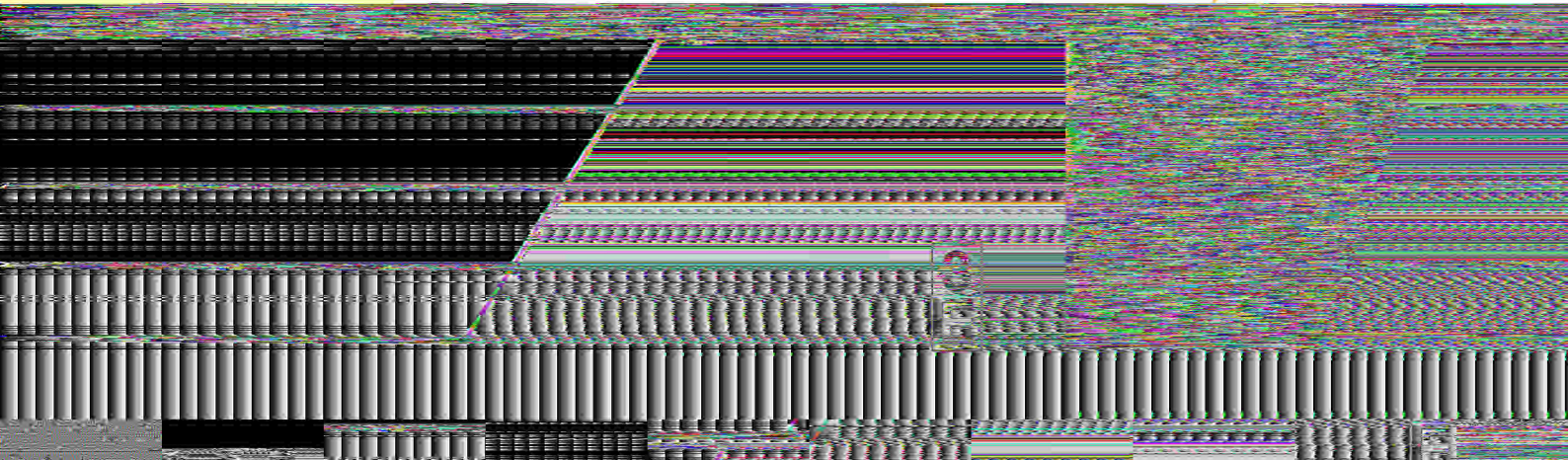
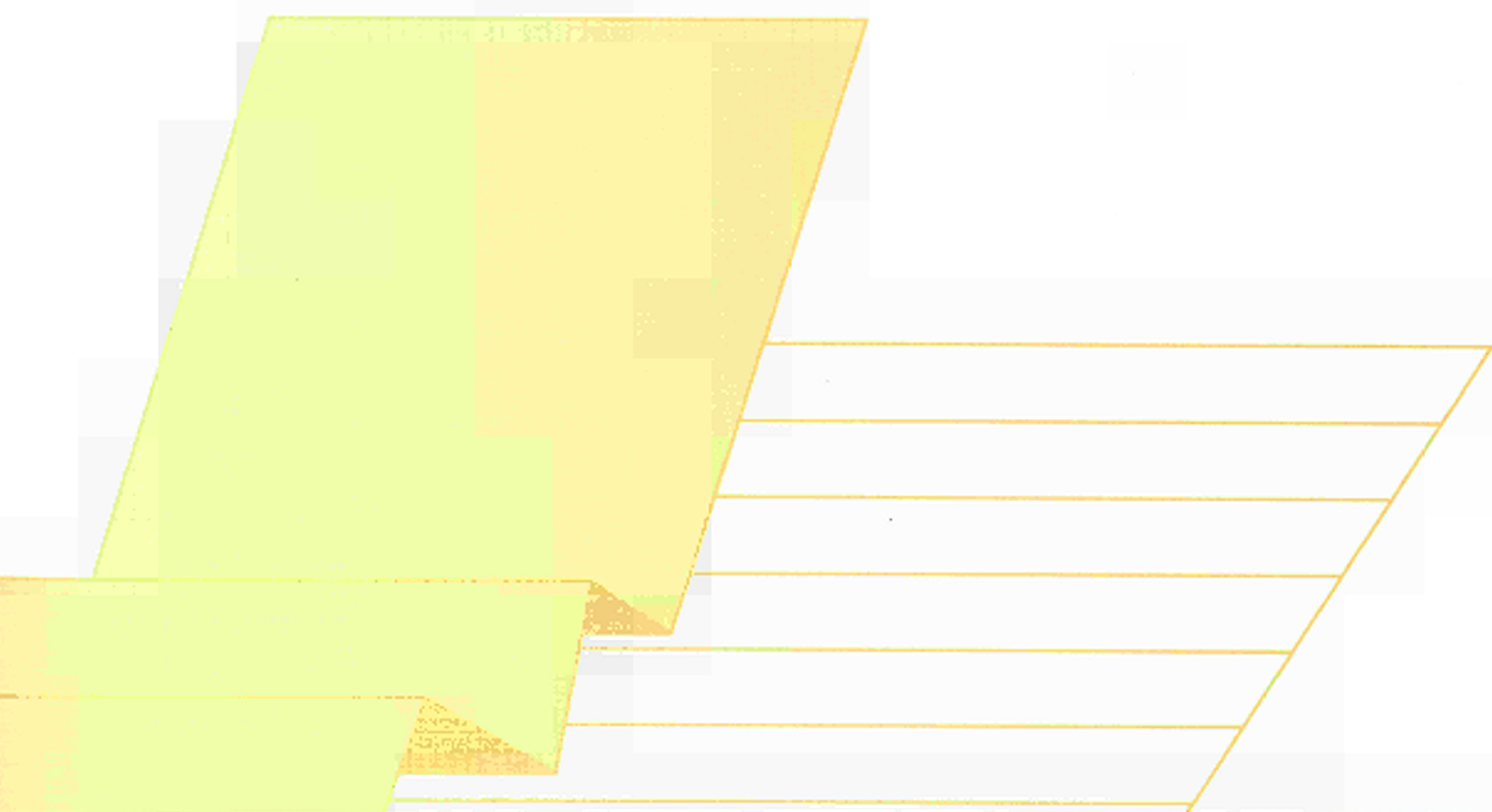


**DEFINITIONS AND METHODS OF COLLECTING  
DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS IN THE  
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY COUNTRIES**



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Y. Franchet  
Director-General

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Pour mettre à la disposition de tous l'importante quantité de données accessibles et faire en sorte que chacun puisse s'orienter correctement dans cet ensemble, deux grandes catégories de documents ont été créées: les documents statistiques et les publications.

Le document statistique s'adresse aux spécialistes. Il fournit les données les plus complètes: données de référence où la méthodologie est bien connue, standardisée, normalisée et scientifique. Ces données sont présentées à un niveau très détaillé. Le document statistique est destiné aux experts capables de rechercher, par leurs propres moyens, les données requises: Les informations sont alors disponibles sur papier et/ou sur disquette, bande magnétique, CD-ROM. La couverture blanche ornée d'un graphisme stylisé démarque le document statistique des autres publications.

Les publications proprement dites peuvent, elles, être réalisées pour un public bien déterminé, ciblé, par exemple l'enseignement ou les décideurs politiques ou administratifs. Des informations sélectionnées, triées et commentées en fonction de ce public lui sont apportées. Eurostat joue, dès lors, le rôle de conseiller.

Dans le cas d'un public plus large, moins défini, Eurostat procure des éléments nécessaires à une première analyse, les annuaires et les périodiques, dans lesquels figurent les renseignements adéquats pour approfondir l'étude. Ces publications sont présentées sur papier ou dans des banques de données de type vidéotex.

Pour aider l'utilisateur à s'orienter dans ses recherches, Eurostat a créé les thèmes, c'est-à-dire une classification par sujet. Les documents statistiques et les publications sont répertoriés par série — par exemple, annuaire, conjoncture, méthodologie — afin de faciliter l'accès aux informations statistiques.

Y. Franchet  
Directeur général

# DEFINITIONS AND METHODS OF COLLECTING DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY COUNTRIES

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## **PREFACE**

This work aims to make available to users a methodological and comparative information on definitions and methods of collecting the demographic statistics at the Community level.

The document aims to describe:

- ways of collecting data on vital events registered at local level (births, marriages, divorces, deaths and foetal deaths);
- how transmission of the data from the local level to the National Statistical Institutes is organised;
- the methods used by the National Statistical Institutes to compile official demographic statistics and send them to Eurostat.

The study was commissioned by Eurostat's "Syntheses of social statistics" unit from the Institut de Démographie of the Université des Sciences Humaines de Strasbourg (France), under the direction of Professor Anne-Marie Sahli and with assistance from the National Statistical Institutes of each Member State. Sincere thanks are extended to officials from those Institutes, whose cooperation was much appreciated.

**L. Barreiros**  
**Director**



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## INTRODUCTION

1. Vital (or civil) registration may be defined as the permanent transcription of every kind of event: live births, deaths, foetal deaths, marriages and divorces.<sup>1</sup>

Events are recorded continuously and exhaustively, and a certain number of data are used to describe them.

The information collected at the time of registration and the procedures for transcribing it differ from country to country and from one type of event to another.

The main functions of the registration and form-filling are:

- to compile official documents on an individual, in accordance with the law;
- to compile demographic statistics by category of event, period of occurrence or administrative region.

2. The present volume entitled "Definitions and methods of collecting demographic statistics in the European Community countries" aims to describe and compare:

- the systems used to collect demographic statistics, in particular civil registration systems;
- definitions of the main vital events: live births, foetal deaths, deaths, marriages and divorces;
- the methods employed to compute demographic indicators;
- the size of discrepancies caused by incorrect definitions or by the use of different methods of calculation.

3. This document comprises seven chapters.

Chapter 1 describes the present functions of civil registration and outlines the historical development of civil status.

Chapter 2 gives the definitions of vital events recommended by the United Nations, compares

the definitions in force in the Member States of the European Community and lists the deadlines for the registration of vital events.

Chapter 3 describes how the collection of vital events data is organised for the production of demographic statistics.

Chapter 4 lists the information given on the forms transmitted by the civil registration departments to the National Statistical Institutes.

Chapter 5 compares this list with the information which the Statistical Office of the European Communities requires from each National Statistical Institute for the demographic statistics yearbook.

Chapter 6 establishes links between demographic statistics based on civil registration and population censuses taken on a given date or population registers.

Chapter 7 explains and compares methods of calculating rates, probabilities (quotients) and total rates used to measure and analyse demographic phenomena: nuptiality, fertility, mortality and divorce.

4. The document is designed for ease of consultation. Each item is dealt with in a numbered paragraph and the paragraphs are numbered consecutively, with no breaks for a change of chapter or a new title or sub-title.
5. For the sake of clarity, information from a previous chapter may be repeated without any reference necessarily being made to the previous mention. This is to ensure that each chapter is complete in itself.
6. The document contains numerous tables designed to make comparisons between Community countries easier. The structure of these tables has been minutely researched in both the civil registries of each Member State and the National

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<sup>1</sup> Adoptions, legitimations and recognitions are not covered in this document.

Statistical Institutes. They have been compiled by comparing procedures, documents and forms used in the various languages of the European Community. They are as complete as it has been possible to make them. If certain data have not been collected or it has not been possible to check them properly, the table is marked (...). The information in the synoptic tables has been standardised, and all the countries listed at the same time. This unfortunately results in uniformity and an impoverishment of the information initially available in each country<sup>2</sup>. The synoptic tables have been set out with the same number of rows (or columns, depending on the type of information) as there are Member States. In the text proper, each table is accompanied by paragraphs highlighting the similarities between Member States. Each special feature noted as regards the organisation and collection of data, the content of the forms or processing of data in any Community country is then dealt with in a paragraph showing in what way the information given in the table differs from the norm.

7. The index at the end of the document gives the numbers of the paragraphs to which a key-word or combination of key-words refers; the names of the countries are not indexed.

8. Also at the end of the document are:

- a **microglossary**;
- a **bibliography**;
- facsimiles of the civil registration forms;
- three annexes: **Annex 1** deals with the population registers of three European Community countries, Belgium, Spain and the Netherlands; **Annex 2** shows the route taken from the time an event occurs until the time when it is counted in official statistics, using births in each country as an example; **Annex 3** lists the names and addresses of the National Statistical Institutes of the Member States of the European Community;
- an **index**.

---

2 The forms used to notify an event are reproduced at the end of the document.

## 1 - GENERAL COMMENTS ON CIVIL STATUS

9. This chapter aims to present the current functions of a civil registration system and to trace the history of civil registry in Europe by highlighting landmarks in its development.

10. The civil registry is a public institution implying continuous, exhaustive registration of vital events and their characteristics. The systems set up to register events and collect data in situ are used to produce individual documents and compile demographic statistics.

11. The main characteristic of a registration system is that it is ongoing, permanent and compulsory. It has been designed to meet the need for individual registration documents in accordance with the legislation in force, and there is therefore, in addition to the actual registration, the idea that events recorded on a given date can be pinpointed at any future stage.

12. Current systems have also been set up to collect data and transmit them to the National Statistical Institutes responsible for demographic statistics, which must be able to compute the number of events which took place during a given period by category of event and administrative area.

13. The transcription of a notification received by a registrar legalises civil status, either the existence of a status (birth), a change in status (marriage or divorce) or its disappearance (death).

Foetal deaths (or stillbirths) are not taken to be either births or deaths but all Community countries record foetal deaths in their civil registers.

Divorce is pronounced by a member of the judiciary and the courts record the details. The way in which the information is then transmitted to the civil registry and transcribed varies from country to country.

14. The recording of population growth has a long history. Births, marriages and deaths are vital events which have a deep social significance and are an occasion for ceremonies, rites and celebrations in all societies. In Europe, there is evidence that religious ceremonies (baptisms, burials and marriages) celebrated on the occasion

of births, deaths and marriages were recorded in parish registers as early as the 14th century in Italy and France, but registers were not kept as a matter of course until the 16th century.

15. The success of the Reformation was one of the factors leading to the setting up in many countries of an institution to keep a check on religious affiliation. Ecclesiastical legislation, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, makes it obligatory for all ministers of religion to keep up-to-date baptismal, burial and marriage registers, an obligation imposed on Roman Catholics in the second half of the 16th century (Council of Trent in 1563) and on Protestants following numerous national and regional synods.

16. Subsequently, the church brought in more regulations which became more firmly established. These govern entries to be made, conditions regarding the form of those entries, checks on the keeping of registers and their duplication and preservation. In the mid-17th century, Catholic registers became standardised in accordance with a set formula.

17. The appearance and subsequent widespread use of registers paralleled a gradual change in the legal field. Although written evidence began to supplant eye-witness statements from the 14th century onwards, a person's identity or status was established by eye-witness statements right up to the beginning of modern times.

18. In many countries, the civil authorities issue decrees to back the regulations issued by the church on the keeping of registers. The oldest are in England (1538), the Edict of Villers Cottrêts in France (1539) and the Perpetual Edict of 1611 in the southern Low Countries.

19. One of the reasons why the public authorities intervened in the keeping of religious registers was to ensure that religious minorities had a civil status. Thus a purely secular civil registry came into being. In the United Provinces, a dual system was set up as from 1656 whereby marriages were to be celebrated by the pastor when the parties involved were of the reformed church and otherwise by the aldermen. In France,

Protestants had a secular civil status between 1656 and 1787, with the Protestant status being abolished with the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685).

