

# SDG 16: Target 16.9: Indicator 16.9.1

## Definitions, Metadata, Trends, Differentials, and Challenges

The Sustainable Development Goals and its Adaptation at  
the Regional and Country Level

Capacity Development Workshop on SDG Indicators

*Geneva, November 2-4, 2016*

**SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide Access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**



**Target 16.9:** By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

**Indicator 16.19.1 (Tier I)** Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

**Definition & Rationale:** Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority.

- Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.
- Children without official identification documents may be denied health care or education.
- Later in life, the lack of such documentation can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age.
- In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport.
- Children's right to a name and nationality is enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) under Article 7.

# Indicator 16.19.1- Methodology



## **Computation Method:**

Number of children under age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities divided by the total number of children under the age of five in the population multiplied by 100

## **Treatment of missing values:**

At country level- When data for a country are entirely missing, UNICEF does not publish any country-level estimate

At regional and global levels -The regional average is applied to those countries within the region with missing values for the purposes of calculating regional aggregates only, but are not published as country-level estimates

**Regional aggregates:** Global aggregates are weighted averages of all the sub-regions that make up the world. Regional aggregates are weighted averages of all the countries within the region

**Data availability:** Nationally representative and comparable data are currently available for around 167 low- middle- and high-income countries

**Indicator 16.19.1-** Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age



**Data sources:**

- Civil registration systems – where civil registration systems function effectively vital statistics are used to compare the estimated total number of births in a country with the absolute number of registered births during a given period.
- Censuses
- Household surveys (MICS, DHS) have become a key source of data to monitor levels and trends in birth registration. In most low- and middle-income countries, such surveys represent the sole source of this information.

