix of deaths by year of occurrence and year of registration for the

Table 3.3 Matrix of the Births by Year of Occurrence and Year of Registration, 2016-2020

Year of occurrence	Years	Year of registration						Year Not stated	Total
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
2016	4,536	4,838	325	15	27	322	394	10,457	
2017	0	5,162	4,615	56	23	326	430	10,612	
2018	0	0	6,002	4,678	76	223	389	11,368	
2019	0	0	0	5,463	4,240	182	301	10,186	
2020	0	0	0	0	4,533	5,551	156	10,240	
Total	4,536	10,000	10,942	10,212	8,899	6,604	1,670	52,863	

Table 3.4 Matrix of the Deaths by Year of Occurrence and Year of Registration, 2016-2020

Occurrence (Deaths)	Years	Year of registration					Total	
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		2021
	2016	2,501	663	221	125	31	10	3,551
	2017	0	2,311	742	249	65	35	3,402
	2018	0	0	2,509	700	155	25	3,389
	2019	0	0	0	2,654	566	51	3,271
	2020	0	0	0	0	2,655	454	3,109
	Total	2,501	2,972	3,470	3,731	3,472	576	16,722

Table 3.5 Birth and Death Registration Completeness Rate Over Time

Year	Registered Births	Estimated birth	Completeness(%)	Registered deaths	Estimated death	Completeness(%)
2016	10,457	12,359	84.6	3,551	5,185	68.5
2017	10,612	12,342	86.0	3,402	5,178	65.7
2018	11,368	12,390	91.8	3,389	5,095	66.5
2019	10,186	12,407	82.1	3,271	5,105	64.1
2020	10,240	12,331	83.0	3,109	5,115	60.8

Source: Estimated birth and death from Population projection (2017-2047), NSB

years 2016-2020. Out of the total registered deaths that occurred in the year 2020 (3,109), a majority (2,655) of them were registered in the same year and only 454 deaths were registered in the following year (2021).

3.3.3 Completeness Rates Over Time

The data on number of vital events that occurred has been updated *till 31st December 2021*. The completeness rate for both birth and death registration has remained steady over the years (table 3.5). However, in 2018 the completeness rate for birth registration was comparatively high (91.8%). The subpopulations that are most likely to be undercounted in vital registration are fetal and infant deaths and deaths below 8 years of age.

CHAPTER 4: LIVE BIRTHS

In 2020, there were a total of 10,240 registered births which is an increase of 0.53% compared to 10,186 live births in 2019. Since most of the critical information is missing for 471 registered births, only 9,769 births were considered for the analysis in the following chapters. However, in the computation of completeness rate, the actual number of registered births was taken as it qualifies to be considered as registered birth. The Crude Birth Rate in 2020 is 13.7 per thousand population. There were more males than females. Out of the total live births in 2020, 5,266 were males and 4,974 were females giving a sex ratio of 106. The sex ratio at birth is calculated as the number of males per 100 females. The number usually ranges between 103-107 males per 100 females. Numbers very different from this range may indicate errors in registration procedures since Bhutan does not

have preference for male births over female births.

The number of births that occurred and registered in 2019 (10,186) and 2020 (10,240) is lower than all the preceding years. It may be because some births that occurred may not have initiated the registration process and may do it in the following year. The highest number of births registered in the past five years was observed in the year 2018 with 11,368 births.

In all the years, the number of registered live births for males is higher than for females.

4.1 COMPLETENESS OF BIRTH REGISTRATION

Completeness is defined as the proportion of actual vital events in a population that are registered, divided by the estimated number

Table 4.1 Summary Statistics on Fertility by Year of Occurrence

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Registered live births (number)	10,457	10,612	11,368	10,186	10,240
Male	5,400	5,423	5,753	5,191	5,266
Female	5,057	5,189	5,615	4,995	4,974
Sex ratio at birth	107	105	102	104	106
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	14.4	14.6	15.5	13.7	13.7
Population*	726,596	727,145	734,374	741,672	748,931

* National Population Projection Report 2017-2047

Table 4.2 Birth Registration Completeness, Bhutan 2020

Live Births	Registered Number	Expected Number	Registration Completeness
Total	10,240	12,331	83.0
Male	5,266	6,286	83.8
Female	4,974	6,045	82.3

of vital events that occurred in the same year. For this report, the births registered by BCRS (numerator) were compared with the projected number of live births from the 2017 PHCB (denominator). As shown in table 4.2, birth registration completeness rate was found to be 83.0% at the national level with an insignificant difference between males and females (83.8% and 82.3%, respectively).

4.2 BIRTHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

The number of births varied seasonally with a peak observed during the winter months in all the years under study. In 2020, the maximum number of births was observed in November (10.8%). The lowest rate was observed in the months of April and June with 7.1%. Most of the births have occurred in the month of November (10.8%) and December (10.0%) for the year 2020.

4.3 BIRTHS BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION

Of the total births (9,769) that occurred in 2020, most of them were registered in the months of March (12.1%) followed by April (10.0%), February and October with 9.4%. These are the months when the annual census is undertaken by the government officials.

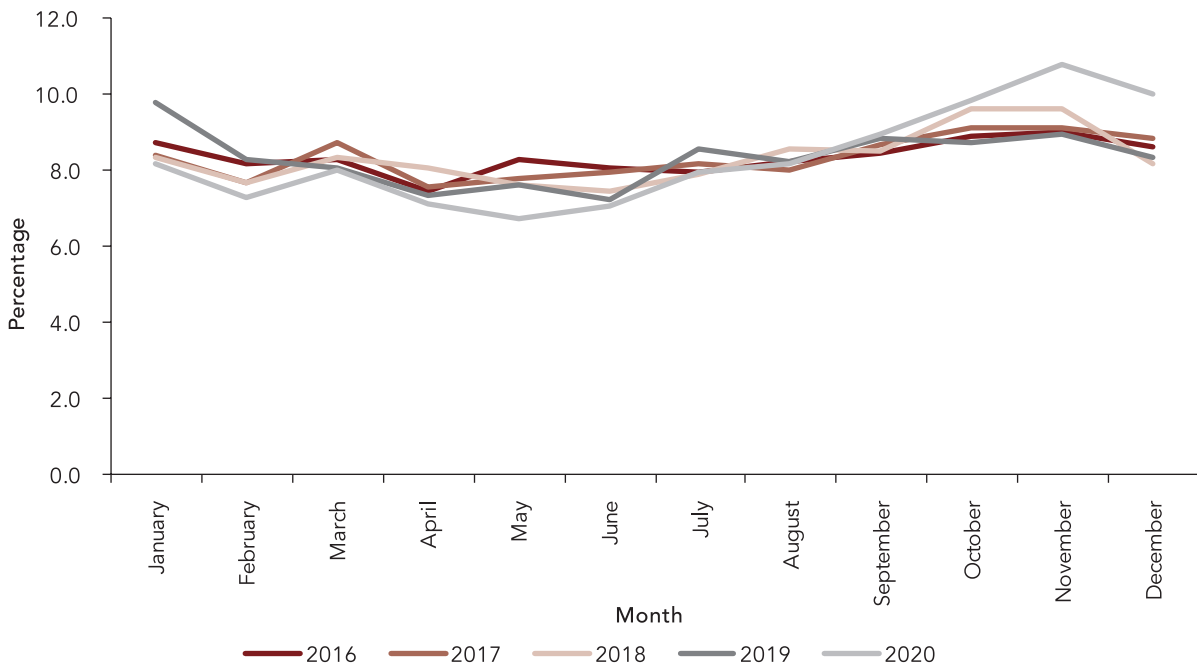


Figure 4.1 Percentage of Births by Month of Occurrence, Bhutan 2016-2020

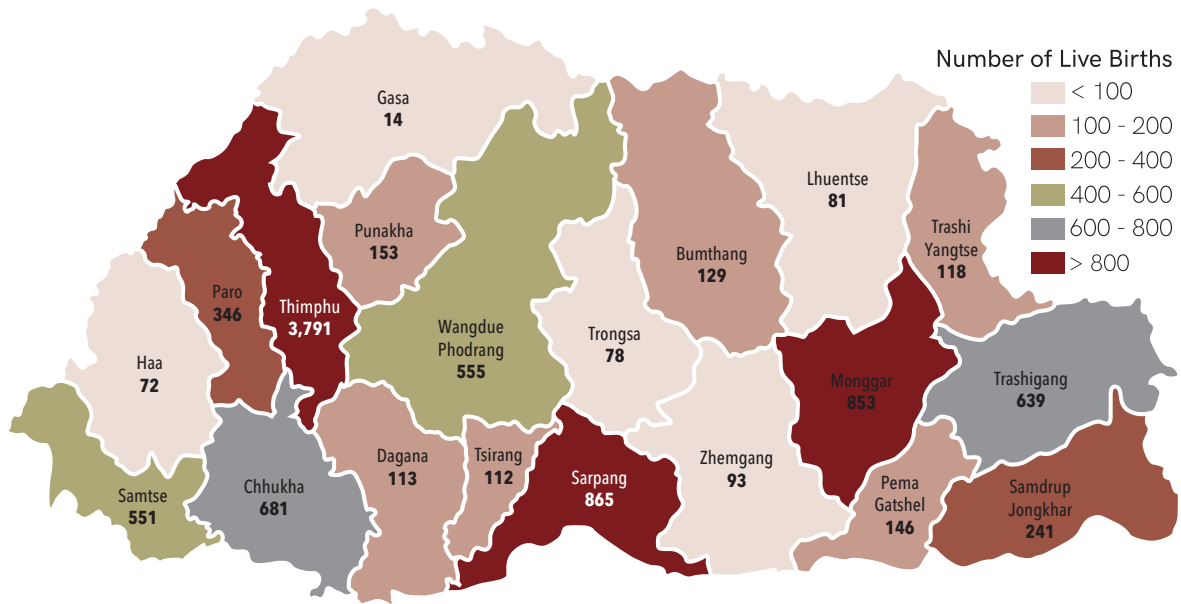


Figure 4.2 Map showing the Number of Births by Place of Occurrence, Bhutan 2020

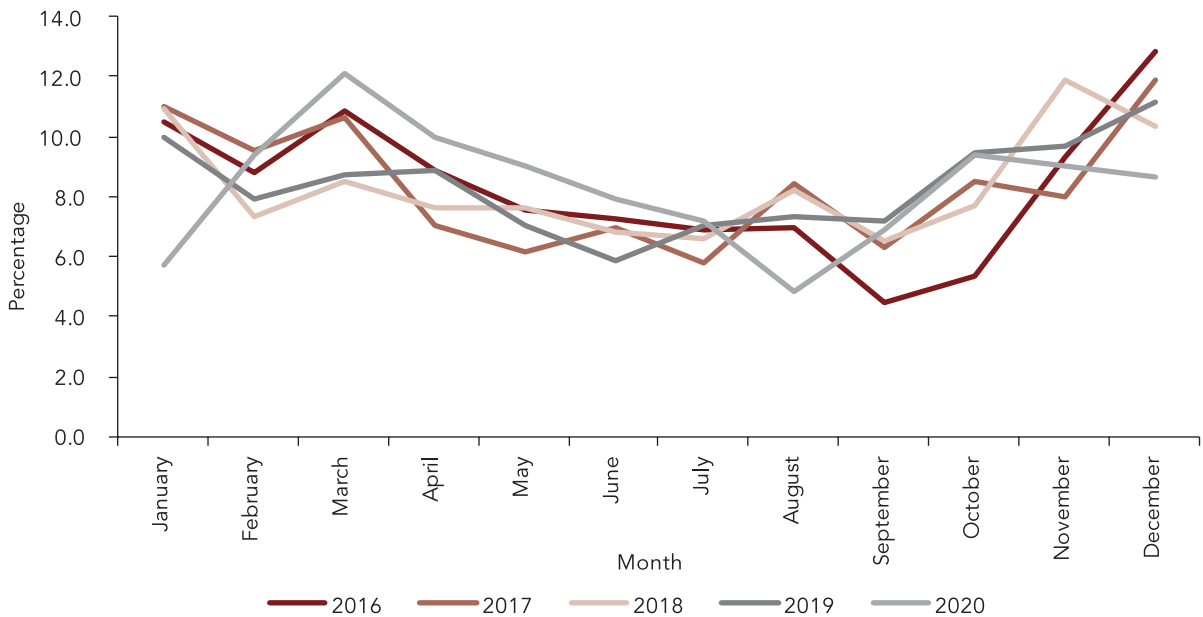


Figure 4.3 Percentage of Births by Month of Registration, Bhutan 2016-2020

The lowest birth registration was recorded in the months of August (4.8%) and January (5.7%). However, the trends and pattern of birth registration observed is similar in all the years except for the year 2016 and 2020.

4.4 BIRTHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

The figure 4.2 presents the map of the distribution of live births by *dzongkhag* for 2020. It is observed that most of the births have occurred

Table 4.3 Number of Births by Place of Occurrence and Sex, Bhutan 2020

Place of Occurrence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Bumthang	62	67	129
Chhukha	348	333	681
Dagana	60	53	113
Gasa	6	8	14
Haa	39	33	72
Lhuentse	41	40	81
Monggar	395	458	853
Paro	164	182	346
Pema Gatshel	74	72	146
Punakha	88	65	153
Samdrup Jongkhar	124	117	241
Samtse	293	258	551
Sarpang	453	412	865
Thimphu	1,987	1,804	3,791
Trashigang	310	329	639
Trashi Yangtse	60	58	118
Trongsa	36	42	78
Tsirang	54	58	112
Wangdue Phodrang	287	268	555
Zhemgang	41	52	93
Outside Bhutan	80	58	138
Bhutan	5,002	4,767	9,769

in three *dzongkhags* where the tertiary hospitals are located: Thimphu (3,791), Sarpang (865) and Monggar (853). A high number of births also occurred in Chhukha (681), while Gasa (14) had the lowest number of births.

4.5 BIRTHS BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF MOTHER

Looking at the births by place of mother's place of usual residence, it is observed that most of the mothers who gave birth usually resides in Thimphu (21.6%) followed by in Chhukha (8.0%), Samtse and Trashigang (6.7%) Dzongkhags. A little less than one percent of mother reside in Gasa Dzongkhag (0.5%) and outside Bhutan (0.4%). About 1.5% of the mothers have not reported their place of usual residence.