20. In the 18th century, increasing interest in population statistics led to progress in the organisation and more rational management of data on population growth. Annual returns were sent to the civil authorities as from 1749 in Sweden, at the instigation of Wargentin, between 1801 and 1819 in France, Baden and Prussia; between 1825 and 1839 in Bavaria, Saxony, Belgium, Denmark, England and the Netherlands, and between 1841 and 1878 in WGrtemberg, Scotland, Spain, Ireland, Italy and Portugal. The statistics came from a register kept by either religious or civil authorities.
21. The secularisation of the registration system as part of the revolutionary process relieved ministers of religion from the obligation to act as registrars. In England, under Oliver Cromwell's Barebones Parliament (1653), a strictly secular civil registry was introduced, which then lapsed with the Restoration.
22. At the time of the French Revolution, and subsequently in those countries conquered by Napoleon, the registers were transferred to the "maison commune" and the municipal authority was empowered to keep them. The administrative machinery was secularised, and the facts recorded were no longer religious ceremonies but the demographic event (birth or death) or vital events such as marriage and the newly-instituted divorce.
23. The different stages in the secularisation of civil registry are as follows: France in September 1792, Mons and a few localities in Hainaut in September 1794, with an extension to the "former Belgium" in June 1796, Holland and countries on the left bank of the Rhine in May 1798, followed by the right bank between 1811 and 1813. In the Kingdom of Italy, the civil registry, secularised in March 1806, remained secular after the fall of the Napoleonic régime only in Modena, Parma, Piacenza and Naples.
24. In those countries not conquered by the French, the process took longer, extending through the 19th into the 20th century. In some cases, a central civil registry was set up. Priests and pastors no longer collected statistics but remained in possession of the old registers. In England, it became a statutory obligation on 1 July 1837 to deposit registers (with the General Register Office) and in Scotland (with the General Registry Office) in 1855. A similar process was introduced in the German States after 1849 and was extended to the whole of the Reich in 1876. It came into force in Italy in 1862, Spain in 1870 and Portugal in 1910.
25. The statistical processing of data on population growth is a separate phenomenon, predating the secularisation of the civil registration system. The last 30 years or so of the 17th century were marked by an intellectual revolution which the German pastor Süssmilch compared with the discovery of America. John Graunt, a London haberdasher, realised that the bills of mortality of the City of London were a mine of information, and had the brilliant idea of applying mathematical calculations - "political arithmetic" - to those observations. In 1662, he published in London "Natural and political observations upon the bills of mortality".
26. Methods of demographic analysis developed from the publication, initially private and then official, of data on population growth. Nicolas Pol collated data from the registers of the City of Breslau and published annual tables of births and deaths in the "Jahrbücher der Stadt Breslau". Karl Neumann collected data on Breslau, too, including the ages of deceased persons, and sent them to Leibniz at the Royal Society of London. The astronomer Halley used them to compile the first strict mortality table (Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, 1693).
27. The foundations of the science of demography had been laid. The statistical organisation of the civil registry, the methodology of demographic analysis, the interest of the general public and scientific circles in demographic facts and problems would develop throughout the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

## 2 - DEFINITIONS OF VITAL EVENTS

28. This chapter discusses the definitions of vital events in force in the Member States of the European Community. A reminder of the definitions recommended by the United Nations is followed by a discussion of the differences between those recommendations and the definitions in force in the Member States and an assessment of how those differences affect the comparability of demographic statistics. Where appropriate, the relevant facts are repeated in Chapter 7 on the establishment of rates and demographic indicators.

29. The definitions of vital events recommended by the United Nations are collected together in the publication entitled: "Principes et recommandations pour un système de statistiques de l'état civil"<sup>3</sup>. The present document refers to live births, deaths, foetal deaths, marriages and divorces (Table 1 "Definitions of vital events").

30. Differences in measures due to differences in definitions are pointed out, and the size of the distortions studied in Chapter 7.

31. The events notified to the registrar and entered in registers kept at local level are: births, marriages, deaths and foetal deaths (or stillbirths), and divorces, which in every case are granted by a member of the judiciary and may subsequently be retranscribed in the civil register at local level.

### Live births

32. The definition recommended by the United Nations is as follows: "Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the 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 movements 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".

33. Two Community countries (Belgium and France) have extended the definition previously used to take account of the recommendation that any child who has shown any evidence of life other than breathing should be considered to have been born alive. The other Community countries comply in full with the United Nations definition.

### Deaths

34. The definition recommended by the United Nations is as follows: "Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (post-natal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation). This definition therefore excludes foetal death."

35. The United Nations definition has not been modified to any significant extent in any Community country. Denmark gives as a definition the absence of any brain activity.

### Foetal death or stillbirth

36. The definition recommended by the United Nations is as follows "Foetal death is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. The death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the foetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles. Late foetal death is death at 28 completed weeks or more of gestation. The term "still birth" should be regarded as synonymous with late foetal death."

Abortion is defined as any termination of pregnancy before 28 weeks' gestation, the product of which is a dead foetus.

3 "Principes et recommandations pour un système de statistiques de l'état civil " United Nations, Series M, No 19, Rev. 1, (E80. XVII, 8).

**Table 1: Definitions of vital events**

Country	Birth	Death	Foetal death	Marriage
BELGIUM	In theory: birth of infant having breathed after the birth. In practice: infant showing signs of life in the opinion of a member of the medical profession	UN	Death of a product of conception before its complete expulsion or extraction from the mother's body, after 180 days' gestation	Civil
DENMARK	UN	No sign of brain activity	Birth of a dead foetus before the 28th week of gestation	Civil Church
GERMANY	UN	UN	Birth with no sign of life and weighing at least 1000g	Civil
GREECE	UN	UN	UN	Civil Church
SPAIN	UN	UN	Foetus born after 28 weeks' gestation without sign of life after complete extraction from the mother's body	Civil Church
FRANCE	Birth notified as live birth to the registrar, including infants notified as dead but which showed signs of life after birth	UN	Foetus born with no sign of life after 180 days' gestation	Civil
IRELAND	UN	UN	Birth of a dead foetus after the 28th week of gestation	Civil Church
ITALY	UN	UN	Birth of a dead foetus after 180 days' gestation	Civil Church
LUXEMBOURG	UN	UN	Depends on the doctor's decision	Civil
NETHERLANDS	UN	UN	Born after 24 weeks' gestation <sup>(1)</sup>	Civil
PORTUGAL	UN	UN	Foetus born after 22nd week of gestation weighing at least 500g and measuring at least 25 cm	Civil Church
UNITED KINGDOM	UN	UN	Born after 24 weeks' gestation, without sign of life <sup>(1)</sup>	Civil Church

(1) This definition will be used for the 1992 statistics.



There are two major categories of abortion, spontaneous and induced. Induced abortion results from an action deliberately undertaken to terminate a pregnancy. Any other abortion is considered as spontaneous.

37. Progress in biomedical science, the consequent improvement in care during and after pregnancy, the early detection of pregnancies at risk and their careful monitoring and improved childcare have led to a reduction in late foetal mortality. One of the problems in this field is the necessary complexity of a single definition of foetal death. The definitions used in the Member States are based on one or more of the following criteria: the length of gestation, the weight of the foetus and its size. Ambiguity arises because it is difficult to pinpoint minimum conditions under which a product of conception is viable. If these conditions are not present (one or more of them, depending on the country), extraction of the foetus is classified as abortion (whether spontaneous or not). When these conditions are present (depending on the definition in force in the country concerned), extraction of the foetus is classified as a foetal death.
38. Greece and Luxembourg comply with the United Nations definition, as do Denmark, Spain and Ireland apart from a few minor details. In this group of countries, the minimum length of gestation is 28 weeks (196 days). Before that, there is considered to have been an abortion.
39. In the second group of countries the minimum period of gestation is less than 28 weeks: 180 days (26 weeks) in Belgium, France and Italy. In the Netherlands, the minimum gestation period was reduced from 28 weeks to 24 (168 days) on 1 July 1991, and in the United Kingdom from 28 to 24 weeks in June 1992. In Portugal, the minimum period of 22 weeks (154 days) depends on two other conditions being met: the foetus must weigh at least 500 grammes and measure at least 25 cm. In Germany, the minimum weight for a foetal death is 1000 grammes.
40. In France, a notification of foetal death includes children born alive who die before they are

registered. Corrections are made for such cases, known as "false stillbirths".

41. Like definitions of foetal mortality, definitions of stillbirths used in statistics vary. In countries where the threshold is very low, i.e. where the gestation period is shorter or the weight lighter, the number of foetal deaths increases as the number of abortions decreases.

The countries in the first group - Denmark, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom - appear to have lower stillbirth rates than those of countries in the second group, i.e. Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal. Recent changes in the definitions used in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom will thus be reflected in a relative increase in foetal deaths compared with previous levels.

### Marriage

42. The definition recommended by the United Nations is as follows: "Marriage is the act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship of husband and wife is constituted. The legality of the union may be established by civil, religious or other means as recognised by the laws of each country."
43. In Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, only civil marriage is recognised. In Denmark, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Portugal and the United Kingdom, a church marriage in accordance with recognised rites is equally valid.

### Divorce

44. The definition recommended by the United Nations is as follows: "Divorce is a final dissolution of a marriage, that is, the separation of husband and wife which confers on the parties the right to remarriage under civil, religious and/or other provisions, according to the laws of the country."
45. There is no divorce in Ireland.



### 3 - HOW THE COLLECTION OF VITAL EVENTS DATA IS ORGANISED

46. The different ways of organising the collection of vital events data obviously have an effect on the production of demographic statistics, and this is the subject of Chapter 3.

That part of the civil registration system which produces individual documents is not dealt with here, and legal aspects relating to informants, the function of a registrar and the keeping of civil registers are described only incidentally, if a description is needed for an understanding of how demographic statistics are compiled. Legal provisions are discussed only to the extent that they have a varying impact on the compilation of statistics from one Community country to another.

47. On the other hand, this chapter does discuss the content of the forms filled in when a vital event is registered, together with the information on the forms sent by the registry to the National Statistical Institutes. Similarities and differences between the countries are pointed out. However, in accordance with the line taken in the previous paragraph, any items on a form which could be used to identify an individual person or a vital event, such as surnames, forenames, filial relationships, personal addresses and any distinguishing characteristics are not listed, nor are they included in the differentiated analysis. Similarly, there is no description of the actual registration in any Member State which could be used retrospectively to pinpoint any individual person or event.

In all the Community Member States, each document issued and each form filled in are numbered. The system in place can thus be used to verify the information recorded and make any necessary corrections.

48. Vital events are registered at local level with an authority specifically appointed by law for this purpose. The local authority is a registrar or person with similar functions, who may delegate some of his or her functions to other local officials.
49. The registrar is responsible for receiving the notification, recording it and keeping the document, the authenticity of which he is empowered to guarantee.

50. The civil registration systems of all Community countries are secular, but the religious background to subdivisions into parishes is still important in several countries such as Denmark, Greece, Ireland and the United Kingdom. In Denmark, the Minister of the Lutheran Church in the parish of residence receives the relevant information about any event, whatever the religious affiliation of the informant or of the individual to whom the event relates. He keeps a parish register of all events relating to the inhabitants of his parish (kirkebog) and sends the forms describing those events to the municipality to which his parish belongs.

51. In Belgium, Spain, the Netherlands and Portugal, the civil registry comes under the Ministry of Justice. In the United Kingdom, local registrars' offices report to the General Register Office, which comes directly under the Prime Minister's Office. A registrar is responsible for a district, which is a group of parishes. In the other Community countries, the civil registry comes under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior.

#### NOTIFICATION DEADLINES

52. The period of time within which a vital event has to be notified varies according to the event and country (see Table 2, "Time limits for registration or transcription of vital events").

#### Live births

53. The deadline for registration of a live birth varies from 3 to 42 days (Table 2). In Belgium, the deadline is 15 days, to enable the mother to register the birth herself.
54. In Spain, a birth may not be registered until the child has lived for at least 24 hours and registration does not therefore take place until at least 24 hours after the birth. If a child dies within 24 hours of birth, the death is registered in the register of deaths. Appropriate steps are taken to ensure that both the birth and the death are taken into account for purposes of demographic statistics.

**Table 2: Time limits for registration or transcription of vital events**

Country	Birth	Death	Foetal death	Marriage	Divorce
BELGIUM	15 days	No explicit time limit (1)	3 days (1)	Immediately	2 months
DENMARK	5 working days	5 working days	5 working days	Immediately	Immediately
GERMANY	7 days	First working day	First working day	Immediately	Immediately
GREECE	10 days	24 hours	10 days	Civil: immediately Church: 40 days	30 days
SPAIN	After first day and no later than 8 days	Immediately	8 days	Civil: immediately Church: immediately	Immediately
FRANCE	3 working days	24 hours	Time limit not laid down in the Code civil	Immediately	Marginal note - no time limit
IRELAND	42 days	5 days	(2)	Civil: immediately Church: 3 days	Not applicable
ITALY	10 days	24 hours	10 days	Immediately	Immediately
LUXEMBOURG	3 working days	3 days	1 day	Immediately	1 month
NETHERLANDS	3 working days	Before burial, but maximum 5 days	Before burial, but maximum 5 days	Immediately	6 months
PORTUGAL	30 days	48 hours	48 hours	Immediately	Immediately
UNITED KINGDOM England and Wales Scotland Northern Ireland	42 days 21 days 42 days	5 days extendable to 14 days once the death certificate has been signed	42 days 21 days 42 days	Civil: immediately Church: 3 months Church: 3 days Church: 3 days	No provision Immediately No provision

(1) However, in the case of death in military or civilian hospitals or other public-sector establishments, those in charge of such establishments are obliged to inform the registrar within 24 hours (Art. 80 of the Code civil).

(2) Foetal deaths are not registered, but the Director of Community Care must be informed within 36 hours.

Source: "Guide international de l'état civil" for the following countries: Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

## Deaths

55. In all countries, a death has to be registered as soon as possible, but depending on the history of civil registration, the time differences can be considerable. The United Kingdom has the longest deadline: 5 days, which may be extended to 14 days once a medical certificate has been issued certifying the death.

## Foetal deaths

56. Foetal deaths have to be registered in all countries except Ireland, within a time limit varying from 1 to 42 days (Table 2). In Ireland, such deaths have to be reported to the Director of Community Care.

## Marriages

57. Civil marriages are entered in the register of the municipality concerned at the time when the marriage takes place and the form for the National Statistical Institute is filled in immediately by a registration officer.
58. Church marriages are recognised by the civil authorities in seven Community countries: Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom.
59. In Denmark and Portugal, when a marriage takes place in church the religious authorities send the information as quickly as possible to the authorities responsible for registering the marriage in the civil register. The deadline for transcription varies from a maximum of three days in Ireland to 40 days in Greece. In Spain, transcription is, in theory, immediate. In the United Kingdom, the deadline is three days in Scotland and Northern Ireland and three months in England and Wales.

## Divorces

60. In Belgium, the deadline for recording divorce in the civil register is two months. In Denmark, the information is posted in the population register immediately, and in Germany, Italy, Portugal and

Northern Ireland transcription takes place as soon as possible.

61. In Greece and Luxembourg, the authorised time limit is 30 days. In France, a note is made in the margin of the register of births and the register of marriages, but there is no deadline. How long it takes to make the notes depends on each party's lawyer. In the Netherlands, the deadline is 6 months.

62. In England, Wales and Scotland, there is no legal provision for divorces to be registered locally.

63. Spain is currently reorganising the way in which it collects information.

## CIVIL REGISTERS

64. A vital event is reported to the local authority responsible for registering that event in a book it keeps for that purpose, the civil register (or register of births, marriages and deaths).

65. In all Member States, a birth is recorded in the register of births, a death in the register of deaths and a marriage in the register of marriages. In some districts with only a small population, and few such events, there may be a single book with subdivisions for births and deaths, etc.<sup>4</sup>

66. In general, the register in which a vital event is recorded is that of the administrative area where the event has taken place. Denmark is the exception in recording births, foetal deaths, marriages and deaths in the parish and district of usual residence (with no registration in the locality where the event took place).

67. In countries which have a population register, registration in the district in which the event took place is duplicated with an entry in the population register of the district in which the person concerned habitually resides. The European Community countries which have a population register at district level are Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

<sup>4</sup> The term "district", rather than "municipality", has been used in this document to translate the French word "commune", designating the smallest administrative area for which the local authority which registers vital events is responsible. "Municipality" has been used as a translation for "municipalité".

**Table 3: Population registers in the European Community countries**

Country	District register	National register	Remarks
BELGIUM	District register	Centralised and computerised national register (RN)	1991, 543 districts ("communes") out of a total of 589 were linked to the RN.
DENMARK	District register	Centralised and computerised national register: Central Population Register (CPR)	Each district register is linked to the CPR.
GERMANY	District register		There is no federal register.
GREECE	District register		The register is used for drawing up conscription lists.
SPAIN	District register, "PADRON"		Each municipality calculates the totals for the year and sends them to the regional office of the National Statistical Institute (INE). Each register is updated every five years: in the census year and five years later.
FRANCE			
IRELAND			
ITALY	District register, "ANAGRAFE"		
LUXEMBOURG	District register	Centralised and computerised national register: Répertoire Générale des Personnes Physiques (RGPP)	Most district registers (held by the "communes") are linked to the national register.
NETHERLANDS	Computerised district register		The NSI centralises the annual records of each municipality.
PORTUGAL			
UNITED KINGDOM			

68. In countries where the religious authority is responsible for recording vital events, the geographical/administrative level is that of the parish of the minister of religion concerned. A parish is a territorial entity smaller than a district. In Denmark, therefore, births, marriages and deaths are first of all recorded in the parish register and the information is then sent to the district responsible for that parish.

69. In Denmark, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom, where a marriage in church is recognised by the civil authorities, the minister of religion in the parish concerned sends the information to the registrar. The procedure is similar in Greece, Spain, Italy and Portugal. In the United Kingdom and Ireland, a church marriage is not entered in the civil register but the official responsible for notifying the central authority makes copies of the registers (United Kingdom) or compiles lists (Ireland).

70. The United Kingdom is the only Community country which has a separate register for foetal deaths. In the other countries, such deaths are entered in the register of births and/or deaths. In Greece, Spain and Italy, they are entered in the register of births and in Denmark and France in the register of births and the register of deaths. In Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal, foetal deaths are noted in the register of deaths.