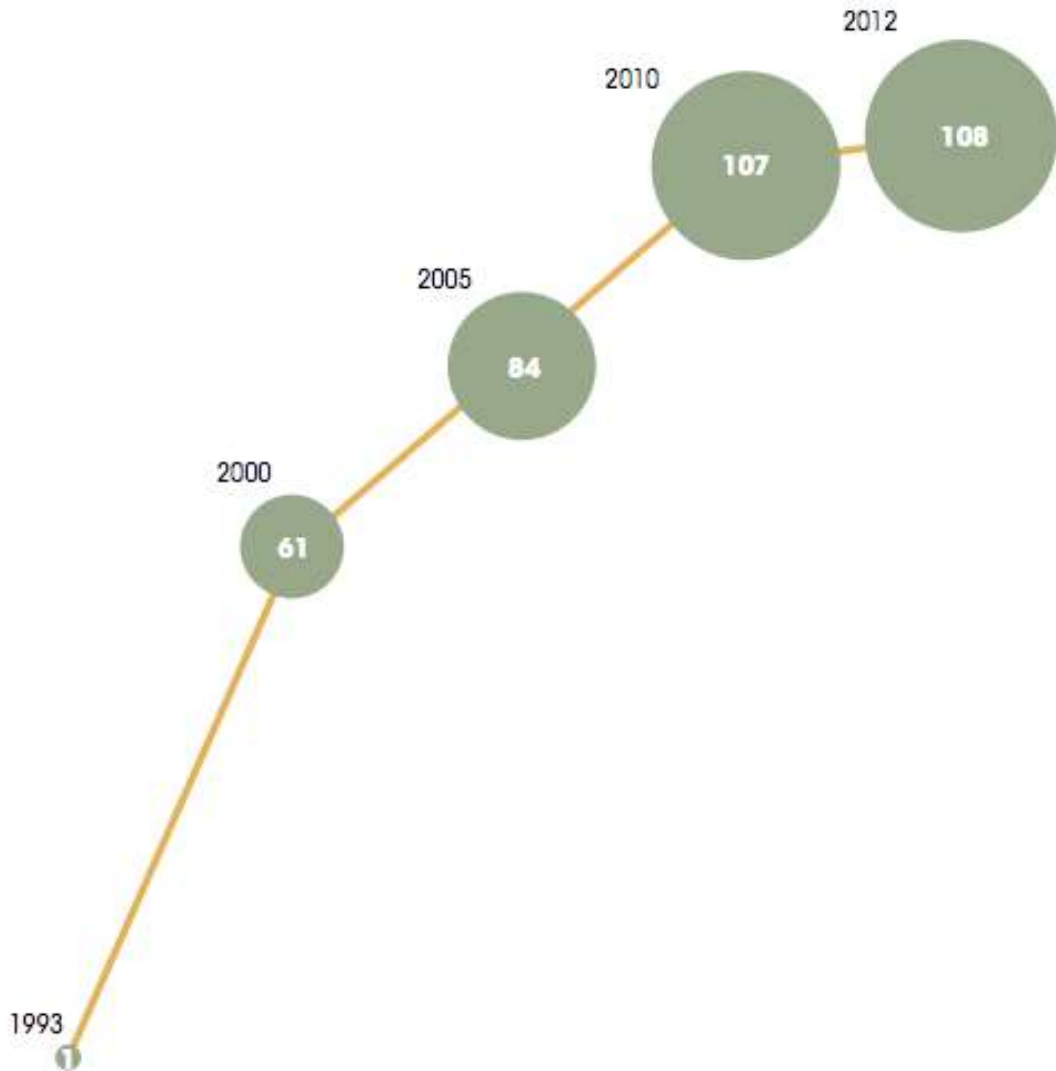
**Compilation process:**

- UNICEF undertakes an annual process to update its global databases, in close collaboration with UNICEF country offices.

