



2023 VITAL STATISTICS REPORT BHUTAN



NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU
ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

2023

**VITAL STATISTICS
REPORT
BHUTAN**

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Printed in Bhutan.
ISBN 978-99980-786-7-3

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FOREWORD

The term “vital statistics” refers to the gathering and examination of data concerning births, deaths, marriages, and divorces. Accurate information on these events is vital for monitoring public health policies, tracking population growth and health trends, and supporting research endeavors.

This report is based on data recorded in 2022, aiming to demonstrate Bhutan’s progress in enhancing its Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system. It also seeks to evaluate the extent to which the goals outlined in the CRVS Strategic Action Plan (SAP) of 2020 have been achieved.

Published by the National Statistics Bureau (NSB), this is the fourth in series of the Vital Statistics Report of Bhutan. It presents findings on vital events such as births, deaths for the latest available year. Data is drawn from the Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS) maintained by the Department of Civil Registration and Census (DCRC) under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA).

The primary objective of this report is to assess the completeness of vital events, particularly live

births and deaths. A high level of completeness enables us to generate up-to-date indicators, surpassing the reliance on Population and Housing Census (PHC) data. Civil registration serves as a crucial source of population data, recognized by the United Nations as the most reliable source of vital statistics (UN Statistics Division; 2001).

Additionally, this initiative led by the Social Statistics Division (SSD) allows us to leverage administrative data to produce official statistics, aligning with NSB’s overarching objective. We anticipate that this report will offer valuable insights into socio-demographic indicators and become more valid, relevant, regular, and accessible over time. Your feedback will be instrumental in enhancing future iterations of the vital statistics report.

(Sonam Tenzin)
Director General
National Statistics Bureau

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The completion of this report represents a collaborative effort between the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and the National Statistics Bureau (NSB), both of which have demonstrated keen interest in its production. We extend our gratitude to the dedicated project team whose collaborative efforts have been instrumental in the success of this endeavor.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to Mr. Thinley Wangchuk (Director) and Mr. Pema Letho (Chief Civil Registration and Census Officer) of the Department of Civil Registration and Census for granting us access to the BCRS

dataset. The report was meticulously prepared by a team of officers led by Tashi Dorjee (Chief Statistical Officer) and Jigme Choden (Statistical Officer) from NSB, along with Karma Drugyel Zangmo (Research Officer) from MoHA. Their dedication and diligence have greatly contributed to the quality of this report.

Furthermore, we extend our gratitude to all officials who worked tirelessly behind the scenes to provide the necessary data, their contributions have been invaluable to the completion of this report.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rates
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
BCRS	Bhutan Civil Registration System
BHU	Basic Health Unit
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CSC	Community Service Centre
CSE	Community Service Executive
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	Dzongkhag/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
NDI	National Digital Identity
PGR	Population Growth Rate
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SoP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRB	Sex Ratio at Birth
SR	Special Residence
TAT	Turn Around Time
TCRCO	Thromde 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, MoHA, 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.¹

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.¹

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).'¹

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.

¹ United Nations (2014). Principles and recommendations for a vital statistics system. Revision 3. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division Statistical Papers, Series M No. 19/Rev.3, New York.

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.² 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.

2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Statistics Bureau is dedicated to enhancing the utilization of administrative data, including Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS), in Bhutan, complementing traditional official statistics obtained from surveys and censuses. In pursuit of this goal, a web-based CRVS system was launched in 2012 to streamline the collection, storage, and utilization of vital statistics data.

This report is founded on data collected in 2022, focusing solely on vital events that occurred and registered within the same year. Comprising six chapters, it provides a comprehensive analysis. The initial chapter offers an introduction and background to the report's scope. The second chapter delves into the Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS), elucidating its structure and functionality. The third chapter presents an in-depth analysis of data quality, registration timeliness, and completeness. Chapters four and five expound upon birth and death statistics, respectively, offering detailed insights. Finally, the sixth chapter presents concise summary tables encapsulating key findings and trends.

Birth Statistics:

In 2022, the comparison between registered births and estimated live births revealed a registration completeness rate of 83.2%. Specifically, 10,157 births were registered, resulting in a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 13.3 per thousand population. Male births outnumbered female births, with 5,144 males and 5,013 females, yielding a sex ratio of 103.

The majority of births in 2022 occurred at health facilities (98.8%), indicating increased access to medical care, while home births accounted for only 1%. Regarding birth weight, the average recorded weight was 3,162 grams, with 7.8% of live births classified as low birthweight.

First-borns comprised the largest proportion of births (37.6%), followed by second-order births (32.8%). The number of births decreases with increasing birth orders. Births beyond the ninth or tenth order are rare. Most births (34.2%) occurred after a gap of 5 to 9 years since the previous birth, followed by those occurring after a gap of 10+ years (17.9%). A small percentage (1.2%) of births happened within less than 12 months of the previous birth.

Death Statistics:

In 2022, vital statistics pertaining to deaths revealed a total of 3,605 recorded deaths, marking an increase compared to the 3,187 deaths in 2021. The calculated Crude Death Rate (CDR) based on observed BCRS data was approximately 5 deaths per 1000 population, indicating a relatively low level of completeness in death registration (70.1%). The CDR saw an increase from 4.2 to 4.7 deaths per thousand population.

Of the total deaths in 2022, mortality statistics indicated a higher number of deaths among males (1,938) compared to females (1,667). When analyzed by age group and sex, the highest proportion of deaths was registered in the age group 75-79, with a completeness rate of 86.4%, while the lowest registration was observed in the age group 0-4 years, with only 12.7% completeness. For age groups younger than 8 years, the death registration completeness was 7.2%, while for those aged 8 years and above, it improved to 67.9%. Overall, death registration was more comprehensive among males than females.

Regarding the site of death occurrence, 50.4% of deaths happened at home, while only 45.5% occurred in the health facilities.



Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

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). The United Nations acknowledges ten primary vital events for registration, yet this report focuses on live births and deaths due to data availability.

Administrative data sources furnish vital statistics, offering a continuous overview of fertility and mortality trends within a nation. These metrics serve as foundational elements for national planning across various sectors. Health planners and policymakers rely on them to monitor progress regarding key health indicators and to assess the efficacy of interventions aimed at enhancing population health and well-being.

Furthermore, birth-related vital statistics aid the education sector in estimating and planning necessary facilities to accommodate the nation's changing child population. They also assist in monitoring school enrollment and completion rates. Similarly, agencies involved in infrastructure planning, including transportation, housing, water, and land resources, rely on accurate population data to plan for current and future demographic trends.

Vital statistics can be sourced from periodic endeavors such as population censuses and household surveys, as well as from administrative sources such as health information and civil registration systems. Administrative sources offer a crucial advantage by providing data continuously. The United Nations particularly emphasizes civil registration as the most dependable source of vital statistics, highlighting its enduring nature, mandatory adherence, universal applicability, and legal backing. Strengthening these data systems is imperative to ensure they operate optimally.

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 MoHA. Since these data have never been used to produce vital statistics the censuses and household surveys conducted by the NSB and MoH were 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, effective monitoring of social and health initiatives by governments, donor agencies, and multilateral organizations becomes challenging. Vital statistics serve as the foundation of a country's health information system. Lacking data on births, deaths, and causes of death impedes progress toward the primary goal of any health system.

Civil registration records stand as the premier source of vital statistics. They consistently generate data nationwide, offering crucial insights for both national and local levels. This information is indispensable for regional planning and the judicious allocation of resources in sectors such as education, health, and social security at appropriate administrative tiers.

Furthermore, vital statistics aid in producing population estimates and projections, leveraging the natural rate of increase gleaned from civil registration records. They are integral to informed decision-making and sustainable development initiatives.

1.4 OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

1.4.1 General Objective

The primary aim of this report is to provide an up-to-date overview of vital event statistics, facilitating informed decision-making.

Additionally, it seeks to identify any existing gaps and monitor progress toward the goals outlined in the CRVS Strategic Action Plan developed in 2021.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

The specific objectives include:

- i. To assess the level of completeness in birth and death registration.
- ii. To gauge the reliability of demographic indicators derived from BCRS data, a comparison will be conducted with indicators obtained from alternative sources.
- 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 2022.

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) highlighted that 52% of the total population were males, with females comprising 48%. This population was projected to reach 763,249 individuals by 2022, reflecting a five-percentage point increase compared to 2017.

The Population Pyramid serves as a vital demographic tool, enabling the analysis of population distribution across various age groups. It unveils shifts in age structures and emerging demographic trends within a country. A narrowing base of the population pyramid indicates declining fertility rates, while mortality levels dictate its height.

Additionally, migration patterns by age and sex influence the pyramid's shape. The diminishing size of younger generations has been observed for approximately 25 years due to decreased fertility rates.

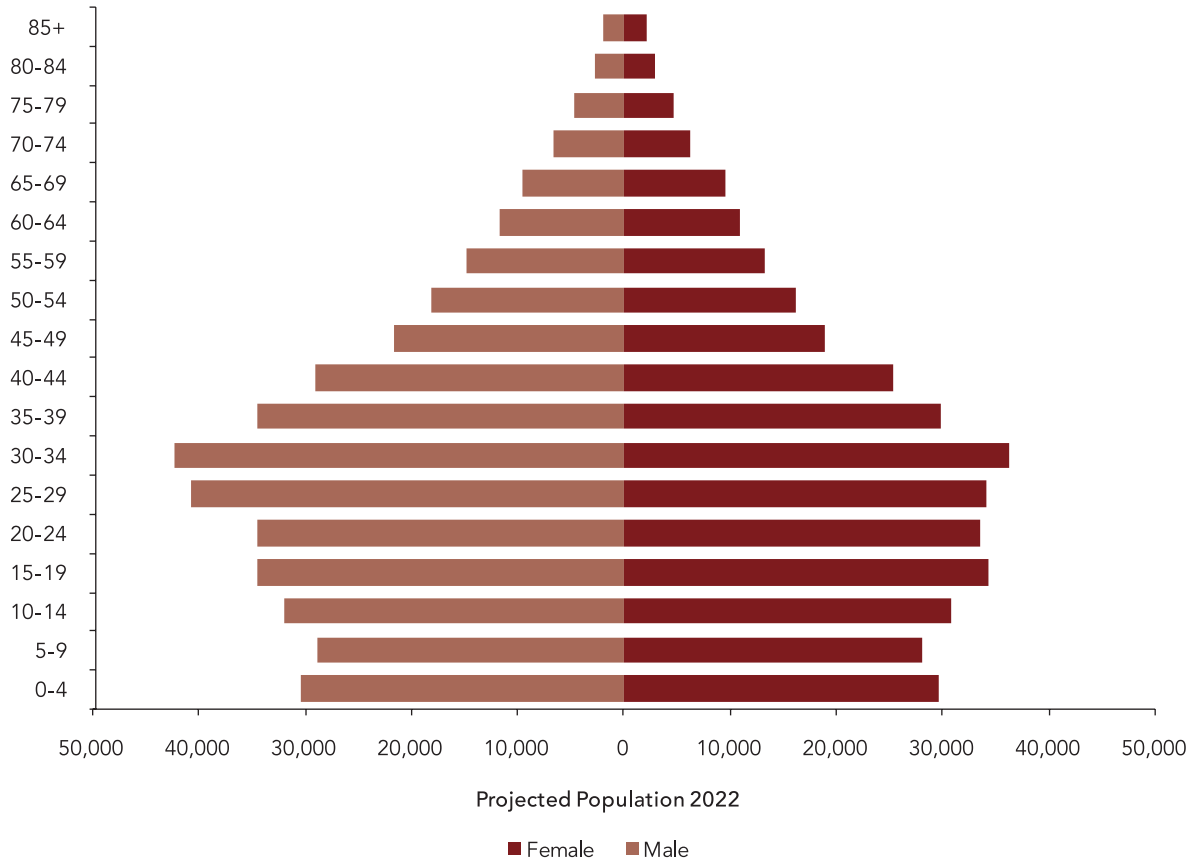


Figure 1.1 Population Pyramid by Age Group and Sex, Bhutan 2022

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 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 MoHA 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, in 2021 to enhance public service delivery, the Department through the

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> <p>1. Registration from current place of residence Documents required: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Duly completed application form: BCRS-BR-01; b. 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; c. Parents’ Court Marriage Certificate; and d. Statement of Guarantor (BCRS-BR-GS-01). <p>2. Registration from permanent address as per civil registration and census record Documents required: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Duly completed application form: BCRS-BR-01; b. 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 c. Parents’ Court Marriage Certificate; OR Statement of Tshogpa.
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> <p>1. Registration from current place of residence Documents required: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Duly completed application form: BCRS-DR-01; b. Original CID/SR card of the deceased; and c. Notification of Death OR Statement of Death (BCRS-DR-SD-01) issued by a guarantor and a witness. <p>2. Registration from permanent address as per civil registration and census record Documents required: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Duly completed application form: BCRS-DR-01; b. Original CID/SR card of the deceased; and c. Notification of Death; OR Statement of Death (BCRS-DR-SD-01) issued by the Tshogpa.

Public Service Delivery revised the registration procedure, enabling individuals to register births and deaths at their current place of residence or their designated permanent address as indicated in the civil registration system. In addition, the government initiated birth and death registration through the Integrated Citizen Services (ICS). The ICS system was developed to reduce administrative burden and enhance service delivery by integrating BCRS with the electronic Patient Information System (ePIS) of the Ministry of Health and the Judiciary System of the Royal Court of Justice. With ICS, individuals have convenience of registering births and deaths using their smartphones or computers, eliminating the need for in-person visits to the registration points.

Currently, DCRC has successfully implemented birth and death registration through ICS in Five *Dzongkhags* - Bumthang, Punakha, Trashigang, Trongsa, and Zhemgang, with plans for a nationwide rollout in the coming months, ensuring seamless transition from the existing manual registration processes to a fully automated registration system.

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

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 lengthier as it involves the need for endorsement 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 children born to Bhutanese and foreign spouses having CMC issued by the Royal Court of Justice

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, these deaths remain

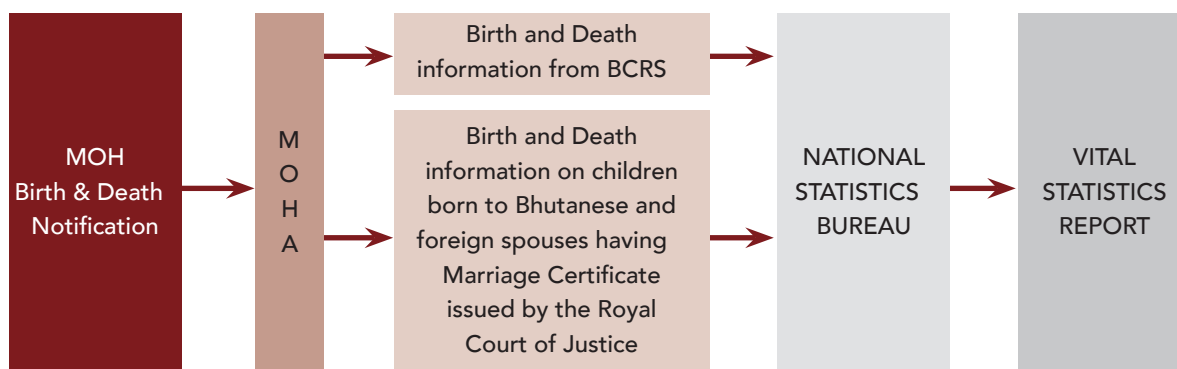


Figure 2.1 Organizational chart presenting information flows for developing VS Report

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 children born to Bhutanese and foreign spouses having CMC issued by the Royal Court of Justice

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 data provider (MoHA) to the data recipient (NSB) and to enable the timely publication of annual vital statistics report, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the MoHA 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) issued by the Royal Court of Justice. 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

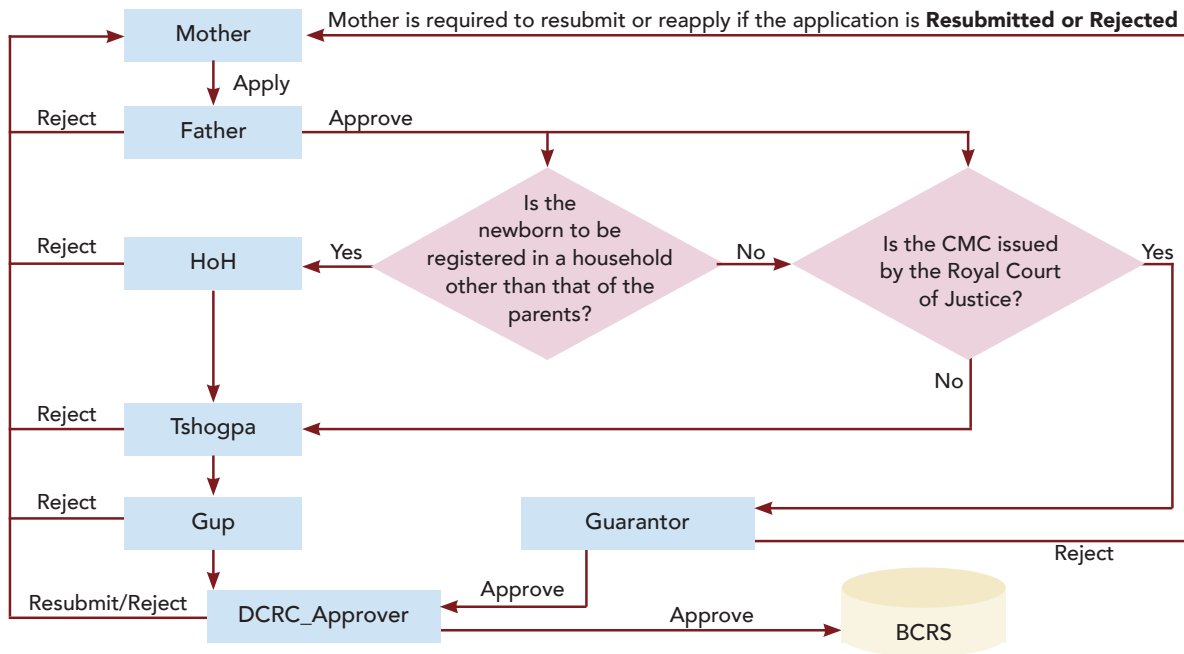


Figure 2.2 Birth Registration through ICS system

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 Birth Registration Process for Citizen through ICS system

The process of registering a birth in the ICS system begins with the mother logging into the National Digital Identity (NDI) app through the Citizen Services Portal. If the parents have CMC issued by the Royal Court of Justice, their information is automatically populated from the Judiciary System. Otherwise, the mother will need to enter the father's CID number to retrieve his details. After filling

in the newborn's information and attaching birth documents, the mother submits the application. An SMS notification is sent to the father, who must then log in via his NDI app on the Citizen Services Portal to approve or reject the application. If the child is to be registered in a household other than that of the parents, the Head of Household (HoH) of the new household receives an SMS notification to verify and either approve or reject the application through the NDI app. For birth registration with parents holding CMC, a Guarantor verifies and confirms the parentage by logging in with the NDI app. In the absence of CMC, the application is forwarded to the respective local government officials (*Tshogpa* and *Gup*) for verification and approval. The final verification is done by the DCRC Approver, who determines whether to approve, resubmit or reject the application based on accuracy and completeness of formality. Any resubmitted or rejected applications are displayed on the mother's dashboard and she

is notified via SMS alerts to take actions, such as reapplying or resubmitting with the required information. Resubmission and rejection of applications occur when there are inaccuracies or incomplete information in the application.