Table 4.4 Number of Births by Place of Usual Residence of Mother, Bhutan 2020

Place of Usual Residence of Mother	Sex			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	
Bumthang	107	128	235	2.4
Chhukha	431	351	782	8.0
Dagana	171	166	337	3.4
Gasa	24	27	51	0.5
Haa	80	62	142	1.5
Lhuentse	97	132	229	2.3
Monggar	277	303	580	5.9
Paro	314	276	590	6.0
Pema Gatshel	145	128	273	2.8
Punakha	183	168	351	3.6
Samdrup Jongkhar	245	236	481	4.9
Samtse	346	313	659	6.7
Sarpang	237	245	482	4.9
Thimphu	1,110	1,001	2,111	21.6
Trashigang	312	345	657	6.7
Trashi Yangtse	150	139	289	3.0
Trongsa	125	112	237	2.4
Tsirang	133	140	273	2.8
Wangdue Phodrang	258	266	524	5.4
Zhemgang	159	142	301	3.1
Outside Bhutan	15	20	35	0.4
Not Stated	83	67	150	1.5
Bhutan	5,002	4,767	9,769	100.0

4.6 SEX RATIO AT BIRTH

Table 4.4 presents sex ratio at birth by region. In 2020, the sex ratio at birth is 105 males per 100 females. In the western region, the sex ratio at birth is 109 males per 100 females, compared to 103 males per 100 females in central region and 93 males per 100 females in the eastern region. The sex ratio for births taking place outside Bhutan is 138. Unlike in some other countries where the sex ratio is greatly influenced by the preference of male births over female births, Bhutan does not have any such preferences and higher/lower sex ratio in any *dzongkhag* is a natural phenomenon.

Table 4.5 Sex Ratio at Birth, Bhutan 2020

Place of Occurrence	Sex			Sex Ratio at Birth
	Male	Female	Total Births	
West	3,212	2,951	6,163	109
Central	706	684	1,390	103
East	1,004	1,074	2,078	93
Outside Bhutan	80	58	138	138
Total	5,002	4,767	9,769	105

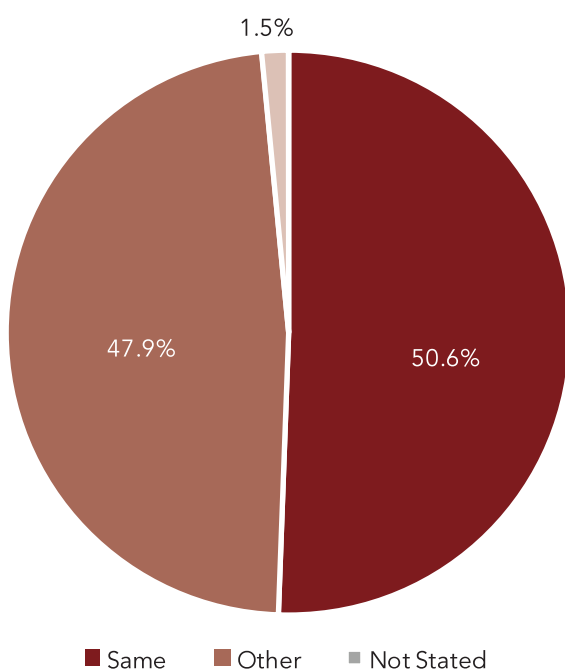


Figure 4.4 Percentage of Births by Place of Occurrence and Place of Usual Residence of Mother, Bhutan 2020

4.7 BIRTHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE AND PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF MOTHER

The number of births by place of occurrence and mother’s usual place of residence is used to obtain information on whether mothers gave birth in the same place of residence where they usually resided or whether it was in another place.

It is observed that about 50.6% of mothers gave birth in the place where they usually reside, while almost 48.0% of mothers travelled to another place for delivery, and some 1.5 % have not stated their place of delivery (Figure 4.4).

In 2020, a total of 2,050 mothers gave birth in Thimphu where it was not their usual place of residence. Likewise, Monggar (433), Sarpang (557) and Wangdue Phodrang (300) Dzongkhags also observed the similar pattern. However, there were also large number of births that occurred in the same *dzongkhag* where the mother usually resides (Table B2). There is a substantial number of births taking place outside Bhutan (127) where it is not their usual place of residence.

4.8 BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER

Table 4.6 presents the distribution of registered births that occurred in 2020 by age of mother. The highest percentage (33.1%) of births have occurred among the mothers whose age ranges between 25 and 29 years, followed by 27.5% in the ages 30-34 years.

4.9 BIRTHS BY SITE OF OCCURRENCE

With increased accessibility to medical facilities, the majority of the births in 2020 took place at a health facility (98.7%) followed by some births taking place at home (1.2%). Very few births took place at other (0.1%) places, which includes births on the way to health facility and elsewhere (Figure 4.5).

Table 4.6 Number of Births by Age of Mother, Bhutan 2020

Mother's Age	Sex			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	
<=19	147	127	274	2.8
20-24	935	942	1,877	19.2
25-29	1,653	1,579	3,232	33.1
30-34	1,417	1,265	2,682	27.5
35-39	627	647	1,274	13.0
40-44	201	188	389	4.0
45+	22	19	41	0.4
Total	5,002	4,767	9,769	100.0

4.10 BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT

As per the UN *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System*, birth weight is the first weight of a fetus or newborn obtained immediately after birth, preferably within the first hour of life.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines low birthweight as the weight of a newborn lower than 2,500 grams. In 2020, of the total (9,769) births, 91.3% weighed above the low birthweight cut-off recommended by WHO, while about 7.0% of the births fall in the low birthweight category (Figure 4.6).

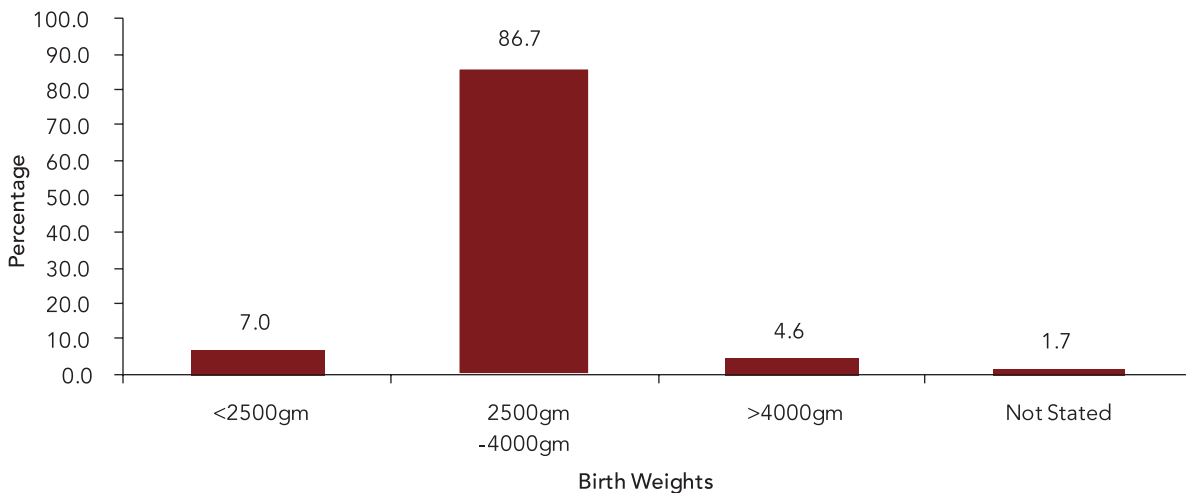


Figure 4.6 Percentage Distribution of Births by Birth Weight, Bhutan 2020

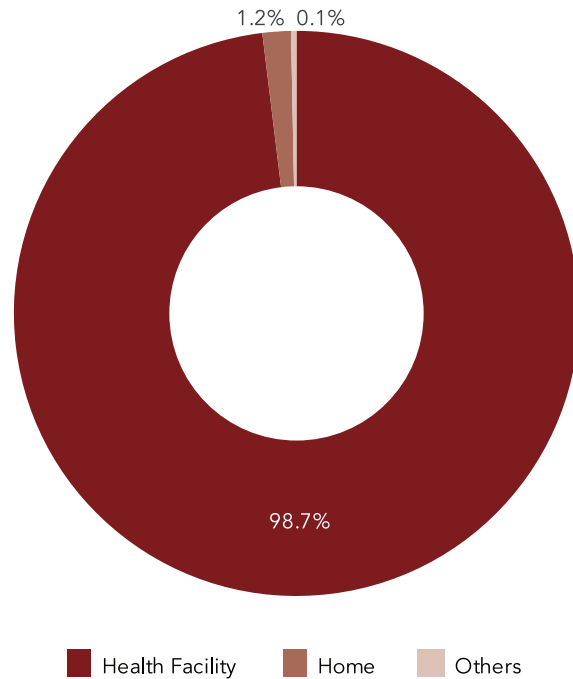


Figure 4.5 Percentage of Births by Site of Occurrence, Bhutan 2020

4.10.1 Birth Weight by Place of Usual Residence of Mother

Of the total births within *dzongkhags*, most of the mother who gave low birthweight birth resides in Dagana (12.2%) followed by Tsirang

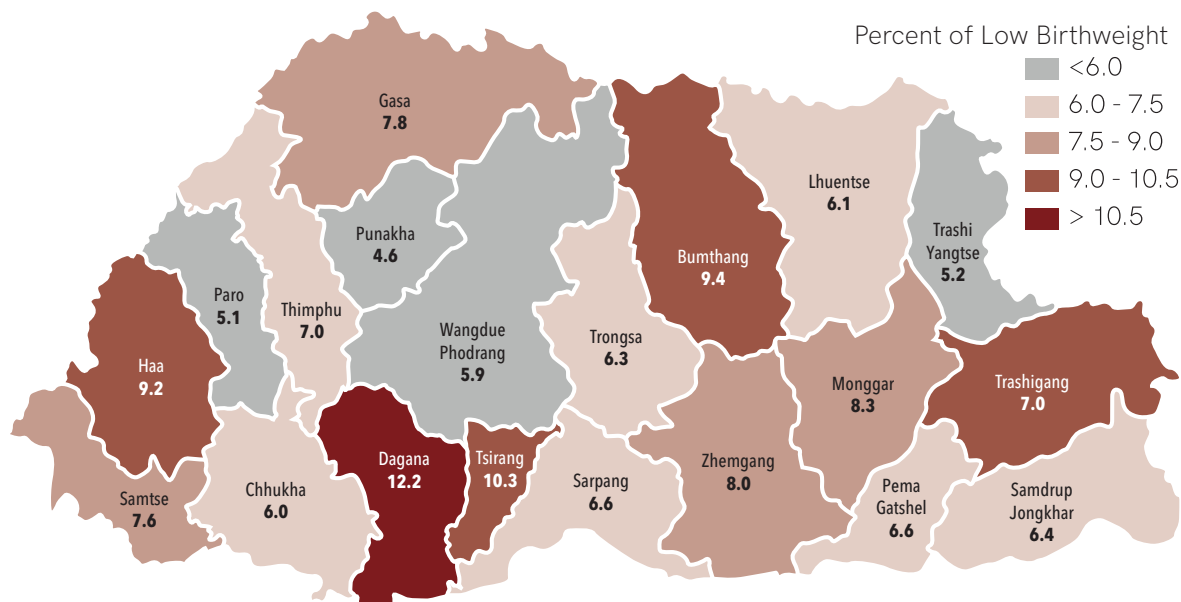


Figure 4.7 Map showing the Percentage of Low Birthweight and Place of Usual Residence of Mother, Bhutan 2020

Table 4.7 Percentage of Births by Site of Occurrence and Birth Weight, Bhutan 2020

Site of Occurrence	<2500gm		2500gm-4000gm		>4000gm		Not Stated		Total	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Health Facility	667	6.9	8,381	86.9	443	4.6	154	1.6	9,645	100.0
Home	18	15.7	80	69.6	3	2.6	14	12.2	115	100.0
Others	0	0.0	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	100.0
Total	685	7.0	8,470	86.7	446	4.6	168	1.7	9,769	100.0

(10.3%), Bumthang (9.4%) and Haa (9.2%) Dzongkhags. On the contrary, mothers residing in Punakha (4.6%) Dzongkhag had the lowest percentage of low birthweight births in 2020.

4.10.2 Birth Weight by Site of Occurrence

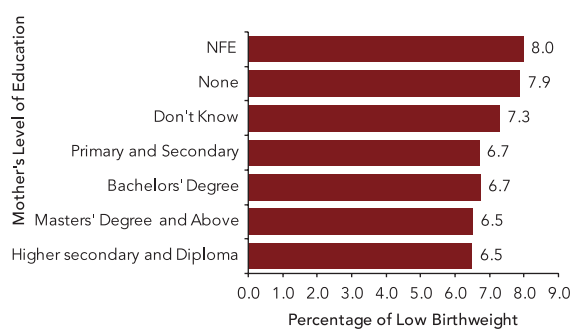
In 2020, most of the birth have occurred at a health facility (98.7%) while about 1.2% of the births have occurred at home. About 16.0% (18) of births occurring at home are low birth weight while about 7.0% (667) of birth occurring in the health facility are low birth weight.

4.10.3 Birth Weight by Age of Mother

Most (79.8%) of the mothers are between ages 20 and 34. Table 4.8 presents the age of the mother and the birth weights. Around 8.1% of the births in the 15-24 years of age of mother are low birthweight as compared to about 6.6% of births for mothers in the age group 25-34 years. Similarly, the births to mothers above 35 years of age also had a high percent (8.7%) of low weight births.