# Indicator 16.19.1- Data availability

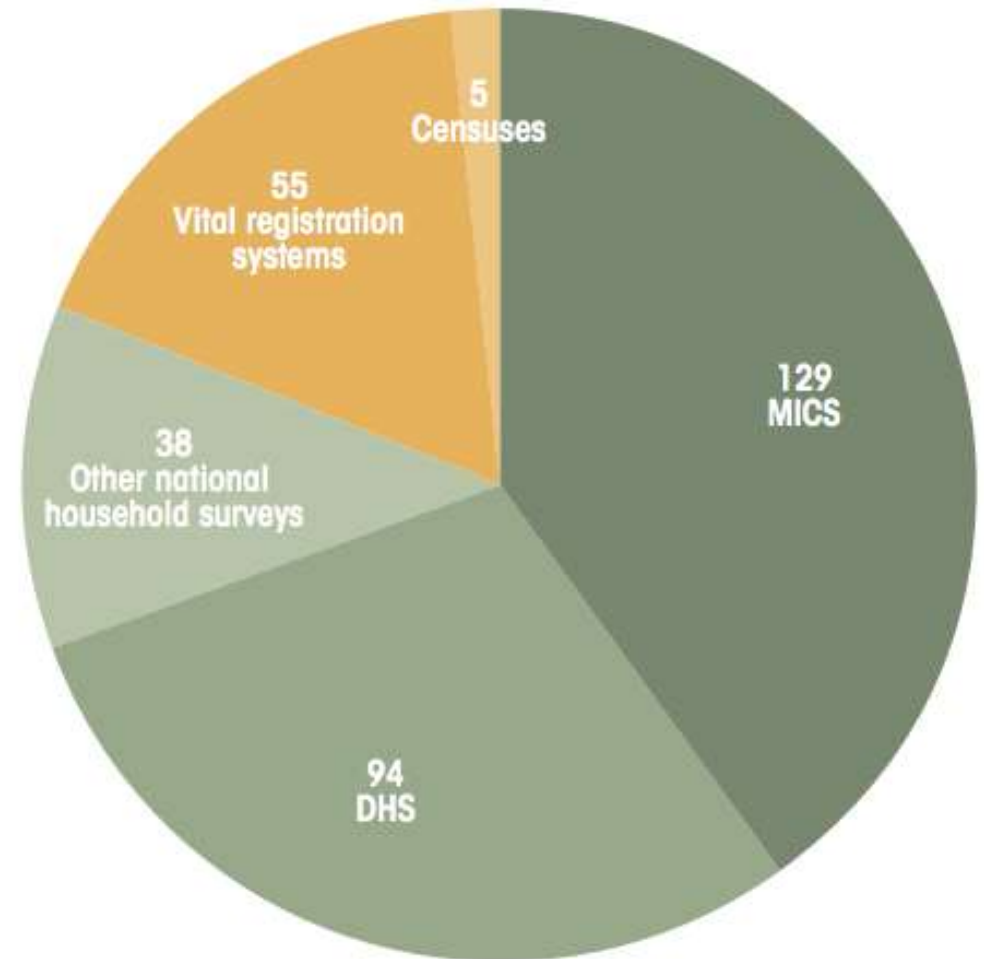
Over the last 20 years, the number of countries with household survey data on birth registration has risen dramatically