2.3.1.3 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.

2.3.1.4 Death Registration Process for Citizen through ICS

The process of registering a death in the ICS system begins with the Requestor, typically a family member or next of kin to the deceased,

logging into the National Digital Identity (NDI) app through the Citizen Services Portal. After entering the deceased's information and attaching the required death documents, the requestor submits the application. If the death has occurred overseas or outside Health Facility in Bhutan, the application is forwarded to the respective local government officials (*Tshogpa* and *Gup*) for verification and approval upon submission by the requestor.

However, if the death has occurred within a Health Facility in Bhutan, the requestor needs to attach death document issued by the Health Facility. The application is then forwarded to the DCRC Approver for final verification, who determines whether to approve, resubmit or reject the application based on accuracy and completeness of the information. Any resubmitted or rejected applications are displayed on the requestor's dashboard and they are notified via SMS alerts to take actions, such as reapplying or resubmitting with the required information. Resubmission and rejection of applications occur when there are inaccuracies or incomplete information provided.

2.3.1.5 Birth Registration Process for children born to Bhutanese and Foreign spouses having CMC issued by the Royal Court of Justice

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

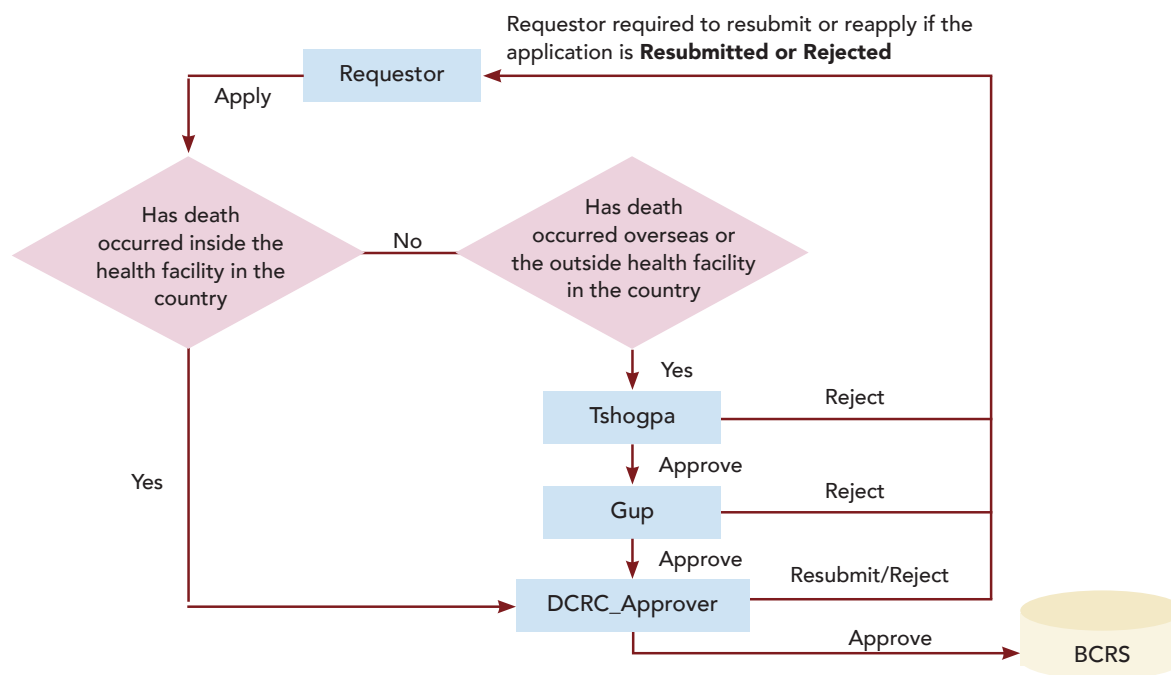


Figure 2.3 Death Registration through ICS system

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.

2.3.1.6 Death Registration process for Children born to Bhutanese and Foreign spouses having CMC issued by the Royal Court of Justice

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.

2.3.1.7 Registration process and information flows

Figure 2.4 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.

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 children born to Bhutanese and foreign spouses having Marriage Certificate issued

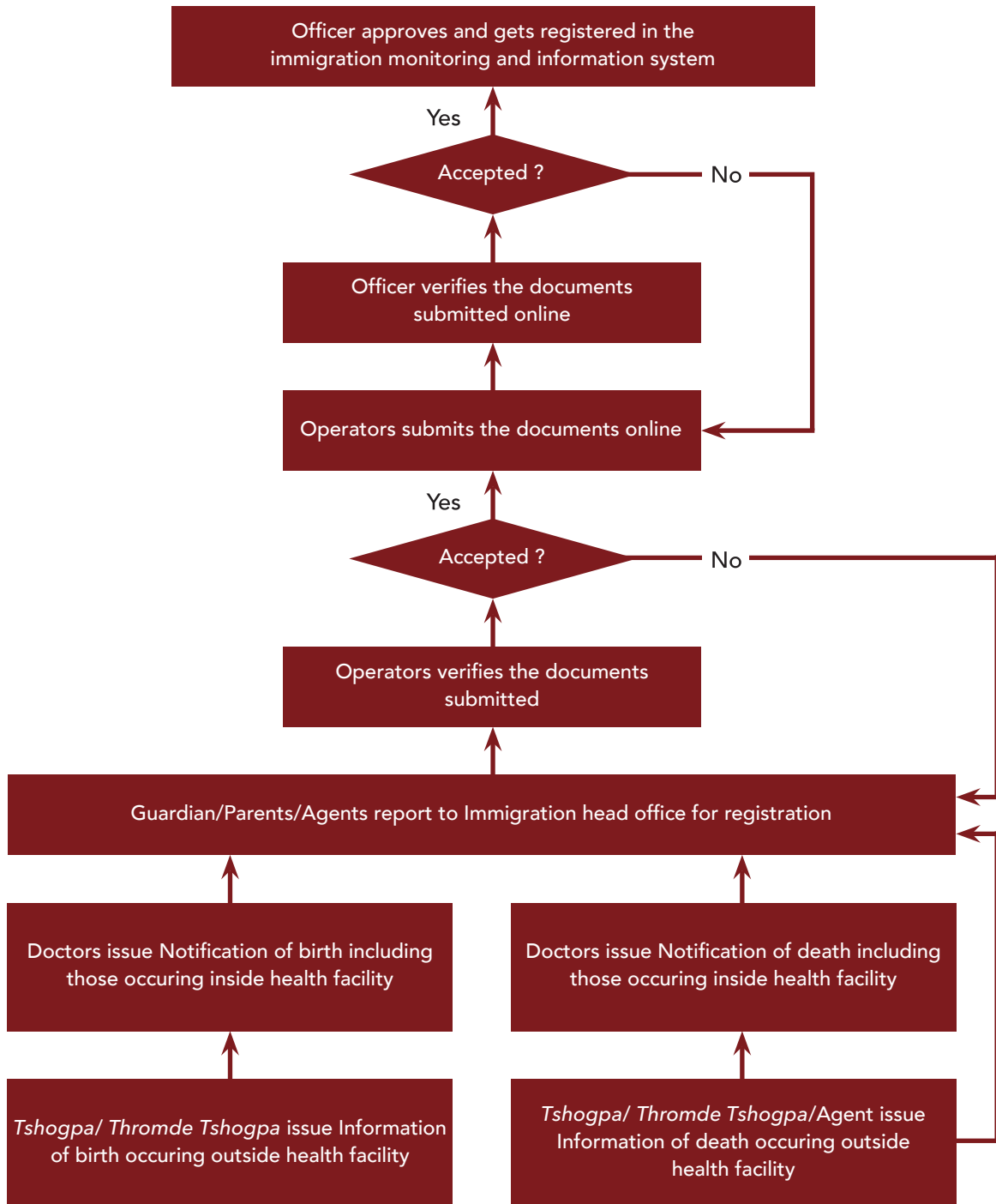


Figure 2.4 Birth and Death Registration for children born to Bhutanese and foreign spouses having Marriage Certificate issued by the Royal Court of Justice

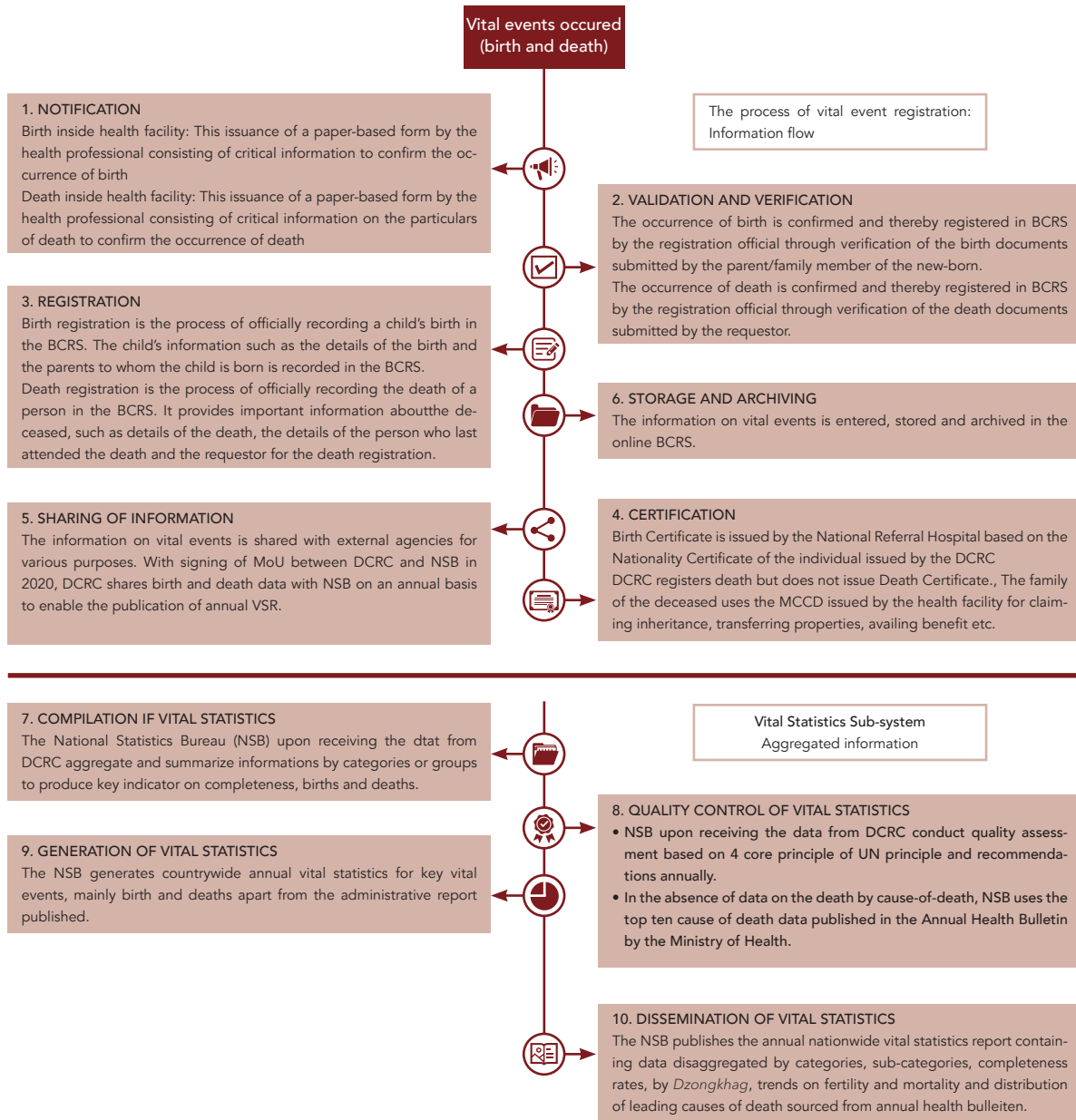


Figure 2.5 Ten CRVS Milestones' framework with a working definition of each milestone

by the Royal Court of Justice). 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 2022, there were a total of 10,157 registered births out of which 446 births do not have complete information for further analysis. This report is therefore, based on only 9,711 registered births. By place of occurrence, 3,914 births occurred in Thimphu, 796 births in Sarpang and 789 in Monggar dzongkhags. Trashigang dzongkhag has the highest number of registered births (1,058) followed by Monggar and Samtse dzongkhags with 860 and 830 live births respectively. While Gasa Dzongkhag has registered the lowest number both in terms of occurrence (7) as well as in registration (38) in 2022.

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.

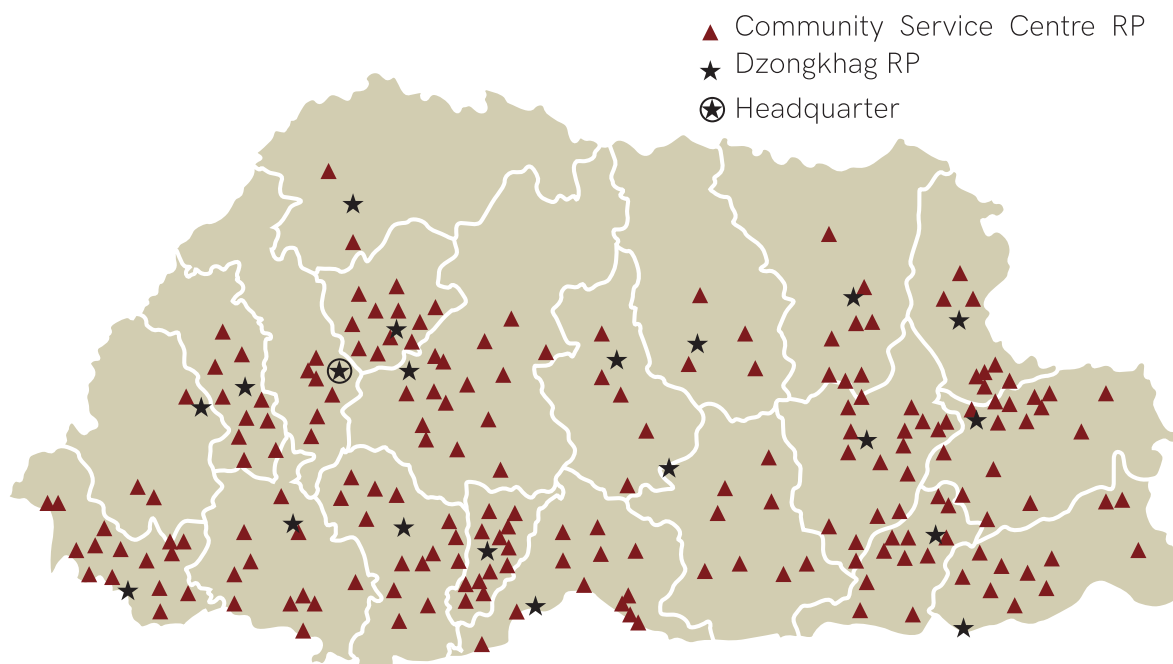


Figure 2.6 Map showing the Registration Points (not geo-coded), Bhutan 2022

Table 2.2 Number of Births by Place of Occurrence and Place of Registration, Bhutan 2022

Place of Occurrence	Place of Registration														Total							
	Bumthang	Chhukha	Dagana	Gasa	Haa	Lhuentse	Monggar	Paro	Pema Gatshel	Punakha	Samdrup Jongkhar	Samtse	Sarpang	Thimphu		Trashigang	Trashi Yangtse	Trongsa	Tsirang	Wangdue Phodrang	Zhemgang	
Bumthang	99	4	3	0	0	1	12	1	7	1	4	4	5	1	22	6	19	5	4	5	203	
Chhukha	4	194	36	0	4	13	28	17	38	5	22	135	25	4	45	13	5	25	6	13	632	
Dagana	1	3	71	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	89
Gasa	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Haa	0	3	4	0	44	1	3	2	2	3	4	9	1	0	4	1	0	1	0	2	4	88
Lhuentse	0	0	0	0	0	49	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	63	
Monggar	2	8	4	1	0	102	426	4	55	2	20	11	4	4	83	40	5	4	5	9	789	
Paro	2	19	14	1	13	4	10	64	4	15	13	18	4	3	23	10	3	13	8	8	249	
Pema Gatshel	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	77	0	8	1	1	0	11	2	0	1	0	4	110	
Punakha	1	2	6	6	4	3	5	3	5	62	7	5	0	1	3	0	2	8	12	4	139	
Samdrup Jongkhar	1	3	5	0	0	2	18	1	35	2	209	8	7	1	31	11	2	2	0	6	344	
Samtse	2	15	18	1	8	6	15	3	16	2	7	337	14	1	16	5	0	9	6	8	489	
Sarpang	11	11	31	0	3	9	27	5	36	7	57	24	340	3	35	13	12	75	11	86	796	
Thimphu	91	255	267	16	88	139	223	337	186	211	197	235	152	295	328	139	125	194	288	148	3,914	
Trashigang	7	10	5	0	1	16	38	2	57	0	28	6	1	0	377	78	3	3	0	3	635	
Trashi Yangtse	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	4	1	0	0	10	82	0	0	0	0	107	
Trongsa	1	2	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	4	0	35	3	0	4	63	
Tsirang	0	1	13	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	5	13	0	3	0	0	99	3	2	144	
Wangdue Phodrang	7	16	41	6	3	16	28	14	11	71	16	13	15	3	32	5	14	29	180	17	537	
Zhemgang	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	3	1	1	70	85	
Outside Bhutan	9	6	4	0	5	14	8	31	4	7	6	12	14	41	25	5	10	10	13	4	228	
Total	239	553	528	38	173	378	860	484	539	391	610	830	601	358	1,058	412	238	485	540	396	9,711	

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 Government Technology (GovTech) Agency.

