

**INNOVATIONS IN LINKING CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL
STATISTICS TO IDENTITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
&
10 MILESTONES ALLOWING MAUTITIUS TO REPORT
MORTALITY STATISTICS TO W.H.O SINCE 1957**



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16 January 2017

Mauritius

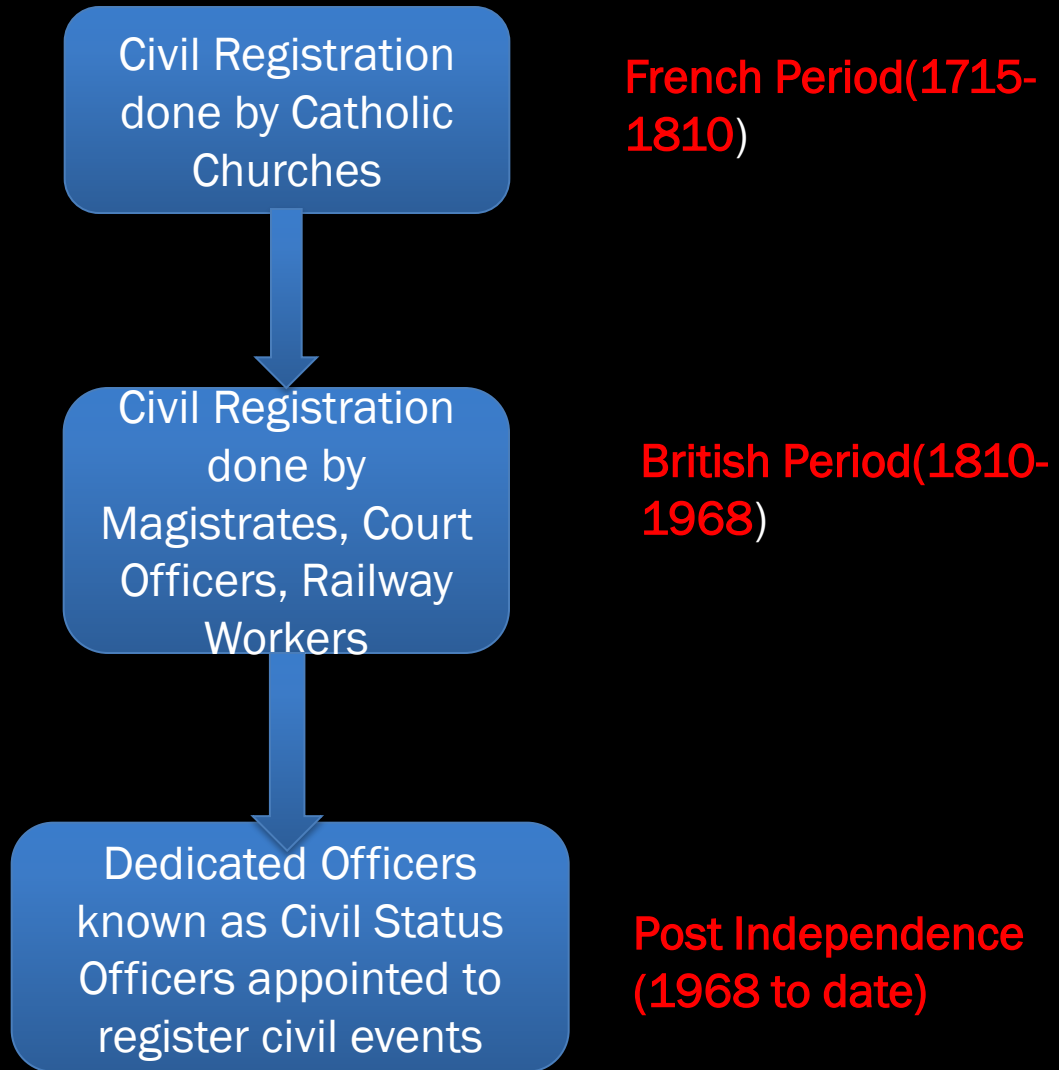


Area: 2,040 km²

Population: 1.3 million

Capital: Port Louis

History of Civil Status Division



Services offered by the Civil Status Division

- ❖ **Registration of live births**
- ❖ **Registration of still births**
- ❖ **Registration of Civil Marriages**
- ❖ **Registration of deaths**
- ❖ **Issuance of documents upon citizens' application**

Legal Framework

- The activities of the Civil Status Division are governed by the following legislation:
 - ❖ **Civil Status Act and Regulation made there under**
 - ❖ **National Identity Card Act and Regulation made there under**
 - ❖ **Data Protection Act and regulation made under**
 - ❖ **Mauritian Civil Code**
 - ❖ **Official Secret Act**
 - ❖ **National Archives Act**
 - ❖ **Mauritius Citizenship Act**
 - ❖ **Relevant Sections of the Mauritius (Written) Constitution**

Computerisation era

As from November 2001, the computerisation, in a phase manner, of civil registration system started in Mauritius.