*Number of low- and middle-income countries with data on birth registration drawn from household surveys, 1993 to 2012*



Household surveys represent the largest source of data on birth registration in low- and middle-income countries

*Number of data sources on birth registration from low- and middle-income countries, by type*

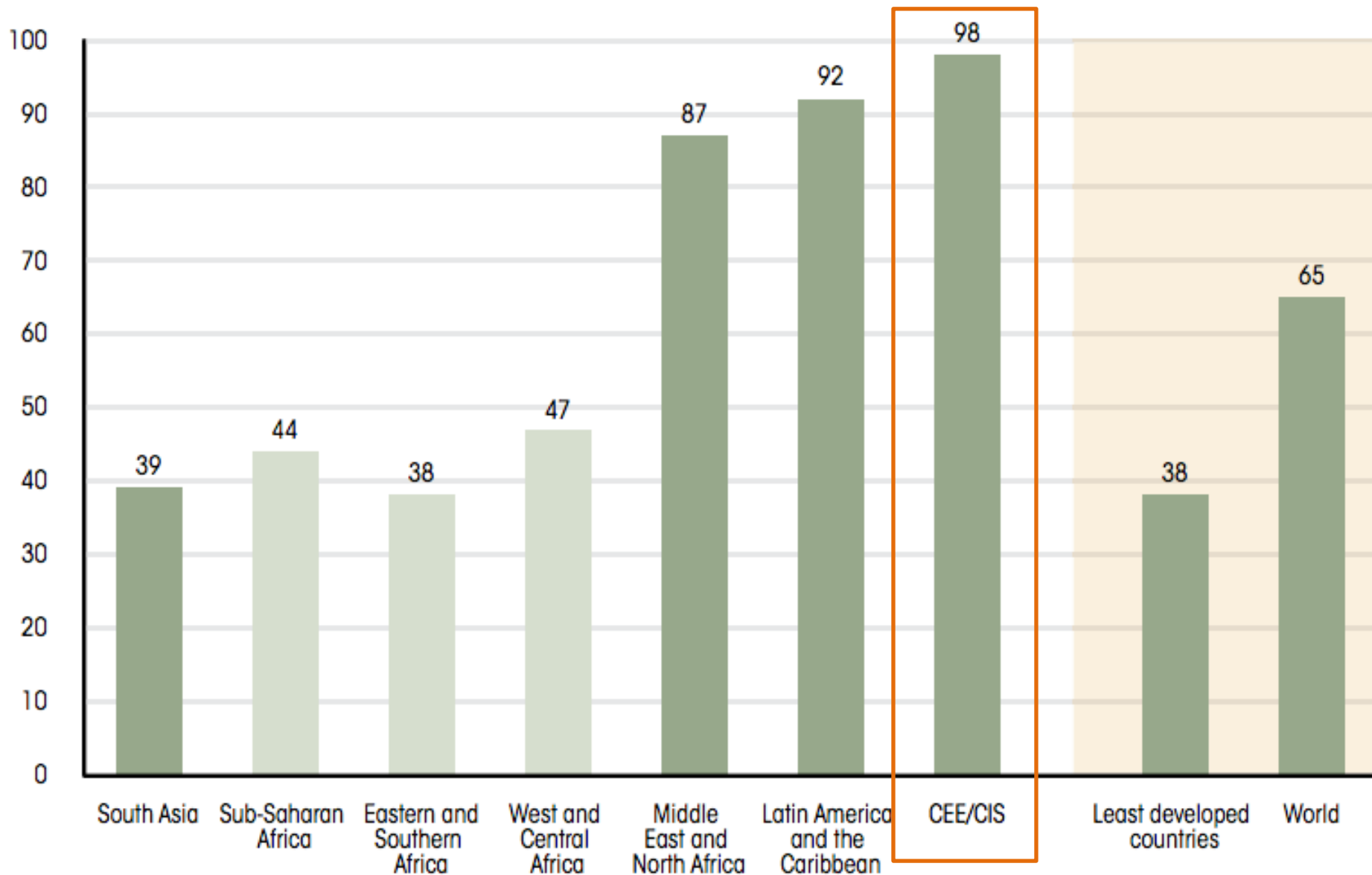


### Indicator 16.19.1-

Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by region

### Birth registration prevalence varies significantly across regions

*Percentage of children under age five whose births are registered, by region*

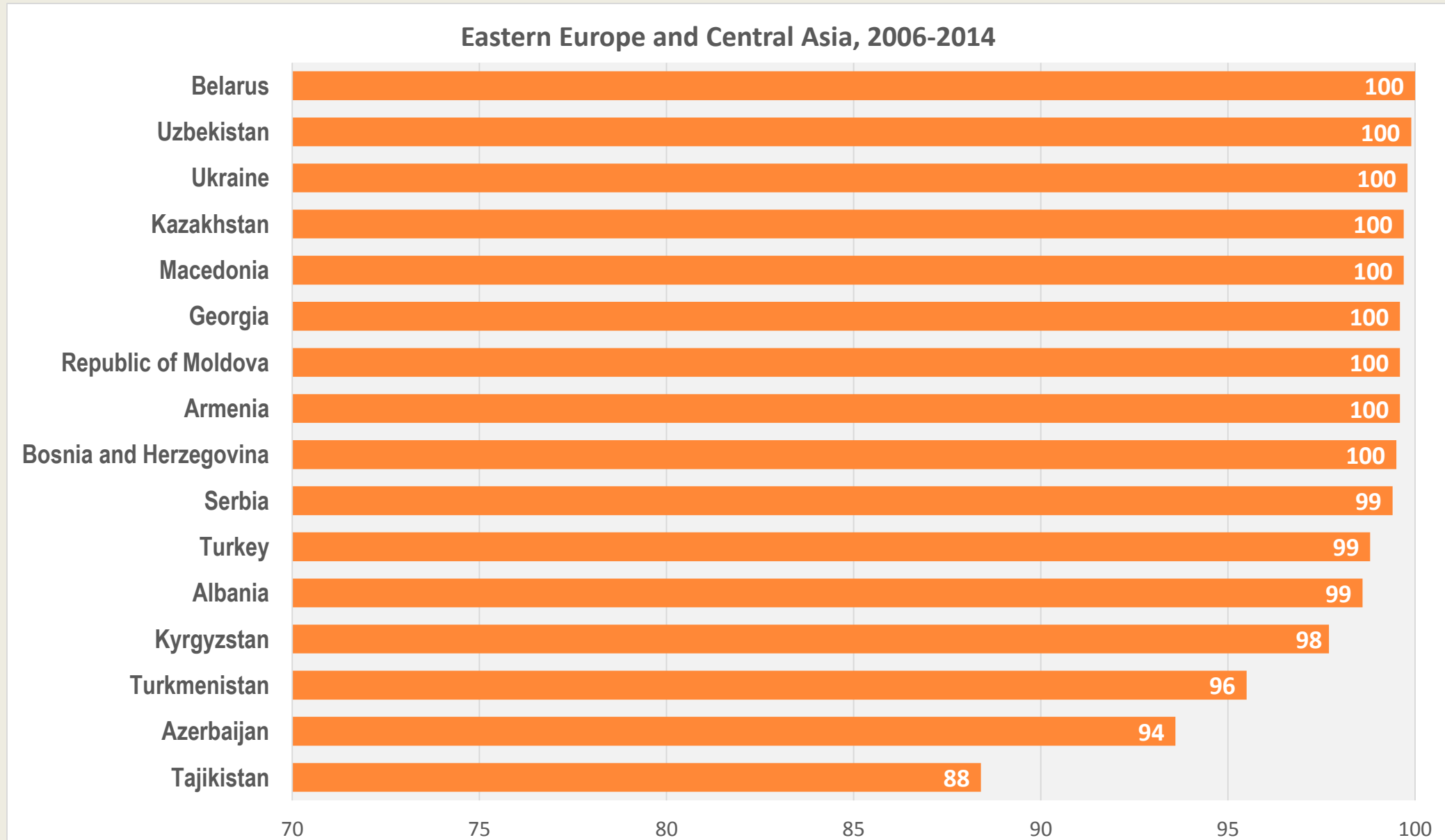


**Indicator 16.19.1-** Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by country



<b>Eastern Europe and Central Asia</b>	<b>Birth registration, &lt;5 years old</b>	<b>Data Source</b>
Albania	98.6	DHS 2008-2009
Armenia	99.6	DHS 2010
Azerbaijan	93.6	DHS 2006
Belarus	100	Vital registration 2012
Bosnia and Herzegovina	99.5	MICS 2006
Georgia	99.6	WMS 2013 prelim
Kazakhstan	99.7	MICS 2010-2011
Kyrgyzstan	97.7	MICS 2014
Macedonia	99.7	MICS 2011
Republic of Moldova	99.6	MICS 2012
Serbia	99.4	MICS 2014
Tajikistan	88.4	DHS 2012
Turkey	98.8	DHS 2013
Turkmenistan	95.5	MICS 2006
Ukraine	99.8	MICS 2012
Uzbekistan	99.9	MICS 2006

# Indicator 16.19.1- Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by country





## Indicator 16.19.1- Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age



Countries and areas	Year of data collection	Birth registration, <5 years old	Age in months				
			0-11	12-23	24-35	36-47	48-59