71. In all countries, divorce is granted by a member of judiciary, and entered in the register of divorces, the "card index", in England, Wales and Scotland. In the Netherlands, part of the marriage register is set aside for divorce entries. In Belgium, Germany, Greece, Portugal, Northern Ireland and Scotland, a note is made in the margin of the marriage register. In France, Italy and Luxembourg, a note is written in the margin in the register of marriages and the register of births.

72. In Belgium, divorce is registered in the district in which it is granted. In Portugal, it is registered in the district of whichever party filed for divorce, and in the Netherlands in the district in which the marriage had been celebrated. In the other countries, divorce is registered in the district in which the woman resides.

#### **POPULATION REGISTERS AND THE CIVIL REGISTRY**

73. In those countries which have a population register, a vital event is recorded in the civil register and, depending on country and type of

event, in the population register too. The event is notified to the civil registry of the district in which it took place and posted in the population register of the district of residence. The only exception is Denmark, where the event is recorded in the district of residence (civil register and population register).

74. The population register is a system of continuous, individualised registration of the population residing in a given country. It is based on an inventory of that country's inhabitants and is continually updated, with entries relating to:

- births and deaths
- changes in social status: marriages and divorces;
- in- and out-migration.

75. The register is generally kept by the district authority and comes under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior. There are considerable differences in the systems for setting up and organising the registers in the different countries: some are centralised and some are not, some are computerised and some are not.

76. In a centralised system, the data collected at district (or local) level by the population register department are sent to a central register. With a computerised system, the information collected is transferred on a data medium. The local-level registration system is largely computerised nowadays in all Community countries. There is a centralised computer network with lines from each local-level register to the central register in Denmark, Belgium and Luxembourg. Table 3, "Population registers in the European Community countries", gives a brief overview of the situation.

77. Those countries which have a population register generally use it to compile demographic statistics. Tabulations consist of counting the total resident population by sex and age together with population movements during a given period. The numbers counted are, where appropriate, compared with numbers recorded by population censuses and figures may be updated by comparing registers (Italy, Spain and the Netherlands). It is generally the National Statistical Institutes which are responsible for counting events (births, deaths, marriages and divorces) by collecting and processing the forms filled in when a vital event is notified to the civil registry. However, those countries which have a centralised, computerised population register (Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg) find it easier to use that register more and more as a matter of course. The most up-to-date information in the register can be obtained very quickly.

**Table 4 : Links between the civil registration system and the population register**

Country	Local level	National level
BELGIUM	The registrar sends data to the population register department of the district of residence.	Each municipality is linked to the centralised and computerised national register (RN).
DENMARK	At parish level, the clergyman sends the data to the municipal registrar (under the Ministry of the Interior) and to the population register department (under the Ministry of the Interior) of the district of residence.	Each municipality is linked to the centralised and computerised national register, the Central Population Register (CPR).
GERMANY	The registrar sends data to the population register department in the district of residence.	
GREECE	The registrar sends data to the population register department. The parish sends data on church marriages to the registrar.	
SPAIN	The registrar (Ministry of Justice) sends, data to the population register department "PADRON" (Ministry of the Interior) of the district of residence.	
FRANCE	The registrar (Ministry of the Interior) sends data, via the INSEE (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance), to the national register for updating.	The national register for the identification of natural persons for (RNIPP) records births and deaths.
IRELAND	The births, deaths and marriages department sends data to the General Registrar in Dublin. The parish sends data on church (Roman Catholic) marriages to the birth deaths and marriages department of the district to which the parish is attached.	A copy of all the certificates is sent to the General Registrar in Dublin.
ITALY	The registrar (Ministry of Justice) sends, data to the population register department - ANAGRAFE (Ministry of the Interior) of the district of residence.	
LUXEMBOURG	The registrar (Ministry of the Interior) sends, data to the population register department (Ministry of the Interior) of the district of residence.	Most district registers are linked to the centralised and computerised national register, the Répertoire général des personnes physiques (RGPP)
NETHERLANDS	The registrar (Ministry of Justice) sends, data to the population register department (Ministry of the Interior) of the district of residence.	The National Statistical Institute collects data on all events via all the municipalities.
PORTUGAL	The registrar (Ministry of Justice)	
UNITED KINGDOM	The registry in each district comes under the authority of the General Register Office in London. The parish sends data on church marriages to the district authority it is attached.	The OPCS was established in 1970 by merging the General Register Office and the Government Social Survey.



## **LINKS BETWEEN THE CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM AND THE POPULATION REGISTER**

78. In those Member States which have a population register, that register is updated whenever a vital event is recorded. The time sequence is that the event notified is registered by the registrar in the district in which the event took place and the information is then transmitted to the population register department of the district of residence.

79. The civil registry is one of the best sources of information for the population register. The entries in the civil register or their transcriptions provide information for the population register on births, deaths, marriages and divorces, and links have been established between the civil registry department and the department responsible for keeping the population register. In many districts, the relevant events are recorded in the same place or even with the same person.

80. Whatever the country and whatever the event, the data entered in the population register are a sub-set of the data given on the forms (or transmission document) on which the events are reported. The importance of the population register is the fact that it accumulates the data collected, i.e. that it is continuously updated.

81. In the case of births, deaths, marriages and foetal deaths, the events are reported to the civil registry and transmitted to the population register. In addition, the population register department receives data from the informants themselves. In the case of migration, i.e. a change of residence, either within the same district or to another district, and in the case of divorce, the people involved generally inform the population register department themselves.

82. Foetal deaths are reported to the civil registry and registered. They are not recorded in the population register of any country.

83. Table 4, "Links between the civil registration system and the population register", shows how the relevant information is currently transmitted from the civil registry department to the population register. In those countries which do not have a population register in which all movements, migration in particular, are recorded, certain steps are taken:

- France records births and deaths throughout the country;

- Greece's register is geared almost solely to drawing up lists of conscripts;
- Ireland and the United Kingdom centralise all copies of registration documents in a specially-designed generalregister.

## **TRANSMISSION OF THE INFORMATION TO THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE**

84. Once an event has been registered by the civil registry department and, where appropriate, the population register updated, the information is transmitted for statistical purposes.

85. Documents are filled in for this sole purpose, whether they be forms, lists of events or just figures, depending on the events and country in question. Further details are given in the following paragraphs.

86. The completed documents are sent to either the Ministry of Health or the National Statistical Institute. The Ministry of Health receives forms detailing births, foetal deaths and other deaths, which contain specific information on the events in question. The following paragraphs refer to the forms only or, more generally, documents filled in for the National Statistical Institute.

87. There are two main types of organisation for the transmission of forms to the National Statistical Institute: either the data are collected centrally or they are collected at two levels, first of all regional and then national.

88. In Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal and the United Kingdom, the National Statistical Institute centralises data collection in the sense that information is routed directly from the local to the national level.

89. In Belgium, Greece, Spain, France, Italy and the Netherlands, the data are collected at regional level and then sent to the national level, i.e. the National Statistical Institute organises the collection via its regional offices, which gather together the information and carry out a certain amount of processing before sending the data to the national centre. In Spain and France, those municipalities which are computerised send the information directly to the national centre on a magnetic medium.

**Table 5 : Sending vital events documents to the NSIs****a.- Births, deaths and foetal deaths**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Route taken</b>	<b>National Statistical Institute</b>
BELGIUM	The registrar sends data to the Inspection d'Hygiène, which passes them on to the regional office of the NSI.	Institut National de Statistique de Belgique
DENMARK	The priest of the parish of residence sends data to the Ministry of Health, which then sends them to the NSI. In addition, Danmarks Statistik has direct access to the Central Population Register.	Danmarks Statistik
GERMANY	The registrar sends the form to the Land statistical office to which the municipality is attached. The statistical tables (and not the forms) are sent to the Federal Office.	Statistisches Landesamt; at federal level, the Statistisches Bundesamt
GREECE	The registrar sends the forms to the regional office of the NSI, which then sends the coded forms to the national office.	Ethniki Statistiki Ipiresia Ellados
SPAIN	The registrar sends the forms to the regional office of the NSI (delegación provincial), which then sends the coded forms to the national office.	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)
FRANCE	The registrar sends the forms to the regional office of the NSI (direction régionale). Some computerised districts send the data directly by informatics medium to a national informatics centre.	Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE)
IRELAND	The local authority in each district sends data on births and deaths to the NSI.	Central Statistics Office (CSO)
ITALY	The registrar sends the forms to the regional office of the NSI, which then sends them to the NSI.	Istituto Centrale di Statistica (ISTAT)
LUXEMBOURG	The registrar sends the forms to the NSI.	Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (STATEC)
NETHERLANDS	The registrar sends the information to the NSI.	Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS)
PORTUGAL	The registrar sends the information to the NSI.	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE)
UNITED KINGDOM	The registrar sends the information to the NSI.	Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) Self-contained office

90. In Germany, the office responsible for statistics in each Land (Statistisches Landesamt) collects the forms sent by the municipalities, processes them by computer and sends the statistics to the federal centre. The forms, and the individual information, remain with the Land.
91. Annex 2 shows the route taken by an event - a **birth** - in each Community country from the time it takes place until it figures in official statistics.

#### **Births, deaths and foetal deaths**

92. Table 5, "Sending vital events documents to the NSIs, a. Births, deaths and foetal deaths" shows how data on these events are transmitted in the Member States. Information on all three events is transmitted in the same way within each country.
93. In Belgium and Denmark, the notification form is sent first of all to a department in the Ministry of Health - in Belgium, at regional level, to the Inspection d'Hygiène of the linguistic community to which the municipality belongs and in Denmark directly to the Ministry of Health from the parish of residence.
94. In Belgium and Denmark, forms registering births and deaths have several sheets. The whole set is sent to the statistical department of the Ministry of Health and one of the sheets, containing the data not passed on to the National Statistical Institute, is kept by that department. The Ministry of Health department then sends the forms to the National Statistical Institute.

#### **Marriages**

95. Table 5, "Sending vital events documents to the NSIs, b - Marriages" shows how data on marriages are transmitted in the Member States.
96. In Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal, the collection of data on marriages is organised in the same way as for births and deaths.
97. In Belgium, the marriage forms collected at local level are sent to the regional office of the National Statistical Institute and at the same time the information is sent to the population register.

98. In Greece, the information is sent from the parish via the civil registry to the regional office of the National Statistical Institute.

99. There are no marriage forms for the NSI in Denmark, Ireland or the United Kingdom. In Denmark, the NSI has direct access to the Central Population Register (CPR).

100. In Ireland, the National Statistical Institute is not sent data on marriages. Each district registrar sends the data to the General Register Office in Dublin. Statistics on marriages are compiled by the Register Office.

In the United Kingdom, the relevant district-level official copies the religious and civil registers and sends the copies to the National Statistical Institute (i.e. the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS)).

#### **Divorces**

101. Table 5 "Sending vital events documents to the NSIs - c - Divorces" shows how information on divorces in the Community Member States is transmitted.

102. In Belgium, information on divorces is transmitted via the civil registry, which fills in a form and sends it to the regional office of the National Statistical Institute.

103. In Greece, France and Italy, the information is sent by the regional courts to the regional offices of the National Statistical Institute. In Greece and France, each regional office compiles statistics which are then centralised nationally. In Italy, the divorce forms filled in by each regional office are sent to the National Statistical Institute.

104. In Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom, the information is sent from the regional courts to the National Statistical Institute. In Denmark, there are no forms for divorce, and the information is sent to the National Statistical Institute via the population register. In Luxembourg and the Netherlands, lists of divorces granted (enumerations) are drawn up by each court and sent to the National Statistical Institute. In Portugal and the United Kingdom, there is a form for each divorce, which is sent to the National Statistical Institute.

**Table 5: Sending vital events documents to the NSIs**

**b.- Marriages**

Country	Route taken	National Statistical Institute
BELGIUM	The registrar sends the data to the regional office of the NSI, which then sends them to the NSI.	Institut National de Statistique de Belgique
DENMARK	The priest of the parish of residence sends the data to the municipal registrar; the population register is updated at the same time. Danmarks Statistik has direct access to the Central Population Register but is sent no forms.	Danmarks Statistik
GERMANY	The registrar sends the form to the Land statistical office to which the municipality is attached. The statistical tables (and not the forms) are sent to the Federal Office.	Statistisches Landesamt then, at federal level, the Statistisches Bundesamt
GREECE	In the case of church marriages, the parish sends the data to the registrar, who sends the forms to the regional office of the NSI, which sends the coded forms to the national office.	Ethniki Statistiki Ipiresia Ellados
SPAIN	The registrar sends the forms to the regional office of the NSI (delegación provincial), which then sends the coded forms to the national office.	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)
FRANCE	The registrar sends the forms to the regional office of the NSI (direction régionale). Some computerised districts send the data directly by informatics medium to an informatics centre of the NSI.	Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE)
IRELAND	The district registrar draws up lists of marriages (there are no forms) and sends them to the General Register Office in Dublin. The information is not sent to the CSO.	Central Statistics Office (CSO)
ITALY	The registrar sends the forms to the regional office of the NSI, which then sends them to the NSI.	Istituto Centrale di Statistica (ISTAT)
LUXEMBOURG	The registrar sends the forms to the NSI.	Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (STATEC)
NETHERLANDS	The registrar sends the information to the NSI.	Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS)
PORTUGAL	The registrar sends the information to the NSI.	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE)
UNITED KINGDOM	The district registrar makes copies of the registers (civil and church). There are no marriage forms. He sends these copies to the NSI.	Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS)

**Table 5: Sending vital events documents to the NSIs**

**c.- Divorces**

Country	Route taken	National Statistical Institute
BELGIUM	The registrar completes a divorce form, which he sends to the regional office of the NSI, which then sends it to the NSI.	Institut National de Statistique de Belgique
DENMARK	After the divorce has been granted, the population register for the municipality of residence is updated; the Central Population Register is updated simultaneously. The NSI has direct access to the Central Population Register, but is sent no forms.	Danmarks Statistik
GERMANY	The forms are sent by the courts to the Land statistical office. The statistical tables, not the forms, are sent to the Federal Office.	Statistisches Landesamt, then Statistisches Bundesamt at federal level
GREECE	When the divorce has been granted, each regional court sends the forms containing the legal decisions to the regional office of the NSI; the regional office draws up statistics, which are sent to the NSI.	Ethniki Statistiki Ipiresia Ellados
SPAIN	New divorce forms are under consideration at present	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)
FRANCE	Divorce statistics are drawn up by the local offices of the NSI. The tables are centralised at the NSI.	Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE)
IRELAND	Divorce is not permitted in Ireland.	
ITALY	Divorce forms are completed by the "cancellieri". The forms are then sent to the NSI.	Istituto Centrale di Statistica (ISTAT)
LUXEMBOURG	Statistics are compiled from lists drawn up in the courts and sent to the NSI. There are no divorce forms.	Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (STATEC)
NETHERLANDS	The statistics are compiled from lists drawn up in the courts and sent by each municipality to the NSI.	Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS)
PORTUGAL	Divorce forms are completed by the regional courts and sent to the NSI.	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE)
UNITED KINGDOM	Divorce forms are completed by the regional courts and sent to the NSI.	Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS)

105. When a divorce is granted in France, the "Tribunal de Grande Instance" informs the "mairie" where the marriage took place. The registrar issues a divorce certificate for statistical purposes, with the date on which the divorce was granted, and sends it to the regional office of the National Statistical Institute. This office compiles statistical tables on divorces by year of granting. The summary divorce tables for the previous year are sent once a year, in the middle of the year, to the Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE).

106. In Germany, each court lists the divorces granted in its administrative area and then sends the enumerations (based on the divorce forms) to the statistical office of the Land to which it belongs. Each Land office collects together these enumerations and compiles its own divorce statistics. Then, as for any other event, the Land statistics are sent to the Statistisches Bundesamt.

107. Spain is currently reorganising its data collection procedure.

## 4 - INFORMATION IN THE DOCUMENTS SENT TO THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

108. The information the National Statistical Institute collects from forms (or other documents used to send the information) to describe births, deaths, foetal deaths, marriages or divorces is not the same in every country. This information is the basis for demographic statistics taken from the civil registry.

109. The tables at the end of this chapter show what information on the forms is common to at least two Community countries. There is a summary table for each category of event and, at the end of this paper, a facsimile of each type of document sent to the National Statistical Institute: forms for births, foetal deaths (or stillbirths), marriages (forms or lists) and divorces (forms or lists).

### Live births

110. Table 6, "Live births", lists the information collected on the forms sent to each Member State's National Statistical Institute.

### The event

111. All Community countries require the date of birth, sex, type of birth (single or multiple), legitimacy of the child and date of the parents' current marriage. In England and Wales, the date of the current marriage is given in months and years only.

112. The type of place where the child was born (maternity hospital, home, etc.) is required in all countries except Germany.