Today the Civil Status Division has fully computerised offices to serve the Mauritian Citizens.

Since October 2016, the Civil Status Division is ISO 9001:2008 Certified.

By the end of year 2017, e-services for application of Civil Status Documents will be made available online.

Generation of Unique ID at birth registration

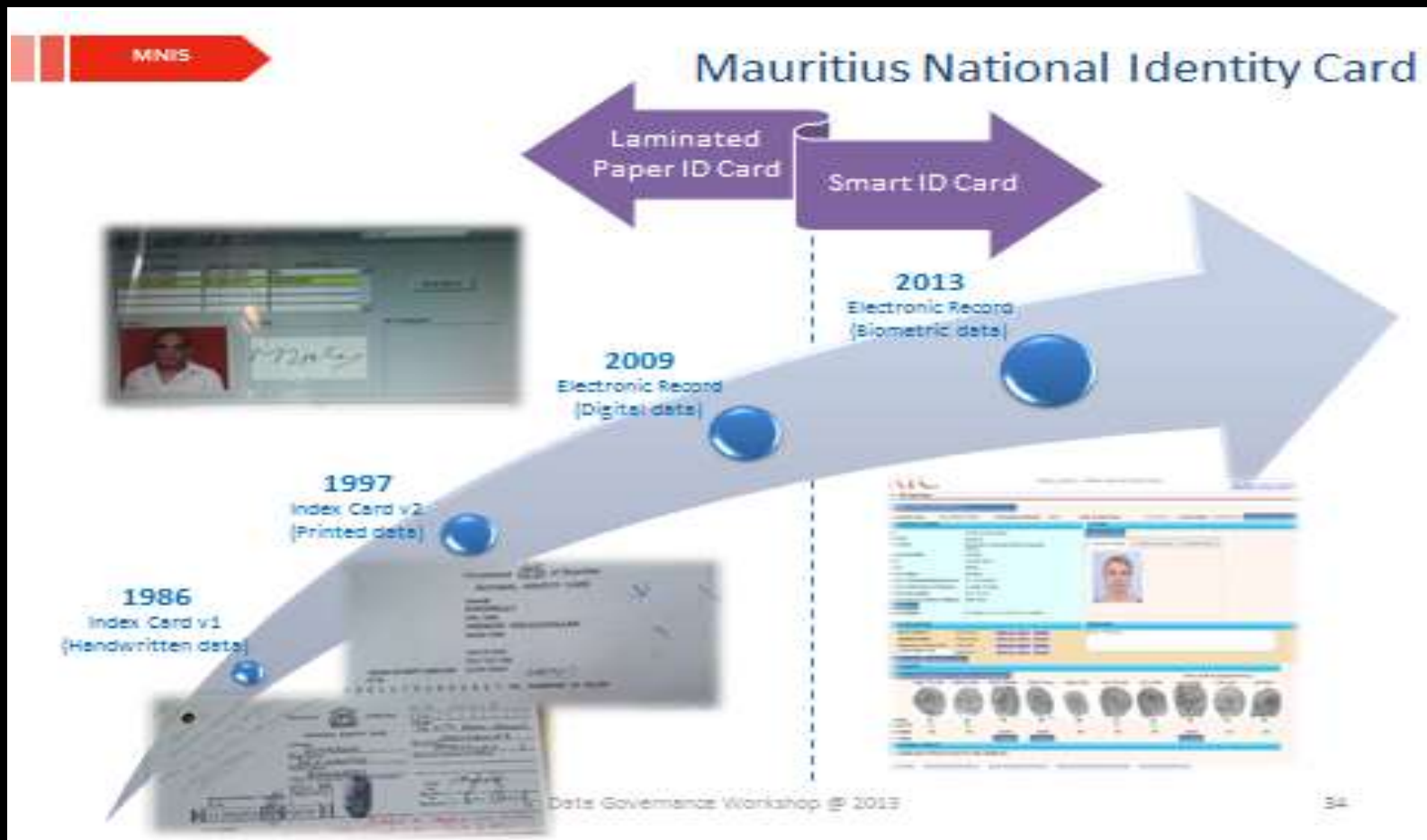
According to the Civil Status Act of 1981, the registration of birth shall be made before an officer of the district in which the birth took place or in which the parents resided at the time of the birth within a time frame of 45 days as from the date of birth of a child.

Upon the completion of a birth registration, a *Unique 14 Alphanumeric Identifier* is automatically generated and allocated to every child born (from at least one Mauritian parent).