Table 4.8 Birth Weight by Age of Mother, Bhutan 2020

Mother's Age Group	<2500gm		2500gm-4000gm		>4000gm		Not Stated		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<=19	24	8.8	249	90.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	274	100.0
20-24	140	7.5	1,669	88.9	45	2.4	23	1.2	1,877	100.0
25-29	202	6.3	2,830	87.6	148	4.6	52	1.6	3,232	100.0
30-34	188	7.0	2,281	85.1	149	5.6	64	2.4	2,682	100.0
35-39	92	7.2	1,077	84.5	82	6.4	23	1.8	1,274	100.0
40-44	35	9.0	330	84.8	18	4.6	6	1.5	389	100.0
45+	4	9.8	34	82.9	3	7.3	0	0.0	41	100.0
Total	685	7.0	8,470	86.7	446	4.6	168	1.7	9,769	100.0

**Figure 4.8** Percentage of Low Birthweight by Mother's Level of Education, Bhutan 2020**Table 4.9** Birth Type by Mother's Age, Bhutan 2020

Mother's Age	Single	Twin	Triplet	Total
<=19	274	0	0	274
20-24	1,859	18	0	1,877
25-29	3,182	50	0	3,232
30-34	2,619	60	3	2,682
35-39	1,258	16	0	1,274
40-44	385	4	0	389
45+	41	0	0	41
Total	9,618	148	3	9,769

Table 4.10 Percentage of Births by Birth Type and Birth Weight, Bhutan 2020

Birth Type	<2500 gm		2500-4000 gm		>4000 gm		Not Stated	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Single	602	6.26	8,406	87.4	446	4.6	164	1.7
Twin	80	54.05	64	43.2	0	0.0	4	2.7
Triplet	3	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	685	7.0	8,470	86.7	446	4.6	168	1.7

4.10.4 Birth Weight by Mothers Level of Education

Figure 4.8 presents the percentage of births with low birthweight and mother's level of education. A total of 205 births were born to mothers who have non-formal education (NFE) or no education which accounts for about 8.0% of the mothers in that education category.

4.11 BIRTHS BY TYPE OF BIRTH

Of the total of 9,769 births in 2020, 9,618 birth were single births, while 148 are twin births. There is a triplet born in the year 2020. Most of the twin births were to the mothers of age 20-39 years.

About 54.0% of twin births were with low birthweight, while only about 6.0% of the single births fall under the low-birthweight category. The triplet born falls under the low-birthweight category (Table 4.10).

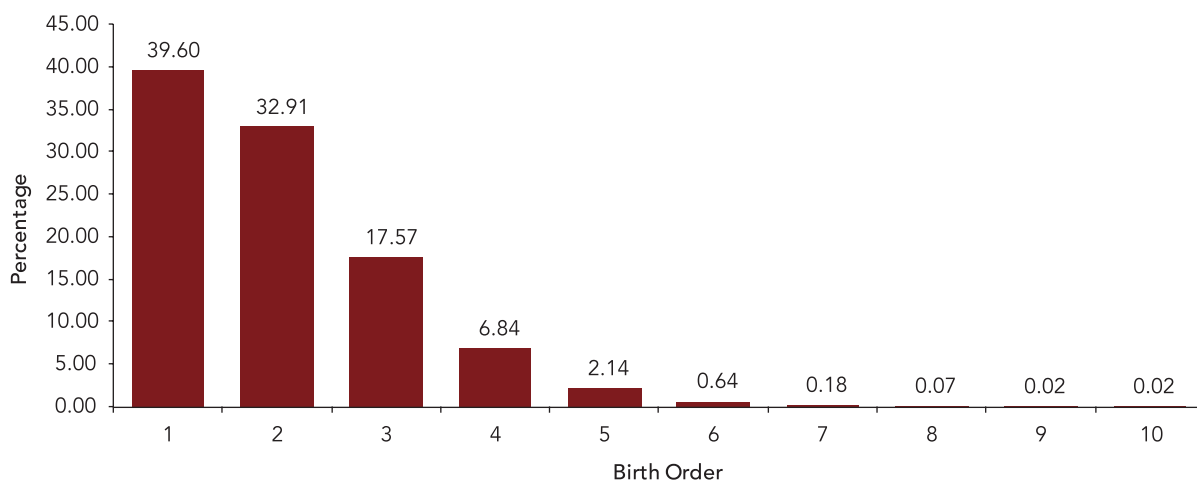


Figure 4.9 Percentage of Births by Birth Order, Bhutan 2020

Table 4.11 Interval between Last Birth and Previous Live Birth, Bhutan 2020

Birth Interval	Numbers	Percent
Less than 12 months	79	1.3
12-17 months	89	1.5
18-23 months	251	4.3
24-29 months	363	6.2
30-35 months	383	6.5
3 years	858	14.5
4 years	786	13.3
5-9 years	2,174	36.9
10+ years	917	15.5
Total	5,900	100.0

4.12 BIRTHS BY BIRTH ORDER

A little less than half (40.0%) of the births in 2020 were of first (child) order birth followed by 32.9% second order birth. With the increasing birth order, the number of births reduces. There were 2 births with birth order 10 in 2020.

4.13 BIRTH INTERVAL

The birth interval is the time in months between the last delivery of a live birth and the previous date of delivery. Information on birth interval

may be collected directly or calculated using the data. For this report, the birth interval was calculated based on the date of birth of the last birth and the previous birth of the same mother.

In 2020, out of the total 9,769 live births 3,869 births are of the first order. The birth interval of the rest of the 5,900 births are presented in table 4.11.

A little more than a third (36.9%) of the births occurred between 5 to 9 years after the previous birth, followed by after 10 years (15.5%) of the previous birth. There were only few births that have occurred within 12 months (1.3%) of the previous birth.

A high proportion (57.0 %) of births with birth interval lower than 12 months falls under the underweight category as compared to the other birth interval with more than 12 months birth intervals (Table B8).

4.14 AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE

The Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) is computed using the births from the BCRS and the total number of mothers in the age range

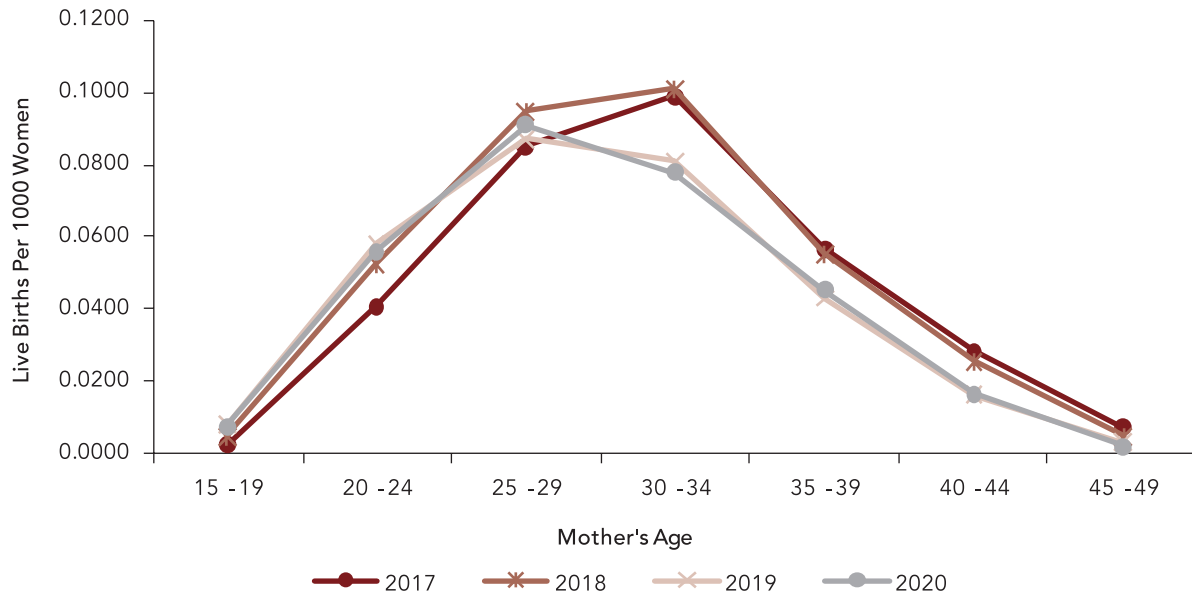


Figure 4.10 Age Specific Fertility Rates, Bhutan 2017-2020

15-49 years from the population estimates of the NSB. Within the range of 15-49 years, there are marked differences in the fertility of women of different ages. For this reason, it is customary to calculate fertility rates for each age group. Typically, the age specific rates are low or moderate in the 15-19 age group, highest in the twenties, and then decline to moderate levels for women in their thirties. Rates after 39 years are usually low.

The figure 4.10 presents ASFR for 2017-2020. It is observed that the highest fertility rate was among mothers of age group 25-29 and 30-34 years and thereafter it declines gradually. It also indicates the delay in giving births as well as the increase in age at marriage.

CHAPTER 5: DEATHS

The number of deaths in 2020 was 3,109, which is a decrease of 3.6% as compared to 3,220 in 2019. There were more deaths among males than females. Out of the total deaths in 2020, 1,729 were males and 1,380 were females. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) has slightly declined from 4.3 (2019) to 4.2 (2020) per thousand population (mid-year), possibly due to either delayed registration or not registering at all. The calculated CDR using the observed data from CRVS was about 4 deaths per 1000 population

in 2020, reflecting the low level of completeness of death registration (60.8%).

5.1 COMPLETENESS OF DEATH REGISTRATION

Completeness is defined as the proportion of actual vital events in a population that are registered, divided by the estimated number of vital events that occurred in the same year. For this report, deaths registered by BCRS (numerator) were compared with the projected

Table 5.1 Summary Statistics on Mortality by Year of Occurrence

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Registered deaths (number)	3,541	3,367	3,364	3,220	3,109
Male	1,953	1,836	1,833	1,770	1,729
Female	1,588	1,531	1,531	1,450	1,380
Population*	726,596	727,145	734,374	741,672	748,931
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.2

* Population projection Report 2017-2047

Table 5.2 Death Registration Completeness, Bhutan 2020

Deaths	Registered Number	Expected Number	Registration Completeness
Total	3,109	5,115	60.8
Male	1,729	2,832	61.1
Female	1,380	2,283	60.4

number of deaths from the 2017 PHCB (denominator). As shown in table 5.2, death registration completeness rate was found to be 60.8% at the national level with an insignificant difference between males and females (61.1% and 60.4%, respectively).

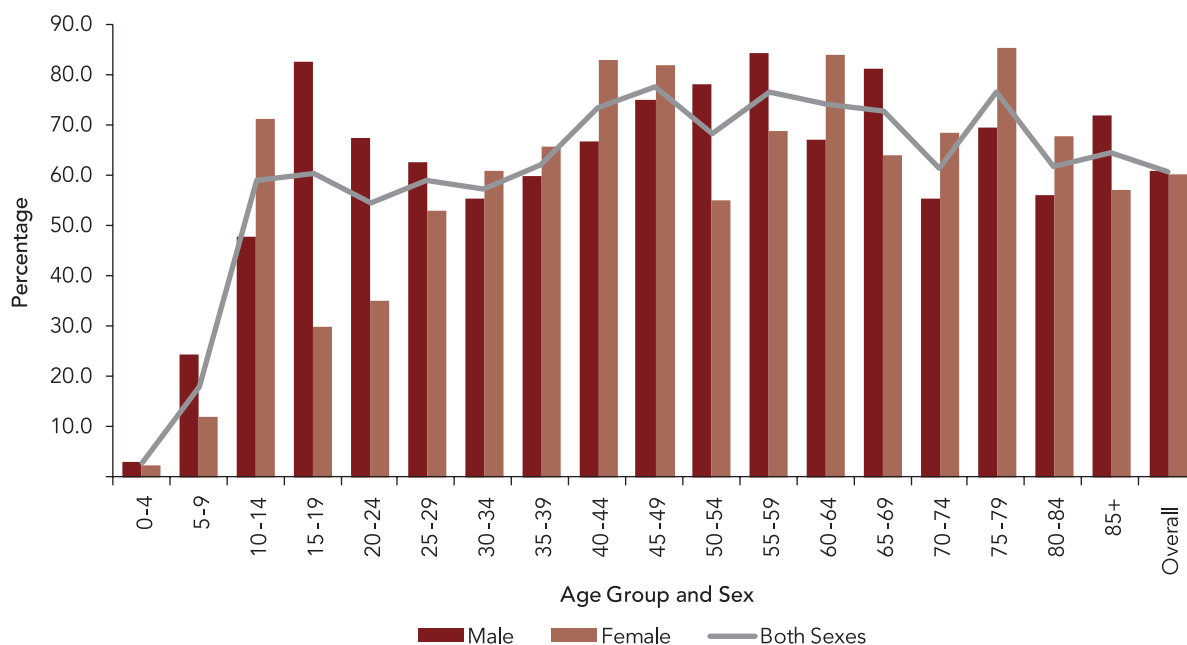


Figure 5.1 Death Registration Completeness by Age Group and Sex, Bhutan 2020

By age group and sex, the highest proportion of death is registered in the age group 45-49 with the completeness rate of 77.7% and the lowest registration is observed in age group 0-4 with 2.8%. The death registration completeness for age group less than 8 years is 3.2% and registration completeness is better for person aged 8 years and above with 67.1%. Overall, the death registration is better among males than females in most of the age groups (figure 5.1).

5.2 TIMELINESS OF DEATH REGISTRATION

The Citizen Act does not specify a prescribed timeline by which the death of a citizen should be registered. However, most of the family members register the death of a person within one year after the event has occurred. By duration of registration between the date of occurrence and date of registration, it was observed that most deaths were registered within one year after the occurrence of the event. However, there are also

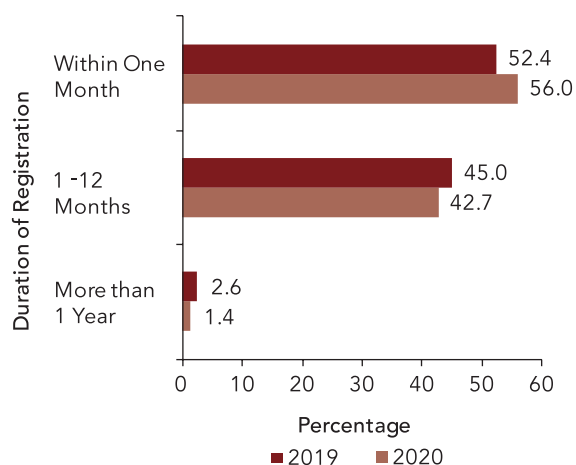


Figure 5.2 Duration of Registration between Date of Occurrence and Date of Registration, Bhutan 2019-2020

deaths that are registered even after one year of the occurrence of the event with 1.4% in 2020. Most deaths are registered 'within one month' after the occurrence of an event in both the years.