113. The child's weight is not required in France, Luxembourg or the Netherlands. In Belgium, the information on the form is entered only the sheet sent to the Inspection d'Hygiene. In the United Kingdom, the weight is required only in England and Wales. The size of the child is recorded in Denmark and Germany. The number of weeks of gestation is not required in Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands or the United Kingdom.

114. The birth order within the present marriage is not required in Denmark, Greece, Spain or Ireland and, in the United Kingdom, it is required only in Northern Ireland.

115. The birth order in relation to all other children born to the mother is not required in Belgium, Germany or Luxembourg. France, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal collect information on birth order both in the current marriage and in relation to all other children born to the mother. In France, the order in the current marriage can be worked out from the information on the form, i.e. by comparing the date of marriage and the date of birth of each of the children born to the mother.

116. The date of birth of the previous child of the current marriage is required in Belgium, Germany, France, the Netherlands and Portugal. This information is not required on the Danish form, but it is in the population register.

The date of birth of the previous child of the current marriage is not required in Greece, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg or the United Kingdom.

The date of birth of the previous live-born child, whether of the current marriage or not, is required in Belgium, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal, and the form makes a clear distinction between the date of birth of the last live-born and that of the last stillborn child. In Italy, the date of the last child is required, whether live-born or stillborn. The date of birth of the last child born to the mother is not required in Germany, Luxembourg or the United Kingdom. In Luxembourg and in Denmark, it can be ascertained from the population register.

### The mother

117. The date of birth of the child's mother is required in all countries (day, month and year) except:

- in Denmark, but the information is available from the population register;
- in Germany, where the year and month of birth are recorded but not the day;
- in Northern Ireland, where the age at the time of the birth is given in completed years.

118. The mother's marital status is not explicitly required in every case, but in all the Community countries the information is available from the date of the current marriage.
119. The mother's nationality is required in Belgium, Germany, Greece, France and Italy. In Luxembourg, only the child's nationality is required.
120. The mother's religion is required in Germany and Greece. In the Netherlands, the child's religion is asked but the information is not recorded.
121. The mother's level of education is required in Greece, Italy and Portugal. No information is required in Ireland on occupation, and in Germany the mother is asked whether she worked during her pregnancy.

#### **The father**

122. In Germany, the relevant information is required if the parents are married. The father's date of birth is not required in Ireland or the United Kingdom. In Germany, the date of birth is required, but in terms of month and year only. The father's nationality is required in Belgium, Germany, Greece, France and Italy. No country requires information on the birth order in relation to the number of children fathered.

#### **Deaths**

123. Table 7, "Deaths", lists the information collected on the forms sent to the National Statistical Institutes in the Community Member States.
124. In the United Kingdom, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) has a medical statistics division, which processes statistics on mortality, morbidity and medical aspects. The same form is therefore sent to the National Statistical Institute and to the medical statistics division.
125. On the death forms sent to the National Statistical Institutes, all the Member States require the following information: date of death, date of birth (age at time of death in Ireland), sex, district in which the deceased lived and marital status at the time of death.

126. The type of place where the death occurred (home, hospital, etc.) is not required in Germany, Spain or Luxembourg, and in Italy it is required only if a child under a year old dies. Nationality is not required in Ireland or the United Kingdom - only the country of birth is given. In Belgium and Denmark, the cause of death is recorded on one sheet of the forms and this is sent to the Ministry of Health. The cause of death is not required on the form sent to the National Statistical Institute in Germany, Luxembourg or the United Kingdom. The district in which the death occurred is not indicated in Northern Ireland.

127. Occupation is not required in the Netherlands, although it is available from the population register of the district where the deceased lived. In Germany, the form states whether the deceased was working or retired at the time of death.

128. The deceased's religion is noted in Germany and Greece, and is recorded in the CPR in Denmark.

#### **Surviving spouse**

129. In Spain, Ireland and the United Kingdom, the death forms sent to the National Statistical Institute do not contain any information on the surviving spouse. In the other Member States, his or her age and/or the date of the deceased's last marriage are noted.

130. The date of birth of the surviving spouse is required in Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. In Denmark, the information is obtainable from the CPR. The year of birth (but not the date) is required in Germany and France, and Greece and Portugal require age at last birthday.

131. The date of the last marriage is required in Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal, and the year of the marriage in France and Italy. In Denmark, the information is obtainable from the population register.

#### **Foetal deaths**

132. Table 8, "Foetal deaths", lists the data collected on the forms for each National Statistical Institute.
133. There is a special form for the registration of foetal deaths in Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom. In Belgium, a foetal death is



recorded on a form for "deaths of children aged under one year or of stillborn children". In Denmark, the forms for both births and deaths are completed. In Germany, the birth form is filled in, with an indication of the stillbirth. In Greece, Italy and Luxembourg, the death form is filled in, with a note to the effect that this was a foetal death. In France, a form for "children declared to be not alive" is filled in, and it is clear from that form whether it was a case of foetal death or whether the child was born alive but died before being registered.

134. On the foetal death forms sent to the National Statistical Institute, the following information is required in all Community Member States: date of the event, sex of the stillborn child, district in which the event occurred, district in which the mother resides, mother's date of birth (month and year only in Germany) and legitimacy. The date of the current marriage is required in all countries except Scotland, and in Ireland only the year of the marriage is given.

135. The type of place where the foetal death occurred (home, clinic, hospital, etc.) is not required in Germany, and in the United Kingdom it is required only in Scotland.

136. The weight of a stillborn child is not required in France, Ireland, Luxembourg or the Netherlands. The number of weeks' gestation is not required in Germany or Luxembourg. In Belgium, this information is required but is sent only to the Inspection d'Hygiène.

#### **The parents**

137. The birth order of a stillborn child in the present marriage is not required in Greece or Spain, and in the United Kingdom it is required only in Northern Ireland. The date of birth of the previous child of the current marriage is not given in Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg or the United Kingdom.

138. The parents' religion is required in Germany and Greece and is given in the CPR in Denmark.

139. In Ireland and the Netherlands, the form gives no indication of the parents' occupation or employment. In Germany, the mother is asked whether she worked during the pregnancy, and the mother's level of education is required in Greece, Italy and Portugal.

#### **The mother**

140. The mother's marital status is not required in Greece, France, Italy or Portugal. In the United Kingdom, it is not required in England or Wales but is required in Scotland and "married or has been married" is entered on the form in Northern Ireland.

141. Birth order in relation to all previous births to the mother is not required in Belgium, Germany, Spain or Luxembourg and the French form explicitly excludes stillbirths previous to the one being recorded. The date of birth of the previous child born to the mother is not required in Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg or the United Kingdom.

#### **The father**

142. In Germany, information is given on the father if the parents are married. Birth order in relation to the father's previous children is not required in any Community country. The father's date of birth is not required in Ireland, and in Germany the year and month of his birth are required, but not the day.

#### **Marriages**

143. Table 9, "Marriages", lists the information included on the marriage forms sent to each National Statistical Institute.

144. These forms exist in all Community countries except Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom. In Denmark, the marriage is entered immediately in the population register and the National Statistical Institute has direct access to this. In Ireland, the registrar's office compiles lists which it sends to the central registry in Dublin. In the United Kingdom, the registrar's office makes copies of church and civil marriage registers, which are sent to the OPCS. Each district sends the OPCS every three months a copy of the certificates of marriages it has registered.

145. In the other Member States, a marriage form is filled in by the civil authority which performed the marriage, or by the religious authority in cases where a church ceremony alone is valid. Copies of these forms are shown at the end of this paper.

146. The marriage forms sent to the National Statistical Institute in each country always include the following information: the district in which the marriage was celebrated and the previous marital status of both partners. The day, month and year of birth of both partners are given except in Ireland, where only the year of birth is required, and in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, where the date of birth is not given but age at last birthday is.

147. The date on which any previous marriage was dissolved is given in Belgium, Spain, France, Italy and the Netherlands. The number of previous marriages is required in Greece, Spain, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal. In Denmark, the information is available from the CPR.

148. The number of children born before this marriage, from a previous marriage is required in Denmark (from the CPR), Netherlands and Portugal. The number of children legitimised by the present marriage is required in the Netherlands and Portugal. This information, too, is available from the CPR in Denmark.

149. The nationality of the couple is not stated in Greece, Ireland or the United Kingdom, although in Scotland the country of birth is required.

150. No information on occupation or employment is reported on the form for the National Statistical Institute in Germany, Luxembourg or the Netherlands.

#### Divorces

151. Table 10, "Divorces", lists the information collected on the divorce forms sent to the National Statistical Institutes.

152. There is no divorce form for the National Statistical Institute in Denmark; in Luxembourg and Netherlands lists of divorces granted (enumerations) are compiled by each court and sent once a year to the National Statistical Institutes.

In Germany and the Netherlands, the lists (enumerations) are drawn up by each Court of Justice. In the Netherlands, a list of divorces granted during the year is sent to the municipality where the marriage was celebrated, which passes the list on to the National Statistical Institute.

153. In Greece and France, the statistical forms are processed in situ, in the regional courts. In Greece, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, national divorce statistics are based on lists or summary tables collected at regional level.

154. All Member States (except Ireland, where there is no divorce) give the date of the divorce on the forms or lists. In France, there is no information on any children born of the marriage now dissolved. In Denmark, the information is obtained from the CPR.

155. The dates of birth of the divorced couple are required in Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and Portugal, and the year of birth in Italy and the Netherlands. Greece and the United Kingdom require the age last birthday at the time of divorce, information which can be obtained from the CPR in Denmark. In the United Kingdom, age at the time of the divorce is obtained as the difference between the date of divorce and age last birthday at the time of marriage plus six months. In France, the dates of birth of the divorced couple are not entered on either the forms or the lists sent to the INSEE.

156. The date of the dissolved marriage is recorded in all Member States (except Ireland, where there is no divorce). In Italy, only the year of the marriage is indicated.

157. There is a question on occupation or employment in Belgium, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom, and in Denmark this information can be obtained from the CPR.

158. Marital status prior to the dissolved marriage is required in Belgium, Italy, Portugal, England, Wales and Northern Ireland. In Denmark, the relevant information can be obtained from the CPR.

159. The date of birth of any child of the dissolved marriage is required in Luxembourg and Northern Ireland. In Italy, only the year of birth of the children is given. In Portugal, the number of children is subdivided by age class: -5 years, 5-9 years, 10-11 years, etc.

160. The nationality of the divorced couple is not required in Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands or the United Kingdom, and in Portugal the following categories are recorded: Portuguese, foreign, stateless, dual nationality.

161. Divorce has been authorised in Spain since 1981. The relevant forms and the way in which the collection of information is organised are currently being revised. No statistics are being compiled at present. Divorces are counted either in the municipality in which the divorce was granted, or

in the municipality in which the couple was most recently resident or in the municipality of whichever spouse filed for divorce. The Clerk of the Court's office sends information on any divorce granted to the registrar of the municipality in which the dissolved marriage took place.

**Table 6 : Live births**

**A - Registration**

+ yes / - no / s.o. not applicable

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F
<b>Place of registration</b>						
District in which birth took place	+	-	+	+	+	+
District in which the mother lives	-	+	+	-	+	-
<b>Documents completed on registration</b>						
Register of births	+	+	+	+	+	+
Population register	+	+	+	+	+	+
Form for the NSI, completed by the registrar	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>B - Information on NSI form</b>						
	B	DK(1)	D	GR	E	F
<b>Certificate No in the register of births</b>						
District in which birth took place	+	-	+	+	+	+
Where birth took place (hospital, home, etc.)	+	+	-	+	+	+
<b>The infant</b>						
Date of birth	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gestation period in weeks	+	+	-	+	+	-
Type of birth (single or multiple)	+	+	+	+	+	+
Legitimacy	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sex	+	+	+	+	+	+
Weight	+	+	+	+	+	-
Size	-	+	+	-	-	-
Impairments, malformations	+	-	+	-	-	-
<b>The parents</b>						
Date of present marriage	+	+	+	+	+	+
Place of present marriage	+	+	-	-	-	+
Birth order in relation to births of present marriage	+	-	+	-	-	+
Date of birth of preceding child of present marriage	+	+	+	-	-	+
<b>The mother</b>						
District of residence	+	+	+	+	+	+
Date of birth	+	+	+	+	+	+
Marital status at the birth	+	+	+	-	+	-
Nationality	+	+	+	+	-	+
Religion	-	-	+	+	-	-
Level of education	-	-	-	+	-	-
Occupation	+	+	+	+	+	+
Birth order in relation to all previous births	-	+	-	+	+	+
Date of birth of preceding child	+	+	-	-	+	+
<b>The father</b>						
District of residence	-	+	-	+	-	-
Date of birth	+	+	+	+	+	+
Marital status at the birth	-	+	-	-	-	-
Nationality	+	+	+	+	-	+
Religion	-	-	+	+	-	-
Occupation	+	+	-	+	+	+
Birth order in relation to all previous children	-	-	-	-	-	-

NSI: National Statistical Institute

(1) Information available to the National Statistical Institute via the CPR.

Table 6 : Live births

+ yes / - no / s.o. not applicable

A - Registration

IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	
						<b>Place of registration</b>
+	+	+	+	+	+	District in which birth took place
-	+	+	+	+	-	District in which the mother lives
						<b>Documents completed on registration</b>
+	+	+	+	+	+	Register of births
s.o.	+	+	+	s.o.	s.o.	Population register
+	+	+	+	+	+	Form for the NSI, completed by the registrar

B - Information on NSI form

IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	
+	+	+	+	+	+	Certificate No in the register of births
+	+	+	+	+	+	District in which birth took place
+	+	+	+	+	+	Where birth took place (hospital, home, etc.)
						<b>The infant</b>
+	+	+	+	+	+	Date of birth
+	+	-	-	+	-	Gestation period in weeks
+	+	+	+	+	+	Type of birth (single or multiple)
+	+	+	+	+	+	Legitimacy
+	+	+	+	+	+	Sex
+	+	-	-	+	+	Weight
-	-	-	-	-	-	Size
-	+	-	-	-	-	Impairments, malformations
						<b>The parents</b>
+	+	+	+	+	+	Date of present marriage
-	-	-	-	-	+	Place of present marriage
-	+	+	+	+	-	Birth order in relation to births of present marriage
-	-	+	+	+	-	Date of birth of preceding child of present marriage
						<b>The mother</b>
+	+	+	+	+	+	District of residence
+	+	+	+	+	+	Date of birth
+	-	+	+	-	-	Marital status at the birth
-	+	-	-	-	-	Nationality
-	-	-	-	-	-	Religion
-	+	-	-	+	-	Level of education
-	+	+	-	+	+	Occupation
+	+	-	+	+	+	Birth order in relation to all previous births
+	+	-	+	+	-	Date of birth of preceding child
						<b>The father</b>
+	-	+	+	-	-	District of residence
-	+	+	+	+	-	Date of birth
-	-	+	-	-	-	Marital status at the birth
-	+	-	-	-	-	Nationality
-	-	-	-	-	-	Religion
+	+	+	-	+	+	Occupation
-	-	-	-	-	-	Birth order in relation to all previous children

NSI: National Statistical Institute

**Table 7 : Deaths**

**A - Registration**

+ yes / - no / s.o. not applicable

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F
<b>Place of registration</b>						
District in which death took place	+	-	+	+	+	+
District in which the deceased lived	-	+	+	-	+	-
<b>Documents completed on registration</b>						
Register of deaths	+	+	+	+	+	+
Population register	+	+	+	+	+	+
Form for the NSI, completed by the registrar	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>B - Information on NSI form</b>						
	B	DK	D	GR	E	F
Certificate No in the register of deaths	+	+	+	+	+	+
District in which death occurred	+	+	+	+	+	+
Date of death	+	+	+	+	+	+
Place where death occurred (home, hospital, etc.)	+	+	-	+	-	+
<b>The deceased</b>						
District of residence	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cause of death	+	+	-	+	+	+
Sex	+	+	+	+	+	+
Date of birth	+	+	+	+	+	+
Marital status at death	+	+	+	+	+	+
Nationality	+	+	+	+	+	+
Religion	-	+(1)	+	+	-	-
Occupation	+	+	-	+	+	+
Date of last marriage (date / year)	date	date	-	-	-	year
Date of birth of surviving spouse (date / year / age)	date	date	year	age	-	year
<b>C - Infant born alive which died before registration</b>						
	B	DK	D	GR	E	F
Is the birth recorded on a form to be sent to the NSI? (declaration of birth (FN), declaration of death (FD), declaration of foetal death (FF), other form (AF)).	AF	FN	FN	FN	AF	AF
Is the death recorded on a form to be sent to the NSI? (declaration of birth (FN), declaration of death (FD), other form (AF)).	FD	FD	FD	FD	AF	AF
Does the NSI correct for false stillbirths (in countries where only the death of such infants is registered)?	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.

NSI: National Statistical Institute

(1) Information available to the National Statistical Institute via the CPR.

