

# Empirical measurement

# Analytical

## Routine Opportunities

## Special Opportunities

### **1. Death Registration**

#### Options:

- 1.a Civil Registration\*\*
- 1.b Sample Vital Registration\*/\*\*
- 1.c Sample Vital Registration, with Verbal Autopsy (SAVVY)\*

### **3. Decennial Census\***

### **2. Health Facility Statistics\*\***

### **4. Surveys\***

#### Options:

- 4.a Population-based survey, asking about deaths in household
- 4.b Population-based survey, with Indirect Sisterhood – asking about deaths of sisters, without dates
- 4.c Population-based survey, with Direct Sisterhood – asking about deaths of sisters, with dates
- 4.d Sampling at Service Sites (SSS) – using direct sisterhood method

### **5. Surveillance\***

#### Options:

- 5.a Demographic Surveillance Systems
- 5.b Active surveillance of reproductive age female deaths

Birth-death linkage: to find maternal deaths

Dual method or capture – recapture: corrects for under-reporting

UN models: estimate levels of maternal mortality using regression

**Composite approaches – Reproductive Age Mortality Studies:** In-depth review of reproductive-age female deaths identified from routine &/or special opportunities, & follow-up investigation of maternal deaths