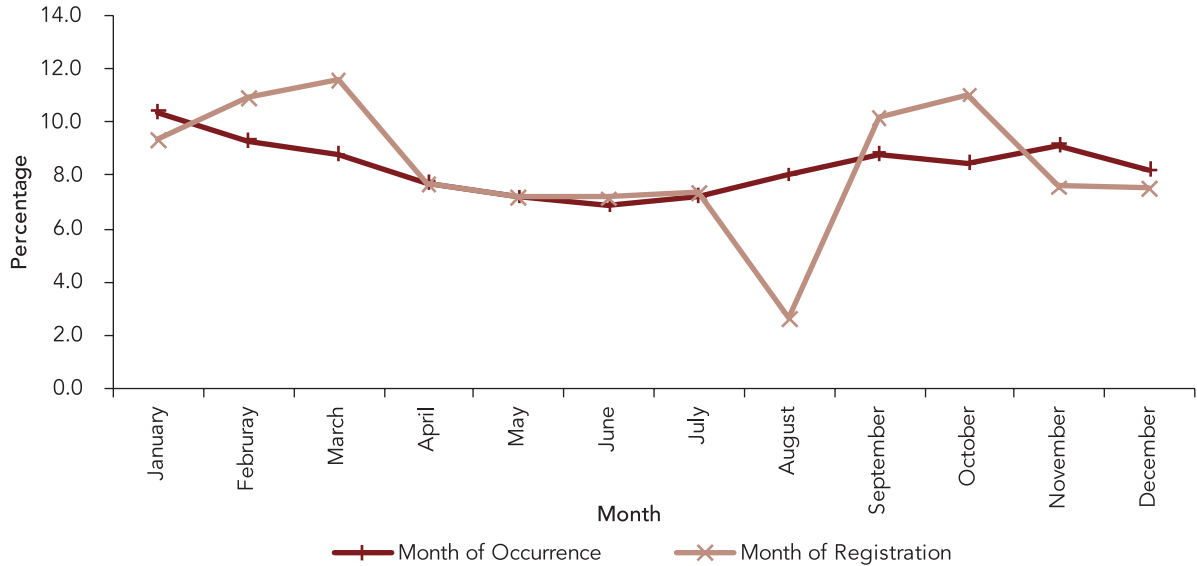


Figure 5.3 Percentage of Deaths by Month of Occurrence and Month of Registration, Bhutan 2020

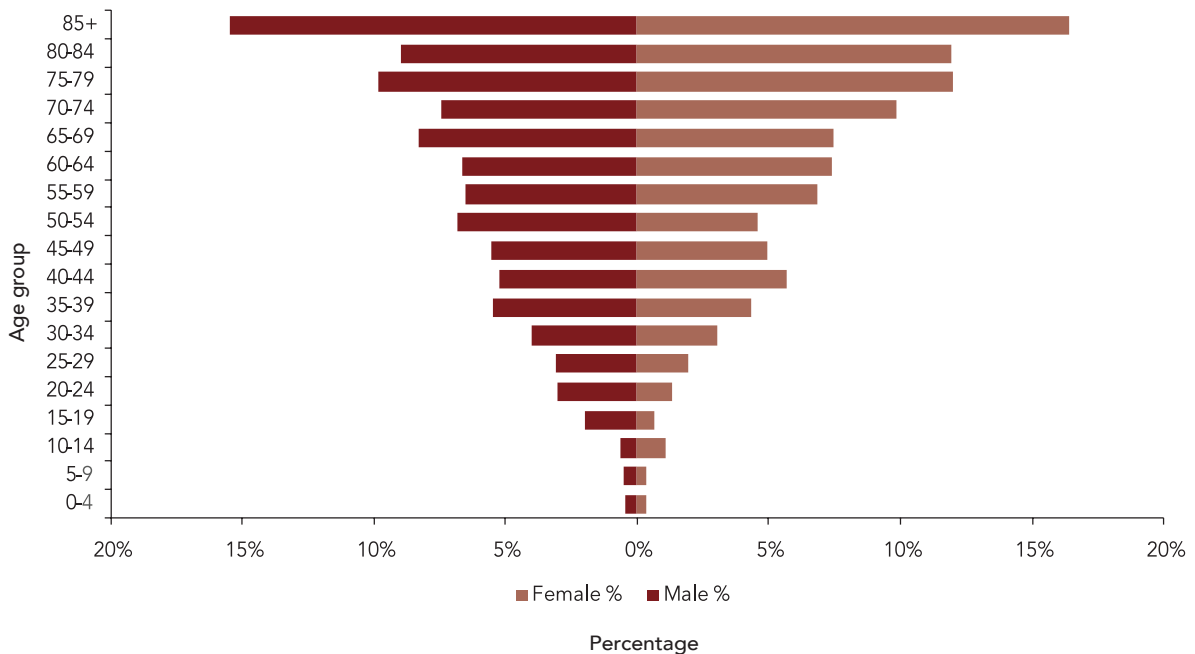


Figure 5.4 Pyramid of Registered Deaths by Age Group and Sex, Bhutan 2020

5.3 DEATHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE AND MONTH OF REGISTRATION

Figure 5.3 presents the percentage of deaths by month of occurrence and month of registration for 2020. The death registration over the time

has been fluctuating with peak observed during the month of March and thereafter dropping till the month of July. It dropped sharply in the month of August after the rise in September and October and further drop is observed in the months of November and December. For the

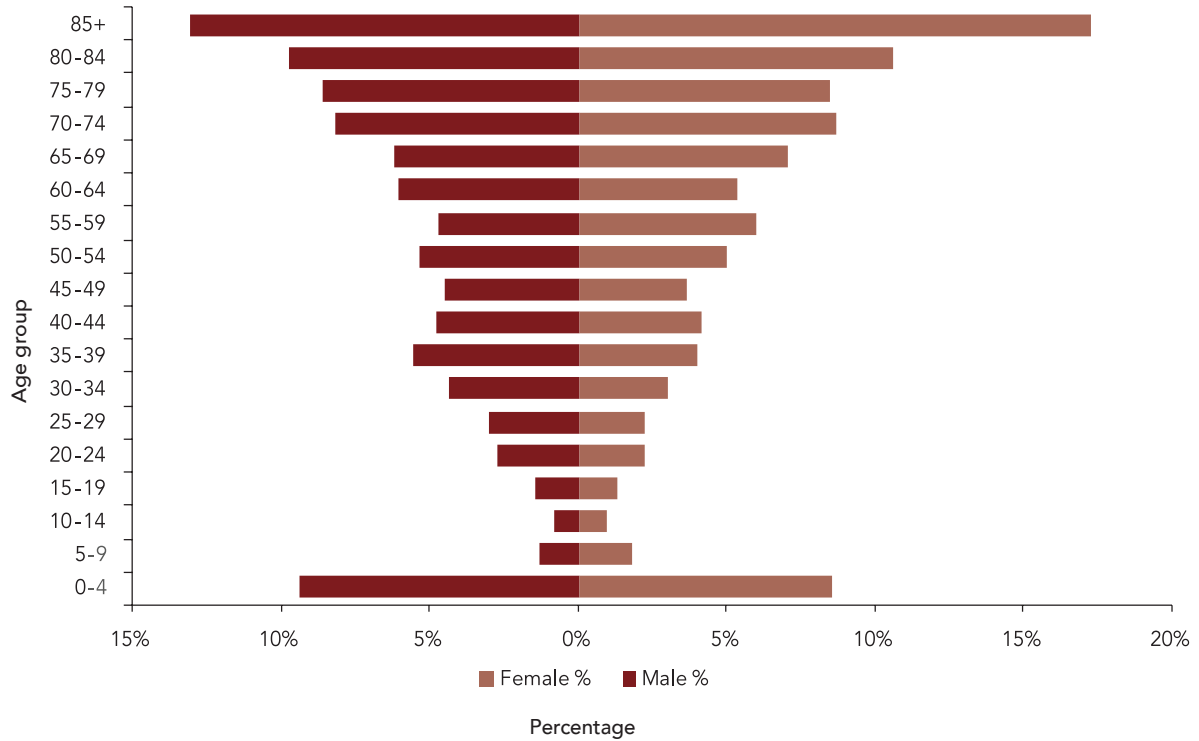


Figure 5.5 Pyramids of Estimated Deaths by Age Group and Sex, Bhutan 2020

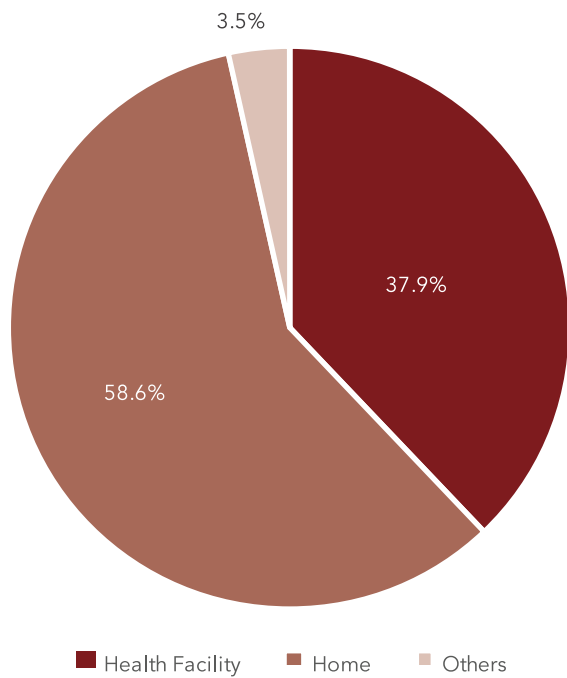


Figure 5.6 Percentage of Deaths by Site of Occurrence, Bhutan 2020

occurrence of the event, it is observed that the percentage of death have been consistent with the peak observed in the month of January. The high rate of death registration from January to March could be because of the annual vital events update done by the CRCO of the respective *dzongkhags/Drungkhag/thromdes*.

5.4 DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX

Figure 5.4 presents the registered deaths by age group and sex of the decedent for the year 2020. Of the registered deaths that occurred in 2020, 1,729 were males and 1,380 females.

In most of the age groups the proportion of deaths is higher for males than females, except for those in the age groups 10-14, 70-74 and 80-84. It is also observed that the number of deaths increases with increasing age for both the sexes and in all the age groups. However, the death registered for the age group less than 8 years is very low in comparison (figure 5.5).

Table 5.3 Percentage of Deaths by Place of Occurrence and Site of Occurrence, Bhutan 2020

Place of Occurrence	Site of Occurrence			Total
	Health Facility	Home	Other	
Bumthang	24.1	72.3	3.6	100.0
Chhukha	38.0	60.1	1.9	100.0
Dagana	17.2	71.9	10.9	100.0
Gasa	8.3	83.3	8.3	100.0
Haa	25.4	71.6	3.0	100.0
Lhuentse	11.5	86.5	1.9	100.0
Monggar	34.5	61.3	4.2	100.0
Paro	26.5	70.1	3.4	100.0
Pema Gatshel	12.4	84.5	3.1	100.0
Punakha	22.5	71.7	5.8	100.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	22.4	76.9	0.6	100.0
Samtse	23.3	74.0	2.7	100.0
Sarpang	57.5	38.8	3.7	100.0
Thimphu	84.8	14.8	0.5	100.0
Trashigang	16.2	80.8	3.0	100.0
Trashi Yangtse	13.7	76.8	9.5	100.0
Trongsa	9.3	84.0	6.7	100.0
Tsirang	18.8	73.8	7.5	100.0
Wangdue Phodrang	20.7	72.7	6.7	100.0
Zhemgang	17.2	78.5	4.3	100.0
Outside Bhutan	66.7	4.8	28.6	100.0
Bhutan	37.9	58.6	3.5	100.0

5.5 DEATHS BY SITE OF OCCURRENCE

Figure 5.6 presents the percentage of deaths by site of occurrence for the year 2020. It indicates that more deaths occurred at home (58.6%) than in the hospitals (37.9%), while about 3.5% of the deaths occurred elsewhere (on the way to hospital, unknown places, etc).

5.6 DEATHS BY SITE OF OCCURRENCE AND PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Majority of the deaths in 2020 occurred at home (58.6%). In most of the *Dzongkhags*, higher proportion of deaths have occurred at home. However, in Thimphu (84.8%) and Sarpang (57.5%) Dzongkhags, as well as those deaths occurring outside Bhutan (66.7%), it has occurred at the health facility (table 5.3).

5.7 AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE

The percent distribution of deaths by age group is affected by a population’s age structure. Different age groups in population are exposed to different risk of dying because of their occupation or their age or some other characteristic. Because of these differentials in