Albania	2009	98.6	97	99	99	99	99
Armenia	2010	99.6	100	99	100	99	100
Azerbaijan	2006	93.6	88	93	98	95	96
Belarus	2012	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2006	99.5	98	100	100	100	100
Georgia	2013	99.6	99	100	95	100	100
Kazakhstan	2011	99.7	99	100	100	100	100
Macedonia	2011	99.7	99	100	100	100	100
Republic of Moldova	2012	99.6	98	100	100	100	100
Serbia	2014	99.4	98	99	99	100	99
Tajikistan	2012	88.4	80	89	91	91	92
Turkmenistan	2006	95.5	87	97	99	97	99
Ukraine	2012	99.8	99	100	100	100	100
Uzbekistan	2006	99.9	100	100	100	100	100

**Indicator 16.19.1-** Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by sex and residence



Countries and areas	Year of data collection	Birth registration, <5 years old	Sex		Residence	
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Albania	2009	98.6	99.4	97.9	99.0	98.4
Armenia	2010	99.6	100.0	99.1	99.3	100.0
Azerbaijan	2006	93.6	93.4	93.9	95.5	91.7
Belarus	2012	100.0	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2006	99.5	99.7	99.4	99.1	99.8
Georgia	2013	99.6	99.4	99.9	99.6	99.7
Kazakhstan	2011	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.6
Kyrgyzstan	2014	97.7	97.6	97.9	98.5	97.4
Macedonia	2011	99.7	99.9	99.6	99.9	99.6
Republic of Moldova	2012	99.6	99.2	99.9	99.7	99.5
Serbia	2014	99.4	99.2	99.6	99.5	99.2
Tajikistan	2012	88.4	89.0	87.8	87.8	88.6
Turkey	2013	98.8	98.6	99.0	99.1	97.7
Turkmenistan	2006	95.5	95.2	95.8	95.8	95.3
Ukraine	2012	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.7	100.0
Uzbekistan	2006	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9