**Table 7 : Deaths**

+ yes / - no / s.o. not applicable

**A - Registration**

IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	
						<b>Place of registration</b>
+	+	+	+	+	+	District in which death took place
-	+	+	+	+	+	District in which the deceased lived
						<b>Documents completed on registration</b>
+	+	+	+	+	+	Register of deaths
s.o.	+	+	+	s.o.	s.o.	Population register
+	+	+	+	+	+	Form for the NSI, completed by the registrar

**B - Information on NSI form**

IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	
+	+	+	+	+	+	Certificate No in the register of deaths
+	+	+	+	+	+	District in which death occurred
+	+	+	+	+	+	Date of death
+	+(2)	-	+	+	+	Place where death occurred (home, hospital, etc.)
						<b>The deceased</b>
+	+	+	+	+	+	District of residence
+	+	-	+	+	-	Cause of death
+	+	+	+	+	+	Sex
age	+	+	+	+	+	Date of birth
+	+	+	+	+	+	Marital status at death
-	+	+	+	+	-	Nationality
-	-	-	-	-	-	Religion
+	+	+	-	+	+	Occupation
-	year	-	date	date	-	Date of last marriage (date / year)
-	+	date	date	age	-	Date of birth of surviving spouse (date / year / age)

**C - Infant born alive which died before registration**

IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	
FN	FN	FF	FF	FN	FN	Is the birth recorded on a form to be sent to the NSI? (declaration of birth (FN), declaration of death (FD), declaration of foetal death (FF), other form (AF)).
FD	FD	-	FD	FD	FD	Is the death recorded on a form to be sent to the NSI? (declaration of birth (FN), declaration of death (FD), other form (AF)).
s.o.	s.o.	yes	-	s.o.	s.o.	Does the NSI correct for false stillbirths (in countries where only the death of such infants is registered)?

NSI: National Statistical Institute

Only in the case of death below age one year (2)

**Table 8 : Foetal deaths**

**A - Registration**

+ yes / - no / s.o. not applicable

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F
<b>Place of registration</b>						
District in which death took place	+	-	+	+	+	+
District in which the mother lives	-	+	-	-	+	-
<b>Documents completed on registration</b>						
Civil register (RN for register of births, RD for register of deaths)	RD	RN/RD	RD	RN	RN	RN/RD
Population register	-	-	-	-	-	-
Form for the NSI	+	-	-	-	+	-

**B - Information on NSI form**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F
<b>Certificate No in the register</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+
District in which death occurred	+	+	+	+	+	+
Place where death occurred (hospital, home, etc.)	+	+	-	+	+	+
<b>Stillborn child</b>						
Date of stillbirth	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gestation period in weeks	+	+	-	+	+	+
Type of birth (single or multiple)	+	+	+	+	+	+
Legitimacy	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sex	+	+	+	+	+	+
Weight	+	+	+	+	+	-
Size	-	+	+	-	-	-
<b>The parents</b>						
Date of present marriage	+	+	+	+	+	+
Place of present marriage	+	+	-	-	-	+
Birth order in relation to all children of present marriage	+	+	+	-	-	+
Date of birth of preceding child of present marriage	+	+	+	-	-	+
<b>The mother</b>						
District of residence	+	+	+	+	+	+
Date of birth	+	+	+	+	+	+
Marital status at the birth	+	+	+	-	+	-
Nationality	+	+	+	-	-	+
Religion	-	-	+	+	-	-
Level of education	-	-	-	+	-	-
Occupation	+	+	+	+	+	+
Birth order of stillborn child in relation to all previous births	-	+	-	+	-	+
Date of birth of preceding child	+	+	-	-	+	+
<b>The father</b>						
District of residence	-	+	-	+	-	-
Date of birth	+	+	+	+	+	+
Marital status at the birth	-	+	-	-	-	-
Nationality	+	+	+	-	-	+
Religion	-	-	+	+	-	-
Occupation	+	+	-	+	+	+
Birth order of stillborn child in relation to all previous children	-	-	-	-	-	-

NSI: National Statistical Institute



**Table 8 : Foetal deaths**

+ yes / - no / s.o. not applicable

**A - Registration**

IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	
						<b>Place of registration</b>
+	+	+	+	+	+	District in which death took place
-	-	-	+	-	+	District in which the mother lives
						<b>Documents completed on registration</b>
-	RN	RD	RD	RD	+	Civil register (RN for register of births, RD for register of deaths)
s.o.	-	-	-	s.o.	s.o.	Population register
+	-	-	+	+	+	Form for the NSI

**B - Information on NSI form**

IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	
						<b>Certificate No in the register</b>
-	+	+	+	+	+	District in which death occurred
+	+	+	+	+	+	Place where death occurred (hospital, home, etc.)
						<b>Stillborn child</b>
+	+	+	+	+	+	Date of stillbirth
+	+	-	+	+	+	Gestation period in weeks
-	+	+	+	+	+	Type of birth (single or multiple)
+	+	+	+	+	+	Legitimacy
+	+	+	+	+	+	Sex
-	+	-	-	+	+	Weight
-	-	-	-	-	-	Size
						<b>The parents</b>
year	+	+	+	+	+	Date of present marriage
-	-	+	+	-	-	Place of present marriage
+	+	+	+	+	+	Birth order in relation to all children of present marriage
-	-	-	+	+	-	Date of birth of preceding child of present marriage
						<b>The mother</b>
+	+	+	+	+	+	District of residence
+	+	+	+	+	+	Date of birth
+	-	+	+	-	-	Marital status at the birth
-	+	-	-	-	-	Nationality
-	-	-	-	-	-	Religion
-	+	-	-	+	-	Level of education
-	+	+	-	+	+	Occupation
+	+	-	+	+	+	Birth order of stillborn child in relation to all previous births
-	+	-	+	+	-	Date of birth of preceding child
						<b>The father</b>
-	-	+	+	-	-	District of residence
-	+	+	+	+	+	Date of birth
-	-	+	-	-	-	Marital status at the birth
-	+	-	-	-	-	Nationality
-	-	-	-	-	-	Religion
-	+	+	-	+	+	Occupation
-	-	-	-	-	-	Birth order of stillborn child in relation to all previous children

NSI: National Statistical Institute

**Table 9 : Marriages**

**A - Registration**

**+ yes / - no / s.o. not applicable**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F
<b>The registrar</b> is the only person authorised to celebrate the marriage	+	-	+	-	-	+
Marriage in church is recognised by the civil authorities	-	+	-	+	+	-
<b>Place of registration</b> Town hall of the district in which the marriage is celebrated Town hall of the district in which the married couple reside	+	-	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	-	-	-
<b>Documents completed on solemnisation of the marriage</b> Register of marriages Population register Form for the NSI, completed by the registrar	+	-	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	-
	+	-	+	+	+	+

**B - Information on NSI form**

	B	DK (1)	D	GR	E	F
Certificate No in the register of marriages	+	+	+	+	+	+
District in which marriage was solemnised	+	+	+	+	+	+
Date of marriage	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>The husband - the wife</b> District of residence before this marriage Date of birth (date/year/age) Marital status before this marriage Date when previous marriage dissolved Number of previous marriages Number of children born before this marriage, of a previous marriage Nationality Occupation	+	+	+	+	+	+
	date	date	date	date	date	date
	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	-	-	+	+
	-	+	-	+	+	-
	-	...	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	-	+	+
	+	+	-	+	+	+

NSI: National Statistical Institute

(1) The information marked "+" is available from Denmark's CPR, to which the NSI has direct access. There is no marriage form.

**Table 9 : Marriages**

+ yes / - no / s.o. not applicable

**A - Registration**

IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	
-	-	+	+	-	-	<b>The registrar</b> is the only person authorised to celebrate the marriage
+	+	-	-	+	+	Marriage in church is recognised by the civil authorities
+	+	+	+	+	+(2)	<b>Place of registration</b> Town hall of the district in which the marriage is celebrated Town hall of the district in which the married couple reside
-	+	+	+	-	-	
+	+	+	+	+	+	<b>Documents completed on solemnisation of the marriage</b> Register of marriages Population register Form for the NSI, completed by the registrar
s.o.	-	+	+	s.o.	s.o.	
-	+	+	+	+	-	

**B - Information on NSI form**

IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	
+	+	+	+	+	+	Certificate No in the register of marriages
county	+	+	+	+	+	District in which marriage was solemnised
year	+	+	+	+	+	Date of marriage
county	-	-	+	+	-	<b>The husband - the wife</b> District of residence before this marriage
year	date	date	date	date	age	Date of birth (date/year/age)
+	+	+	+	+	+	Marital status before this marriage
-	+	-	+	-	-	Date when previous marriage dissolved
-	-	+	+	+	-	Number of previous marriages
-	-	-	+	+	-	Number of children born before this marriage, of a previous marriage
-	+	+	+	+	-	Nationality
+	+	-	-	+	+	Occupation

NSI: National Statistical Institute

Where applicable, the church where the marriage was solemnised. (2)

Table 10 : Divorces

**A - Registration**

+ yes / - no / s.o. not applicable

	B	DK (1)	D	GR	E	F
<b>The judge in a court</b> is the only person authorised to grant a divorce	+	-	+	+	+	+
<b>Place of registration</b> Court of the district of residence of the woman	-	+(2)	+(3)	+	-	-
<b>Documents completed when the divorce is granted</b>						
Marginal note in a register	+	-	+	+	+	+
Marginal note in register (RN for register of births; RM for register of marriages)	RM	-	RM	RM	RN	RN/RM
Register of divorces	+	-	-	-	-	-
Population register						
- of the woman's district of residence	+	+	+	+	-	s.o.
- of the man's district of residence	+	+	+	+	-	s.o.
Form for the NSI	+	-	+	+	-	-
Ministry of Justice summary table for the NSI	-	-	-	+	-	+

**B - Information on NSI form**

	B	DK (1)	D	GR	E	F
District of the place where the divorce was granted	-	+	Kreis	+	-	(...)
Date of divorce	+	+	+	+	-	+
Date of dissolved marriage (date/year)	date	-	date	date	-	date
One question concerns the children of the dissolved marriage	+	+	+	+	-	-
Date or year of birth of minors born of the union	-	+	-	-	-	-
<b>The woman - the man</b>						
Date of birth	+	+	+	+	-	-
Nationality	+	+	+	-	-	-
Occupation	+	+	-	-	-	-
Marital status before the dissolved marriage	+	+	-	-	-	-

NSI: National Statistical Institute

(1) The information marked "+" against Denmark is available in the CPR, to which the NSI has direct access. There is no divorce form.

(2) If the woman lives outside Denmark, the court is that of the district where the man resides.

(3) District of the couple's last residence.

**Table 10 : Divorces**

+ yes / - no / s.o. not applicable

**A - Registration**

IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	
s.o.	+	+	+	+	+	<b>The judge in a court</b> is the only person authorised to grant a divorce
s.o.	-(4)	+(5)	+	-	-	<b>Place of registration</b> Court of the district of residence of the woman
s.o.	+	+	+	+	-	<b>Documents completed when the divorce is granted</b> Marginal note in a register Marginal note in register (RN for register of births; RM for register of marriages) Register of divorces Population register of the woman's district of residence of the man's district of residence Form for the NSI Ministry of Justice summary table for the NSI
s.o.	RN/RM	RN/RM	RM	RM	RM	
s.o.	-	-	+	-	+	
s.o.	+	+	+	s.o.	s.o.	
s.o.	+	+	+	s.o.	s.o.	
s.o.	+	-	+	+	+	
s.o.	-	+	+	-	-	

**B - Information on NSI form**

IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	
s.o.	+	+	+	+	+	District of the place where the divorce was granted Date of divorce Date of dissolved marriage (date/year) One question concerns the children of the dissolved marriage Date or year of birth of minors born of the union
s.o.	+	+	+	+	+	
s.o.	year	date	date	date	date	
s.o.	+	+	+	+	+	
s.o.	year	date	-	age	+	
s.o.	+	+	+	+	+	<b>The woman - the man</b> Date of birth Nationality Occupation Marital status before the dissolved marriage
s.o.	-	+	-	+	-	
s.o.	+	-	-	+	+	
s.o.	+	-	-	+	+	

NSI: National Statistical Institute  
Court in the district of whichever party filed for divorce. (4)  
One of the two "tribunaux d'arrondissement". (5)



## 5. THE INFORMATION EUROSTAT REQUIRES FROM EACH NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

162. This chapter aims to list all the information which Eurostat requires from each National Statistical Institute for its "Demographic Statistics" yearbook. It presents the information collected to enable vital events to be counted. The reference list is that used for the 1993 yearbook.

163. After Chapter 6 has presented links between the changes in civil status counted and head counts of the population on a given date, Chapter 7 deals with ways in which ratios or total rates are established.

### Definitions of age

164. The following paragraphs discuss age definitions. Depending on the event and/or country, the age of the individuals concerned on the date of a given event is counted in different ways. The extent to which the figures for different countries are comparable depends on the definitions used. Differences in a given definition may lead to differences of from 0 to a year (on average 0.5 of a year). When there are demographic phenomena spread over a period of several years (first marriages or fertility, for example), any differences in the definition of age may conceal differences or analogies arising from causes other than those relating directly to the phenomenon in question.

165. There is no single definition of age at the time an event takes place. It may be the exact age, age in terms of complete years lived (i.e. age last birthday) or age reached during the year.

166. A person's exact age, or the exact length of time which has elapsed between his or her birth and the observation date, is expressed in complete years and a fraction of a year. That fraction may be expressed as a decimal or in terms of completed months and days.

167. Age in terms of the number of complete years lived is the whole-number part of exact age (cf. paragraph 166 above).

168. Age reach during the year is the difference between the year of observation and the year of the person's birth.

169. The age in terms of number of complete years lived is equal to the difference between the year of observation and the year of birth if the person's birthday predates the date of observation, i.e. the individual concerned has already had his or her birthday by the observation date. If that birthday comes after the observation date, his or her age in terms of complete years lived is one year less than in the previous case, i.e. on the observation date the individual concerned has not yet had his or her birthday.

170. For the purposes of demographic statistics, groups of individuals are studied as a whole and not in isolation, and age is expressed in terms of whole years, with no fraction.

Individuals born in the same calendar year belong to the same generation. On a given date other than 1 January or 31 December, the individuals making up the generation have two different ages in terms of complete years lived. Some of them have already had their birthday by the date in question and others not. By this definition, they will not all have the same age until 31 December.

171. The National Statistical Institutes count events according to age based on one of the following definitions:

- age in terms in complete years lived or age last birthday; or
- age in terms of the difference between the year of birth and the year in question, or age reached during the year.

### List of tables Eurostat sends to each National Statistical Institute

172. Every year, Eurostat sends the National Statistical Institutes of all the Community Member States a series of tables to be filled in for the compilation of the "Demographic statistics" yearbook. These tables cover a head count of the population, natural increase, marriages and divorces. The list of tables below covers the data used to compile demographic statistics on the basis of population

sizes and vital events registered. The list is not exhaustive: the tables not listed here deal with migration, causes of death and population projections.

-Table 1, Population by sex, civil status and age as at 1 January of year n and as at 1 January of year n+1

-Table 2, Live births by month and day, year n

-Table 3, Live births by mother's age and year of birth, year n

-Table 4, Live births by birth order, mother's age and year of birth, year n

-Table 5, Marriages by month and day, year n

-Table 6, First marriages by age and year of birth, females, year n

-Table 7, First marriages by age and year of birth, males, year n

-Table 8, Population growth, year n

-Table 9, Average population by sex and age group

-Table 10, Fertility indicators, year n

-Table 11, Number of legal abortions by civil status and age group of the woman, year n

-Table 12, Marriage indicators, year n

-Table 13, Divorce indicators, year n

-Table 14, Marriages by previous marital status (the retrospective series was requested from each National Statistical Institute in 1991. As from 1992, only the last year will constitute the table to be filled in by the National Statistical Institute)

-Table 15, Divorces by year of marriage (same comment as for Table 14)

-Table 16, Deaths by sex, year of birth and age last birthday, year n

-Table 17, Infant mortality, year n

-Table 18, Life expectancy at certain ages by sex, year n.

173. There are two types of statistical data required from the Member States for the Community's "Demographic statistics" yearbook:

- population counts on 1 January of the year in question (Eurostat Table 1, Population by sex and civil status as at 1 January of year n");
- enumerations of events which took place during the year (Eurostat Tables 2, 3 and 4 relating to births during the year, Tables 5, 6, 7 and 14 for marriages, 15 for divorces granted during the year and 16 and 17 for deaths registered during the year).

174. Eurostat Tables 8 and 9 on changes in the population during the year and an estimate of the mid-year population are based on data requested in the previous tables.

175. Eurostat Tables 10, 12, 13 and 18 summarise the year's demographic phenomena in rates of fertility, marriage, divorce and mortality. The method of calculating the rates is described in Chapter 7.