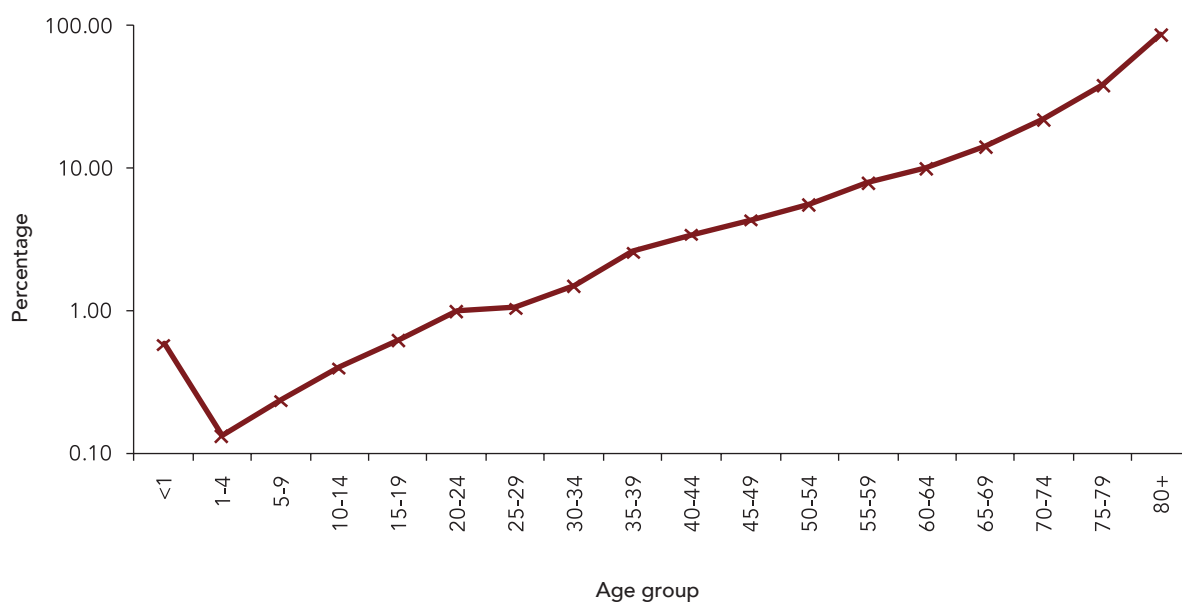


Figure 5.7 Age Specific Death Rates, Bhutan 2020

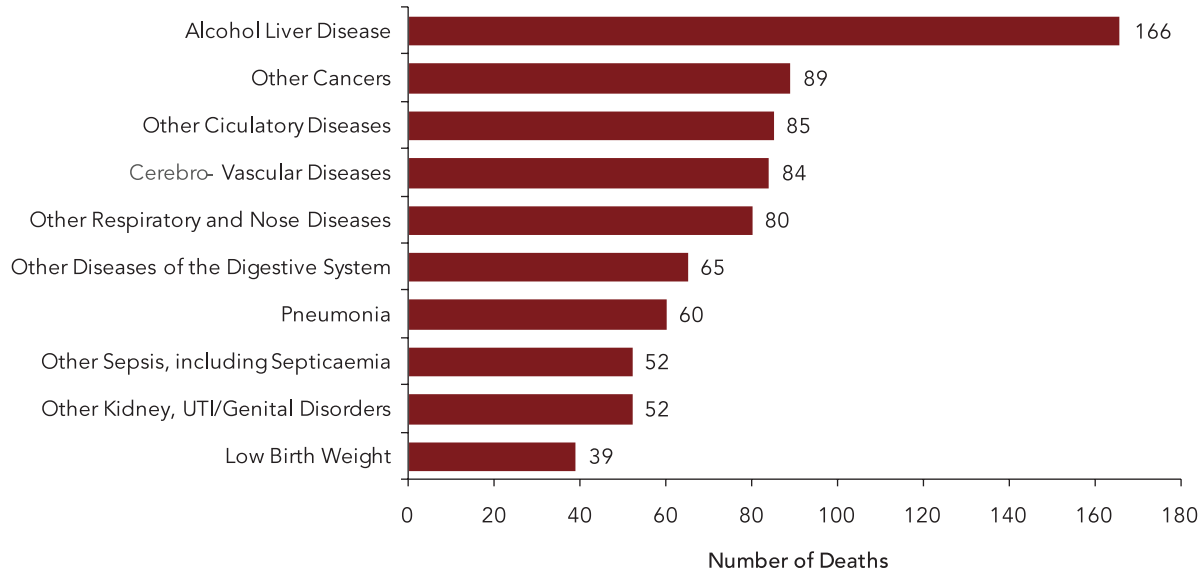


Figure 5.8 Top Ten Causes of Death as Reported by the Health Facilities, Bhutan 2020

Source: Annual Health Bulletin, 2021.

exposure to the risk of dying, age specific death is computed to understand this.

Figure 5.7 presents the pattern of age specific death rates for Bhutan in 2020. Since there is a great variability in the number of deaths, the graph is presented on a log scale. Generally, the mortality rate is little high at infancy, low during childhood, stable during the adulthood and then it increases gradually for all ages in both the sexes. It is also a common phenomenon to have a higher death rate for males compared to their female counterparts.

5.8 TOP TEN CAUSES OF DEATH

In 2020, out of the 2,496 reported deaths in the health facilities, Alcohol Liver Disease (166) was reported to be the number one cause of death in Bhutan followed by other cancer (89), other circulatory diseases (85) and cerebro-vascular diseases (84).

CHAPTER 6: SUMMARY TABLES

Table 6.1 presents the number of vital events by place of occurrence for the year 2020. In 2020, more births have occurred in *dzongkhags* where the referral (tertiary) hospitals are located; Thimphu (3,791), Sarpang (865) and Monggar (853). In terms of death by place of occurrence, Thimphu (657) still recorded the highest number followed by Trashigang (266), Samtse (258) and Monggar (238) dzongkhags. Likewise, more infant deaths were observed in Thimphu dzongkhag for the year 2020.

6.1 VITAL EVENTS

Table 6.2 shows the CBR, CDR and population growth rates for years 2016-2020. Although, the crude birth rate is not a refined measure of fertility, most other fertility measures show this pattern. The indicator is widely used to indicate the overall effect of fertility and it could be estimated with minimum data requirements. The difference of CBR and CDR indicates the tempo of how much our population is increasing or decreasing. This can help guide our policy makers and planner in planning socio-economic development to make population related policies. The CBR has increased between 2016 and 2018 and remained steady in 2019 and 2020.

The estimated population growth rate for the year 2020 is 0.88 which is an increase of 1.0% from 2019. The rate of natural increase can help the country to develop population related policies.

Table 6.1 Number of Vital Events, Bhutan 2020

Place of Occurrence	2020		
	Live Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths
Bumthang	129	83	0
Chhukha	681	158	0
Dagana	113	64	1
Gasa	14	12	0
Haa	72	67	0
Lhuentse	81	52	1
Monggar	853	238	1
Paro	346	147	0
Pema Gatshel	146	129	0
Punakha	153	120	0
Samdrup Jongkhar	241	156	0
Samtse	551	258	1
Sarpang	865	188	0
Thimphu	3,791	657	2
Trashigang	639	266	0
Trashi Yangtse	118	95	0
Trongsa	78	75	0
Tsirang	112	80	0
Wangdue Phodrang	555	150	0
Zhemgang	93	93	1
Outside Bhutan	138	21	0
Bhutan	9,769	3,109	7

Table 6.2 Vital Rates, Bhutan 2016-2020

Year	CBR	CDR	Population	PGR
2016	13.4	4.9	726,596	0.85
2017	13.5	4.6	727,145	0.89
2018	14.6	4.6	734,374	1.00
2019	13.0	4.3	741,672	0.87
2020	13.0	4.2	748,931	0.88

6.2 BIRTHS BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF MOTHER

The place of usual residence is the place where the person usually resides. The number of births by place of residence is useful for planning services such as the health, education, and housing.

Most of the mother who have given birth in the year 2016-2020 usually resides in Thimphu followed by Chhukha, Samtse and Trashigang Dzongkhag. A little less than 1.0% resides in Gasa Dzongkhag. About 2.0% of the mothers have not reported their usual place of residence in the year 2020.

Table 6.3 Number of Births by Place of Usual Residence of Mother, Bhutan 2016-2020

Place of Usual Residence of Mother	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Bumthang	264	244	258	235	235	1,236
Chhukha	731	735	816	727	782	3,791
Dagana	351	342	361	350	337	1,741
Gasa	61	47	51	62	51	272
Haa	147	172	153	133	142	747
Lhuentse	234	254	292	238	229	1,247
Monggar	635	574	695	623	580	3,107
Paro	526	508	558	522	590	2,704
Pema Gatshel	275	295	362	304	273	1,509
Punakha	332	366	342	315	351	1,706
Samdrup Jongkhar	478	467	504	503	481	2,433
Samtse	699	710	696	632	659	3,396
Sarpang	485	477	522	472	482	2,438
Thimphu	1,833	1,823	2,182	1,909	2,111	9,858
Trashigang	660	632	703	668	657	3,320
Trashi Yangtse	238	296	322	257	289	1,402
Trongsa	248	246	276	228	237	1,235
Tsirang	274	258	236	242	273	1,283
Wangdue Phodrang	568	576	602	528	524	2,798
Zhemgang	258	273	313	265	301	1,410
Not Stated	421	546	467	454	185	2,073
Bhutan	9,718	9,841	10,711	9,667	9,769	49,706

ANNEXURE I: LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

Table B1 Births by Month of Occurrence and Month of Registration, Bhutan 2020

Month of Occurrence	Month of Registration												Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
January	37	39	104	105	90	75	67	35	73	72	56	45	798
February	47	32	55	89	84	72	70	21	65	75	61	41	712
March	26	54	49	62	62	92	82	26	80	114	84	52	783
April	36	52	63	32	45	74	64	17	83	98	75	55	694
May	37	65	58	39	22	34	60	30	62	89	89	73	658
June	42	71	68	46	43	28	30	16	75	96	89	87	691
July	59	65	88	65	54	53	26	9	52	110	105	90	776
August	48	94	102	64	71	34	40	29	28	102	82	102	796
September	65	127	90	88	63	56	46	63	21	52	88	114	873
October	68	111	166	110	96	64	53	57	37	31	69	99	961
November	57	112	192	132	123	96	72	80	49	37	41	60	1051
December	35	95	149	140	128	94	91	88	48	39	39	30	976
Total	557	917	1,184	972	881	772	701	471	673	915	878	848	9,769

Table B2 Births by Place of Occurrence and Place of Usual Residence of Mother, Bhutan 2020

Place of Occurrence	Place of Usual Residence of Mother																Total						
	Bumthang	Chhukha	Dagana	Gasa	Haa	Lhuentse	Monggar	Paro	Pema Gatsel	Punakha	Samdrup Jongkhar	Samtse	Sarpang	Thimphu	Trashigang	Trashigang Yangtse		Trongsa	Tsirang	Wangdue Phodrang	Zhemgang	Outside Bhutan	Not Stated
Bumthang	98	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	6	5	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	129
Chhukha	11	373	18	1	6	5	15	16	8	5	13	78	11	42	22	3	3	10	13	9	12	7	681
Dagana	0	6	87	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	113
Gasa	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
Haa	0	2	0	0	47	0	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	72
Lhuentse	1	1	0	0	0	68	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
Monggar	24	18	1	0	1	85	410	8	39	6	40	6	2	47	95	36	11	1	6	7	0	10	853
Paro	6	20	9	1	7	4	9	173	3	8	4	14	5	26	19	4	10	4	10	4	1	5	346
Pema Gatsel	0	3	1	0	0	0	7	2	103	0	5	1	0	9	5	3	2	0	1	1	0	3	146
Punakha	0	3	3	6	1	2	1	4	0	84	3	3	0	11	7	0	2	5	12	4	0	2	153
Samdrup Jongkhar	0	4	1	0	1	0	1	1	8	1	180	5	3	10	14	1	2	1	0	1	0	7	241
Samtse	1	34	6	0	10	1	1	11	2	6	11	390	9	33	9	3	4	5	3	5	1	6	551
Sarpang	6	29	41	2	0	13	6	8	27	3	52	25	351	80	20	7	16	79	15	73	1	11	865
Thimphu	78	245	125	21	62	33	81	331	45	152	85	108	69	1,675	102	50	95	70	210	79	9	66	3,791
Trashigang	2	9	1	1	1	4	28	4	27	1	73	5	5	34	328	76	2	3	3	13	0	19	639
Trashigang Yangtse	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	7	98	0	0	1	2	0	0	118
Trongsa	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	1	0	60	1	1	4	0	0	78
Tsirang	1	2	14	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	3	7	8	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	112
Wangdue Phodrang	3	23	28	7	3	7	9	8	3	76	6	11	7	35	13	4	27	14	244	16	0	11	555
Zhemgang	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	0	1	79	0	0	93
Outside Bhutan	2	5	0	0	2	0	3	13	2	4	2	4	3	77	4	1	0	3	2	0	11	0	138
Bhutan	235	782	337	51	142	229	580	590	273	351	481	659	482	2,111	657	289	237	273	524	301	35	150	9,769

Table B3 Births by Place of Usual Residence, Age and Mothers Level of Education, Bhutan 2020

Place of Usual Residence and Age of Mother	Mother's Level of Education											Total
	None	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree and Above	Monastic Education	NFE	Others	Don't Know	
Age Group												
<19	49	48	97	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274
20-24	144	251	441	619	3	8	0	1	10	12	388	1,877
25-29	535	363	516	983	86	357	6	0	61	22	303	3,232
30-34	802	262	311	752	51	383	15	0	76	12	18	2,682
35-39	555	102	110	284	14	121	21	1	45	10	11	1,274
40-44	262	25	26	41	0	7	4	0	20	2	2	389
45+	37	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	41
Total	2,384	1,053	1,501	2,760	154	876	46	2	213	58	722	9,769

Place of Occurrence												
Bumthang	62	35	32	77	1	10	2	0	3	3	10	235
Chhukha	191	72	123	203	16	80	1	0	8	3	85	782
Dagana	103	45	64	71	2	12	0	0	6	1	33	337
Gasa	12	7	6	11	0	4	0	0	1	1	9	51
Haa	33	13	25	34	3	14	1	0	1	1	17	142
Lhuentse	58	40	39	41	5	7	0	0	20	0	19	229
Monggar	202	79	62	125	8	15	1	1	12	4	71	580
Paro	104	68	87	219	3	65	3	0	8	5	28	590
Pema Gatshel	64	29	45	67	1	12	0	0	21	3	31	273
Punakha	68	31	75	113	6	18	1	0	1	2	36	351
Samdrup Jongkhar	142	28	61	148	5	26	2	0	18	7	44	481
Samtse	247	124	77	131	6	34	1	0	10	3	26	659
Sarpang	128	49	79	139	6	29	2	0	9	2	39	482
Thimphu	299	140	284	787	65	431	27	0	13	14	51	2,111
Trashigang	175	70	142	134	9	18	1	0	43	3	62	657
Trashigang Yangtse	81	24	27	76	5	18	0	0	18	0	40	289
Trongsa	42	24	62	49	2	23	1	0	6	1	27	237
Tsirang	110	25	32	61	5	14	0	0	4	0	22	273
Wangdue Phodrang	153	91	105	125	5	23	2	1	4	3	12	524
Zhemgang	85	28	26	101	0	13	0	0	4	1	43	301
Outside Bhutan	6	3	8	6	1	9	1	0	1	0	0	35
Not stated	19	28	40	42	0	1	0	0	2	1	17	150
Bhutan	2,384	1,053	1,501	2,760	154	876	46	2	213	58	722	9,769

Table B4 Births by Place of Occurrence and Site of Occurrence, Bhutan 2020

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Health Facility	Home	Others	Total
Bumthang	128	1	0	129
Chhukha	675	6	0	681
Dagana	103	9	1	113
Gasa	11	3	0	14
Haa	71	1	0	72
Lhuentse	76	4	1	81
Monggar	841	11	1	853
Paro	341	5	0	346
Pema Gatshel	137	7	2	146
Punakha	152	1	0	153
Samdrup Jongkhar	238	3	0	241
Samtse	538	12	1	551
Sarpang	862	3	0	865
Thimphu	3,787	4	0	3,791
Trashigang	609	29	1	639
Trashi Yangtse	115	3	0	118
Trongsa	74	4	0	78
Tsirang	108	3	1	112
Wangdue Phodrang	548	6	1	555
Zhemgang	93	0	0	93
Outside Bhutan	138	0	0	138
Bhutan	9,645	115	9	9,769