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 data 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

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, delayed registration is considered to be an event (birth and death) registered after one year from the date of occurrence. As a result of these requirements, the registration trend has been increasing over the years. Of the total (9,711) registered births that occurred in 2022, 9,631 or 99.2% were registered within one year period, while only 0.8% 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 / initiation of application online and not necessarily the end product (the approval of the registration).

Similarly, 98.6% of registered deaths (3,555) that occurred in 2022 were registered within one year period (Figure 3.2). Only 50 (1.4%) deaths registered after one year of occurrence.

The mean number of days taken to register an event (live births) was 158 days in 2022, while it took more than 200 days in 2016. The mean duration taken to register an event has decreased in 2022 by about 25 days compared to 2021 (183 days). In general, the events that have occurred in the past five years took about 175 days (almost 6 months) to register.

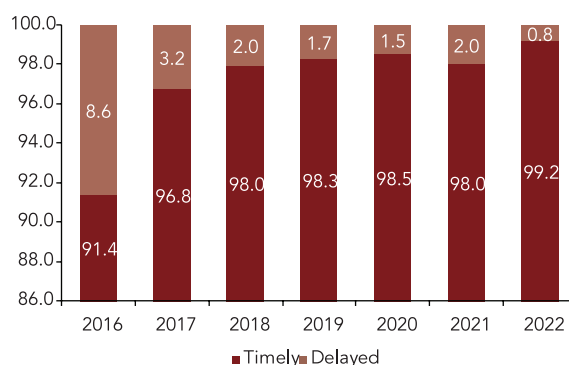


Figure 3.1 Timeliness of Registration of Live Births, [Bhutan, 2016-2022]

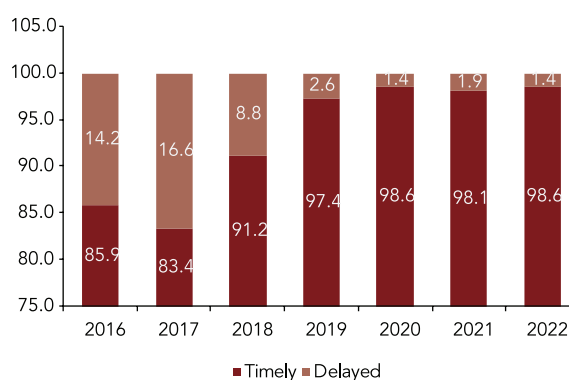


Figure 3.2 Timeliness of Registration of Deaths, [Bhutan, 2016-2022]

Table 3.1 Mean Duration of Registration, [Bhutan 2016-2022]

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
2021	183	49
2022	158	49

For the deaths, the mean number of days taken to register deaths was 49 days in 2022. 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.

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

Table 3.2 Birth and Death Registration Completeness Rates, Bhutan 2022

	Births	Deaths
Registered	10,157	3,605
Estimate *	12,204	5,141
Completeness rate	83.2	70.1

*Source: Population projection

The table 3.2 presents the completeness rate for birth and death registration in Bhutan for the year 2022. Compared to death registration completeness, birth registration is better with 83.2% as against 70.1% for deaths in 2022.

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 2016-2022. Out of the total registered births (9,711), 5,670 were registered in the same year while the remaining were registered in the following years.

Table 3.3 Matrix of the Births by Year of Occurrence and Year of Registration, 2016-2022

	Years	Year of registration									Total
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Not stated	
occurrence (Births)	2016	4,536	4,838	325	15	27	322	26	30	1,338	11,457
	2017	0	5,162	4,615	56	23	326	29	43	987	11,241
	2018	0	0	6,002	4,678	76	223	30	58	337	11,404
	2019	0	0	0	5,463	4,240	182	50	85	255	10,275
	2020	0	0	0	0	4,533	5,551	124	134	280	10,622
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	5,230	5,410	266	160	11,066
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,670	4,466	21	10,157
	Total	4,536	10,000	10,942	10,212	8,899	11,834	5,669	4,251	3,326	69,669

Table 3.4 Matrix of the Births by Year of Occurrence and Year of Registration, 2016-2022

	Year of registration									Total
	Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Occurrence (Deaths)	2016	2,501	663	221	125	31	10	19	17	3,587
	2017	0	2,311	742	249	65	35	36	27	3,465
	2018	0	0	2,509	700	155	25	70	48	3,507
	2019	0	0	0	2,654	566	51	92	65	3,428
	2020	0	0	0	0	2,655	454	75	51	3,235
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	2774	413	55	3,242
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	3201	404	3,605
	Total	2,501	2,974	3,472	3,728	3,472	3,349	3,906	667	24,069

Table 3.5 Birth and Death Registration Completeness over time

Year	Registered Births	Estimated birth	Completeness (%)	Registered deaths	Estimated death	Completeness (%)
2016	10,605	12,359	85.8	3,551	5,185	68.5
2017	10,754	12,342	87.1	3,402	5,178	65.7
2018	11,519	12,390	93.0	3,389	5,095	66.5
2019	10,384	12,407	83.7	3,271	5,105	64.1
2020	10,416	12,331	84.5	3,109	5,115	60.8
2021	10,755	12,306	87.4	3,187	5,127	62.2
2022	10157	12204	83.2	3,605	5,141	70.1

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

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 years 2016-2022. Out of the total registered deaths that occurred in the year 2022 (3,605), a majority (3,201) of them were registered in the same year and only 404 deaths were registered in the following year (2023).

3.3.3 Completeness Rates over Time

The data on number of vital events that occurred has been updated *till 31st December 2023*. 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 (93.0%). 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 2022, there were a total of 10,157 registered births which is a decrease of 5.5 % compared to 10,755 live births in 2021. Since most of the critical information is missing for 446 registered births, only 9,711 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 2022 is 13.3 per thousand population.

There were more males than females. Out of the total live births in 2022, 5,144 were males and 5,013 were females giving a sex ratio of 103. 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 highest number of births occurred in 2018 with 11,368 live births in past seven years.

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 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

Table 4.1 Summary Statistics on Fertility by Year of Occurrence

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Registered live births (number)	10,457	10,612	11,368	10,186	10,240	10,755	10,157
Males	5,400	5,423	5,753	5,191	5,266	5,452	5,144
Females	5,057	5,189	5,615	4,995	4,974	5,303	5,013
Sex ratio at birth	107	105	102	104	106	103	103
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	14.4	14.6	15.5	13.7	13.7	14.2	13.3
Population*	726,596	727,145	734,374	741,672	748,931	756,129	763,249

* National Population Projection Report 2017-2047

Table 4.2 Birth Registration Completeness, Bhutan 2022

Live Births	Registered Number	Expected Number	Registration Completeness
Total	10,157	12,204	83.2
Male	5,144	6,222	82.7
Female	5,013	5,982	83.8

83.2% at the national level with an insignificant difference between males and females (82.7% and 83.8%, 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 2022, the maximum number of births was observed in August (9.8%). The lowest rate was observed in the month of November with 7.3%.

4.3 BIRTHS BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION

Of the total births (9,711) that occurred in 2022, most of them were registered in the months of December (10.7%) followed by March (9.2%). The lowest birth registration was recorded in the months of April and May with 7.3% each.

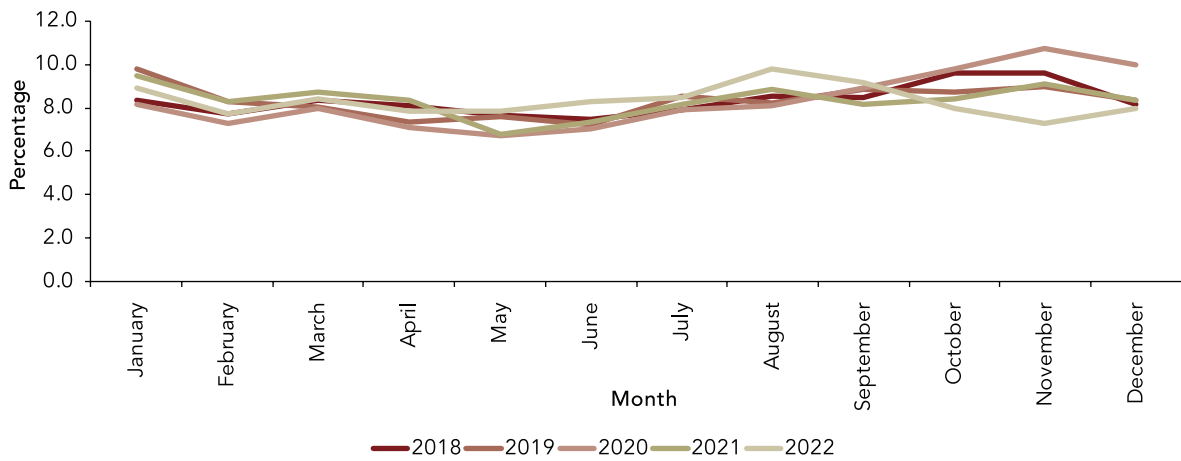


Figure 4.1 Percentage of Births by Month of Occurrence, Bhutan 2018-2022

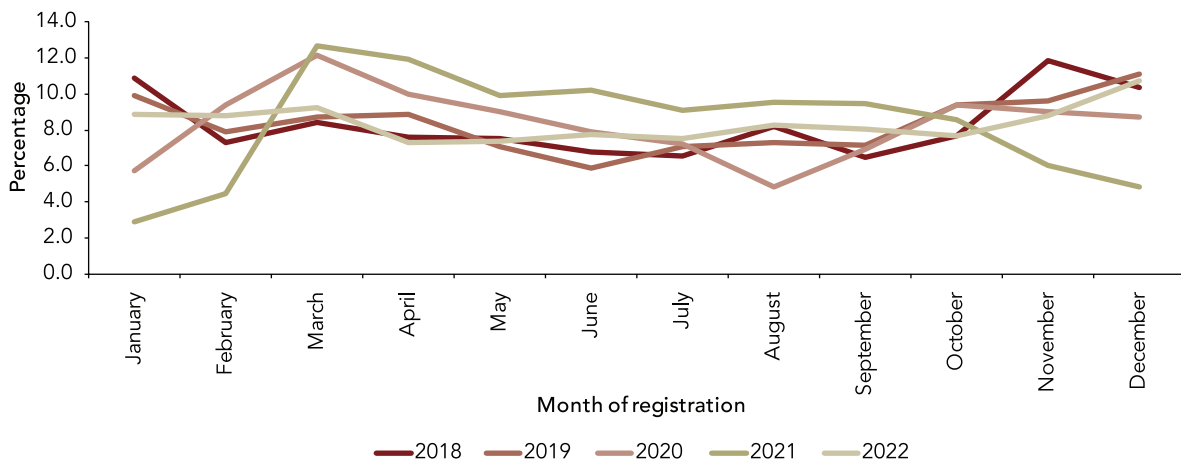


Figure 4.2 Percentage of Births by Month of Registration, Bhutan 2018-2022

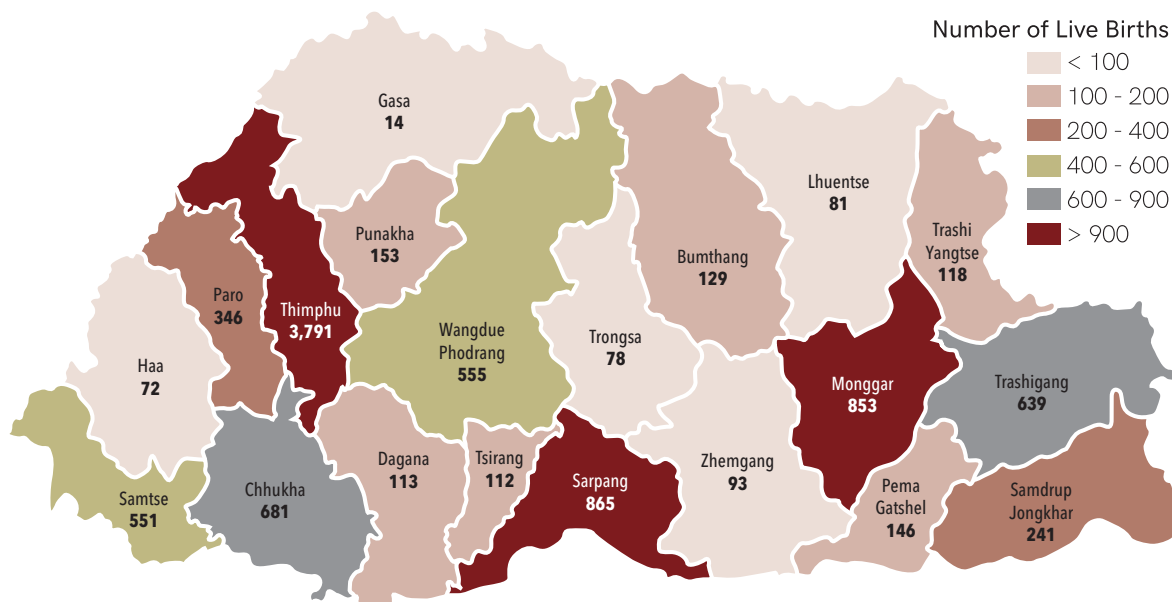


Figure 4.3 Number of Births by Place of Occurrence, Bhutan 2022

4.4 BIRTHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

The figure 4.3 presents the map of the distribution of live births by *dzongkhag* for 2022. It was observed that the two highest births have occurred in the *dzongkhags* where the tertiary hospitals are located: Thimphu (3,914), Sarpang (796) and Monggar (789). On the other hand, the lowest birth has occurred in Gasa with only 7 births in 2022.

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 (23.9%) followed by in Chhukha (8.1%), Samtse (6.5%) Dzongkhags. About 0.4% of mother resides Gasa Dzongkhag and 0.3% lives outside Bhutan. 1.5% of the mother didn’t record their usual place of residence.

Table 4.3 Number of Births by Place of Occurrence and Sex, Bhutan 2022

Place of Occurrence	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Bumthang	98	105	203
Chhukha	312	320	632
Dagana	40	49	89
Gasa	3	4	7
Haa	46	42	88
Lhuentse	32	31	63
Monggar	395	394	789
Paro	131	118	249
Pema Gatshel	56	54	110
Punakha	71	68	139
Samdrup Jongkhar	164	180	344
Samtse	225	264	489
Sarpang	405	391	796
Thimphu	2,013	1,901	3,914
Trashigang	305	330	635
Trashi Yangtse	58	49	107
Trongsa	35	28	63
Tsirang	78	66	144
Wangdue Phodrang	292	245	537
Zhemgang	43	42	85
Outside Bhutan	103	125	228
Bhutan	4,905	4,806	9,711

Table 4.4 Number of Births by Place of Usual Residence of Mother, Bhutan 2022

Place of Usual Residence of Mother	Sex			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	
Bumthang	126	103	229	2.4
Chhukha	406	385	791	8.1
Dagana	156	151	307	3.2
Gasa	19	18	37	0.4
Haa	72	55	127	1.3
Lhuentse	119	106	225	2.3
Monggar	298	315	613	6.3
Paro	297	290	587	6.0
Pema Gatshel	134	144	278	2.9
Punakha	165	170	335	3.4
Samdrup Jongkhar	214	236	450	4.6
Samtse	298	337	635	6.5
Sarpang	269	259	528	5.4
Thimphu	1,173	1,151	2,324	23.9
Trashigang	295	291	586	6.0
Trashi Yangtse	135	119	254	2.6
Trongsa	109	80	189	1.9
Tsirang	127	110	237	2.4
Wangdue Phodrang	286	272	558	5.7
Zhemgang	129	124	253	2.6
Outside Bhutan	7	20	27	0.3
Not Stated	71	70	141	1.5
Bhutan	4,905	4,806	9,711	100.0

4.6 SEX RATIO AT BIRTH

Table 4.5 presents sex ratio at birth by region. In 2022, the sex ratio at birth is 102 males per 100 females. In the central region, the sex ratio at birth is 103 males per 100 females, compared to 104 males per 100 females in western region and 97 males per 100 females in the eastern region. The sex ratio for births taking place outside Bhutan is 82. 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.

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

Table 4.5 Sex Ratio at Birth, Bhutan 2022

Place of Occurrence	Sex			Sex Ratio at Birth
	Male	Female	Total Births	
West	3,093	2,962	6,055	104
Central	699	681	1,380	103
East	1,010	1,038	2,048	97
Outside Bhutan	103	125	228	82
Total	4,905	4,806	9,711	102

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 51.4% of mothers gave birth in the place where they usually reside, while almost 48.6% of mothers travelled to another place for delivery (Figure 4.4).

In 2022, a total of 2,139 mothers gave birth in Thimphu where it was not their usual place of residence. Likewise, Sarpang (407) and Monggar

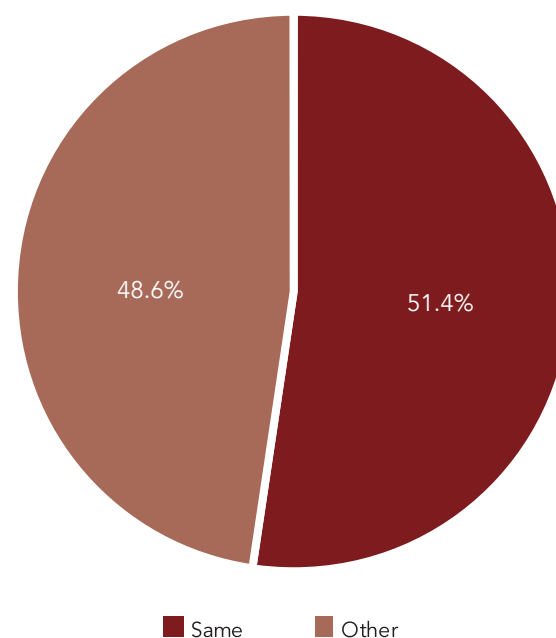


Figure 4.4 Percentage of Births by Place of Occurrence and Place of Usual Residence of Mother, Bhutan 2022

Table 4.6 Number of Births by Age of Mother, Bhutan 2022

Mother's Age	Sex			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	
<=19	71	71	142	1.5
20-24	978	892	1,870	19.3
25-29	1,609	1,563	3,172	32.7
30-34	1,407	1,463	2,870	29.6
35-39	641	631	1,272	13.1
40-44	173	160	333	3.4
45+	26	26	52	0.5
Total	4,905	4,806	9,711	100.0

(352) *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 (215) 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 2022 by age of mother. The highest percentage (32.7%) of births have occurred among the mothers whose age ranges between 25 and 29 years, followed by 29.6% 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 2022 took place at a health facility (98.8%) followed by some births taking place at home (1.1%). Almost negligible births took place at other places, which includes births on the way to health facility and elsewhere

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.