#### State of the population (Eurostat Table 1)

176. The data requested in Table 1, "Population by sex, civil status and age as at 1 January of year n" are an enumeration of the population by sex, age, and marital status on the date in question. The age on 1 January is in complete years (age last birthday), and the numbers are therefore those in each generation present on 1 January. The total numbers in each generation are subdivided by sex and this subdivision is further broken down by marital status: single, married, widowed and divorced.

177. Each National Statistical Institute thus has to refer to sources of information from which it can both evaluate the population on 1 January and produce subdivisions by sub-population. Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands base their counts on the population register. In the other countries, estimates are based on various sources, mainly population censuses. There are then annual updates based on other sources: the civil registry for births, deaths, marriages and divorces, and registers of aliens and of international migrations, where these exist, to assess numbers entering and leaving the population by sex, age and marital status.

178. The numbers thus counted, broken down by sub-population, make up the reference population for the various measures comparing countries and, within one and the same country, the reference population on various dates used to compare populations over time. The way in which the reference population on a given date is determined in each Community country is described in Chapter 6.



### **Births (Eurostat Tables 2, 3 and 4)**

179. The data which each National Statistical Institute is asked to collect for Eurostat are:

- the child's date of birth in terms of day, month and year;
- the mother's date of birth in terms of day, month and year;
- birth order in relation to all children born to the mother to date;
- birth order in the current marriage.

180. All the forms sent to the National Statistical Institute include the date of birth of the new-born child - day, month and year. Each National Statistical Institute records the information in this way, in any case.

181. The date of the birth and the mother's date of birth are shown on all forms, and in theory the mother's age at the time of the birth is therefore known:

- either according to the definition of age reached during the year (or the difference between the year of birth of the child and the mother's year of birth);
- or according to the definition of age last birthday.

182. In Belgium, the exact date of the mother's birth is not recorded, and this means that there is an average inaccuracy level of 15/365th of a year. In the United Kingdom and Ireland, only age last birthday (complete years lived) is recorded.

183. Birth order in terms of the number of children born to the mother is not indicated in Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg and it is not shown in terms of children born to the current marriage in Denmark, Greece, Spain or Ireland. In the United Kingdom, birth order within the current marriage is required only in Northern Ireland. In France, although the order in the current marriage can be deduced from the information given on the forms, only birth order in terms of the number of children born to the mother is used. In Denmark, the information required can be obtained from the CPR.

### **Deaths (Eurostat Tables 16 and 17)**

184. The data which each National Statistical Institute is asked to collect on the forms for Eurostat are:

- the date of death by day, month and year;
- the date of birth by day, month and year;

- a distinction between live-born and stillborn children (or foetal deaths).

185. All the Member States give the date of birth of the deceased by day, month and year. In Ireland and the United Kingdom, his or her age last birthday is recorded.

186. The problem with counting the number of deaths lies in the distinction between a stillbirth (which is not a death) and a child born alive who dies during the first few moments of life. The latter is mentioned on a special form in Belgium and France. In Spain, he or she is reported on the birth form as being born alive and dying, and in the Netherlands the birth is reported on a foetal death form and on a death form but, in these two countries, there is a subsequent correction. In the other Community countries, both a birth and a death form are filled in. The distinction between a live-born and a stillborn child (or foetal death) is made in all Member States nowadays.

### **Marriages (Eurostat Tables 5, 6, 7 and 14)**

187. The data which each National Statistical Institute is asked to collect on the forms (or lists) for Eurostat are:

- the date of the marriage by day, month and year;
- the marital status of each partner prior to the current marriage;
- the date of birth of each partner by day, month and year.

188. In Ireland, only the year of marriage is shown on the marriage lists.

189. Marital status prior to the current marriage is shown on the marriage forms (or lists) and recorded in all Member States.

190. The date of birth of each partner is recorded by day, month and year in all Member States except:  
- Denmark, but the information can be obtained from the CPR;  
- Ireland, where only the year of birth of each spouse is required; and  
- England, Wales and Northern Ireland, where only age last birthday is shown.

191. Thus, in Ireland, age at the time of the marriage can be calculated only as the difference between the year of the marriage and the year of birth, whereas in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, age at the time of marriage is age last birthday.

#### Divorces (Eurostat Table 15)

192. The data which each National Statistical Institute is asked to collect on the forms for Eurostat are:

- the year of the marriage dissolved by the divorce, and
- the year of the divorce.

193. The year of the marriage dissolved by the divorce and the year of the divorce are recorded in all Community countries where divorce is allowed. Spain is currently reorganising the way in which the information is collected, but the forms which used to exist included the two relevant years.

#### The data reported in the yearbook

194. The section of Eurostat's "Demographic statistics" yearbook (most recent version 1993) which deals with births and fertility, marriages and mortality is based on the above tables. The following data sent by the National Statistical Institutes are included in extenso:

- state of the population by sex and age as at 1 January of year  $n$ ,  $n+1$  and mid-year population;
- changes in the population, with the total number of events which occurred during the year: births, foetal deaths, marriages, divorces and deaths. The events are also subdivided by subset of individuals involved in the following events:
  - births by mother's age and birth order;
  - marriages by sex, age and previous marital status;

- deaths by sex and age;
- divorces;
- various synthetic indicators compiled by the National Statistical Institutes:
  - birth rates;
  - general mortality rates;
  - infant mortality rates;
  - perinatal mortality rates;
  - marriage rates;
  - divorce rates.

195. Eurostat itself also compiles other synthetic indicators based on the data transmitted by each Member State's National Statistical Institute. When it computes these indicators, Eurostat takes into account the differences in the ways in which the countries count and subdivide events by age last birthday or age reached during the year by each cohort. In 1990, Eurostat began using a system for observing and analysing the demographic situation in each of the 12 Member States. This system was developed at the Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (INED) in Paris by Mr Gérard Calot and is known in scientific circles as the "Projet international d'analyse démographique conjoncturelle". Eurostat has christened this set of software and computerised statistical files SYSCODEM: Community System of Demographic Observation.<sup>5</sup>

196. For the most recent version of the yearbook (1993), Eurostat asked the National Statistical Institute of each Member State to show population changes during the year just past broken down into a) age last birthday at the time of the event and b) by cohort (or generation, depending on the event). Births by mother's age, first marriages and deaths are broken down in this way.

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5 SYSCODEM is described in "Fertility: measurement and changes in the European Community", Eurostat, Series D, theme 3, 1992.

## 6 - VITAL STATISTICS AND POPULATION COUNTS

### POPULATION REGISTERS AND CENSUSES FOR ANNUAL POPULATION COUNTS BY SEX AND AGE

197. This chapter aims to describe links between vital statistics as recorded by the civil registry and head counts of the population based on either population registers or censuses. Natural increase is the excess of births over deaths during a given period, and if this increase (also known as the balance of births and deaths) is added to the population as counted at the start of the period (on the basis of the population register or a census), the result is the total population at the end of the period, excluding migration.

198. The two sources used, the civil registry and the census (or count based on the population register), are exhaustive. The former measures flows based on ongoing civil registration and the latter measures stocks on any given date.

199. In practice, the Member States' civil registers are exhaustive, whereas population registers are less likely to be so in all countries. Register-based populations may include individual cards counted twice over, when entries are not deleted as they should be because a person's departure has not been notified. In addition, the population register only partly covers persons whose residence status is irregular. The population census coverage rate varies. It is considered highly likely that any kind of census will underestimate the population and that the extent of underestimation will vary according to population category.

200. In theory, a combination of the two statistical sources should give flows between the two relevant dates:

- covering a short period (possibly a year) when the population register is used, provided that such a register exists, and is centralised and designed to meet such a requirement;
- covering an intercensal year in the case of a census.

In the latter case, the production of annual population counts presupposes that the information needed to count or estimate migratory movements is available - or can be made available until the figures can be adjusted with the results of the following census.

201. The way in which the population of each Member State is estimated by sex and age on 1 January each year is set out. Table 11 "Annual estimate of the population by sex and age (establishing the denominator for the calculation of rates by age)" shows the similarities and differences between Member States. The different paragraphs for each country give further details or add to the information in Table 11.

202. The total population by sex, age and, in some cases, marital status is the reference population for rates and probabilities and, more generally, is used to calculate synthetic measures of first marriages, fertility and mortality.

#### Belgium

203. Since 1 January 1989, the population of Belgium has been estimated on the basis of the National Register at the beginning of each calendar year, the National Statistical Institute receives from the National Register a copy (anonymous) of the state of the population domiciled in Belgium. Annex 1 (at the end of the document) on population registers shows how the National Register is organised in Belgium.

204. For the March 1991 population census, the list of persons to be counted was based on the list in the National Register. Following that census, the two lists were compared, and all individuals not included in the census were deleted automatically from the National Register. Official statistics for the state of the population and population growth are compiled by the National Statistical Institute.

205. The sources used to measure population changes (births, deaths and migration) are as follows:

- the National Register. By comparing the situation on two given dates, such as 1 January in two consecutive years, net migration and natural increase are obtained (the difference in the two figures). The department responsible for the National Register sends the National Statistical Institute a copy of the register;

- the statistics compiled by the National Statistical Institute on the basis of the schedules sent by the districts showing births and deaths, marriages and divorces;
- vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages and divorces) compiled by the National Statistical Institute on the basis of records filled in by the districts (i.e. birth, death and marriage records);
- in some cases, the processing of specific questions on residence included in the population censuses, but it seems that this procedure is seldom used in Belgium.

206. The sources used to describe the state of the population are:

- since 1 January 1989, the National Register. Ongoing observations of the total population can be used to provide at any given moment a precise description of the structure by sex, year of birth and various population characteristics. There are reservations about those population categories which are abroad but have kept a residence in Belgium;
- the latest population census of March 1991.

#### Denmark

207. The population of Denmark is obtained from the Central Population Register (CPR). The deadlines for registering the various events mean that there is a delay of 40 days before the population structure on a given date can be obtained. Since 1989, Denmark's total population can be ascertained as at 1 January and 1 July each year. The figures are not estimates in the true sense but are a count of the population registered in the CPR.

208. Since 1989, rates (mortality, marriage and fertility) are calculated as a ratio of the relevant events to the population (by sex and age), counted on 1 July of the year in question.

209. N.B: the civil registry forms are centralised by the National Statistical Institute (Danmarks Statistik), but because the population register is computerised and centralised, it is quicker to count the population by sex and age from the register itself.

#### Germany

210. Total population figures are adjusted regularly in each Land and then collected together at federal level. On the basis of the census (the reference census being that of May 1987), the net natural increase is added (monthly) together with net migration, which is also established monthly. Migrations are measured on the basis of the file on aliens kept by each Land (Auslandszentralregister) and the files on in- and out-migration processed by the statistical offices in each Land. Once a year, on 31 December, the population is estimated by sex, year of birth and marital status.

211. Retrospective corrections are made after each census. Total numbers by sex and age are corrected but the demographic indicators calculated up to that point are not.

#### Greece

212. The total population of Greece is counted at the time of the population censuses, the latest of which were in 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991. The census is the basic source for estimates, with the April 1981 census being the reference for the estimate of the population as at 1 January 1991. The country's total population was estimated on 30 June 1982 and 30 June 1983, taking into account births and deaths and the net migration of Greek nationals in each intervening period.

213. Greece's population is then estimated on 1 January each year on the basis of natural growth (adding births and subtracting deaths). To obtain figures on international migration, Greece's National Statistical Institute estimates the net migration of Greek nationals and counts the residence permits of non-nationals.

#### Spain

214. A general population census is organised every ten years, most recently in 1991. The population register of each district, the Padrón de habitantes, is updated every five years, the years ending in a 6 or a 1 (in the latter case coinciding with the general census). The updates are done by the municipalities under the authority of the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE). Annex 1 (at the end of the document) on population registers shows how the Padrón de habitantes is organised in Spain.

215. Following the census in March, the population is estimated as at 1 January of the census year. Deaths occurring between 1/1/n and the census date are added, by sex and year of age, and births which took place between 1/1/n and the census date are deducted. Migrations during that period are ignored, and thus the population on 1 January of the census year is estimated.

216. For 1 January in years ending in 1 and 6, the structure of the population by sex and age is also ascertained and life tables compiled. The last one used is that of 1981, and the 1986 table is currently being compiled. To obtain an estimate of the population structure during the intercensal years, the most recent life table is applied to the population structure as at 1 January of the previous year. The Padrón is not used for annual estimates.

217. Official statistics of current population and population change are compiled by the National Statistical Institute. The civil registry is not processed for population estimates - only the life table and fertility hypotheses are applied to the population as at 1 January of the year in question. There can be no population estimates based on general population register data.

218. N.B.:

- The Padrón: although notifications of births, deaths and homes set up by newly-weds are well covered in the Padrón, it is difficult to assess how reliable statements about migration are. There is no obligation to report departures, and it may be assumed that arrivals are estimated. This double counting of residents may well make the counts less accurate. Each regional office of the INE processes the file of arrivals and departures.
- Estimates of the number of births are based on synthetic measures of fertility calculated on the basis of births reported during the census years and the year in which the Padrón is adjusted.
- It is virtually impossible to obtain accurate information on migratory flows in Spain. Only emigration assisted by the Spanish government and immigration under international agreements can be covered. The INE currently processes Ministry of the Interior files to count the population which has in-migrated.

## France

219. Census data are the reference situation. The principle is to reconstruct the population as at 1 January of the census year and then, from year to year, to reduce the size of the generations by subtracting deaths and to add the net migration figure. The new generations are made up of births during the year minus deaths plus net migration. The most recent French censuses were in 1968, 1975, 1982 and 1990.

220. Various sources are used to count the in-migration and out-migration of non-nationals and nationals:

- the Office des Migrations Internationales (OMI), which comes under the Ministère des Affaires Sociales et de l'Intégration and the Ministère du Travail, de l'emploi et de la formation professionnelle (Ministry of Social Affairs and Intégration and Ministry of Labour, Employment and Occupational Training);
- the Office Français pour la Protection des Réfugiés Politiques et des Apatrides (OFPRA) (French Office for the Protection of Political Refugees and Stateless Persons);
- the Direction de l'Emploi à l'Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE) (Employment Directorate of the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies).

221. There are certain problems with these estimates:

- a - the estimate of the population as at 1 January of the census year is obtained via analysis of the census results, with particular attention to various sub-populations, age heaping or years of birth ending in 0 or 5, differential under-reporting by nationality (international migrants) and over-reporting by the different marital statuses (married couples). Any correction recognised to be valid is then made. Next, births which have taken place (between 1 January of the census year and the census date) are subtracted and deaths added, and finally, net migration is taken into account.
- b - net migration is monitored by estimating from one census to the next. In all generations present for both censuses, account is taken of natural increase (births and deaths). Subject to corrections when the census adjustment to 1 January is made, migration between the two census dates is

deducted. The figures are estimated by sex and year of age (generation) over the intercensal period. The balance is broken down as accurately as possible between 1 January and 1 January. The INSEE has constructed hypotheses regarding migration for the period 1982 to 1990, based on observations between 1975 and 1982, which are translated into a series on propensity to migrate by sex and age (generation). This procedure will be applied for the period 1992 to 2000 on the basis of the 1990 census results (currently being processed).

222. Retrospective corrections: on the basis of the analysis of the results of the 1990 population census, corrected where necessary (as was done in 1982), the INSEE compares:

- the situation estimated during the intercensal period and that arrived at for 1 January 1990 (on the basis of the 1975-1982 hypotheses);
- the situation - corrected where necessary - as at the 1990 census.

The INSEE makes retrospective corrections from 1 January in one year to 1 January of the next year. In 1992, the total population by sex and age on each 1 January during the period 1982 to 1990 will be corrected. The 1990 estimates for the following census will then be corrected by use of the estimates already provided (currently 1990 and 1991), and then drawn up from 1 January in one year to the same date in the next year.

## Ireland

223. Ireland estimates its population in mid-April every year. The latest census dates from April 1991 (reference date 21 April 1991). Censuses are held every five years, in years ending in 1 and 6, the most recent dating from 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991 (in April in each case).

224. How the population is estimated on 1 January of the census year (latest estimate 1/1/1991)<sup>6</sup>: Ireland makes all its population estimates in mid-April each intercensal year. The national population count represents the de facto population, i.e. the number of individuals actually present at the time of the census. Visitors and tourists are included and residents temporarily abroad excluded. The Central Statistics Office

(CSO) makes for Eurostat a 1/4, 3/4 estimate of the population as at 1 January of the year in question, i.e. 1/4 of the population as at 15/4/n-1 plus 3/4 of the population as at 15/4/n. The total gives the population as estimated on 1/1/n (estimate sent to Eurostat).

225. Migrations: there is no exhaustive information on in-migration and out-migration. The only credible estimates are those for net migration between two successive censuses. In the short term, the only information available is the series of annual mid-April population estimates. The estimates of net migration during the preceding 12 months are based on these mid-April estimates combined with figures showing births and deaths. The intercensal population estimates are based on various indicators such as electoral lists, the payment of family allowances, surveys estimating migratory flows, and new registrations of people from Ireland in the United Kingdom national insurance system and the registers of the National Health Service of England and Wales.