Table B5 Births by Place of Usual Residence of Mother and Birth Weight, Bhutan 2020

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Numbers				Total
	Birthweight < 2500 gm	Birthweight 2500 gm-4000 gm	Birthweight >4000gm	Not Stated	
Bumthang	22	201	7	5	235
Chhukha	47	692	35	8	782
Dagana	41	281	12	3	337
Gasa	4	42	2	3	51
Haa	13	126	2	1	142
Lhuentse	14	198	17	0	229
Monggar	48	512	11	9	580
Paro	30	501	33	26	590
Pema Gatshel	18	244	8	3	273
Punakha	16	300	26	9	351
Samdrup Jongkhar	31	429	17	4	481
Samtse	50	575	30	4	659
Sarpang	32	426	21	3	482
Thimphu	148	1,811	104	48	2,111
Trashigang	46	572	25	14	657
Trashi Yangtse	15	261	7	6	289
Trongsa	15	199	23	0	237
Tsirang	28	227	15	3	273
Wangdue Phodrang	31	452	35	6	524
Zhemgang	24	259	13	5	301
Outside Bhutan	0	26	3	6	35
Not Stated	12	136	0	2	150
Bhutan	685	8,470	446	168	9,769

Table B6 Births by Birth Weight and Place of Usual Residence and Mothers Level of Education, Bhutan 2020

Mothers Level of Education	Birthweight < 2500 gm	Birthweight 2500gm-4000gm	Birthweight >4000gm	Not Stated
None	188	2,067	91	38
Primary	60	924	51	18
Secondary	112	1,307	65	17
Higher Secondary	176	2,411	129	44
Diploma	13	133	6	2
Bachelor's Degree	59	721	65	31
Master's Degree and Above	3	40	1	2
Monastic Education	0	2	0	0
NFE	17	188	7	1
Others	6	46	4	2
Don't Know	51	631	27	13
Total	685	8,470	446	168

Table B7 Birth Order by Birth Interval, Bhutan 2020

Birth Interval Birth Order	Birth order 1		<12 months		12-17 months		18-23 months		24-29 months	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
1	3,869	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	0	0.0	24	0.8	50	1.6	162	5.0	226	7.0
3	0	0.0	25	1.5	23	1.3	59	3.4	84	4.9
4	0	0.0	20	3.0	8	1.2	14	2.1	35	5.2
5	0	0.0	8	3.8	6	2.9	9	4.3	12	5.7
6	0	0.0	2	3.2	2	3.2	5	7.9	3	4.8
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	3	16.7
8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0
9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	3,869	39.6	79	0.8	89	0.9	251	2.6	363	3.7

Birth Interval Birth Order	30-35 months		3 years		4 years		5-9 years		>10 years		Total	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,869	100.0
2	227	7.1	549	17.1	464	14.4	1,144	35.6	369	11.5	3,215	100.0
3	106	6.2	200	11.7	205	12.0	669	39.0	345	20.1	1,716	100.0
4	32	4.8	82	12.3	71	10.6	256	38.3	150	22.5	668	100.0
5	9	4.3	19	9.1	31	14.8	75	35.9	40	19.1	209	100.0
6	7	11.1	5	7.9	8	12.7	21	33.3	10	15.9	63	100.0
7	0	0.0	3	16.7	3	16.7	5	27.8	3	16.7	18	100.0
8	1	14.3	0	0.0	3	42.9	2	28.6	0	0.0	7	100.0
9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
10	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Total	383	3.9	858	8.8	786	8.1	2174	22.3	917	9.4	9,769	100.0

Table B8 Birth Interval by Birth Weight, Bhutan 2020

Birth Weight Birth Interval	<2500gm		2500gm-4000gm		>4000gm		Not stated		Total	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Birth order 1	280	7.2	3398	87.8	123	3.2	68	1.8	3,869	100.0
<12 months	45	57.0	32	40.5	0	0.0	2	2.5	79	100.0
12-17 months	6	6.7	76	85.4	6	6.7	1	1.1	89	100.0
18-23 months	18	7.2	205	81.7	19	7.6	9	3.6	251	100.0
24-29 months	22	6.1	324	89.3	12	3.3	5	1.4	363	100.0
30-35 months	19	5.0	328	85.6	30	7.8	6	1.6	383	100.0
3 years	34	4.0	760	88.6	51	5.9	13	1.5	858	100.0
4 years	45	5.7	667	84.9	56	7.1	18	2.3	786	100.0
5-9 years	139	6.4	1,897	87.3	106	4.9	32	1.5	2,174	100.0
>10 years	77	8.4	783	85.4	43	4.7	14	1.5	917	100.0
Total	685	7.0	8,470	86.7	446	4.6	168	1.7	9,769	100.0

Table D1 Deaths by Place and Duration of Registration, Bhutan 2020

Place of Registration	Time of Registration			Total
	Within One Month	1-12 months	More than 1 year	
Bumthang	47	40	0	87
Chhukha	101	58	2	161
Dagana	20	72	5	97
Gasa	3	7	1	11
Haa	49	22	1	72
Lhuentse	55	52	0	107
Monggar	151	120	1	272
Paro	67	69	5	141
Pema Gatshel	78	70	13	161
Punakha	106	33	0	139
Samdrup Jongkhar	120	82	1	203
Samtse	202	129	6	337
Sarpang	66	101	1	168
Thimphu	48	41	4	93
Trashigang	205	158	2	365
Trashi Yangtse	81	62	0	143
Trongsa	56	44	0	100
Tsirang	91	58	1	150
Wangdue Phodrang	119	48	0	167
Zhemgang	75	60	0	135
Bhutan	1,740	1,326	43	3,109

Table D2 Deaths by Month of Occurrence and Month of Registration, Bhutan 2020

Month	Occurrence	Registration	Occurrence (%)	Registration (%)
January	322	290	10.4	9.3
February	289	339	9.3	10.9
March	273	360	8.8	11.6
April	240	238	7.7	7.7
May	223	223	7.2	7.2
June	214	222	6.9	7.1
July	224	228	7.2	7.3
August	249	81	8.0	2.6
September	274	316	8.8	10.2
October	262	343	8.4	11.0
November	284	235	9.1	7.6
December	255	234	8.2	7.5
Total	3,109	3,109	100.0	100.0

Table D3 Deaths by Place of Occurrence and Sex of Decedent, Bhutan 2020

Place of Occurrence	Sex of Decedent		
	Male	Female	Total
Bumthang	55	28	83
Chhukha	90	68	158
Dagana	33	31	64
Gasa	5	7	12
Haa	40	27	67
Lhuentse	30	22	52
Monggar	126	112	238
Paro	85	62	147
Pema Gatshel	67	62	129
Punakha	69	51	120
Samdrup Jongkhar	86	70	156
Samtse	150	108	258
Sarpang	99	89	188
Thimphu	362	295	657
Trashigang	146	120	266
Trashi Yangtse	52	43	95
Trongsa	45	30	75
Tsirang	39	41	80
Wangdue Phodrang	91	59	150
Zhemgang	54	39	93
Outside Bhutan	5	16	21
Bhutan	1,729	1,380	3,109

Table D4 Deaths by Place of Registration and Sex of Decedent, Bhutan 2020

Place of Registration	Sex of Decedent		
	Male	Female	Both Sex
Bumthang	51	36	87
Chhukha	99	62	161
Dagana	54	43	97
Gasa	4	7	11
Haa	48	24	72
Lhuentse	58	49	107
Monggar	149	123	272
Paro	82	59	141
Pema Gatshel	81	80	161
Punakha	75	64	139
Samdrup Jongkhar	106	97	203
Samtse	197	140	337
Sarpang	89	79	168
Thimphu	51	42	93
Trashigang	195	170	365
Trashi Yangtse	77	66	143
Trongsa	56	44	100
Tsirang	84	66	150
Wangdue Phodrang	100	67	167
Zhemgang	73	62	135
Bhutan	1,729	1,380	3,109

Table D5 Deaths by Age Group and Sex, Bhutan 2020

Age Group	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
< 1	5	2	7
1-4	3	3	6
5-9	9	5	14
10-14	11	15	26
15-19	34	9	43
20-24	52	18	70
25-29	54	27	81
30-34	69	42	111
35-39	95	60	155
40-44	91	78	169
45-49	96	68	164
50-54	118	63	181
55-59	113	94	207
60-64	115	102	217
65-69	143	103	246
70-74	129	136	265
75-79	170	165	335
80-84	155	164	319
85+	267	226	493
Total	1,729	1,380	3,109

Table D6 Age-Specific Death Rates, Bhutan 2020

Age at death	Number of deaths		Total	Age at death	Population		Total	Age group (years)	ASDR		Total
	Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female	
0 years	5	2	7	0 years	6,148	5,957	12,105	<1	0.81	0.34	0.58
1-4 years	3	3	6	1-4 years	23,060	22,600	45,660	1-4	0.13	0.13	0.13
5-9 years	9	5	14	5-9 years	30,495	29,235	59,730	5-9	0.30	0.17	0.23
10-14 years	11	15	26	10-14 years	33,159	32,388	65,547	10-14	0.33	0.46	0.40
15-19 years	34	9	43	15-19 years	34,343	34,200	68,543	15-19	0.99	0.26	0.63
20-24 years	52	18	70	20-24 years	36,655	33,428	70,083	20-24	1.42	0.54	1.00
25-29 years	54	27	81	25-29 years	42,547	35,456	78,003	25-29	1.27	0.76	1.04
30-34 years	69	42	111	30-34 years	39,913	34,311	74,224	30-34	1.73	1.22	1.50
35-39 years	95	60	155	35-39 years	32,294	28,047	60,341	35-39	2.94	2.14	2.57
40-44 years	91	78	169	40-44 years	26,259	22,904	49,163	40-44	3.47	3.41	3.44
45-49 years	96	68	164	45-49 years	20,171	17,597	37,768	45-49	4.76	3.86	4.34
50-54 years	118	63	181	50-54 years	17,115	15,289	32,404	50-54	6.89	4.12	5.59
55-59 years	113	94	207	55-59 years	13,709	12,419	26,128	55-59	8.24	7.57	7.92
60-64 years	115	102	217	60-64 years	11,132	10,667	21,799	60-64	10.33	9.56	9.95
65-69 years	143	103	246	65-69 years	8,849	8,583	17,432	65-69	16.16	12.00	14.11
70-74 years	129	136	265	70-74 years	6,171	5,792	11,963	70-74	20.90	23.48	22.15
75-79 years	170	165	335	75-79 years	4,399	4,346	8,745	75-79	38.65	37.97	38.31
80+ years	422	390	812	80+ years	4,458	4,835	9,293	80+	94.66	80.66	87.38

ANNEXURE II: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU AND DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL REGISTRATION AND CENSUS, MINISTRY OF HOME AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS



I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The National Statistics Bureau, hereinafter referred to as “the recipient”, in its effort towards supporting evidence-based decision making intends to publish annual Vital Statistics Report (VSR) based on the vital events data compiled by the Department of Civil Registration and Census, under Ministry of Home and cultural Affairs, hereinafter referred to as “the provider”. In accordance with the provisions of this agreement, the provider shall share data from the Bhutan Civil Registration System, hereinafter referred to as BCRS, to the recipient. The data will be published only at the aggregated level for vital statistics analysis.

II. OBJECTIVES

The objective of this MoU is to ensure that there is continuous and timely flow of BCRS data from the provider to the recipient to enable the publication of annual VSR.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RECIPIENT

- A. The recipient promises to comply with all provisions of this agreement to ensure the annual publication of VSR;
- B. The recipient agrees that the BCRS data provided under this agreement shall be strictly restricted to officials assigned with the analysis and publication of the VSR;
- C. Authorized officials shall sign a non-disclosure form with the Chief of Social Statistics Division to ensure the confidentiality of the data;
- D. Authorized officials designated pursuant to this agreement shall not use the BCRS data for any other purpose other than the publication of VSR;
- E. The VSR intended for release or publication must not include or reveal the characteristics of an individual respondent and ensure that the information will be published only at the aggregated level;
- F. The recipient shall share a copy of all the signed non-disclosure form with the focal person of the provider annually; and
- G. The recipient may provide recommendation to the provider for the improvement of BCRS data collection.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PROVIDER

- A. The provider promises to comply with all provisions of this agreement to ensure the annual publication of the VSR;
- B. The provider agrees to share the micro data of the BCRS;
- C. The provider shall share the BCRS data by 15th January of every year;
- D. The provider shall identify a focal for the same; and
- E. The provider may act on the recommendations made by the recipient on improving the data collection for the BCRS.

V. DURATION OF THIS AGREEMENT

All agreed clauses herein are effective from the date of signing of this MoU. This MoU shall be amended on mutual agreement between the recipient and the provider at any time.

VI. TERMINATION OF MOU

This MoU may be terminated on mutual agreement between the recipient and the provider at any time.

VII. EFFECTIVE DATE AND SIGNATURE IN WITNESS WHEREOF,

The recipient and the provider hereby have executed this MoU on the 09th October 2020 corresponding to 22nd day of 08th month of lunar calendar. On behalf of the National Statistics Bureau and on behalf of the Department of Civil Registration and Census, Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs.