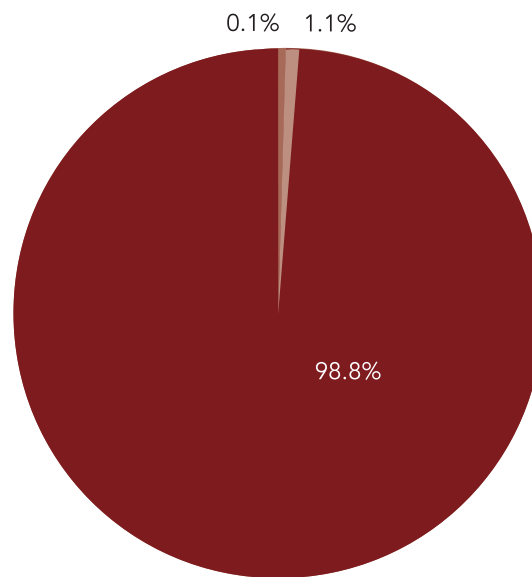


Figure 4.5 Percentage of Births by Site of Occurrence, Bhutan 2022

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines low birthweight as the weight of a newborn lower than 2,500 grams. In 2022, of the total (9,711) births, 91.8% weighed above the low birthweight cut-off recommended by WHO, while about 7.8% of the births fall in the low birthweight category (Figure 4.6). 0.4% of the total registered births didn't record birth weight.

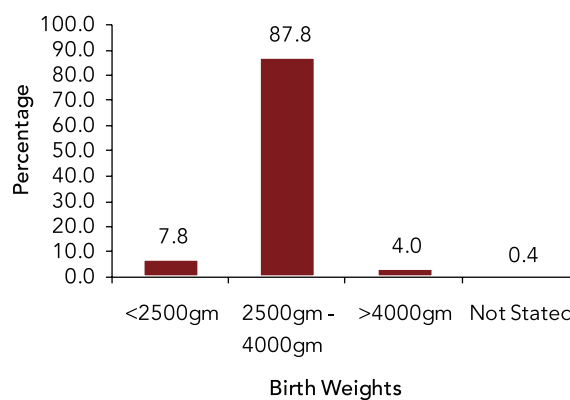


Figure 4.6 Percentage Distribution of Births by Birth Weight, Bhutan 2022

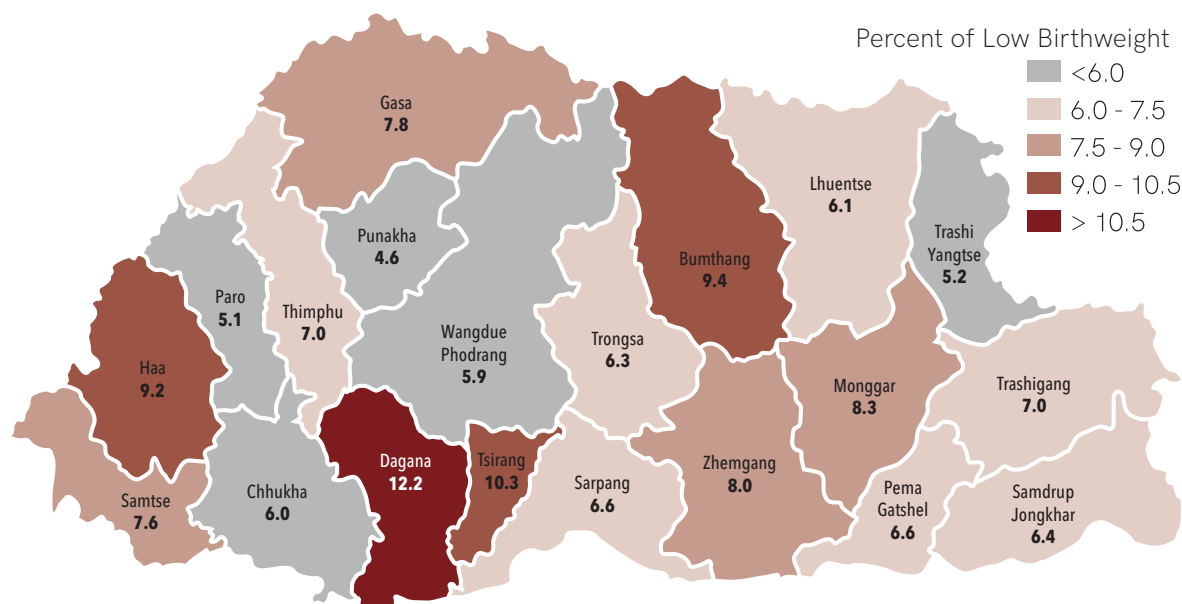


Figure 4.7 Percentage of Low Birthweight and Place of Usual Residence of Mother, Bhutan 2022

Table 4.7 Percentage of Births by Site of Occurrence and Birth Weight, Bhutan 2022

Site of Occurrence	<2500gm		2500gm-4000gm		>4000gm		Not Stated		Total	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Health Facility	742	7.7	8,436	87.9	390	4.1	30	0.3	9,598	100.0
Home	14	13.3	86	81.9	2	1.9	3	2.9	105	100.0
Others	1	12.5	6	75.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	8	100.0
Total	757	7.8	8,528	87.8	392	4.0	34	0.4	9,711	100.0

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 Gasa (21.6%) followed by Monggar (10.7%) and Sarpang (9.8%) Dzongkhags. On the contrary, mothers residing in Tsirang (5.1%) Dzongkhag had the lowest percentage of low birth weight births in 2022. There is no low birth weight for child born outside Bhutan.

4.10.2 Birth Weight by Site of Occurrence

In 2022, most of the birth have occurred at a health facility (98.8%) while about 1.08 % of the

births have occurred at home. About 13.3% of births occurring at home are low birth weight while about 7.7% (742) of birth occurring in the health facility are low birth weight.

4.10.3 Birth Weight by Age of Mother

Most (81.4%) of the mothers are between ages 20 and 34. Table 4.8 presents the age of the mother and the birth weights. Around 15.4% of the births in the 45+ years of age of mother are low birthweight as compared to about 7.1% of births for mothers in the age group 30-34 years. Similarly, the births to mothers below 19 years of age also had a high percent (14.8%) of low weight births.

Table 4.8 Birth Weight by Age of Mother, Bhutan 2022

Mother's Age Group	<2500gm		2500gm-4000gm		>4000gm		Not Stated		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<=19	21	14.8	120	84.5	1	0.7	0	0.0	142	100.0
20-24	169	9.0	1,645	88.0	51	2.7	5	0.3	1,870	100.0
25-29	227	7.2	2,814	88.7	119	3.8	12	0.4	3,172	100.0
30-34	205	7.1	2,517	87.7	138	4.8	10	0.3	2,870	100.0
35-39	95	7.5	1,104	86.8	66	5.2	7	0.6	1,272	100.0
40-44	32	9.6	285	85.6	16	4.8	0	0.0	333	100.0
45+	8	15.4	43	82.7	1	1.9	0	0.0	52	100.0
Total	757	7.8	8,528	87.8	392	4.0	34	0.4	9,711	100.0

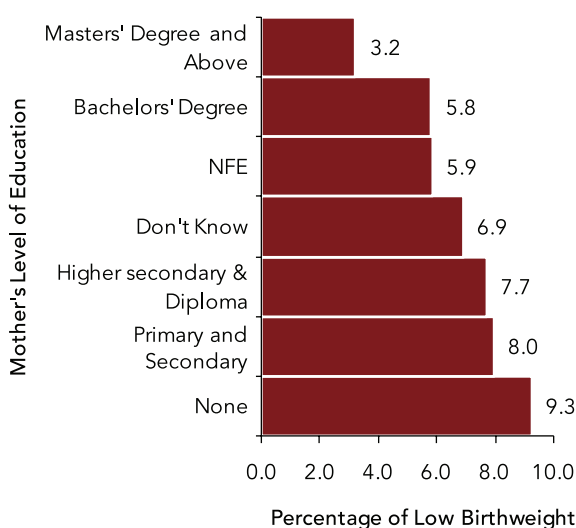


Figure 4.8 Percentage of Low Birthweight by Mother's Level of Education, Bhutan 2022

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. Of the 2,105 births, a total of 195 child were born with low birth weights to mothers who have no education which accounts for about 9.3% of

Table 4.9 Birth Type by Mother's Age, Bhutan 2022

Mother's Age	Single	Twin	Total
<=19	142	0	142
20-24	1,854	18	1,870
25-29	3,108	64	3,172
30-34	2,840	30	2,870
35-39	1,252	18	1,272
40-44	331	2	333
45+	50	2	52
Total	9,577	134	9,711

the mothers in that education category.

4.11 BIRTHS BY TYPE OF BIRTH

Of the total of 9,711 births in 2022, 9,577 birth were single births, while 134 are twin births. Most of the twin births were to the mothers of age 20-39 years.

About 61.2% of twin births were with low birthweight, while only about 7.0% of the single births fall under the low-birthweight category. (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10 Percentage of Births by Birth Type and Birth Weight, Bhutan 2022

Birth Type	<2500 gm		2500-4000 gm		>4000 gm		Not Stated		Total	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Single	675	7.0	8,482	88.6	392	4.1	28	0.3	9,577	100.0
Twin	82	61.2	46	34.3	0	0.0	6	4.5	134	100.0
Total	757	7.8	8,528	87.8	392	4.0	34	0.4	9,711	100.0

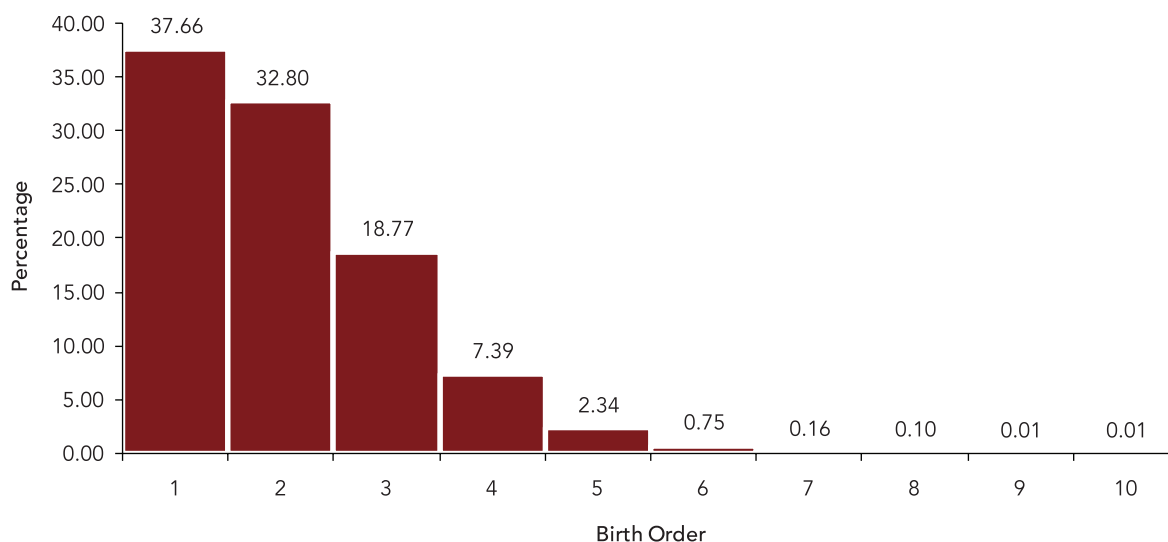


Figure 4.9 Percentage of Births by Birth Order, Bhutan 2022

4.12 BIRTHS BY BIRTH ORDER

About 38% of the births in 2022 were of first (child) order birth followed by 32.8% second order birth. With the increasing birth order, the number of births reduces. There were 1 birth with birth order 9 and 10 in 2022.

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 2022, out of the total 9,711 live births 3,657 births are of the first order. The birth interval of the rest of the 6,054 births are presented in table 4.11.

A little more than a third (34.2%) of the births occurred between 5 to 9 years after the previous birth, followed by after 10 years (17.9%) of the previous birth. There were only few births that have occurred within 12 months (1.2%) of the previous birth.

Table 4.11 Interval between Last Birth and Previous Live Birth, Bhutan 2022

Birth Interval	Numbers	Percent
Less than 12 months	71	1.2
12-17 months	109	1.8
18-23 months	275	4.5
24-29 months	334	5.5
30-35 months	379	6.3
3 years	862	14.2
4 years	865	14.3
5-9 years	2,073	34.2
>10 years	1,086	17.9
Total	6054	100.0

A high proportion (48.8%) 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 15-49 years from the population estimates of

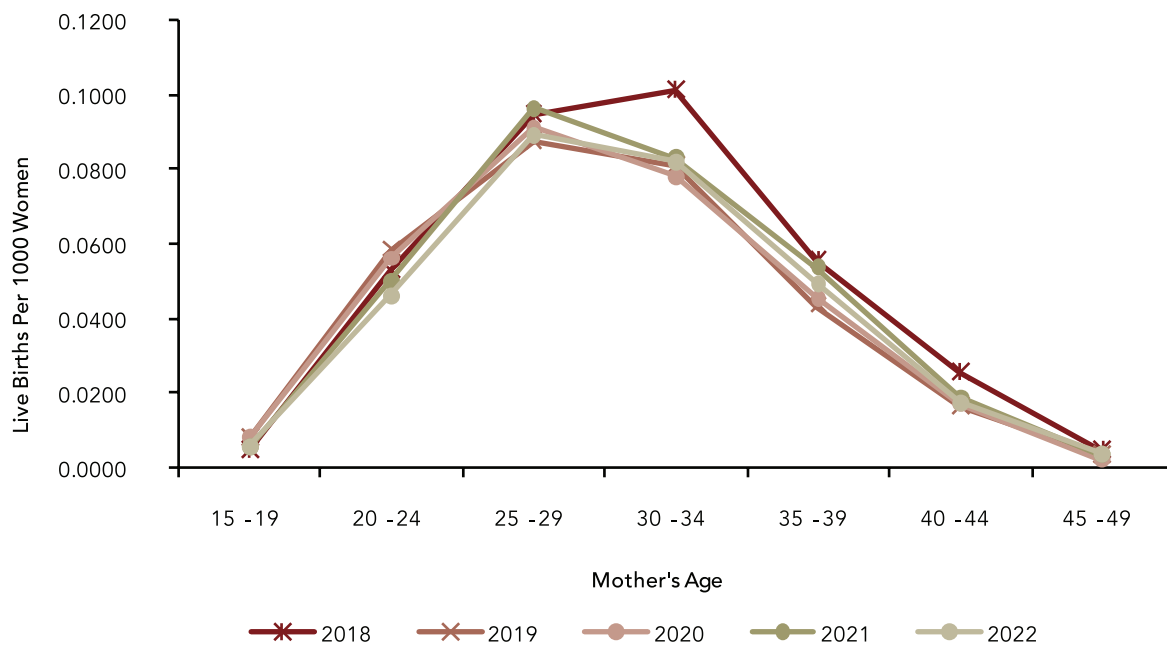


Figure 4.10 Age Specific Fertility Rates, Bhutan 2018-2022

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 2018-2022. 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 2022 was 3,605, which is an increase of 13.1% as compared to 3,187 in 2021. There were more deaths among males than females. Out of the total deaths, 1,938 were males and 1,667 were females. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) has increased from 4.2 in 2021 to 4.7 in 2022 per 1,000 population. The calculated CDR using the observed data from CRVS was about 5 deaths per 1000 population in 2022.

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 number of deaths from the 2017 PHCB (denominator). As shown in table 5.2, death registration completeness rate was found to be 70.1% at the national level. The completeness rate for male (68.2%) is lesser than their counterpart (72.5%).

Table 5.1 Summary Statistics on Mortality by Year of Occurrence

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Registered deaths (number)	3,541	3,367	3,364	3,220	3,109	3,187	3,605
Males	1,953	1,836	1,833	1,770	1,729	1,747	1,938
Females	1,588	1,531	1,531	1,450	1,380	1,440	1,667
Population*	726,596	727,145	734,374	741,672	748,931	756,129	763,249
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.7

* Population projection Report 2017-2047

Table 5.2 Death Registration Completeness, Bhutan 2022

Deaths	Registered Number	Expected Number	Registration Completeness
Total	3,605	5,141	70.1
Males	1,938	2842	68.2
Females	1,667	2299	72.5

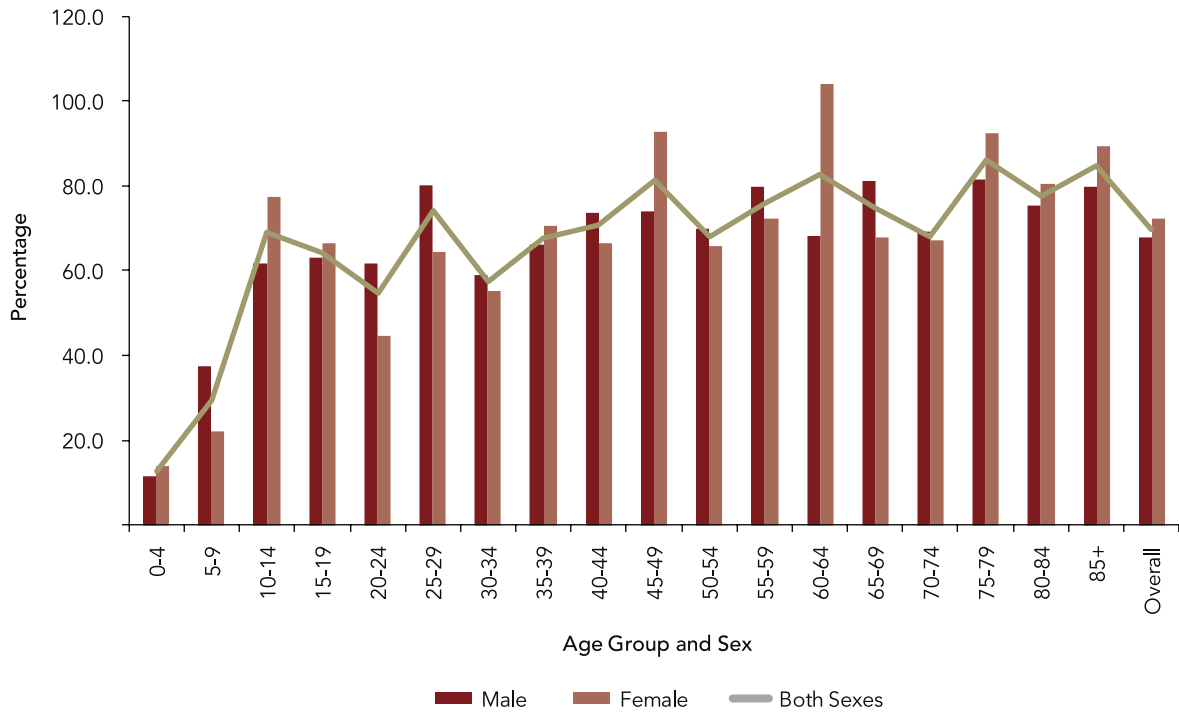


Figure 5.1 Death Registration Completeness by Age Group and Sex, Bhutan 2022

By age group and sex, the highest proportion of death is registered in the age group 75-79 with a completeness rate of 86.4%, and the lowest registration is observed in age group 0-4 with 12.7%. The death registration completeness for age group less than 8 years is 7.2% and registration completeness is better for person aged 8 years and above with 67.9%. Overall, the death registration is better among females than males (Figure 5.1).