**Indicator 16.19.1-** Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by wealth index



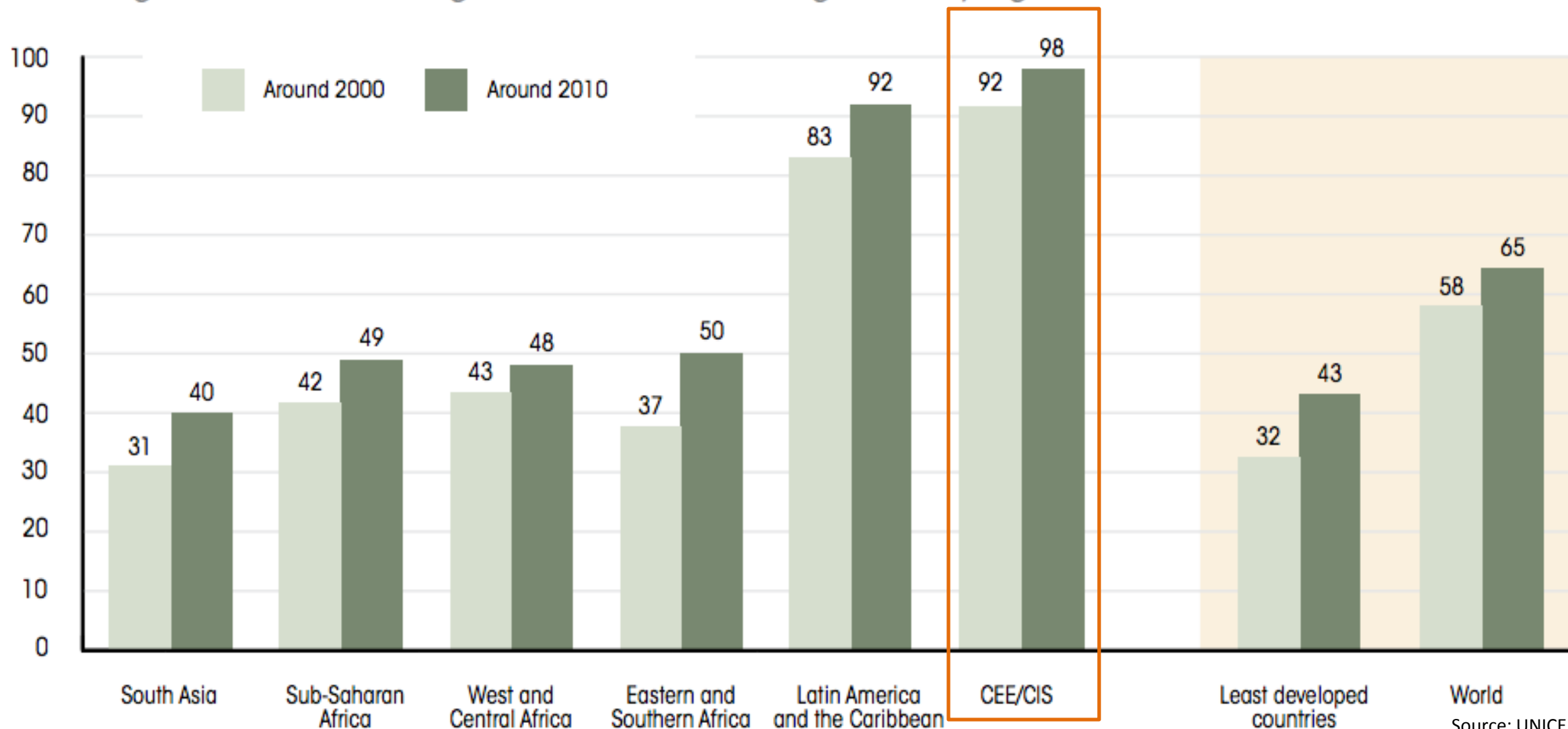
Countries and areas	Year of data collection	Birth registration, <5 years old	Wealth quintile				
			Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest
Albania	2009	98.6	98.1	98.7	98.2	99.2	99.2
Armenia	2010	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.3	99.6
Azerbaijan	2006	93.6	91.6	91.8	95.0	93.9	97.0
Belarus	2012	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2006	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.7	98.9
Georgia	2013	99.6	98.9	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0
Kazakhstan	2011	99.7	99.5	99.8	99.6	99.9	100.0
Kyrgyzstan	2014	97.7	95.8	97.8	98.3	98.0	99.1
Macedonia	2011	99.7	99.2	99.8	99.7	100.0	100.0
Republic of Moldova	2012	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.6	100	99.7
Serbia	2014	99.4	97.1	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.6
Tajikistan	2012	88.4	86.1	86.8	88.7	91.2	89.6
Turkey	2013	98.8	98.1	98.7	99	99.1	99.0
Turkmenistan	2006	95.5	93.7	96.0	95.5	95.9	96.8
Ukraine	2012	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1
Uzbekistan	2006	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0

# Trends in proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, around 2000 and around 2010



## Some progress, albeit small, has been achieved in raising birth registration levels since 2000

Percentage of children under age five whose births are registered, by region



## Data disaggregation

- Sex
- Age
- Rural/ urban
- Wealth quintile
- Geographic location

## Issues for consideration:

- Indicator definition at country level
- Data availability/ periodicity of data collection
- Any comments and suggestions?



THANKS!  
Merci!  
Gracias!