"The change in the population reflects overall developments, the effect of vital events (births and deaths) and movements of persons (arrivals and departures) between two censuses. Since information on births and deaths is available from the registry, the net movement of persons can be obtained as a residual, which is then used as an estimate of net migration, but the difference also reflects implicitly the net effect of non-migratory movements, i.e. variable numbers of visitors or of residents temporarily absent abroad, added to which there are marginal variations of error in the different coverage rates of each census."<sup>7</sup>

## Italy

226. Through the district population registers, Italy has available each month (at district level) actual numbers of: births, marriages, deaths (of children aged under one year or of children and adults aged over one year), immigrants and emigrants (from abroad or from another district in Italy). There is therefore no estimate of the population as such.

227. "Following each population census, all the districts revise their registers to ensure that the data agree both quantitatively and qualitatively with the census results. (...) During the intercensal period, the registers must constantly be updated."<sup>8</sup>

6 Réf. "Census of population of Ireland 1991", preliminary report July 1991, C.S.O.

7 Based on the information note from the Ministry of State on estimating the volume of international migration.

8 Cf. LEGGE E NUOVO REGOLAMENTO ANAGRAFICO, Capo VIII, Art. 46, Revisione delle anagrafi, p. 23.

228. In order to obtain the population as at the end of 1981, the Istituto Centrale di Statistica (ISTAT) bases its estimate on the results of the census taken on 25 October 1981. Using data sent by the regions on natural increase and migration between 25 October and 31 December 1981, the ISTAT:

- for natural increase:
  - adds births and
  - subtracts deaths;
- for migration,
  - adds those entered as having come from another district,
  - adds those entered as having come from another country, and
  - subtracts those who have left for another district or another country.

These calculations are made by district and then by region and are finally summed to cover the whole of Italy. Similar procedures will be applied to the October 1991 census.

229. Methodological note for the estimate of the population by sex and age as at  $1/1/t+1$ <sup>9</sup>; the population is estimated by region. The following description therefore concerns each region, as regards both compiling regional life tables and assessing propensity to migrate by age or sex. With:

- $P(x,t)$  the population at age  $x$  calculated as at  $1/1/t$ ,
- $m(x,t)$  the number of deaths at age  $x$  (generation) in the population registers,
- $m'(x,t)$  the theoretical number of deaths in the (life) table,
- $s(x,t)$  net migration.
- $q(x,t)$  probability of dying
- $P(x+1,t+1) = P(x,t) - m(x,t) + s(x,t)$
- $P(x+1,t+1) = P(x,t) \times (1 - Q(x,t) \times k)$ ,  $k$  being a coefficient obtained which relates  $m(x,t)$  to  $m'(x,t)$ .

This means that the number of deaths recorded in the civil registry (for each region) is corrected using a regional life table.

For net migration, the following figures are available for each region:

- population by sex and year of age as at 1/1/1982,
- total resident population on 1 January 1983, 1984 and 1985,
- births and deaths among the resident population in 1982, 1983 and 1984,
- probabilities of death by sex and year of age,
- a standard distribution, by region, in terms of percentage by sex and year of age, of net migration.

This standard distribution, or propensity to migrate, results from net migration as reconstituted by reference to the intercensal period 1971 to 1981.

#### Luxembourg

230. The most recent census of the population living in Luxembourg was taken in March 1991. There is a difference of some 200 persons between the figures given by the 1991 census and the figure taken from the Répertoire Général des Personnes Physiques (RGPP).

231. The population is counted by sex, age and marital status on the basis of the population register (RGPP).

232. In view of the substantial variations in numbers of individuals living in Luxembourg during the year, the Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (STATEC) calculates an average of the population entered in the population register during the 12 months of the year. These results are the denominators of the various demographic indicators.

#### Netherlands

233. Until 1971, the Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (NCBS) used three main sources to compile demographic statistics:

- population censuses;

9 réf.: POPOLAZIONE RESIDENTE PER SESSO, ETÀ E REGIONE  
anni 1982, 1983, 1984, e 1985, anno 1985 - n.21  
nota metodologica

- the population registers of the municipalities; and
- events recorded in the civil registers of the municipalities.

234. There have been no population censuses since the last general one on 28 February 1971. In order to compile demographic statistics, the NCBS uses:

- information on in-migration and out-migration notified by each municipality,
- events recorded in the civil registry of each municipality, and
- enumerations made, with variable periodicity, by each municipality.

235. The NCBS estimates the population of each municipality at the beginning of the year. It also totals the numbers by sex, age and marital status in each municipality to give the total population of the Netherlands by the same three variables. This estimate is based on the various movements recorded by the municipality and notified to the NCBS (births, deaths, marriages, divorces, migration into and out of the municipality). The NCBS submits population estimates to each municipality, the figures are checked and adjustments made.

236. At irregular intervals, each municipality carries out enumerations at the request of the NCBS. Enumerations are counts of all individuals residing in the municipality on 1 January of the relevant year. This system has been in place since the Netherlands gave up censuses. Annex 1, at the end of the document, on population registers, shows how the system is organised in the Netherlands and, more particularly, describes links between the municipalities and the NCBS.

### Portugal

237. The population of Portugal is counted at the time of population censuses, the most recent of which were in 1981 and 1991.

238. The population census takes place in March, and an estimate by sex and age is based on data from the general population register adjusted to 1 January of the census year. Deaths occurring between 1 January of the census year and the census date are added and births during the same period subtracted. Subsequently, the population is estimated for each intercensal year as at 1 January by adding births, which constitute the new generations, and subtracting deaths which have occurred. The total population is thus estimated as at 1 January by sex and age.

239. NB: the 1981 life table is still (1992) in force, and has been used to calculate the net reproduction rate.

240. Retrospective corrections are made once the census results are published. These refer to the total population by sex and age, and the demographic indicators are recalculated. No corrections are made for the breakdown of the population by nationality and marital status.

### United Kingdom

241. The reference population is that of the 30 June following the latest census. Since the census is taken in April,<sup>10</sup> the population as at 30 June is calculated for the reference year to take account of natural increase (births and deaths) and migration during the intervening period.

242. "The estimated population of a district includes all persons habitually residing there, whatever their nationality. The members of non-British armed forces stationed in England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland are included but those stationed elsewhere are excluded. Students are considered to be resident at their mid-academic year address. Estimates are based on 1981 census data, updated each year to take account of births, deaths and migrations affecting each district."<sup>11</sup>

243. Net migration estimates at both national and local levels are based mainly on two sources:

- the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR), and the
- International Passenger Survey (IPS).

10 The reference date for the latest census is Sunday 21 April 1991.

11 Based on Key population and vital statistics - series VS No 15 and No 16, PP1 No 11 and No 12, OPCS - HMSO, p. 86.



244. The NHSCR figures reflect migration within the United Kingdom whereas the IPS is used to estimate the volume of international migration. Estimates of population change from one year to the next are necessarily approximate: "figures over several years are needed to establish credible trends."<sup>12</sup>

245. Net international migration is taken into account, as is net migration between Scotland and England or Wales and between Northern Ireland and England or Wales.

- Movements in the United Kingdom: migration between Scotland and England or Wales and between Northern Ireland and England or Wales can be ascertained from the NHSCR. Migration from or to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man is dealt with in the same way as that between England and Wales and Scotland or Northern Ireland.

- Net international migration is obtained from the IPS. Movements between the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom are not considered to be international migration.

246. Natural increase: births and deaths are reported directly to the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys by the registrars in each district (metropolitan or non-metropolitan districts, and the boroughs of Greater London).

247. Estimates of the population sent to Eurostat: the population of the United Kingdom is estimated on 1 January each year as the average of the official estimate made on the 30 June either side of the 1 January in question. However, the reference population for birth, fertility, marriage and mortality rates is the population estimate of 30 June in the year in question.

**Table 11: Annual estimate of the population by sex and age  
(establishing the denominator for the calculation of rates by age)**

+ yes / - no / s.o. not applicable

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F
Date of annual estimate	1.1.n	1.1.n 1.7.n	1.1.n	1.1.n	1.1.n 1.7.n	1.1.n
<b>The annual estimate is based on:</b>						
The population census	+	-	+	+	+	+
The reference census for the 1991 Eurostat yearbook	1.3.81	-	25.5.87	5.4.81	1.3.81	4.3.82
The date of the last census	1.3.91	-	25.5.87	17.3.91	1.3.91	5.3.90
The population register	+	+	-	s.o.	-	-
Is the population register compared with the population census data ?	+	s.o.	-	s.o.	+	-
<b>When a census takes place in year n, the estimate is carried out:</b>						
as at 1/1 of the census year (retrospectively)	+	s.o.	+	+	+	+
as at 1/1 of the following year	-	s.o.	-	-	-	-
as at a different date (specify)	-	s.o.	-	-	-	-
Adjustments are made retrospectively to the previous census.	-	s.o.	+	+	+	+
<b>On the basis of the estimate obtained from a census or the population register, the population estimate as at 1 January of the year following the census is established:</b>						
<b>for deaths, from:</b>						
the forms sent to the NSI	+	+	+	+	-	+
a life table	-	-	-	+	+	+
the population register (analysis of the register)	+	+	-	s.o.	-	-
<b>for births, from:</b>						
the forms sent to the NSI	+	+	+	+	-	+
the population register (analysis of the register)	+	+	-	s.o.	-	-
other sources	-	-	(...)	-	+	-
<b>for migrations, from:</b>						
the population register (analysis of the register)	+	+	+	s.o.	-	-
other sources	-	-	+	+	+	+
<b>Definition of the population</b>						
The various population categories included in the annual estimate (apart from the de facto population)						
Temporary residents (e.g. tourists)	-	-	-		-	-
Armed forces abroad	+	+	+		+	+
Military conscripts	s.o.	s.o.	+	(...)	s.o.	+
Residents temporarily absent	+	+	+		+	+
Persons of no fixed abode	+	+	-		-	+
Inmates of penal institutions	+	+	+		+	+

NSI: National Statistical Institute

(...) information not available or incomplete

**Table 11: Annual estimate of the population by sex and age  
(establishing the denominator for the calculation of rates by age)**

+ yes / - no / s.o. not applicable

IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	
15.4.n	1.1.n	1.1.n	1.1.n	1.1.n	30.6.n	Date of annual estimate
+	+	+	-	+		<b>The annual estimate is based on:</b> The population census The reference census for the 1991 Eurostat yearbook The date of the last census The population register The population register compared with the population census data
13.4.86	25.10.81	31.3.81	-	16.3.81	5.5.81	
21.4.91	20.10.91	13.3.91	1971	15.4.91	21.4.91	
-	+	+	+	s.o.	s.o.	
s.o.	+	+	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	
-	-	-	s.o.	1.1.n	-	<b>When a census takes place in year n, the estimate is carried out:</b> as at 1/1 of the census year (retrospectively) as at 1/1 of the following year as at a different date (specify)
-	+	-	s.o.	-	-	
21.4.91	-	-	s.o.	-	30.6.n	
+	+	+	s.o.	+	+	Adjustments are made retrospectively to the previous census.
+	+	+	+	+	+	<b>On the basis of the estimate obtained from a census or the population register, the population estimate as at 1 January of the year following the census is established:</b>  <b>for deaths, from:</b> the forms sent to the NSI a life table the population register (analysis of the register)  <b>for births, from:</b> the forms sent to the NSI the population register (analysis of the register) other sources  <b>for migrations, from:</b> the population register (analysis of the register) other sources
-	+	-	-	-	-	
s.o.	+	+	-	s.o.	s.o.	
+	+	+	+	+	+	
s.o.	+	+	-	s.o.	s.o.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
s.o.	+	+	+	s.o.	s.o.	
+	+	-	+	+	+	
+	+	+	+	+	+	
+	-	-	-	-	-	
-	+	-	+	+	+	
s.o.	+	s.o.	+	+	s.o.	
-	+	+	+	-	+	
+	+	-	+	+	+	
+	+	+	+	+	+	
+	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Definition of the population</b> The various population categories included in the annual estimate (apart from the de facto population) Temporary residents (e.g. tourists) Armed forces abroad Military conscripts Residents temporarily absent Persons of no fixed abode Inmates of penal institutions
-	+	-	+	+	+	
s.o.	+	s.o.	+	+	s.o.	
-	+	+	+	-	+	
+	+	-	+	+	+	
+	+	+	+	+	+	

NSI: National Statistical Institute  
(...) information not available or incomplete



## 7 - METHOD OF COMPILING RATES, INCLUDING TOTAL RATES

248. This chapter aims to describe and compare methods used to calculate rates, probabilities and total rates of birth, fertility, mortality and divorce as collected in Eurostat's "Demographic Statistics" yearbook. The microglossary after Chapter 7 explains the terminology used and an index of these terms refers to both the text and the microglossary.

### General comments

249. Demographic phenomena are compared over time and space via ratios between the number of events and the population involved in those events. It is possible to calculate overall rates (marriage, fertility, mortality and divorce), age-specific rates and age-specific probabilities. This chapter shows how these ratios are constructed and suggests orders of magnitude for the discrepancies which may result when different methods are applied.

### Probabilities

A probability establishes the risk of an event's occurring during a given period. The numerator for probability measurements is the total number of such events, and the reference population is the population at risk. The series of age-specific probabilities of a cohort (real or hypothetical (synthetic)) can be used to construct a table describing the prevalence and tempo or timing of the event in question.

### Overall rates and age-specific rates

A rate establishes the number of individuals in a given population who, on average, are subject to a given event during a given period, generally one year. The numerators used to measure the relative importance of a given phenomenon are the total numbers of events. The denominators of the rates are the reference, i.e. mid-year, populations. Age-specific rates are a more precise measure than overall rates, and a series of age-specific rates describes the importance of the phenomenon for a particular age.

### Dual classification

By recording the date of an event and year of birth of the individual to whom that event relates, events may be counted according to a dual classification, i.e. by age last birthday at the time of the event and by generation. By aggregating the number of events which occurred during the year of observation to people of the same age last birthday, i.e. two generations, events may be counted by age last birthday. By aggregating the number of events which occurred during the year of observation to people of two different ages last birthday but in the same generation, events may be counted by generation or by age reached during the year.

250. Age-specific rates are calculated in two ways:

- a rate by age last birthday, i.e. relating to numbers of persons who during the year of observation had the same age in terms of numbers of complete years lived, or
- a rate by age reached during the year, i.e. relating to numbers of persons in the same generation observed during a given year.

The difference in the ways of establishing rates leads to distorted results where there are:

- neighbouring generations comprising very different numbers of persons;
- phenomena with a limited possible time span (a few years in the case of first marriages and fertility);
- phenomena where the timing varies considerably from one age to the next (first marriages and fertility).

Within one and the same population, age-specific rates in terms of a) complete years lived (two generations) and b) age reached during the year (one single generation) are different. The former

gives a figure which appears to be much lower than it is in reality when the phenomenon in question is concentrated chiefly in the lower age groups. It also gives a figure which appears higher than it is in reality when the phenomenon occurs less frequently as people grow older. For any phenomenon where the timing is asymmetrical, therefore, with a concentration of events in the younger age groups, the rates are apparently less intense in the younger groups and apparently more intense in the older groups than is in fact the case. In other words, the series of rates by age in terms of complete years lived shows that the timing appears to flatten out, but the distortion is slight, or even negligible, for age-specific rates when the differences in numbers from one generation to the next are slight. The distortion increases when the rate applies to several years of age rather than a single year, as is the case with five-year age-group rates.

### The European Community countries

251. The following sections deal solely with measurements of phenomena compiled by the National Statistical Institutes of the Member States of the European Community and by Eurostat for the "Demographic Statistics" yearbook.

252. The Member States have different ways of counting the reference population used to calculate rates (both overall and age-specific) (Table 11):

- Denmark bases its count on the CPR as at 1 July each year;
- Belgium has done the same since 1 July 1991;
- in Ireland, the reference population for the different rates is estimated on 15 April each year;
- in Germany and Luxembourg, it is the average of the numbers in each generation concerned during the twelve months of the year;
- the United Kingdom estimates its reference population on 30 June each year (not 1 January);

- in the other European Community countries - Greece, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal - the reference population is the average of numbers estimated on 1 January in two successive years.

253. For age-specific measurements, the reference population is:

- either the population of a given age last birthday as at 1 July in the year in question, i.e. at each age two generations are involved. Greece, Ireland and the United Kingdom calculate their reference populations in this way; or
- the population in a given generation, numbers of which are counted in the middle of the year, i.e. the individuals in a given generation have two different ages last birthday as at the middle of the year. Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal count their populations in this way.