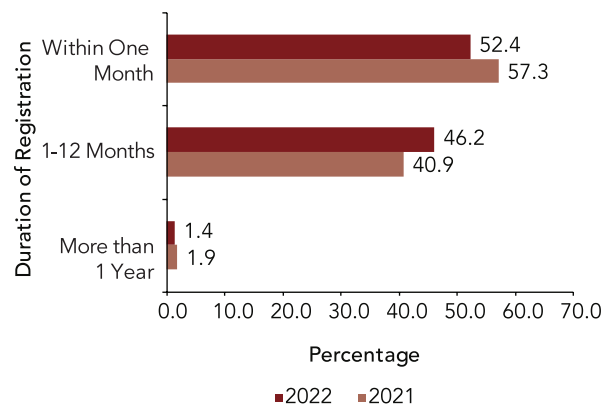


Figure 5.2 Duration of Registration between Date of Occurrence and Date of Registration, Bhutan 2021-2022

the occurrence of the event. However, there are also deaths that are registered even after one year of the occurrence of the event with 1.4% in 2022.

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 month after

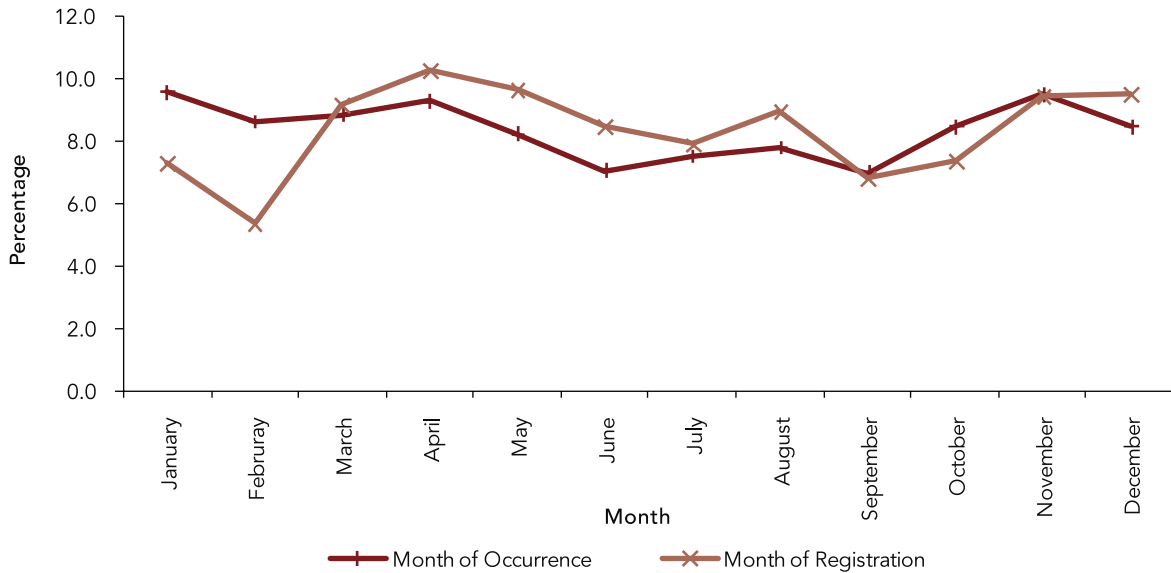


Figure 5.3 Percentage of Deaths by Month of Occurrence and Month of Registration, Bhutan 2022

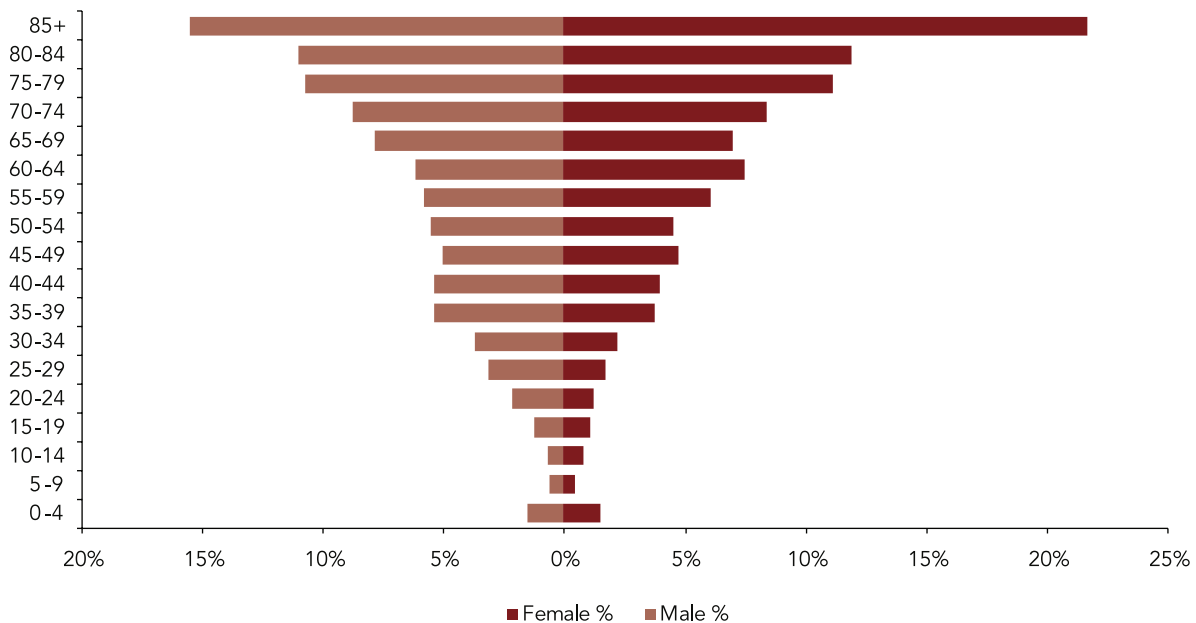


Figure 5.4 Registered Deaths by Age Group and Sex, Bhutan 2022

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 2022. Over time, there have been fluctuations

in the number of deaths registered, with a peak observed during April followed by a drop in May. From there, the numbers steadily decreased until July before rising again in August. The numbers decreased until October, after which they began to rise again in November. For the

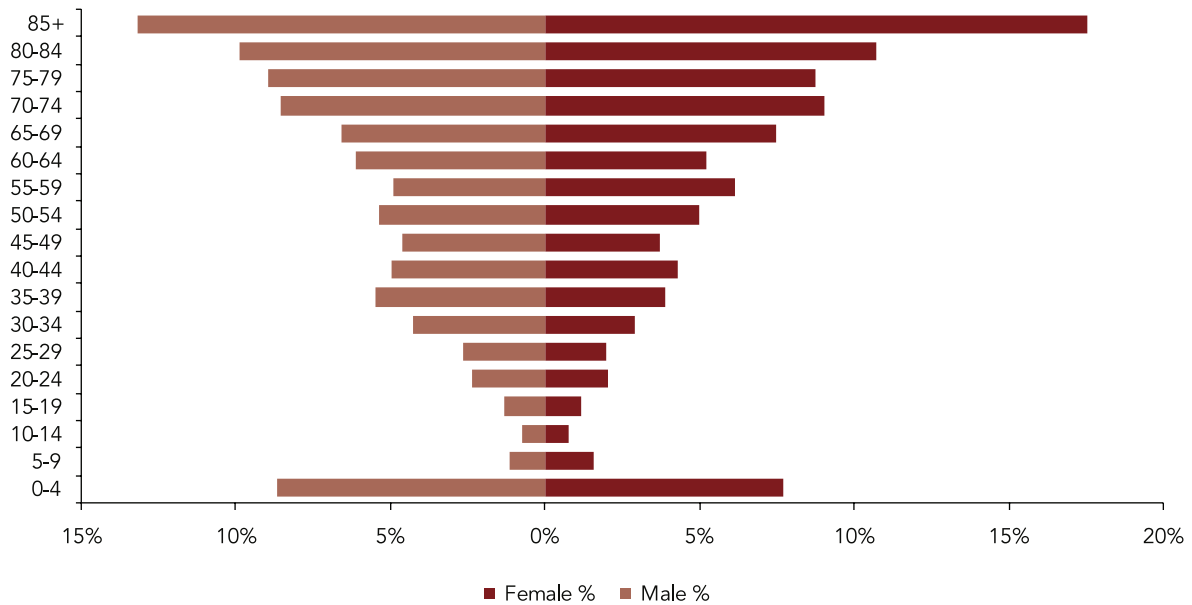


Figure 5.5 Estimated Deaths by Age Group and Sex, Bhutan 2022

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 lowest rate of death registration in the month of

March maybe due to the lockdown imposed all around the country due to COVID-19.

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 2022. Of the registered deaths that occurred in 2022, 1,938 were males and 1,667 females.

In most of the age groups the proportion of deaths is higher for males than females. The death registered for the age group less than 8 years is very low in comparison (figure 5.5).

5.5 DEATHS BY SITE OF OCCURENCE

Figure 5.6 presents the percentage of deaths by site of occurrence for the year 2022. It indicates that more deaths occurred at home (50.4%) than in the hospitals (45.5%), while about 4.1% of the deaths occurred elsewhere (on the way to hospital, unknown places, etc).

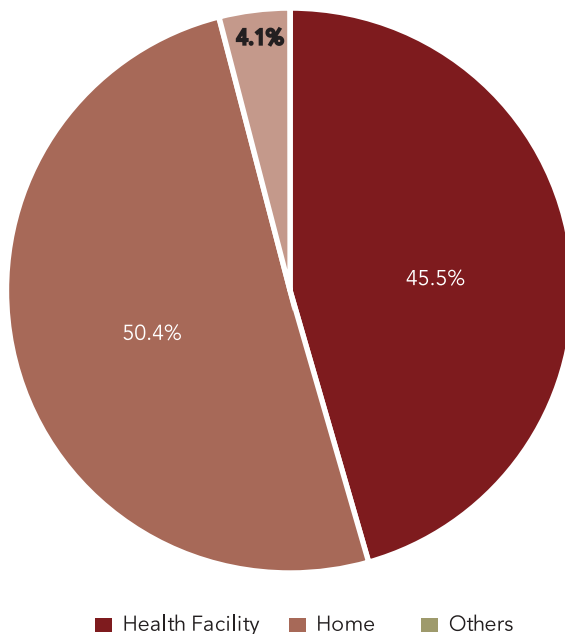


Figure 5.6 Percentage of Deaths by Site of Occurrence, Bhutan 2022

5.6 DEATHS BY SITE OF OCCURRENCE AND PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

The majority of deaths in 2022, totalling 50.4%, occurred at home. Across most *Dzongkhags*, a higher proportion of deaths were reported to have occurred at home. However, in Thimphu (83.3%), and among deaths occurring outside of Bhutan (77.2%), the majority occurred at health facilities (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 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 2022. 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.

Table 5.3 Percentage of Deaths by Place of Occurrence and Site of Occurrence, Bhutan 2022

Place of Occurrence	Site of Occurrence			Total
	Health Facility	Home	Other	
Bumthang	26.9	69.2	3.8	100.0
Chhukha	40.4	51.1	8.4	100.0
Dagana	32.0	61.5	6.6	100.0
Gasa	5.6	83.3	11.1	100.0
Haa	29.6	68.5	1.9	100.0
Lhuentse	15.7	74.3	10.0	100.0
Monggar	53.3	43.7	3.1	100.0
Paro	39.3	58.3	2.5	100.0
Pema Gatshel	17.2	77.2	5.5	100.0
Punakha	37.5	58.3	4.2	100.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	40.2	58.1	1.7	100.0
Samtse	25.6	68.8	5.6	100.0
Sarpang	47.4	49.1	3.4	100.0
Thimphu	83.3	16.2	0.5	100.0
Trashigang	38.3	57.6	4.1	100.0
Trashi Yangtse	17.0	78.7	4.3	100.0
Trongsa	21.7	68.1	10.1	100.0
Tsirang	33.7	57.4	8.9	100.0
Wangdue Phodrang	31.0	66.3	2.7	100.0
Zhemgang	23.0	72.6	4.4	100.0
Outside Bhutan	77.2	5.3	17.5	100.0
Not Stated	47.6	42.9	9.5	100.0
Bhutan	45.5	50.4	4.0	100.0

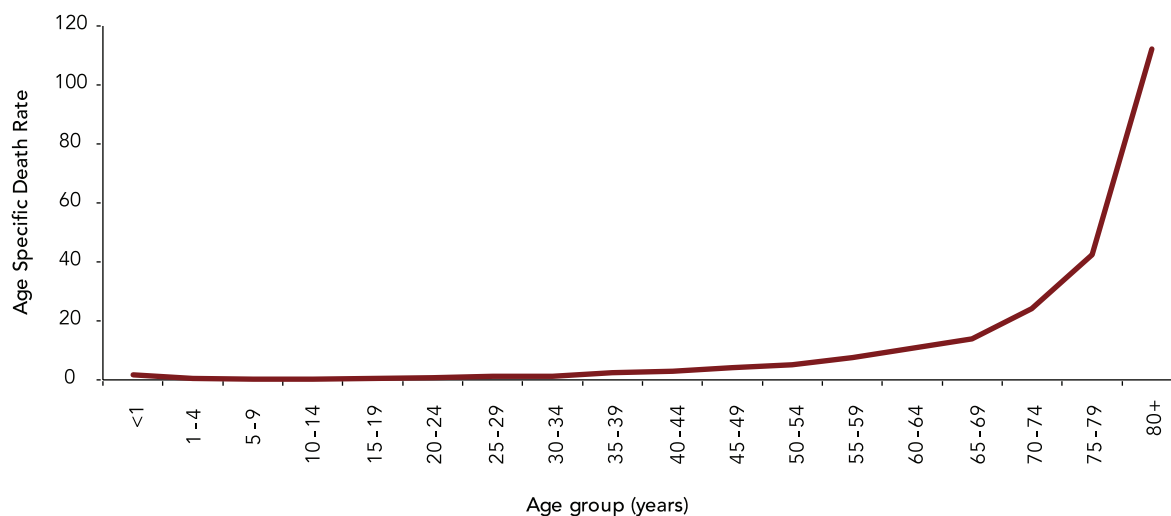


Figure 5.7 Age Specific Death Rates, Bhutan 2022

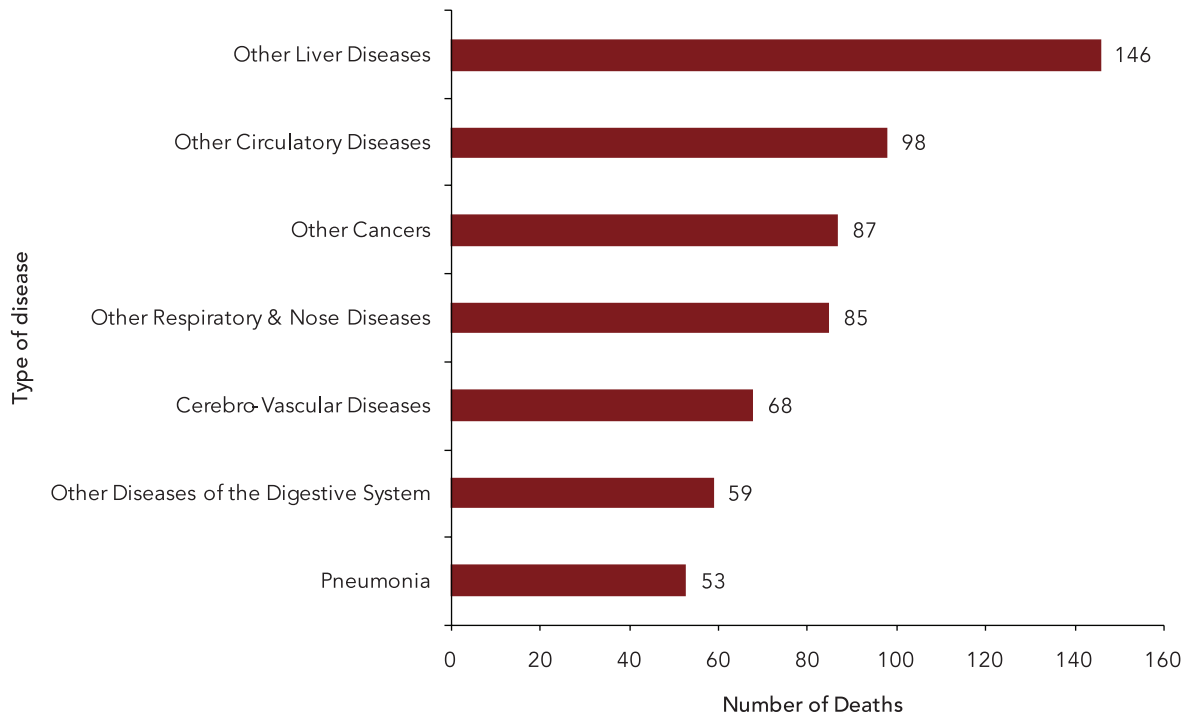


Figure 5.8 Top Causes of Death as Reported by the Health Facilities, Bhutan 2022

Source: Annual Health Bulletin, 2023

5.8 TOP TEN CAUSES OF DEATH

According to Annual Health Bulletin 2023 (AHB), other Liver Diseases (146) is the leading cause of death in 2022 followed by other circulatory diseases (98), other cancer (87), and respiratory & nose diseases (68). The data was collected from health facilities in the country.

The data suggests that liver disease is the most significant contributor to mortality in 2022. It is important for health authorities to prioritize measures that reduce alcohol-related mortality.

Chapter 6

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 6.1 presents the number of vital events by place of occurrence for the year 2022. In 2022, more births have occurred in *dzongkhags* Thimphu (3,914), Sarpang (796) and Monggar (789). In terms of death by place of occurrence, Thimphu (766) still recorded the highest number followed by Trashigang (295) and Samtse (285) dzongkhags. More infant deaths were observed in Thimphu and Monggar.