The Mauritius National Identity Card

- ❖ The first Mauritian National Identity Card was issued in the year 1986. This identity card was a laminated paper-based card.
- ❖ From 1986 to 2008, applications for a NIC were processed manually and photographs were taken using Polaroid cameras.
- ❖ As from 2009, the electronic NIC system was introduced and linked to the civil registration database.
- ❖ In October 2012, the Smart Identity Card was introduced (with the support of Singapore).

The Mauritius National Identity Card Scheme Project



DATA SHARING BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

Apart from the Civil Status Database, the Registrar of Civil Status is also the repository of the Central Population Database Version 2 (CPDv2). The CPDv2 is a system that safeguards the latest information of a Mauritian Citizen.

The goal for the CPDv2 is to store a subset of data from the CSD and National Identity Card systems. The CPDv2 enables the Civil Status Division to share citizen's data with government agencies through the Information Highway

Linking CRVS to identity management systems

- Linkages among Ministries and public departments in place in Mauritius for use of civil registration and NIC data.
- This reduces duplication of data to a minimum, with obvious cost and efficiency gains for all stakeholders.

Info Highway

- Currently two Government Organisations, namely the Civil Status Division and the Ministry of Social Security, are exchanging data through the Info Highway, resulting in a much more efficient processing of pensions.
- In the coming months, other Government Organisations will exchange data through this platform thereby reducing the administrative burden on citizens and businesses.

Extension of Info Highway

- ❖ The Ministry of Labour, to monitor registration of unemployed people.
- ❖ Ministry of Education, to facilitate admission in educational institutions.
- ❖ Electoral Office, to verify list of valid voters.
- ❖ Mauritius Police Force, for National Security purposes.
- ❖ Mauritius Revenue Authority, for tax evasion.
- ❖ Independent Commission Against Corruption and Financial Intelligence Unit, for ensuring a strong anti corruption system and money laundering.

10 milestones in practice that have allowed Mauritius to continuously report cause-of-death statistics to W.H.O since 1957

- Well established collaboration of the Civil Status Division with Statistics Mauritius and Ministry of Health for compilation of reliable population and vital statistics , including quality cause of death data
- Electronic exchange of data since 2005

1st milestone: Notification

“No interment, cremation or immersion at sea of the body of any dead person shall take place without a permit from an officer in such form as the Registrar of Civil Status may approve”.

Section 38 of the Civil Status Act

- Registration of death is mandatory by law
- Earliest death record in 1793 - cause of death had to be spelt out by relatives
- Certification by doctor as from 1st April 1948
- Mortality coding introduced in 1957

CAUSE OF DEATH CERTIFICATION MAURITIUS

A BOOKLET FOR
THE GUIDANCE OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS
IN COMPLETING
CERTIFICATES OF CAUSE OF DEATH

by

Ministry of Health & Quality of Life
in collaboration with
the World Health Organisation
and the support of the
Medical Council of Mauritius



October 2004
ICD-10 version
<http://mchc.intinet.mu/moh/>

Attributing proper
cause of death:
Underlying / Direct
Cause of Death

Milestones:

- 2nd : **Validation** through the use of ID card of declarant and Medically certified cause of death certificate
- 3rd : **Registration** through the 34 fully computerised Civil Status Offices and using the unique identifier obtained from the system of birth registration
- 4th : **Certification** through the civil registration database using on-line verification

Milestones:

- **5th : Information sharing** of death database through a well established protocol between Statistics Mauritius and Ministry of Health
- **6th : Archiving** by the Civil Status Division, legal repository, and by SM and MoH for statistical purposes
- **7th : Compilation** of cause of death statistics with codes from ICD-10 and production of tabulations for monitoring and publication

Milestones:

- 8th : **Quality control** through different statistical methods such as check for missing data using frequencies, trend analysis and use of information from other sources such as police report and hospital death database
- 9th : **Generation of vital statistics** by SM with support of MoH for cause of death data and derived rates available monthly and published every 6 month

10th Milestone: Dissemination

- Population and vital statistics readily available including with cause of deaths
- Monthly data provided on request
- Bi-annual reports on website of Statistics Mauritius (<http://statsmauritius.govmu.org>)
- Annual reports by Civil Status Division, SM and MoH
- Health Statistics Annual Report on MoH website (<http://health.govmu.org>)
- MoH responsible to submit annual cause-of-death database to W.H.O

Quality and timeliness of cause of death data greatly improved due to:

- Shift from ICD-9 to ICD-10 (in 2005)
- Intensive training to Health Statisticians
- Computerisation of Civil Registration
- Booklet to Medical Practitioners on how to properly complete the death certificate
- Close collaboration between Civil Status Division, Statistics Mauritius and Ministry of Health for data validation and quality control

Thank You