(Signature)

Name: Mr. Chhime Tshering
Director
National Statistics Bureau



(Signature)

Name: Tashi Tobgye
Director General
Department of Civil Registration and Census

Witnessed by:



(Signature)

Name: Tashi Dorjee
Chief Statistical Officer
National Statistics Bureau



(Signature)

Name: Thinley Wangchuk
Chief Civil Registration and Census Officer
Department of Civil Registration and Census

ANNEXURE III: REGISTRATION PROCESS FOR BIRTHS AND DEATHS

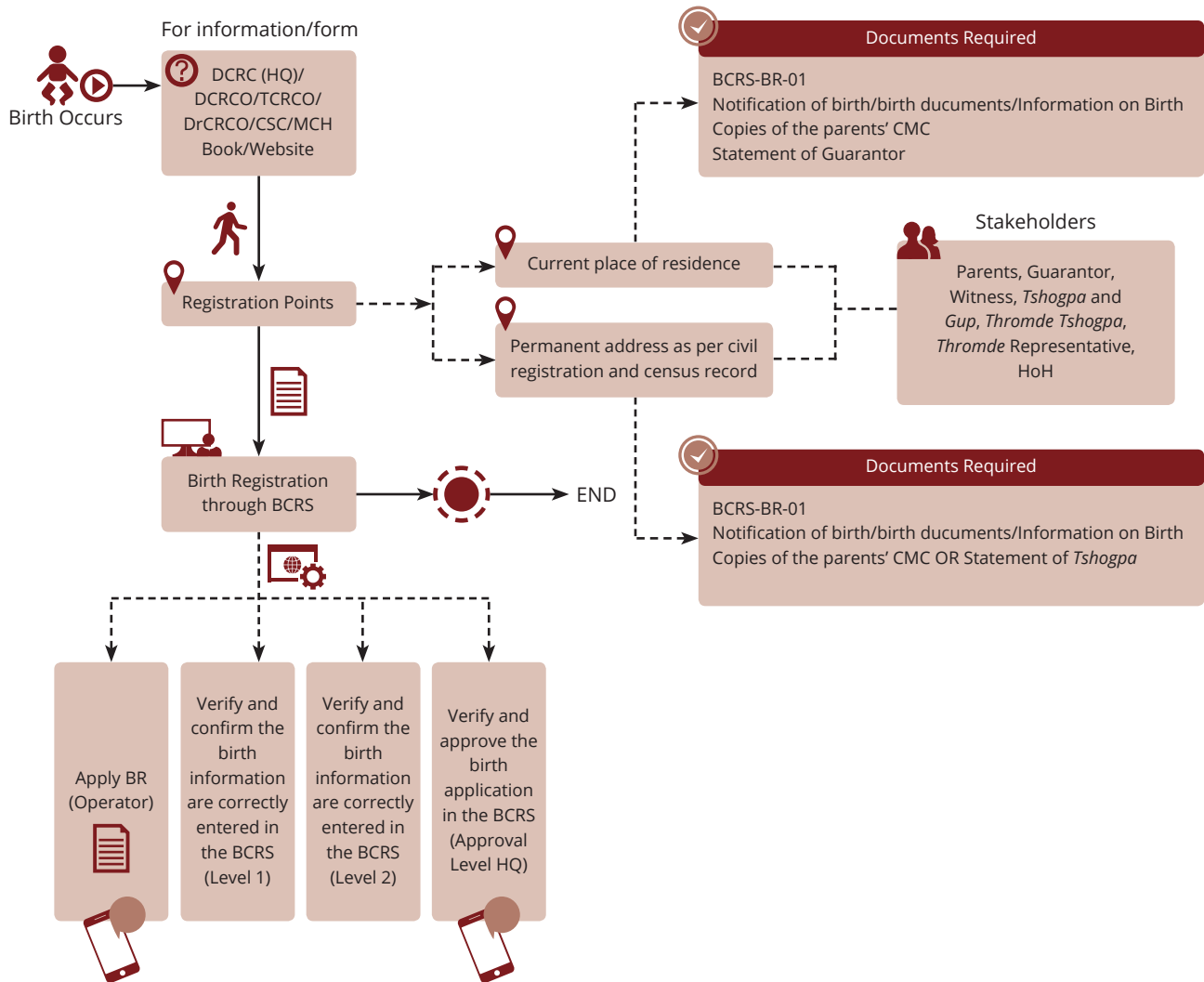


Figure A1 Process of Birth Registration

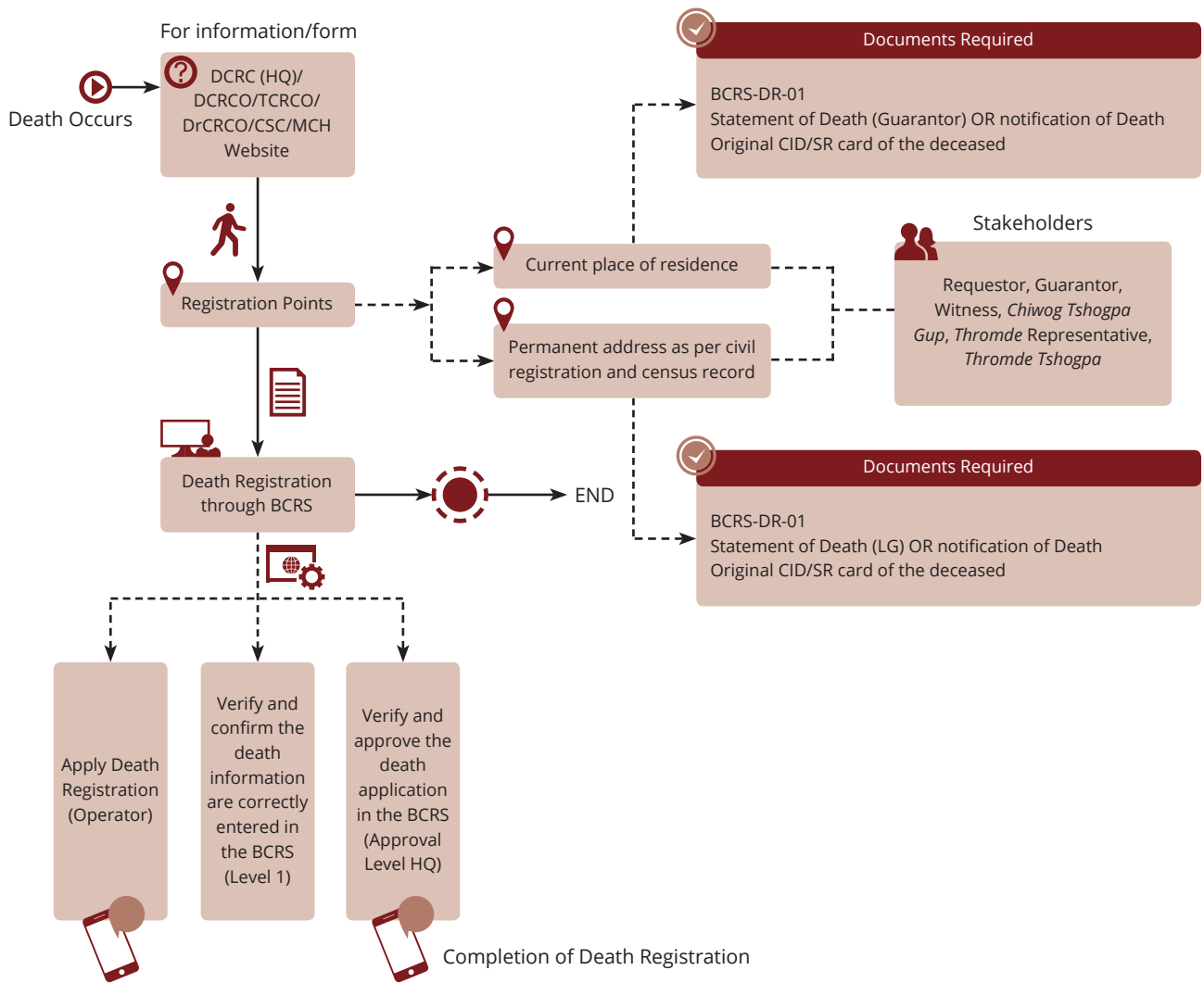



Figure A2 Process of Death Registration

ANNEXURE IV: FORMS RELATED TO BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION

Form 1 Birth Registration Form

ལཱི་ཤོག་ཁང་གི་མི་མང་ལེན་ཁང་-07 / Form No. BCRS-BR-01

ཤོག་ཁང་མ་ལེན་ཁང་ / Page 1 of 2

	<p>ནང་རྒྱུ་དང་ཚེས་འཛིན་རྒྱུ་ལྟ་སྟེ། / MINISTRY OF HOME AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS ཞི་བའི་ཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་གི་ཉེས་ལས་ཁུངས་། / DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL REGISTRATION AND CENSUS</p>
	<p>མཚོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་མཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་འཛིན་ལོག་། / BIRTH REGISTRATION FORM</p>
<p>2. མཚོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་མཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་གི་ཤོག་ཁང་། / Particulars of Newborn</p> <p>མིང་། / Name: _____</p> <p>རྒྱུ་མཚོ་ལོ། / Date of birth (ཚེས་/DD/MM/ལོ་/YYYY): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་། / Sex: <input type="radio"/> རྗེ་ / Male <input type="radio"/> རྗེ་མོ་ / Female རྒྱུ་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་ཚུན་། / Time of Birth: _____ རྒྱུ་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་ཚུན་། / Birth Weight: _____</p> <p>རྒྱུ་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་གྱི་ས་ཁོངས་། / Place of Birth: རྒྱུ་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་གྱི་ས་ཁོངས་། / Country: _____</p> <p>རྫོང་ལག་། / Dzongkhag _____ རྫོང་ལག་། / རྫོང་མེ་། / Gewog/Thromde _____ ལུང་ལག་། / Village _____</p> <p>རྒྱུ་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་གྱི་ས་ཁོངས་། / Place of Delivery: <input type="radio"/> མཚོ་གསལ་ཁང་། / Hospital <input type="radio"/> མཚོ་གསལ་ཁང་། / BHU <input type="radio"/> རྒྱུ་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་གྱི་ས་ཁོངས་། / Home <input type="radio"/> ལག་ལོ་གསལ་། / Others</p> <p>མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་གྱི་སྐད་། / Mother Tongue: _____ རྫོང་ལག་། / Religion: _____ རྫོང་ལག་། / Astrological Sign: _____</p> <p>དུས་ཚིག་ལོ་དུམ་། / Present Address: _____</p>	
<p>3. མཚོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་མཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་གི་ཤོག་ཁང་། / Details of Father:</p> <p>མི་ལུང་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་ལག་ལུང་། / མི་ལུང་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་ལག་ལུང་། / མི་ལུང་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་ལག་ལུང་། / CID/SR/Permit No.: _____</p> <p>མིང་། / Name.: _____</p> <p>མི་ལུང་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་། / Nationality: _____</p>	
<p>4. མཚོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་མཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་གི་ཤོག་ཁང་། / Details of Mother:</p> <p>མི་ལུང་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་ལག་ལུང་། / མི་ལུང་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་ལག་ལུང་། / མི་ལུང་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་ལག་ལུང་། / CID/SR/Permit No.: _____</p> <p>མིང་། / Name.: _____</p> <p>མི་ལུང་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་། / Nationality: _____</p>	
<p>5. མཚོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་མཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་གི་ཤོག་ཁང་། / With whom the newborn is to be registered</p> <p>མི་ལུང་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་ལག་ལུང་། / མི་ལུང་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་ལག་ལུང་། / མི་ལུང་མཚོ་ལོ་དུམ་ལག་ལུང་། / CID/SR/Permit No.: _____</p> <p>མིང་། / Name.: _____</p> <p>མཚོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་མཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་གི་ཤོག་ཁང་། / Relation to newborn: _____</p>	

Birth Registration Form Acknowledgement Receipt

Received duly completed Birth Registration form along with supporting documents from _____
 _____ dated _____ for registration of _____ with the above person in sl.
 No. 4 holding CID/SR/Permit no. _____

Seal & Signature of Official

Retain this acknowledgement receipt until you receive confirmation of your child's registration

ལྟ་སྐོར་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/Supporting Documents

ལྷོ་བའི་གསལ་བསྐྱུགས་/ལྷོ་བའི་ཡིག་ཆ་/Notification of Birth/Birth Documents
 མས་ཤི་གཉེན་ཆས་/Court Marriage Certificate of parents
 ལྷོ་མེ་གི་བཤའ་བཟོན་/Statement of Guarantor རྩོག་པའ་གི་བཤའ་བཟོན་/Statement of Tshogpa

འཇིག་འགན་ལེན་/Undertaking

ང་ཉིད་དོན་ལུགས་ལོན་ཀྱི་གནམ་ཆུབ་ཆོད་བདེན་གྱི་བློ་ལེན་གྱིས་གསལ་བྲམ་གྱི་གནམ་ཆུབ་བཟོན་ལོན་པ་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་པའི་ལྷོ་མེ་ལ་ཕྱིན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་བློ་བཞིན་/I hereby declare that all the information provided herein above is true and correct. If proved to be false, I shall be liable for punishment as per the Law of the Land.

ལྷོ་མས་རྒྱགས་པ།

Legal stamp

མ་པའི་མིང་རྒྱགས་པ།

Sign. of Father

སྐུ་རྩིས་ལོ།/Date:

མའི་གི་མིང་རྒྱགས་པ།

Sign. of Mother

སྐུ་རྩིས་ལོ།/Date:

རྒྱ་མེད་གཞོན་ཚུན་ཕྱི་མིང་རྒྱགས་པ།

(གསོལ་གྱི་མས་ལྟེན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་བློ་བཞིན་)

Sign. of Head of Household

(Mandatory for newborn registering in a household other than the parents)

སྐུ་རྩིས་ལོ།/Date:

འ. ལྷོ་མེ་ལ་ལྷོ་མེ་གི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་རྒྱུ་ལྟེན་ལོན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/For registration of birth from permanent address as per civil registration and census record

ལྷོ་མེ་ལ་ལྷོ་མེ་གི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་རྒྱུ་ལྟེན་ལོན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/Seal & Sign. of Chiwog Tshogpa

མི་ལྷོ་མེ་རྩོད་ལྟེན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/CID No.: _____

ལྷོ་མེ་ལ་ལྷོ་མེ་གི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་རྒྱུ་ལྟེན་ལོན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/Mobile No.: _____

སྐུ་རྩིས་ལོ།/Date: _____

མོལ་འཇམ་རྩོད་ལྟེན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/Seal & Sign. of Gup/Thromde Representative/Thromde Tshogpa

མི་ལྷོ་མེ་རྩོད་ལྟེན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/CID No.: _____

ལྷོ་མེ་ལ་ལྷོ་མེ་གི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་རྒྱུ་ལྟེན་ལོན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/Mobile No.: _____

སྐུ་རྩིས་ལོ།/Date: _____

མ. དེ་རྩིས་རྒྱུ་ལྟེན་ལོན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/For registration of birth from the Current Place of Residence

ལྷོ་མེ་ལ་ལྷོ་མེ་གི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་རྒྱུ་ལྟེན་ལོན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/Thumb impression of Guarantor: _____

མི་ལྷོ་མེ་རྩོད་ལྟེན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/CID No.: _____

ལྷོ་མེ་ལ་ལྷོ་མེ་གི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་རྒྱུ་ལྟེན་ལོན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/Mobile No.: _____

སྐུ་རྩིས་ལོ།/Date: _____

དཔལ་ལོ་ལྷོ་མེ་གི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་རྒྱུ་ལྟེན་ལོན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/Thumb impression of Witness: _____

མི་ལྷོ་མེ་རྩོད་ལྟེན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/CID No.: _____

ལྷོ་མེ་ལ་ལྷོ་མེ་གི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་རྒྱུ་ལྟེན་ལོན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/Mobile No.: _____

སྐུ་རྩིས་ལོ།/Date: _____

ལ. ལྷོ་མེ་ལ་ལྷོ་མེ་གི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་རྒྱུ་ལྟེན་ལོན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/Person to be notified after completion of registration in the Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS).