6.1 VITAL EVENTS

Table 6.2 shows the CBR, CDR and population growth rates for years 2016-2022. 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 showed an increase from 2016 to 2018, followed by a stable trend in 2019 and 2020, then increase in 2021 and decrease in 2022.

The estimated population growth rate for the year 2022 is 0.86 which is a decrease 8.5% from 2021.

Table 6.1 Number of Vital Events, Bhutan 2022

Place of Occurrence	2022		
	Live Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths
Bumthang	203	78	0
Chhukha	632	178	1
Dagana	89	122	0
Gasa	7	18	1
Haa	88	54	1
Lhuentse	63	70	0
Monggar	789	261	4
Paro	249	163	2
Pema Gatshel	110	145	2
Punakha	139	120	0
Samdrup Jongkhar	344	179	2
Samtse	489	285	0
Sarpang	796	232	2
Thimphu	3,914	766	4
Trashigang	635	295	0
Trashi Yangtse	107	94	0
Trongsa	63	69	0
Tsirang	144	101	0
Wangdue Phodrang	537	184	1
Zhemgang	85	113	1
Outside Bhutan	228	57	1
Not Stated	0	21	0
Bhutan	9,711	3,605	22

Table 6.2 Vital Rates, Bhutan 2016-2022

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
2021	13.6	4.2	756,129	0.94
2022	13.3	4.7	763,249	0.86

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 2016-2022 usually resides in Thimphu followed by Chhukha, Samtse and Trashigang Dzongkhag. A little less than 1.0% resides in Gasa Dzongkhag.

Table 6.3 Number of Births by Place of Usual Residence of Mother, Bhutan 2016-2022

Place of Usual Residence of Mother	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Bumthang	264	244	258	235	235	245	229	1,710
Chhukha	731	735	816	727	782	885	791	5,467
Dagana	351	342	361	350	337	348	307	2,396
Gasa	61	47	51	62	51	53	37	362
Haa	147	172	153	133	142	153	127	1,027
Lhuentse	234	254	292	238	229	199	225	1,671
Monggar	635	574	695	623	580	576	613	4,296
Paro	526	508	558	522	590	604	587	3,895
Pema Gatshel	275	295	362	304	273	321	278	2,108
Punakha	332	366	342	315	351	363	335	2,404
Samdrup Jongkhar	478	467	504	503	481	505	450	3,388
Samtse	699	710	696	632	659	723	635	4,754
Sarpang	485	477	522	472	482	554	528	3,520
Thimphu	1,833	1,823	2,182	1,909	2,111	2,475	2,324	14,657
Trashigang	660	632	703	668	657	605	586	4,511
Trashi Yangtse	238	296	322	257	289	255	254	1,911
Trongsa	248	246	276	228	237	261	189	1,685
Tsirang	274	258	236	242	273	276	237	1,796
Wangdue Phodrang	568	576	602	528	524	585	558	3,941
Zhemgang	258	273	313	265	301	225	253	1,888
Not Stated	421	546	467	454	185	37	168	2,278
Bhutan	9,718	9,841	10,711	9,667	9,769	10,248	9,711	69,665

ANNEXURE I: LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

Table B1 Births by Month of Occurrence and Month of Registration, Bhutan 2022

Month of Occurrence	Month of Registration												Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
January	30	14	87	93	112	139	108	99	63	42	49	34	870
February	30	29	52	78	93	100	85	88	61	49	43	43	751
March	41	34	39	48	93	109	102	92	99	51	50	62	820
April	32	29	28	18	56	84	104	98	92	80	65	79	765
May	44	34	33	26	22	55	78	112	108	87	86	81	766
June	79	58	41	30	23	28	45	82	113	109	95	106	809
July	85	69	55	38	30	25	29	57	97	106	116	119	826
August	111	132	110	50	32	21	20	33	54	90	134	167	954
September	129	125	103	69	38	29	26	27	27	59	106	152	890
October	109	111	115	73	56	42	29	27	16	28	60	111	777
November	100	120	107	76	58	50	36	37	19	21	22	62	708
December	65	99	126	107	100	67	64	45	29	23	27	23	775
Total	855	854	896	706	713	749	726	797	778	745	853	1,039	9,711

Table B2 Births by Place of Occurrence and Place of Usual Residence of Mother, Bhutan 2022

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	127	5	3	0	1	1	9	0	1	1	4	3	5	10	5	1	17	0	4	3	0	3	203
Chhukha	1	334	24	0	3	2	8	12	9	5	8	98	15	52	15	3	7	6	5	6	8	11	632
Dagana	2	5	61	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	89
Gasa	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Haa	0	4	1	0	56	0	2	0	1	2	1	7	1	10	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	88
Lhuentse	1	0	0	0	0	53	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	63
Monggar	5	11	2	0	0	93	437	11	39	1	18	4	3	56	54	27	3	3	12	6	0	4	789
Paro	2	15	9	2	3	2	5	121	1	10	6	8	2	24	10	2	4	5	7	5	0	6	249
Pema Gatsel	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	79	0	5	2	1	3	6	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	110
Punakha	2	4	0	4	2	1	4	1	2	83	2	1	1	12	2	0	1	3	14	0	0	0	139
Samdrup Jongkhar	2	7	3	0	0	1	5	1	23	2	232	4	3	28	12	3	4	2	2	2	3	7	344
Samtse	0	36	6	0	2	2	4	10	5	1	8	348	7	38	5	1	0	2	3	4	0	7	489
Sarpang	10	32	20	0	2	1	7	14	19	9	41	20	389	66	9	9	7	49	12	66	0	14	796
Thimphu	59	297	136	18	53	42	73	376	49	122	78	124	64	1,775	94	44	76	64	227	76	5	62	3914
Trashigang	5	8	1	0	0	16	44	6	43	4	26	4	2	36	351	73	2	4	3	2	0	5	635
Trashigang Yangtse	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	4	5	83	0	0	2	0	0	2	107
Trongsa	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	4	0	0	46	0	0	1	0	1	63
Tsirang	2	4	18	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	14	12	2	0	1	74	4	2	1	1	144
Wangdue Phodrang	7	12	19	4	1	3	5	12	5	84	9	4	8	46	7	2	14	22	256	7	0	10	537
Zhemgang	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	6	1	0	1	0	0	67	0	1	85
Outside Bhutan	3	12	0	1	4	2	0	18	0	5	3	3	9	132	8	5	2	1	1	1	13	5	228
Bhutan	229	791	307	37	127	225	613	587	278	335	450	635	528	2,324	586	254	189	237	558	253	27	141	9711

Table B3 Births by Place of Usual Residence, Age and Mothers Level of Education, Bhutan 2022

Place of Usual Residence and Age of Mother	Mother's Level of Education									Total
	None	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Bachelors' Degree	Masters' Degree and Above	NFE	Others	Don't Know	
Age Group										
<19	17	25	61	39	0	0	0	0	0	142
20-24	140	206	582	813	27	0	10	8	84	1,870
25-29	422	251	554	1142	403	6	48	12	334	3,172
30-34	724	269	341	799	487	32	84	22	112	2,870
35-39	550	88	99	295	121	20	54	12	33	1,272
40-44	208	33	23	46	8	3	8	3	1	333
45+	44	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	52
Total	2,105	875	1,661	3,134	1046	62	205	58	565	9,711
Place of Occurrence										
Bumthang	40	52	21	91	14	1	5	2	3	229
Chhukha	179	64	165	222	86	2	11	1	61	791
Dagana	79	24	97	66	16	1	2	2	20	307
Gasa	12	6	4	8	4	0	2	0	1	37
Haa	30	16	26	32	16	0	2	1	4	127
Lhuentse	51	35	56	53	7	0	16	0	7	225
Monggar	218	73	62	158	36	1	18	2	45	613
Paro	82	54	93	233	79	4	6	6	30	587
Pema Gatshel	55	25	48	112	10	0	19	0	9	278
Punakha	54	36	71	107	31	5	0	4	27	335
Samdrup Jongkhar	117	28	70	159	34	1	11	2	28	450
Samtse	200	84	101	171	42	1	13	3	20	635
Sarpang	133	47	101	172	39	0	13	1	22	528
Thimphu	274	125	309	913	499	32	21	25	126	2,324
Trashigang	176	53	127	131	35	7	25	2	30	586
Trashi Yangtse	66	19	27	89	12	0	15	0	26	254
Trongsa	39	15	59	43	13	1	8	1	10	189
Tsirang	72	11	40	80	15	1	4	1	13	237
Wangdue Phodrang	138	75	120	160	24	0	6	3	32	558
Zhemgang	69	16	37	100	18	0	6	1	6	253
Outside Bhutan	20	15	22	29	11	2	2	1	39	141
Not Stated	1	2	5	5	5	3	0	0	6	27
Bhutan	2105	875	1661	3134	1046	62	205	58	565	9711

Table B4 Births by Place of Occurrence and Site of Occurrence, Bhutan 2022

Place of Occurrence	Health Facility	Home	Others	Total
Bumthang	200	3	0	203
Chhukha	621	11	0	632
Dagana	83	4	2	89
Gasa	4	3	0	7
Haa	88	0	0	88
Lhuentse	61	2	0	63
Monggar	780	8	1	789
Paro	246	3	0	249
Pema Gatshel	106	3	1	110
Punakha	138	1	0	139
Samdrup Jongkhar	340	4	0	344
Samtse	478	10	1	489
Sarpang	788	8	0	796
Thimphu	3,905	8	1	3,914
Trashigang	617	18	0	635
Trashigang	104	3	0	107
Trongsa	60	3	0	63
Tsirang	141	3	0	144
Wangdue Phodrang	532	4	1	537
Zhemgang	79	6	0	85
Outside Bhutan	227	0	1	228
Bhutan	9,598	105	8	9,711

Table B5 Births by Place of Usual Residence of Mother and Birth Weight, Bhutan 2022

Place of Usual Residence of Mother	Numbers				Total
	Birthweight <2500gm	Birthweight 2500gm-4000gm	Birthweight >4000gm	Not Stated	
Bumthang	14	201	13	1	229
Chhukha	57	702	32	0	791
Dagana	29	271	5	2	307
Gasa	8	29	0	0	37
Haa	8	113	5	1	127
Lhuentse	13	205	7	0	225
Monggar	66	531	13	3	613
Paro	44	508	31	4	587
Pema Gatshel	23	242	13	0	278
Punakha	21	290	23	1	335
Samdrup Jongkhar	42	384	24	0	450
Samtse	43	572	19	1	635
Sarpang	52	450	22	4	528
Thimphu	186	2,031	98	9	2,324
Trashigang	43	529	13	1	586
Trashigang Yangtse	20	221	11	2	254
Trongsa	11	170	7	1	189
Tsirang	12	218	7	0	237
Wangdue Phodrang	38	489	31	0	558
Zhemgang	17	225	11	0	253
Outside Bhutan	0	25	1	1	27
Not Stated	10	122	6	3	141
Bhutan	757	8,528	392	34	9,711

Table B6 Births by Birth Weight and Place of Usual Residence and Mothers Level of Education, Bhutan 2022

Mothers Level of Education	Birthweight <2500gm	Birthweight 2500gm-4000gm	Birthweight >4000gm	Not Stated	Total
None	195	1,826	79	5	2105
Primary	68	763	41	3	875
Secondary	134	1,466	60	1	1661
Higher secondary	242	2,760	119	13	3134
Bachelor degree	61	925	56	4	1046
Master degree and above	2	57	3	0	62
NFE	12	183	8	2	205
Others	5	51	2	0	58
Don't know	38	497	24	6	565
Total	757	8,528	392	34	9711

Table B7 Birth Order by Birth Interval, Bhutan 2022

Birth Interval	Birth order 1		<12 months		12-17 months		18-23 months		24-29 months		30-35 months		3 years		4 years		5-9 years		10 years or more		Total			
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent		
1	3,657	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,657	100.0
2	0	0.0	24	0.8	63	2.0	139	4.4	183	5.8	224	7.0	499	15.7	527	16.6	1,078	33.9	448	14.1	0	0.0	3,185	100.0
3	0	0.0	26	1.4	21	1.2	89	4.9	80	4.4	102	5.6	237	13.0	205	11.3	667	36.6	396	21.7	0	0.0	1,823	100.0
4	0	0.0	13	1.8	11	1.5	28	3.9	46	6.4	41	5.7	82	11.4	95	13.2	235	32.7	167	23.3	0	0.0	718	100.0
5	0	0.0	4	1.8	9	4.0	13	5.7	16	7.1	8	3.5	31	13.7	26	11.5	67	29.5	53	23.4	0	0.0	227	100.0
6	0	0.0	1	1.4	4	5.5	5	6.9	5	6.9	3	4.1	10	13.7	11	15.1	17	23.3	17	23.3	0	0.0	73	100.0
7	0	0.0	3	18.8	1	6.3	1	6.3	1	6.3	1	6.3	1	6.3	1	6.3	4	25.0	3	18.8	0	0.0	16	100.0
8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	5	50.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	10	100.0
9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Total	3657	37.7	71	0.7	109	1.1	275	2.8	334	3.4	379	3.9	862	8.9	865	8.9	2073	21.4	1086	11.2	0	0.0	9711	100.0

Table B8 Birth Interval by Birth Weight, Bhutan 2022

Birth Weight	<2500gm		2500gm-4000gm		>4000gm		Not stated		Total	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Birth order 1	342	9.4	3189	87.2	112	3.1	14	0.4	3657	100.0
<12 months	41	57.8	25	35.2	1	1.4	4	5.6	71	100.0
12-17 months	9	8.3	96	88.1	4	3.7	0	0.0	109	100.0
18-23 months	10	3.6	249	90.6	16	5.8	0	0.0	275	100.0
24-29 months	18	5.4	297	88.9	17	5.1	2	0.6	334	100.0
30-35 months	14	3.7	349	92.1	16	4.2	0	0.0	379	100.0
3 years	43	5.0	767	89.0	48	5.6	4	0.5	862	100.0
4 years	36	4.2	787	91.0	41	4.7	1	0.1	865	100.0
5-9 years	142	6.9	1,837	88.6	89	4.3	5	0.2	2,073	100.0
>10 years	102	9.4	932	85.8	48	4.4	4	0.4	1086	100.0
Total	757	7.8	8,528	87.8	392	4.0	34	0.4	9,711	100.0

Table D1 Deaths by Place and Duration of Registration, Bhutan 2022

Place of Registration	Time of Registration			Total
	Within One Month	1-12 months	More than 1 year	
Bumthang	41	35	0	76
Chhukha	69	107	7	183
Dagana	98	82	10	190
Gasa	5	15	2	22
Haa	34	29	1	64
Lhuentse	56	72	1	129
Monggar	118	154	3	275
Paro	91	59	1	151
Pema Gatshel	129	93	1	223
Punakha	115	59	2	176
Samdrup Jongkhar	131	85	0	216
Samtse	241	163	5	409
Sarpang	111	117	3	231
Thimphu	56	49	3	108
Trashigang	212	188	5	405
Trashi Yangtse	81	59	2	142
Trongsa	47	44	0	91
Tsirang	88	83	1	172
Wangdue Phodrang	100	93	3	196
Zhemgang	66	80	0	146
Bhutan	1,889	1,666	50	3,605

Table D2 Deaths by Month of Occurrence and Month of Registration, Bhutan 2022

Month	Occurrence	Registration	Occurrence (%)	Registration (%)
January	344	262	9.5	7.3
February	310	193	8.6	5.4
March	318	330	8.8	9.2
April	333	370	9.2	10.3
May	296	347	8.2	9.6
June	254	305	7.1	8.5
July	270	284	7.5	7.9
August	280	322	7.8	8.9
September	251	245	7.0	6.8
October	304	266	8.4	7.4
November	341	339	9.5	9.4
December	304	342	8.4	9.5
Total	3,605	3,605	100.0	100.0

Table D3 Deaths by Place of Occurrence and Sex of Decedent, Bhutan 2022

Place of Occurrence	Sex of Decedent		Total
	Male	Female	
Bumthang	36	42	78
Chhukha	103	75	178
Dagana	59	63	122
Gasa	12	6	18
Haa	20	34	54
Lhuentse	32	38	70
Monggar	132	129	261
Paro	82	81	163
Pema Gatshel	83	62	145
Punakha	62	58	120
Samdrup Jongkhar	85	94	179
Samtse	168	117	285
Sarpang	132	100	232
Thimphu	407	359	766
Trashigang	163	132	295
Trashi Yangtse	55	39	94
Trongsa	37	32	69
Tsirang	58	43	101
Wangdue Phodrang	106	78	184
Zhemgang	59	54	113
Outside Bhutan	33	24	57
Bhutan	1,924	1,660	3,584

Table D4 Deaths by Place of Registration and Sex of Decedent, Bhutan 2022

Place of Regsitration	Sex of Decedent		Total
	Male	Female	
Bumthang	37	39	76
Chhukha	97	86	183
Dagana	102	88	190
Gasa	13	9	22
Haa	27	37	64
Lhuentse	63	66	129
Monggar	135	140	275
Paro	83	68	151
Pema Gatshel	119	104	223
Punakha	93	83	176
Samdrup Jongkhar	105	111	216
Samtse	245	164	409
Sarpang	137	94	231
Thimphu	62	46	108
Trashigang	210	195	405
Trashi Yangtse	76	66	142
Trongsa	50	41	91
Tsirang	102	70	172
Wangdue Phodrang	106	90	196
Zhemgang	76	70	146
Bhutan	1,938	1,667	3,605

Table D5 Deaths by Age Group and Sex, Bhutan 2022

Age Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
<1	12	10	22
1-4	17	15	32
5-9	12	8	20
10-14	13	14	27
15-19	24	18	42
20-24	42	21	63
25-29	61	29	90
30-34	72	37	109
35-39	104	63	167
40-44	104	66	170
45-49	97	79	176
50-54	107	76	183
55-59	112	102	214
60-64	119	125	244
65-69	152	117	269
70-74	169	140	309
75-79	208	186	394
80-84	213	199	412
85+	300	362	662
Total	1,938	1,667	3,605

Table D6 Age Specific Death Rates, Bhutan 2022

Age at death (years)	Number of deaths		Total	Age group (years)	Population		Total	Age group (years)	ASDR		Total
	Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female	
0	12	10	22	0	6,101	5,908	12,009	<1	1.97	1.69	1.83
1-4	17	15	32	1-4	24,270	23,570	47,840	1-4	0.70	0.64	0.67
5-9	12	8	20	5-9	28,817	27,982	56,799	5-9	0.42	0.29	0.35
10-14	13	14	27	10-14	31,877	30,788	62,665	10-14	0.41	0.45	0.43
15-19	24	18	42	15-19	34,491	34,163	68,654	15-19	0.70	0.53	0.61
20-24	42	21	63	20-24	34,390	33,402	67,792	20-24	1.22	0.63	0.93
25-29	61	29	90	25-29	40,643	34,079	74,722	25-29	1.50	0.85	1.20
30-34	72	37	109	30-34	42,249	36,160	78,409	30-34	1.70	1.02	1.39
35-39	104	63	167	35-39	34,360	29,724	64,084	35-39	3.03	2.12	2.61
40-44	104	66	170	40-44	28,935	25,383	54,318	40-44	3.59	2.60	3.13
45-49	97	79	176	45-49	21,630	18,793	40,423	45-49	4.48	4.20	4.35
50-54	107	76	183	50-54	18,159	16,167	34,326	50-54	5.89	4.70	5.33
55-59	112	102	214	55-59	14,746	13,236	27,982	55-59	7.60	7.71	7.65
60-64	119	125	244	60-64	11,626	10,885	22,511	60-64	10.24	11.48	10.84
65-69	152	117	269	65-69	9,611	9,478	19,089	65-69	15.82	12.34	14.09
70-74	169	140	309	70-74	6,580	6,206	12,786	70-74	25.68	22.56	24.17
75-79	208	186	394	75-79	4,662	4,595	9,257	75-79	44.62	40.48	42.56
80+	513	561	1074	80+	4,584	4,999	9,583	80+	111.91	112.22	112.07

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

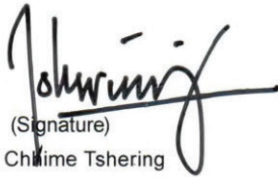
All agreed clauses herein are effective from the date of signing of this MoU. This MoU shall be amended on mutual agreement between the recipient and the provider at any time.

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 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)

Mr. Chhime Tshering

DIRECTOR

National Statistics Bureau



(Signature)

Mr. Tashi Tobgye

DIRECTOR GENERAL

Department of Civil Registration and Census

WITNESSED BY:

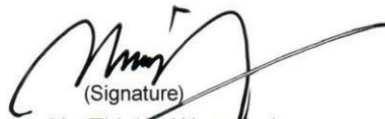


(Signature)

Mr. Tashi Dorjee

Chief Statistical Officer

National Statistics Bureau



(Signature)

Mr. Thinley Wangchuk

Chief Civil Registration and Census Officer

Department of Civil Registration and Census

ANNEXURE III: REGISTRATION PROCESS FOR BIRTHS AND DEATHS

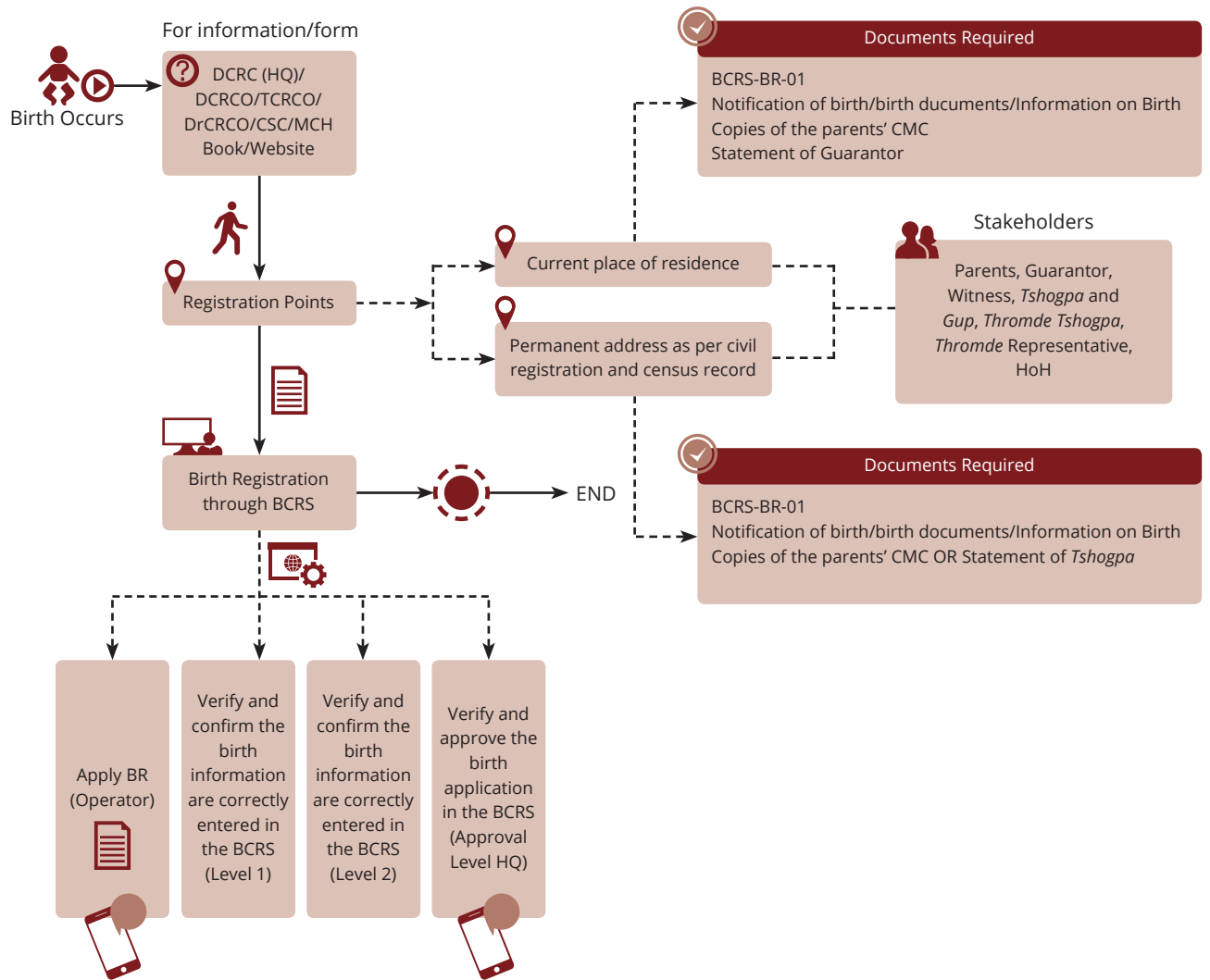


Figure A1 Process of Birth Registration

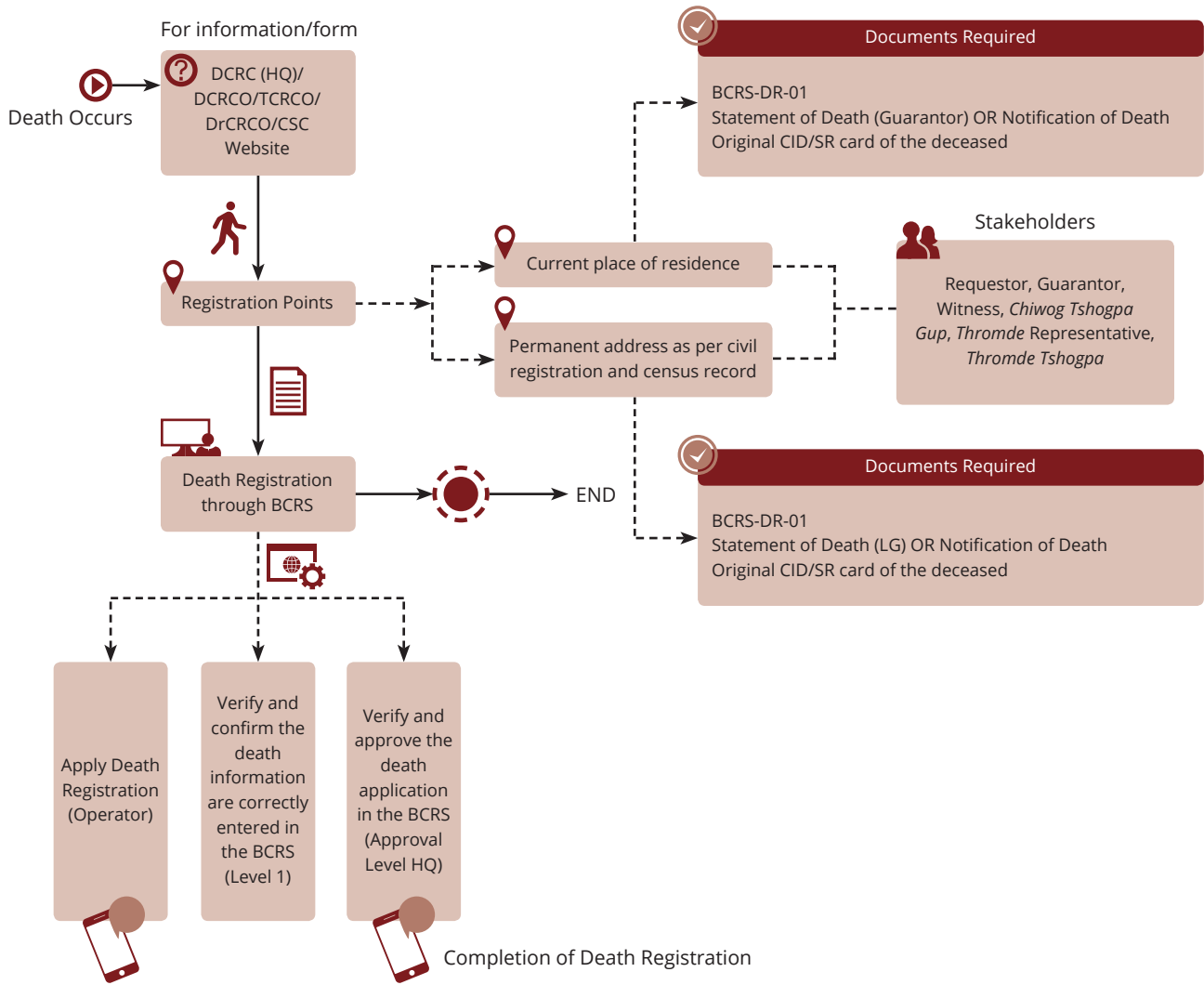



Figure A2 Process of Death Registration

ANNEXURE IV: FORMS RELATED TO BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION

Form 1 Birth Registration Form

ལེ་ཤོག་ཁང་ བེ་མི་ཁང་གེ་ལེ་ཁང་-07 / Form No. BCRS-BR-01

ཤོག་ཁང་གི་ པོ་ 1 / Page 1 of 2

	<p>བླ་མི་དང་སྲོལ་འཛིན་རྒྱུ་ལག་ལེན། / MINISTRY OF HOME AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS ཞི་བའི་ཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་མི་རྒྱུ་ལམ་ཁུངས། / DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL REGISTRATION AND CENSUS</p>
	<p>མཚོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་ཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་ལེ་ཤོག་ལོ། / BIRTH REGISTRATION FORM</p>
<p>2. མཚོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་ཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་གི་ཕྱི་གནས་ཚུལ། / Particulars of Newborn</p> <p>མིང་ / Name: _____</p> <p>རྒྱུ་ཚེས་ / Date of birth (ཚེས་/DD/ཟླ/MM/ལོ/YYYYY): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>འཕྲོ་ལུ་ཕྱེད་ / Sex: <input type="radio"/> རྗེ་ / Male <input type="radio"/> རྗེ་མོ་ / Female རྒྱུ་ཚེས་ཕྱི་ལོ་ / Time of Birth: _____ རྒྱུ་ཚེས་ཕོ་ / Birth Weight: _____</p> <p>རྒྱུ་ཚེས་ཕྱི་ལོ་ / Place of Birth: རྒྱུ་ཚེས་ / Country: _____</p> <p>མིང་ལག་ / Dzongkhag _____ རྒྱུ་ཚེས་ཕྱི་ལོ་ / Gewog/Thromde _____ རྒྱུ་ཚེས་ / Village _____</p> <p>རྒྱུ་ཚེས་ཕྱི་ལོ་ / Place of Delivery: <input type="radio"/> རྒྱུ་ཚེས་ཕྱི་ལོ་ / Hospital <input type="radio"/> རྒྱུ་ཚེས་ཕྱི་ལོ་ / BHU <input type="radio"/> རྒྱུ་ཚེས་ཕྱི་ལོ་ / Home <input type="radio"/> རྒྱུ་ཚེས་ / Others</p> <p>མཚོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་ཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་ / Mother Tongue: _____ རྒྱུ་ཚེས་ / Religion: _____ རྒྱུ་ཚེས་ / Astrological Sign: _____</p> <p>དུ་རྒྱུ་ཚེས་ / Present Address: _____</p>	
<p>1. མཚོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་ཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་གི་ཕྱི་གནས་ཚུལ། / Details of Father:</p> <p>མི་ལུང་མཚོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་ཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་གི་ཕྱི་གནས་ཚུལ་ལེན་ལེན་ / CID/SR/Permit No.: _____</p> <p>མིང་ / Name.: _____</p> <p>མི་ལུང་ / Nationality: _____</p>	
<p>2. མཚོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་ཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་གི་ཕྱི་གནས་ཚུལ། / Details of Mother:</p> <p>མི་ལུང་མཚོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་ཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་གི་ཕྱི་གནས་ཚུལ་ལེན་ལེན་ / CID/SR/Permit No.: _____</p> <p>མིང་ / Name.: _____</p> <p>མི་ལུང་ / Nationality: _____</p>	
<p>3. མཚོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་ཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་གི་ཕྱི་གནས་ཚུལ། / With whom the newborn is to be registered</p> <p>མི་ལུང་མཚོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་ཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་གི་ཕྱི་གནས་ཚུལ་ལེན་ལེན་ / CID/SR/Permit No.: _____</p> <p>མིང་ / Name.: _____</p> <p>མཚོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་ཚོ་བོ་དྲུང་གི་ཕྱི་གནས་ཚུལ་ / 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

༥.	<p>རྒྱ་རྒྱུན་ཡིག་ཚང་/Supporting Documents</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> རློམ་བའི་གསལ་བསྐྱེད་གསལ་/འཕྲིན་བའི་ཡིག་ཚང་/Notification of Birth/Birth Documents <input type="radio"/> ལས་ཕྱི་གཏེན་ཐམས་/Court Marriage Certificate of parents <input type="radio"/> རྒྱལ་མི་གི་ངག་བརྗོད་/Statement of Guarantor <input type="radio"/> ཚོགས་པ་གི་ངག་བརྗོད་/Statement of Tshogpa </p>		
༦.	<p>ལ་རྟེན་འབདན་ཡིག་/Undertaking</p> <p>ང་གིས་པོ་དང་ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ཚུ་བའི་མཛད་སྤྱོད་ལྟུང་གི་གནད་ལུ་ལྟར་འདོད་ཅིན་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་དང་འཇུག་ རྟེན་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་ཚིན་ལྷན་གྱི་ཡིག་/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.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: 15%; text-align: center;"> <p>ལྷོས་པ་རྟགས་། Legal stamp</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>ལ་པའི་མིང་རྟགས་། Sign. of Father སྟེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>ལ་པའི་མིང་རྟགས་། Sign. of Mother སྟེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p> </div> <div style="width: 20%;"> <p>ནང་མི་གཙོ་ཚན་ཕྱི་མིང་རྟགས་། (ལས་པོ་འདོད་ལས་གཏེན་ལུ་ཁྱེད་ལུ་བཟུང་བའི་མི་གཙོ་ཚན་གྱི་ནང་ལུ་ལྷན་འགྲུབ་བྱེད་པའི་དུས་ཚུགས་ལུ་ལྷན་འགྲུབ་པའི་ཡིག་།) Sign. of Head of Household (Mandatory for newborn registering in a household other than the parents) སྟེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p> </div> </div>		
༧.	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>༧.༡ ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལུ་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་ཚིན་ལྷན་གྱི་ཡིག་ཚང་ལྟར་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་ཚིན་ལྷན་གྱི་ཡིག་ཚང་།/For registration of birth from permanent address as per civil registration and census record</p> <p>སྟེ་ཚེས་ལྟུགས་པ་གི་མེ་འཕེང་མིང་རྟགས་/Seal & Sign. of Chiwog Tshogpa མི་ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལྟུང་ལུ་CID No.: _____ ལྷུ་ལུ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་Mobile No: _____ སྟེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p> <p>ཚོགས་པའི་མིང་རྟགས་ལྟུང་ལུ་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་པ་གི་མེ་འཕེང་མིང་རྟགས་/Seal & Sign. of Gup/Thromde Representative/Thromde Tshogpa མི་ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལྟུང་ལུ་CID No.: _____ ལྷུ་ལུ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་Mobile No: _____ སྟེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>༧.༢ ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལུ་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་ཚིན་ལྷན་གྱི་ཡིག་ཚང་།/For registration of birth from the Current Place of Residence</p> <p>རྒྱལ་མི་གི་ལག་ཁྱི་/Thumb impression of Guarantor: _____ མི་ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལྟུང་ལུ་CID No.: _____ ལྷུ་ལུ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་Mobile No: _____ སྟེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p> <p>དཔང་ལོག་ལག་ཁྱི་/Thumb impression of Witness: _____ མི་ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལྟུང་ལུ་CID No.: _____ ལྷུ་ལུ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་Mobile No: _____ སྟེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>༧.༡ ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལུ་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་ཚིན་ལྷན་གྱི་ཡིག་ཚང་ལྟར་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་ཚིན་ལྷན་གྱི་ཡིག་ཚང་།/For registration of birth from permanent address as per civil registration and census record</p> <p>སྟེ་ཚེས་ལྟུགས་པ་གི་མེ་འཕེང་མིང་རྟགས་/Seal & Sign. of Chiwog Tshogpa མི་ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལྟུང་ལུ་CID No.: _____ ལྷུ་ལུ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་Mobile No: _____ སྟེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p> <p>ཚོགས་པའི་མིང་རྟགས་ལྟུང་ལུ་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་པ་གི་མེ་འཕེང་མིང་རྟགས་/Seal & Sign. of Gup/Thromde Representative/Thromde Tshogpa མི་ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལྟུང་ལུ་CID No.: _____ ལྷུ་ལུ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་Mobile No: _____ སྟེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p>	<p>༧.༢ ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལུ་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་ཚིན་ལྷན་གྱི་ཡིག་ཚང་།/For registration of birth from the Current Place of Residence</p> <p>རྒྱལ་མི་གི་ལག་ཁྱི་/Thumb impression of Guarantor: _____ མི་ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལྟུང་ལུ་CID No.: _____ ལྷུ་ལུ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་Mobile No: _____ སྟེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p> <p>དཔང་ལོག་ལག་ཁྱི་/Thumb impression of Witness: _____ མི་ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལྟུང་ལུ་CID No.: _____ ལྷུ་ལུ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་Mobile No: _____ སྟེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p>
<p>༧.༡ ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལུ་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་ཚིན་ལྷན་གྱི་ཡིག་ཚང་ལྟར་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་ཚིན་ལྷན་གྱི་ཡིག་ཚང་།/For registration of birth from permanent address as per civil registration and census record</p> <p>སྟེ་ཚེས་ལྟུགས་པ་གི་མེ་འཕེང་མིང་རྟགས་/Seal & Sign. of Chiwog Tshogpa མི་ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལྟུང་ལུ་CID No.: _____ ལྷུ་ལུ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་Mobile No: _____ སྟེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p> <p>ཚོགས་པའི་མིང་རྟགས་ལྟུང་ལུ་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་པ་གི་མེ་འཕེང་མིང་རྟགས་/Seal & Sign. of Gup/Thromde Representative/Thromde Tshogpa མི་ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལྟུང་ལུ་CID No.: _____ ལྷུ་ལུ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་Mobile No: _____ སྟེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p>	<p>༧.༢ ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལུ་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་ཚིན་ལྷན་གྱི་ཡིག་ཚང་།/For registration of birth from the Current Place of Residence</p> <p>རྒྱལ་མི་གི་ལག་ཁྱི་/Thumb impression of Guarantor: _____ མི་ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལྟུང་ལུ་CID No.: _____ ལྷུ་ལུ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་Mobile No: _____ སྟེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p> <p>དཔང་ལོག་ལག་ཁྱི་/Thumb impression of Witness: _____ མི་ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལྟུང་ལུ་CID No.: _____ ལྷུ་ལུ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་Mobile No: _____ སྟེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p>		
༨.	<p>ལྷུ་ལུ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་ཚིན་ལྷན་གྱི་ཡིག་ཚང་ལྟར་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་ཚིན་ལྷན་གྱི་ཡིག་ཚང་། Person to be notified after completion of registration in the Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS).</p> <p>མིང་/Name: _____ རྫོག་འཕྲིན་ལུ་/email ID: _____ ལྷུ་ལུ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་/Mobile No: _____</p>		
༩.	<p>གསུང་དོན་ལག་ལེན་།/For Official Use</p> <p>ལུ་ཚེས་ལུ་/Application No.: _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">མི་ལྷོ་ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་འགྲུབ་ལྟུང་ལུ་ལྷོས་ལྟུགས་ཚིན་ལྷན་གྱི་ཡིག་ཚང་། Seal & Sign. of CSC/DCRCO/TCRCO/DCRC HQ སྟེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p>		