མིང་/Name: _____ རྩོག་ལེན་ལའང་/email ID: _____

ལྷོ་མེ་ལ་ལྷོ་མེ་གི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་རྒྱུ་ལྟེན་ལོན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/Mobile No.: _____

ཅ. ལྷོ་མེ་ལ་ལྷོ་མེ་གི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་རྒྱུ་ལྟེན་ལོན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/For Official Use

ལྷོ་མེ་ལ་ལྷོ་མེ་གི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་རྒྱུ་ལྟེན་ལོན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/Application No.: _____

མི་ལྷོ་མེ་རྩོད་ལྟེན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་/མི་ལྷོ་མེ་རྩོད་ལྟེན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་(རྩོད་ལྟེན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་)གི་ལྷོ་མེ་ལ་ལྷོ་མེ་གི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་རྒྱུ་ལྟེན་ལོན་ལྟར་བཤའ་བཟོན་གྱི་ཁག་གཞི་གཞུགས་པའི་གཞི་གྲངས་ལེ་གསལ་ལུགས་

Seal & Sign. of CSC/DCR/TCR/DCR HQ

སྐུ་རྩིས་ལོ།/Date: _____

Note: Version: December 2021

For Citizens and Special Resident card holders: Visit nearest Civil Registration and Census Office within 30 days/One Year of birth occurrence to ensure timely birth registration and to avoid their census drop-out case.

For MC After 1985 (Children of Marriage Cases between Bhutanese and non-Bhutanese after 1985): Visit Department of Immigration Head Office, Thimphu within One Year of birth occurrence.

Form 2 Statement of Guarantor for Birth Registration

འབྲེན་གྲུབ་ལ་ བེ་མེ་མང་ མེ་མང་ མེ་མང་ 09/ Form No.BCRS-BR-SG-01

ཤོག་གྲངས་ 9 པའི 9/ Page 1 of 1

མཚུགས་རྒྱུ་གྱི་རྒྱ་བཏུག་པོ་/Statement of Guarantor for Birth Registration	
རྒྱ་བཏུག་གི་ཚུལ་གྲུབ་/Details of Guarantor	
མིང་/Name:	
མི་ལུང་སོ་སྤྲོད་པ་གཞེང་ཡང་/CID No.:	
སྐྱེས་ལོ་/Age:	
འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ཡང་/Mobile No.:	
ད་ལྟོ་ཡོད་པའི་གནས་ཚུལ་/Present Address:	གཡུ་ས་/Village: _____ གློང་ལོག་/ཚོལ་སྐྱེ་ /Gewog/Thromde: _____ རྫོང་ཁག་/Dzongkhag: _____

མ་ལུང་མིང་.....འདི་པ་མིང་.....མི་ལུང་སོ་སྤྲོད་པ་གཞེང་ཡང་.....
 ཚན་མ་དང་མ་མིང་.....མི་ལུང་སོ་སྤྲོད་པ་གཞེང་ཡང་.....ཚན་མ་འཚང་མི་གཉིས་ཀྱི་ཨ་ལུང་སོ་སྤྲོད་པ་གཞེང་ཡང་ལེན་ལུགས་ལེན།

ཨ་ལུགས་རྒྱུ་བཏུག་པོ་གི་ལེན་ལུགས་ལེན་པའི་མཚུགས་རྒྱུ་བཏུག་པོ་ལྟ་བུ་དུས་མཚུན་ལྷན་པོ་ལེན་པའི་སྐོར་ལས་ ང་གིས་གསལ་སྤྲོད་པ་ལྟར་ལེན་པའི་ ལྟ་བུ་སྤྲོད་པ་ལྟར་ལེན་པའི་གནས་ཚུལ་ལྟར་ འཛོན་པ་ཅེན་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ཁྲིམས་ལུགས་དང་འབྲེན་ཏེ་ ཉེས་ཁྲིམས་ཚུགས་ལྟར་ལེན་པའི་ལེན།

I undertake to confirm that the newborn (Name)..... is the daughter/son of Mr..... bearing CID No and Mrs..... bearing CID No.....
 I declare that the information I have provided on the parentage of the newborn is true, complete and up to date in all respects to the best of my knowledge and belief. If proved to be false, I shall be liable for punishment as per the Law of the Land.



The guarantor and witness must give their thumb impression only when they visit registration point.



རྒྱ་བཏུག་གི་ལག་ཁྲི་/Thumb impression of Guarantor

དཔེ་ལོ་ལག་ཁྲི་/Thumb impression of Witness

སྤྱི་ཚེས་/Date: _____

མིང་/Name: _____

མི་ལུང་སོ་སྤྲོད་པ་གཞེང་ཡང་/CID No.: _____

འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ཡང་/Mobile No.: _____

སྤྱི་ཚེས་/Date: _____

རྒྱ་བཏུག་པོ་འདི་ཡང་/Guarantor must be:

- འབྲུག་པའི་མི་ལུང་ས་ སྐྱེས་ལོ་ 18 ལས་ 65 ལོ་བར་གྱི་ལོ་/ a Bhutanese citizen aged 18 to 65 years
- ཨ་ལུགས་ལེན་ལུགས་ལེན་པའི་ ཉེ་མོ་ལོ་ལྷོད་ 1 ལོ་ ལོ་ལོ་ ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་/ someone who has known the parents of the newborn for not less than 1 year;
- བཟང་ཚང་ནང་གི་ མེན་པའི་ མི་ཚོས་ཅེག་/ someone from the different household
- རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་དང་དང་མི་ཚུལ་གྱི་ཞེ་གཞུགས་མེན་པའི་ མི་ཚོས་ཅེག་/ someone other than the employees of Civil Registration and Census

<p>༤.༡ བརྒྱུད་འདུག་འཕེའི་མི་ཚེ་མཚོ་གོ་དོན་དང་འབྲེལ་ཏེ་ རྫོང་འདུལ་མཚོ་གོ་དོན་ལྷན་པའི་ཚུན་གོ་དོན་ལྷན་པའི་བེད་སྤྱོད་ཁུངས་//Only for death reporting from permanent address as per civil registration and census record</p> <p>སྤྱི་ལོ་ཚེ་གསལ་པ་ཀི་ཉེ་གཏམ་སྤོར་མིང་རྟགས་/Seal & Sign. of Chiwog Tshogpa མི་ཚུལ་ཚོ་རྒྱུད་ལག་ཅེར་མང/ CID No.: _____ འབྲུལ་འཕྲིན་མང/ Mobile No: _____ གླིང་ཚེས་/ Date: _____</p> <p>རྫོང་མིང་གི་ཚེ་བཤེས་ཚུན་གོ་དོན་ལྷན་པའི་བེད་སྤྱོད་ཁུངས་སྤོ་རྟགས་/Seal & Sign. of Gup/Thromde Representative/Thromde Tshogpa མི་ཚུལ་ཚོ་རྒྱུད་ལག་ཅེར་མང/ CID No.: _____ འབྲུལ་འཕྲིན་མང/ Mobile No: _____ གླིང་ཚེས་/ Date: _____</p>	<p>༤.༨ རྫོང་འདུལ་མཚོ་གོ་དོན་ལྷན་པའི་བེད་སྤྱོད་ཁུངས་//Only for death reporting from the Current Place of Residence</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>ཚེས་ཚུགས་ཚུགས་གསལ་ Legal stamp</p> </div> <p>ཚུགས་མེ་གེ་ལག་ཅིན་/Thumb impression of Guarantor: མི་ཚུལ་ཚོ་རྒྱུད་ལག་ཅེར་མང/ CID No.: _____ འབྲུལ་འཕྲིན་མང/ Mobile No: _____ གླིང་ཚེས་/ Date: _____</p> <p>དཔུང་ལོག་ལག་ཅིན་/Thumb impression of Witness: _____ མི་ཚུལ་ཚོ་རྒྱུད་ལག་ཅེར་མང/ CID No.: _____ འབྲུལ་འཕྲིན་མང/ Mobile No: _____ གླིང་ཚེས་/ Date: _____</p> <p><i>The guarantor and witness must give their thumb impression only when they visit registration point.</i></p>
<p>༤. འབྲུག་གི་ཚེ་མཚོ་གོ་དོན་རྫོང་འདུལ་མཚོ་གོ་དོན་ལྷན་པའི་བེད་སྤྱོད་ཁུངས་ ཡན་ཚུགས་ལྷན་པའི་སྤོ་རྟགས་ Person to be notified after completion of registration in the Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS).</p> <p>མིང་/Name: _____ རྫོང་གི་འབྲེན་ཁ་ཐང་/email ID: _____ འབྲུལ་འཕྲིན་མང/ Mobile No: _____</p>	
<p>༧༠. <u>གསལ་དོན་ལག་ལེན་</u> //For Official Use</p> <p>ཞུ་ཅི་ག་མང/ Application No.: _____</p> <p>མི་ལྟོ་ལྟོ་ལྟོ་ག་ལྟོ་བ་ /ཞི་བའི་མཚོ་གོ་དོན་དང་མི་ཚེ་མཚོ་གོ་དོན་ལྷན་པའི་བེད་སྤྱོད་ཁུངས་ (རྫོང་འདུལ་མཚོ་གོ་དོན་ལྷན་པའི་བེད་སྤྱོད་ཁུངས་) གེ་སྤྲེལ་དང་རྟགས་ Seal & Sig. of CSC/DCRCO/TCRCO/DCRC HQ གླིང་ཚེས་/ Date: _____</p>	

Form 5 Information of Birth that Occur Outside Health Facility in Bhutan

འབྲི་ཤོག་ཡང་ བི་སི་ཨེར་ཨེས་_ཨའི་བི་_07/ Form No. BCRS-IB-01



དཔལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་གཞུང་།
 ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN
 རྒྱལ་སྤྱི་དང་སྲོལ་འཛིན་ལྷན་ཁག།
 MINISTRY OF HOME AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
 ཞི་བའི་ཐོ་བཀོད་དང་མི་རྩིས་ལས་ཁུངས།
 DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL REGISTRATION AND CENSUS

འབྲུག་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ནང་ གསོ་བའི་ཨུན་རྒྱན་མི་དཔལ་ལྷན་ ཨ་ལུ་སྤྱི་བའི་བ་གསལ།
 INFORMATION ON BIRTH THAT OCCUR OUTSIDE HEALTH FACILITY IN BHUTAN

ཞིང་འོག་/ཁྲོམ་ལྗེ་/GEWOG/THROMDE: _____ རྫོང་ལག་/DZONGKHAG: _____

1. ཨ་ལུ་གི་མིང་/NAME OF THE CHILD		2. རོ་མིའི་དབྱེ་བ་/GENDER		3. རྩིས་རྩམས་/Date of Birth (རྩམས་/DD/ཁྲོ་/MM/ལོ་/YYYY)	
4. ཨ་ལུ་འདྲི་བའི་(ཨའི་གི་མིང་)/BABY OF (MOTHER' NAME)			5. ཨའི་གི་མི་ཁུངས་འཛིན་པའི་ཁྲིམ་/དམིགས་བསལ་གནས་ཚུན་ཚོག་ཐངས་/ལས་འགྲུལ་ཚོག་ཐངས་/ལས་ཡིག་ཡང་/ MOTHER'S CID/ SRP/ PERMIT/PASSPORT No.		
6. ལུང་ཡང་/HOUSE NO.	7. ལྷས་ཡང་/THRAM NO.		8. གཡུས་/VILLAGE		9. ཞིང་འོག་/ཁྲོམ་ལྗེ་/GEWOG/THROM-DE
10. རྫོང་ལག་/རྩི་མི་ཡིན་པའི་རྩེ་ལ་བུང་བཀོད་/DZONGKHAG/ADDRESS IN CASE OF FOREIGNERS					
11. ཨ་པའི་མིང་/FATHER'S NAME:					
12. ཨ་པའི་མི་ཁུངས་འཛིན་པའི་ཁྲིམ་/དམིགས་བསལ་གནས་ཚུན་ཚོག་ཐངས་/ལས་འགྲུལ་ཚོག་ཐངས་/ལས་ཡིག་ཡང་/FATHER'S CID/SRP/PERMIT/PASSPORT No.:					
13. ལུང་ཡང་/HOUSE NO.	14. ལྷས་ཡང་/THRAM NO.		15. གཡུས་/VILLAGE		16. ཞིང་འོག་/ཁྲོམ་ལྗེ་/GEWOG/THROM-DE
17. རྫོང་ལག་/རྩི་མི་ཡིན་པའི་རྩེ་ལ་བུང་བཀོད་/DZONGKHAG/ADDRESS IN CASE OF FOREIGNERS					
<p>ངགིས་གོང་ལུ་བཀོད་མིའི་གནས་ཚུལ་ཚུ་དང་བཞེད་སྤྱོད་ལྷན་ཡིན། གཡུས་ལྗིད་ མ་བཞེད་པའི་གནད་ཁུངས་ལེ་འཛིན་པའི་ན་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ཁྲིམས་ལུགས་དང་འཁྲིལ་ ཉེས་ཁྲིམས་ཕྱག་ཕྱིད་ཅི་ཡིན།</p> <p>I declare that all the information provided above is true and correct. If proved to be false, I shall be liable for punishment as per the Law of the Land.</p>					
18(a). ཚོགས་པ་/ཁྲོམ་ལྗེ་འོ་ཚབ་/ཁྲོམ་ལྗེ་ཚོགས་པ་གི་མིང་/NAME OF TSHOGPA/THROM-DE REPRESENTATIVE/THROMDE TSHOGPA			19(a). བོད་གི་མིང་/NAME OF GUP		
18(b). མེ་བུ་/མིང་རྟགས་དང་རྩིས་རྩམས་/SEAL/SIGNATURE & DATE			19(b). མེ་བུ་/མིང་རྟགས་དང་རྩིས་རྩམས་/SEAL, SIGNATURE & DATE		

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