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

འབྲི་ཤོག་ཡང་ བེ་མེ་མང་ལེས་འཕེར་ལེས་ཇི་-01/ Form No.BCRS-BR-SG-01

ཤོག་གྲངས་ 2 པའི 1/ Page 1 of 1

ཨ་ཕུ་གསར་སྐྱེས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ་བཟོ་བའི་འགའ་ཤོད་/Statement of Guarantor for Birth Registration	
རྒྱུ་བཟོ་བའི་འགའ་ཤོད་/Details of Guarantor	
མིང་/Name:	
མི་ལུང་སངས་རྒྱུད་ལག་ཁྲེར་ཨང་/CID No.:	
སྐྱེས་ལོ་/Age:	
འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ཨང་/Mobile No.:	
ད་ལྟོ་འཚུབ་/Present Address:	གཡུ་ས་/Village: _____ རྟོང་ལོག་/ཁྲོ་མ་སྡེ་ /Gewog/Thromde: _____ རྫོང་ཁག་/Dzongkhag: _____

ཨ་ཕུ་འདི་མིང་.....འདི་པ་མིང་.....མི་ལུང་སངས་རྒྱུད་ལག་ཁྲེར་ཨང་.....

ཚན་མ་དང་མ་མིང་.....མི་ལུང་སངས་རྒྱུད་ལག་ཁྲེར་ཨང་.....ཚན་མ་འཚང་མི་གཉིས་ཀྱི་ཨ་ཕུ་དེས་བདེན་ལེན་པའི་ཁས་

ལེན་སྐུལ་ལེན་ཞུ་

ཨ་ཕུ་གསར་སྐྱེས་འདི་གི་མ་མའི་སྟོང་ལས་ བར་དོན་ཚུ་ དེས་བདེན་དང་ ཡོངས་རྫོགས་ ཏུ་མཐུན་ལེན་པའི་སྟོང་ལས་ ང་གིས་གསལ་སྟོན་འབད་མི་འདི་ གལ་སྲིད་མ་བདེན་པའི་གནད་ལུང་སངས་དེ་ འཛོན་པ་ཅེན་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ཁྲིམས་ལུགས་དང་འབྲེལ་ཏེ་ ཉེས་ཁྲིམས་ཕྱག་ལྷེད་ལུ་ཞུ་ཞི་ཞུ་

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.



རྒྱུ་བཟོ་བའི་ལག་ཐུམ་/Thumb impression of Guarantor

དཔེ་བཟོ་བའི་ལག་ཐུམ་/Thumb impression of Witness

སྐྱེ་ཚེས་/Date: _____

མིང་/Name: _____

མི་ལུང་སངས་རྒྱུད་ལག་ཁྲེར་ཨང་/CID No. : _____

འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ཨང་/Mobile No.: _____

སྐྱེ་ཚེས་/Date: _____

རྒྱུ་བཟོ་བའི་ཡང་/Guarantor must be:

- འགྲུག་པའི་མི་ལུང་སངས་ སྐྱེས་ལོ་ 18 ལས་ 65 འབད་མེ་ཅེག་/ a Bhutanese citizen aged 18 to 65 years
- ཨ་ཕུ་འདི་པམ་གྱི་སྟོང་ལས་ ཉུང་མཐའ་འཛིང་ 1 ཞིང་ འཤམ་རྟོགས་ཡོད་མི་ མིང་མ་ཅེག་/someone who has known the parents of the newborn for not less than 1 year;
- བཟའ་ཚང་ནང་མི་ མེན་པའི་ མིང་མ་ཅེག་/someone from the different household
- ཞི་བའི་ཚོ་བཞོན་དང་མི་སྡེ་གྱི་ཞི་གཡོག་པ་མེན་པའི་ མིང་མ་ཅེག་/someone other than the employees of Civil Registration and Census

<p>༤. གཞན་འཇགས་ཀྱི་མི་ཚུལ་ཐོ་གཏོག་དང་འཕྲིན་འགན་ཁུངས་ཐོ་གཏོག་གི་ཚུ་གོ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ལྷན་ཁུངས་། / Only for death reporting from permanent address as per civil registration and census record</p> <p>སྤྱི་འོག་ཚོགས་པ་གི་མི་འཇགས་ལྟངས་ལྟར་/Seal & Sign. of Chiwog Tshogpa མི་ལུང་མངོན་སྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ལང་/CID No.: _____</p> <p>འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལང་/Mobile No: _____ ལྷི་ཚེས་/Date: _____</p> <p>ཆོད་ /ཚོམ་ ལྷེ་ཚོང་ཚོན་ /ཚོམ་ ལྷེ་ཚོགས་པ་གི་མི་འཇགས་ལྟངས་ལྟར་/Seal & Sign. of Gup/Thromde Representative/Thromde Tshogpa མི་ལུང་མངོན་སྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ལང་/CID No.: _____</p> <p>འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལང་/Mobile No: _____ ལྷི་ཚེས་/Date: _____</p>	<p>༤. གཞན་འཇགས་ཀྱི་མི་ཚུལ་ཐོ་གཏོག་དང་འཕྲིན་འགན་ཁུངས་ཐོ་གཏོག་གི་ཚུ་གོ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ལྷན་ཁུངས་། / Only for death reporting from the Current Place of Residence</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 80px; margin: 10px auto; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> <p>ལྷོས་མཚན་གསལ། Legal stamp</p> </div> <p>རྒྱ་བཤེག་ལག་མེ /Thumb impression of Guarantor: མི་ལུང་མངོན་སྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ལང་/CID No.: _____</p> <p>འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལང་/Mobile No: _____ ལྷི་ཚེས་/Date: _____</p> <p>དཔལ་ཐོག་ལག་མེ /Thumb impression of Witness: _____ མི་ལུང་མངོན་སྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ལང་/CID No.: _____</p> <p>འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལང་/Mobile No: _____ ལྷི་ཚེས་/Date: _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The guarantor and witness must give their thumb impression only when they visit registration point.</i></p>
<p>༥. འབྲུག་གི་འཕྲིན་འགན་ཁུངས་ལ་འགན་ཁུངས་ཐོ་གཏོག་དང་འཕྲིན་འགན་ཁུངས་ཐོ་གཏོག་གི་ཚུ་གོ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ལྷན་ཁུངས་། Person to be notified after completion of registration in the Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS).</p> <p>མིང་/Name: _____ ལྷོག་འཕྲིན་ལཱ་ཟངས་/email ID: _____</p> <p>འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལང་/Mobile No: _____</p>	
<p>༦. གཞན་འཇགས་ཀྱི་ལྷན་ཁུངས་། /For Official Use</p> <p>ལྷོག་ཚེས་/Application No.: _____</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">མི་ལྷེ་ལྷན་ཁུངས་ལྷོག་ལྷེ་བཤེག་ཐོ་གཏོག་དང་མི་ཚུལ་ཐོ་གཏོག་ཚང་(རྫོང་ལག་/ཚོམ་ལྷེ་/ལྷན་ཁུངས་ལྷོག་)གི་མི་འཇགས་ལྟངས་ལྟར་། Seal & Sig. of CSC/DCRCO/TCRCO/DCRC HQ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ལྷི་ཚེས་/Date: _____</p>	

Form 4 Statement Form for Death that occur Outside Health Facility in Bhutan

འཕྲིན་ཤོག་ཡང་ བེ་སི་ཨང་(ཨེས་ཱི་ཨང་_ཨེས་ཱི་-07)/Form No. BCRS-DR-SD-01

ཤོག་གྲངས་ 7 པའི 7/ Page 1 of 1



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

འབྲུག་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ནང་གསོ་བའི་མཐུན་རྒྱན་མེད་མང་གི་རྒྱུན་བྱུང་བའི་འག་བཞུགས།
 STATEMENT OF DEATH THAT OCCUR OUTSIDE HEALTH FACILITY IN BHUTAN

1. ཚེ་འདས་རྒྱུ་མིང།/NAME OF DECEASED	2. རྒྱུས་ལོ།/AGE (ཚེས་/DD/མི་/MM/ལོ་/YYYY)	3. རོ་མའི་དུལ།/GENDER	4. གི་བའི་ཚེས་ཡངས།/DATE OF DEATH	5. གི་བའི་དུས་ཚོད།/TIME OF DEATH
6. མི་ཁུངས་རྒྱུན་ལག་ཁྲུང་/དུས་ཤིག་ལས་བསལ་གནས་ཤིང་ཚོགས་ཐང་/ཡམས་འགྲུལ་ཚོགས་ཐང་/CID/SR/PERMIT NO.....				
7. གི་བའི་ས་གནས།/Place of Death: རྫོང་ལག།/Dzongkhag:..... རྟེན་ལོག་/ཁོས་ལྷེ།/Gewog/Thromde:..... གཡུས་/Village:.....				
8. ཨ་པའི་མེང་/FATHER'S NAME	9. ཨ་པའི་གེ་མེང་/MOTHER'S NAME			
10. གི་བའི་རྒྱུ་རྒྱུན་(ཤེས་པ་ཅིན་ཅེ།)/PROBABLE CAUSE OF DEATH				
11. ཚེ་འདས་འདི་མ་གི་བའི་རྟེས་ན་ཚེ་ཡང་ན་གནས་སྐབས་ཚུ་བེ་སྐོང་ལས་མཛོང་བ་ལྟུང་ཅིག་བཀོད།/NOTE DOWN BRIEFLY THE DECEASED'S ILLNESS OR CIRCUMSTANCES PRECEDING DEATH				
12(a). གཏན་འཇགས་ཀྱི་མི་རྒྱུས་ཐོ་བཀོད་དང་འཕྲིན་ཤོག་ཚེ་འདས་ཐོ་བཀོད་ལས་མི་རྒྱུ་གི་དོན་ལུ་རྒྱུང་འཕྲིན་ཤོག་གི་ལྷན་ཁུངས་ལྟར་གསལ་བྱེད།/Only for death reporting from permanent address as per civil registration and census record ཚོགས་པ།/ཁོས་ལྷེ་ལོ་ཚེས་/ཁོས་ལྷེ་ཚོགས་པ་པའི་མེང།/NAME OF TSHOGPA/THROMDE REPRESENTATIVE/THROMDE TSHOGPA _____ མི་ཁུངས་རྒྱུན་ལག་ཁྲུང་/CID No.: _____ འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལུང་/Mobile No.: _____ རྩེ་ལུ་མེང་རྟགས།/SEAL/SIGNATURE _____ རྩེ་ཚེས།/Date: _____		13(a). དེ་རྒྱུ་ལྟར་གནས་པའི་ཚེ་འདས་སྐབས་ལས་མི་རྒྱུ་གི་དོན་ལུ་རྒྱུང་འཕྲིན་ཤོག་གི་ལྷན་ཁུངས་ལྟར་གསལ་བྱེད།/Only for death reporting from the Current Place of Residence མིང་/Name: _____ མི་ཁུངས་རྒྱུན་ལག་ཁྲུང་/CID No.: _____ འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལུང་/Mobile No.: _____ Present Address: གཡུས་/Village: _____ རྟེན་ལོག་/ཁོས་ལྷེ།/Gewog/Thromde: _____ རྫོང་ལག།/Dzongkhag: _____ རྩེ་བའི་ལག་ལྗེ།/Thumb impression of GUARANTOR _____ རྩེ་ཚེས།/Date: _____		
12(b). རྟོན་གེ་མེང་/NAME OF GUP: _____ མི་ཁུངས་རྒྱུན་ལག་ཁྲུང་/CID No.: _____ འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལུང་/Mobile No.: _____ རྩེ་ལུ་མེང་རྟགས།/SEAL/SIGNATURE _____ རྩེ་ཚེས།/Date: _____		13(b). མིང་/Name: _____ མི་ཁུངས་རྒྱུན་ལག་ཁྲུང་/CID No.: _____ འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལུང་/Mobile No.: _____ རྩེ་བའི་ལག་ལྗེ།/Thumb impression of WITNESS _____ རྩེ་ཚེས།/Date: _____		

ལྷན་ཁུངས་
 Legal
 Stamp

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

འབྲི་ཤོག་ཡང་ བི་མི་ཡེ་ཨེ་མ་_ཨའི་བི་-07 / Form No. BCRS-IB-01



དངལ་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་ གམ་བའི་མཐུན་རྐྱེན་མེད་པའི་ལུ་ ཨ་ལུ་སྐྱེས་བའི་ཁ་གསལ།
INFORMATION ON BIRTH THAT OCCUR OUTSIDE HEALTH FACILITY IN BHUTAN

ཞིན་འོག་/ཁོ་མ་སྡེ་/GEWOG/THIROMDE: _____ རྫོང་ཁག་/DZONGKHAG: _____

1. ཨ་ལུ་གི་མིང་/NAME OF THE CHILD		2. མོ་མའི་དབྱེ་བ་/GENDER		3. སྐྱེས་རྒྱུས་/Date of Birth (ཚེས་/DD/ཟླ་/MM/ལོ་/YYYY)	
4. ཨ་ལུ་འདི་འི་(ཨའི་གི་མིང་)/BABY OF (MOTHER' NAME)			5. ཨའི་གི་མི་ཁུངས་རྒྱུན་ལག་ཁྱེར་/དམིགས་བསལ་གནས་ཚུན་ཚོག་ཐང་/ལས་འགྲུལ་ཚོག་ཐང་/ལས་ཡིག་ཡང་/ MOTHER'S CID/ SRP/ PERMIT/PASSPORT No.		
6. བུང་ཡང་/HOUSE NO.	7. ལྷ་མ་ཡང་/THRAM NO.	8. གཡུས་/VILLAGE		9. ཞིན་འོག་/ཁོ་མ་སྡེ་/GEWOG/THIROM-DE	
10. རྫོང་ཁག་/ཕྱི་མི་ཡིན་པའི་ཚུན་ལ་བཀོད་/DZONGKHAG/ADDRESS IN CASE OF FOREIGNERS					
11. ཨ་པའི་མིང་/FATHER'S NAME:					
12. ཨ་པའི་མི་ཁུངས་རྒྱུན་ལག་ཁྱེར་/དམིགས་བསལ་གནས་ཚུན་ཚོག་ཐང་/ལས་འགྲུལ་ཚོག་ཐང་/ལས་ཡིག་ཡང་/FATHER'S CID/SRP/PERMIT/PASSPORT No.:					
13. བུང་ཡང་/HOUSE NO.	14. ལྷ་མ་ཡང་/THRAM NO.	15. གཡུས་/VILLAGE		16. ཞིན་འོག་/ཁོ་མ་སྡེ་/GEWOG/THIROM-DE	
17. རྫོང་ཁག་/ཕྱི་མི་ཡིན་པའི་ཚུན་ལ་བཀོད་/DZONGKHAG/ADDRESS IN CASE OF FOREIGNERS					
<p>ངགིས་གོང་ལུ་བཀོད་མིའི་གནས་ཚུལ་ཚུ་འདྲེན་བའི་ཚུན་ལ་ལྷན་ཞུས་ཡིན། གལ་སྲིད་ མ་བཤོན་པའི་གནད་ཁུངས་ལེ་འཛོན་པ་ཅིན་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ཁྲིམས་ལུགས་དང་འབྲེལ་ ཉེས་ཁྲིམས་ཕྱག་ཕྱིད་ལུ་ནི་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་/ཁོ་མ་སྡེ་འོ་ཚབ་/ཁོ་མ་སྡེ་ཚོགས་པ་གི་མིང་/NAME OF TSHOGPA/THIROM-DE REPRESENTATIVE/THIROMDE TSHOGPA			19(a). ཚེས་ཀྱི་མིང་/NAME OF GUP		
18(b). རིན་ལྗང་ལྷན་ལྷན་ཚུ་ལྷན་/SEAL/SIGNATURE & DATE			19(b). རིན་ལྗང་ལྷན་ལྷན་ཚུ་ལྷན་/SEAL, SIGNATURE & DATE		

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ISBN 978-99980-786-1-1



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