### Classification of events

254. The Community countries use different ways of relating events which occurred during a given year to the population concerned (Table 12). Depending on the classification adopted, age is in terms of age last birthday in each generation in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg and Portugal. This method of classification, or dual classification, is the most accurate, since events can be counted by both age last birthday and generation. All countries which use the dual classification can also group their populations by age last birthday and by generation.

In the Netherlands, there is no dual classification by age in each generation, in the strict sense, but events are classified once by age last birthday and once by generation. In Ireland and the United Kingdom, events are classified by age last birthday. In Greece, deaths are classified by age and by generation. In Greece the dual classification for marriages and births has come into effect in 1991.

**Table 12 : Methods of classifying vital events**

COUNTRY	Dual classification by age last birthday and by generation	by generation	by age last birthday
BELGIUM	+	+	+
DENMARK	+	+	+
GERMANY	+	+	+
GREECE	+	+	+
SPAIN	+	+	+
FRANCE	+	+	+
IRELAND	-	-	+
ITALY	+	+	+
LUXEMBOURG	+	+	+
NETHERLANDS	+	+	+
PORTUGAL	+	+	+
UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	+

(1) In Greece, deaths have been classified in two ways since 1985 and marriages and births since 1991.

### Births and fertility

255. Rates, including total rates, of births and fertility in Eurostat's "Demographic Statistics" yearbook are:

- crude birth rates;
- general fertility rates by age;
- fertility to date, by generation;
- total fertility rates;
- mean age of mothers at time of giving birth;
- mean age of mothers at the birth of the first child.

256. The crude birth rate is a synthetic measure of births resulting from the fertility of all women of all fertile ages taken together, whatever their marital status, and from the composition of the population by sex and age. This rate is calculated in the same way in all Community Member States: the number of births recorded during the year is divided by the mid-year population.

257. A general, age-specific fertility rate is the number of live births during a year to women of the age in question in relation to the average numbers of women of that age, disregarding the mother's marital status and the legal status of the child. General, age-specific fertility rates are calculated by Eurostat as rates by generation. When the events reported by the National Statistical Institutes are classified in terms of age last birthday, Eurostat applies a conversion procedure to convert this classification to a classification by generation.

258. Eurostat also establishes completed fertility by generation. This is not a total rate but one monitoring a generation of women during their fertile years. The most recent generation for which completed fertility has been established is

**Table 13 : General fertility rates by age, including total rates**

COUNTRY	The total fertility rate is established:	
	from the rates by age last birthday	from the rates by generation
BELGIUM	+	
DENMARK	+	
GERMANY		+
GREECE	+	
SPAIN	+	
FRANCE		+
IRELAND	+	
ITALY	+	
LUXEMBOURG	+	
NETHERLANDS		+
PORTUGAL		+
UNITED KINGDOM	+	

that of 1955. Women born in that year were 37 in 1992, and their supposed fertility beyond that age has been taken into account.

259. The total fertility rate is calculated by each National Statistical Institute and published as it stands in the "Demographic Statistics" yearbook until 1992<sup>14</sup>. In those countries which have fertility rates by generation, it is determined in a similar way, as the sum of rates by generation. In Luxembourg, it is the sum of rates by age last birthday, the reference population is that on 31 December of the year in question (and not in the middle of the year) and a correction is applied to take account of the numerous migrations of women of the 20 to 30 age group. In Greece and Portugal, the total fertility rate is calculated on the basis of rates by five-year age group, and in Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom it is established in terms of rates by age last birthday.

14 Since 1993, Eurostat calculates this indicator applying the same procedure to the data from each country.

260. Eurostat calculates mean age at maternity on the basis of the series of rates by age reached during the year, applying the same procedure to the data from each country.

261. Each Member State calculates the mean age of mothers at the birth of the first child by comparing the number of years lived by the mothers up to the time of the birth with the number of first-order births. In the "Demographic Statistics" yearbook (1992), the mother's age at the time of the birth of the first child is calculated:

- in Belgium, Germany, France and Luxembourg by taking into account first-order births in the current marriage;
- in Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom in terms of first-order births to the woman during her lifetime.

Comparisons between countries are therefore difficult and it is impossible to make categorical statements about a younger or older mean age in one case or another. The possible variations depend on the generations concerned, the timing of any previous marriage, the timing of the previous birth and characteristics of the current birth.

### Marriage

262. Marriage rates and indicators in Eurostat's "Demographic Statistics" yearbook are:

- the gross marriage rate;
- age-specific first marriage rates for each sex;
- cumulated first marriage frequencies by sex;
- mean age at first marriage;
- mean age at marriage;
- proportions of first-married males and females by generation.

263. The gross marriage rate is a synthetic measure showing numbers of marriages (of single persons and those who have previously been married) in relation to the total population. It is calculated by Eurostat by comparing the number of marriages during the year with the total mid-year reference population.



**Table 14: Methods of establishing the mean age of women at childbearing and the mean age of women at the birth of the first child (method of calculation used in each National Statistical Institute)**

COUNTRY	mean age at maternity		mean age at birth of first child	
	from the general fertility rates	from the mother's age last birthday	born to the mother	of the present marriage
BELGIUM	-	+	-	+
DENMARK	-	+	+	-
GERMANY	-	+	-	+
GREECE	-	+	+	-
SPAIN	+	+	+	-
FRANCE	+	+	-(1)	+
IRELAND	-	+	+	-
ITALY	-	+	+	-
LUXEMBOURG	-	+	-	+
NETHERLANDS	+	+	+	+
PORTUGAL	-	+	+	+
UNITED KINGDOM	-	+	+	-

(1) available but not used

264. Eurostat calculates first marriage rates by age for each sex as rates by generation. When figures for first marriages sent by the National Statistical Institutes are classified by age last birthday, Eurostat converts the figures into a classification by generation.

265. Eurostat calculates the cumulated first marriage frequencies on the basis of the series of rates by generation already compiled. They are the sum of first marriage rates by age reached during the year, reduced to an individual who would be subject to the first marriage conditions prevalent during the year of observation. This indicator is directly comparable from one Community country to another.

266. In Eurostat's 1992 yearbook, age at first marriage is that calculated by each National Statistical Institute on the basis of:

- first marriage rates in France and the Netherlands;
- the events concerned in the other countries.

As from the 1993 version of the yearbook, Eurostat will calculate mean ages at the time of first marriage on the basis of the series of rates by age reached during the year, using a single procedure applied to the data from each country.

267. Mean age at the time of marriage (whether first marriage or not) is calculated by the National Statistical Institute of each country for both sexes by dividing the total number of years which persons getting married have lived up to the time of the marriage by the number of persons getting married, as follows:

- in Germany and France, mean age is based on events classified by age reached during the year;
- in Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, six months are added to the mean age, calculated on the basis of events classified by age last birthday at the time of marriage;
- in Greece, it is calculated on the basis of events classed by five-year age group.

## Mortality

268. The mortality rates and indicators in Eurostat's "Demographic Statistics" yearbook are:

- general crude mortality rate;
- probabilities of dying by age;
- perinatal, stillbirth and infant mortality rates;
- life expectancy at birth and at various ages.

269. The general crude mortality rate is a synthetic measure of mortality, taking into account the number of deaths in the population as a whole. It is calculated by Eurostat as a ratio of the number of deaths during the year, at all ages and in both sexes, to the total mid-year reference population.

270. Probabilities of dying, by age and sex, are calculated by Eurostat. Probabilities of dying by age and year of observation are calculated on the basis of:

- resident population by sex and age on 1 January and 31 December of the year of observation
- deaths during the year of observation by sex, age and year of birth (number of deaths observed in each of the triangles of the Lexis diagram)

The estimate of probabilities of dying takes into account international migrations observed in the year of observation and the possibility that the generations at risk, depending on the month in which they were born, are not uniform (basically, generations affected by the start or end of a war).

271. There are three measures which Eurostat calculates in the same way: the perinatal mortality rate (ratio of the number of foetal deaths and deaths of children before the age of 7 days to total live births and foetal deaths); the stillbirth rate (ratio of the number of foetal deaths to all live births and foetal births added together); and the infant mortality rate (ratio of the number of deaths of children under one year to the total number of live births). The number of events reported by each National Statistical Institute depends on the definitions in force in each Community country, taking account of the differences described in Chapter 2.

272. The differences in definitions of foetal death in the Member States has an impact on statistics of stillbirths and perinatal mortality. In countries where the threshold is very low, i.e. a shorter

gestation period or lighter weight, the number of foetal deaths increases whilst the number of abortions decreases. The countries in the first group are: Denmark, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom, whose stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates are apparently lower than those for the second group: Belgium, Germany, France, the Netherlands and Portugal. England and Wales changed their definition in July 1992, and the minimum duration of gestation for foetal death is now 24 weeks (as opposed to 28).

273. Each National Statistical Institute compiles period life tables. After each census, a new table is compiled by sex and age. The results of the census provide an updated description of numbers by sex and age.

By relating deaths during a period centring on the census date to numbers counted by the census, an updated measure of mortality is obtained, and this measure is then converted into a series of probabilities of dying, by sex and age. In those countries which have a population register, in particular Denmark and the Netherlands, life tables are constructed using different periodicities. Denmark, Germany and France compile a table by sex and age each year. Portugal constructs a table by five-year age groups each year. Italy extrapolates annually tables constructed following each population census. The years of the latest life tables constructed in the European Community countries are given in Table 15, and these tables are used by the National Statistical Institutes to determine synthetic measures of mortality and to calculate net general fertility rates, the sum of which expresses net cumulative fertility.

274. Life expectancy at birth and life expectancy figures at age  $x$  are calculated on the basis of the distribution of deaths according to age at time of death taken from the period life tables. Greece has so far calculated average ages at death on the basis of the series of events counted in the civil register.

The oldest series of life expectancy figures in Eurostat's "Demographic Statistics" yearbook were compiled by the countries concerned each in their own way. Currently, Eurostat is working out life expectancies at birth and at various ages by applying a single calculation procedure to the series of probabilities of dying, by age reached during the year.

**Table 15: Most recent life tables  
(complete table by year of age unless  
otherwise stated)**

COUNTRY	Years of period life tables
BELGIUM	mid!1979/mid!1981 1988-1989-1990
DENMARK	1988-1989 1989-1990
GERMANY	1988-1990(1) 1989(2)
GREECE	1979-1982
SPAIN	1980-1981 1985-1986
FRANCE	1988-1990 and each year (currently 1990)
IRELAND	1980-1982 1985-1987
ITALY	1984-1988 and annual extrapolations
LUXEMBOURG	1985-1987 1990-1992 (in hand)
NETHERLANDS	each year
PORTUGAL	1981 abridged each year
UNITED KINGDOM	1986-1988

(1)The former German Democratic Republic.

(2)The Federal Republic in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.



## MICROGLOSSARY

This microglossary aims to present the technical terms most frequently used in demographic statistics. Those used in this paper are taken from the "Multilingual Demographic Dictionary - English section" published in 1981. At the end of each paragraph, the number in brackets refers to the paragraph of this Dictionary from which the extract is taken. The alphabetical index at the end of the volume refers to words and groups of words in the text and the microglossary. The numbers are the paragraph numbers used throughout this document.

### Enumeration

275. An enumeration is any operation which is designed to yield a population total. It differs from a simple count in that a list is generally prepared. (203)

### Population censuses

276. Population censuses are taken to obtain information about the state of the population at a given time. Most commonly, all inhabitants of a particular country are counted simultaneously: the census is then called a general census. Occasionally, however, only a section of the population is counted, e.g. the inhabitants of a given area, in which case the census is called a partial census. The term "census", however, denotes that an attempt was made to enumerate every member of the population concerned and to achieve complete coverage of the population. (202)

277. A microcensus is limited to a sample of the population, usually large in size, and belongs in the category of sample surveys. (202)

### Population register

278. The registers are distinct from the population registers of those countries which possess a system of continuous registration. In these registers every member of the population or every family may be represented by a card, and the register is maintained or updated through information which reaches it through the local registration offices and through registration of any changes of residence. It is usually matched with the census results and brought up to date at regular intervals by special checks. (213)

### Resident (de jure) population and actual (de facto) population

279. In census practice a distinction is made between the resident population or de jure population of a given area, which consists of the people who habitually live in that area, and the actual population, or de facto population, which is made up of the persons in the area on census day. In the resident population, temporary absentees are included with those permanent residents who are present in the area on census day; the actual population consists of residents together with visitors or transients. The two methods of enumeration will give different results even for the country as a whole. (310)

### Lexis diagram

280. The Lexis diagram is commonly used to illustrate the usual method for computing death probabilities and other demographic measures. In this diagram, every individual is represented by a life line which begins at birth and ends in the point of death. (437)

### Life (mortality) table

281. The course of mortality throughout the life cycle may be described by a life table. The survivorship function shows the number of survivors of a cohort of births to various exact ages on the assumption that the cohort is subjected to the rates of mortality shown. (432)
282. Life expectancy at age  $x$  is the mean number of years to be lived by those surviving to exact age  $x$ , given the mortality conditions of the table. The expectation of life at birth is a particular case of expectation of life, and represents the mean length of life of individuals who have been subjected since birth to the mortality conditions of the table. The reciprocal of the expectation of life

at birth is the life table death rate or death rate of the stationary population. (433)

#### **Calendar life table**

283. A calendar year life table or period life table is one in which the mortality rates used relate to a specified time interval and the cohort is therefore hypothetical. (436)

#### **Infant mortality**

284. Infant mortality rates are generally expressed per one thousand live births. When deaths are cross-classified by age and year of birth, it is possible to divide the deaths under one year by the births in the two cohorts to which they belong. The resulting index is an adjusted infant mortality rate. (412)

#### **Late foetal mortality rate**

285. The proportion of late foetal deaths among all births is called a late foetal mortality rate. (413)

#### **Perinatal mortality rate**

286. The perinatal mortality rate relates perinatal deaths to the sum of late foetal deaths and live births. (413)

#### **Marriage, prevalence, marriage rates, nuptiality tables**

287. Relative marriage frequency is measured by marriage rates or nuptiality rates, among which the crude marriage rate gives the ratio of the total number of marriages to the total population in a given period. Male nuptiality and female nuptiality are often different, and can be studied separately. The terms male nuptiality and female nuptiality are used for the marriage frequency of the different sexes. A sex-specific marriage rate can be computed with the appropriate population of each sex as a base. It is usual to distinguish between a first marriage rate, which relates the number of bachelors or spinsters marrying to the total

number of bachelors and spinsters respectively, and a remarriage rate, which relates the number of remarriages to the total number of widowed and divorced persons. Similar rates can be computed by age or age-group of husband or wife whenever marriages are classified by age at marriage of each spouse; such rates are called age-specific marriage rates. The tabulation of spouses by age at marriage permits the computation of the mean age at marriage or average age at marriage for the given year or period. Age differences between spouses can be analysed from a classification of the combined ages of the spouses. (520)

288. The terms marriage frequencies and first marriage frequencies have sometimes been used to refer to the ratio of the number of marriages or first marriages at a certain age to the total number of persons of that age, irrespective of their marital status. Cumulated marriage frequencies and cumulated first marriage frequencies are used in cohort studies. (520)

289. The prevalence of marriage in a generation of men or women is measured by the proportion never married. This is usually equivalent to the proportion remaining single at an age such as 50 after which first marriages are rare. The proportion remaining single at each age in a cohort can be computed from first marriage probabilities, i.e. the proportion of single persons at exact age  $x$  who will marry before exact age  $x + 1$ , assuming that there is no mortality. For practical purposes, however, the proportion remaining single is usually obtained from census data as the proportion single at that age in the corresponding cohort. When a classification of first marriages by age of the spouses is available, the mean age at first marriage, the median age at first marriage and the modal age at first marriage can all be computed. In the absence of data on the timing of marriages, it is often possible to compute a singulate mean age at marriage from census data on the proportions single by age. (521)

290. Nuptiality tables resemble life tables, and combine various nuptiality functions. The gross nuptiality table includes, by age, the first marriage probabilities and proportions remaining single, as well as the number of first marriages in a cohort of given size subjected to the prevailing nuptiality on the assumption that there is no mortality; it also gives the numbers remaining single at various ages. The net nuptiality table takes mortality as well as nuptiality into account, and is a particular

case of double decrement tables. Such a table includes the single survivors,<sup>14</sup> the ever-married survivors, the probability of single survival and the expectation of unmarried life. (522)

### **Divorce**

291. A divorce rate can be calculated in different ways. The crude divorce rate gives the ratio of the number of divorces to the average population during a given period. The ratio of divorces to the number of married couples is sometimes computed and may be called the divorce rate for married persons. If divorces are tabulated by the age of the divorced person or by duration of marriage, age-specific divorce rates and duration-specific divorce rates can be computed. Another index of divorce frequently is obtained by computing the number of divorces per new marriage. (523)

### **Legitimacy**

292. Births are classified by legitimacy. Strictly speaking, a legitimate child may be defined as one whose father and mother were married to one another at the time of conception. But in practice, the classification depends upon the marital status of the mother at the time of the birth or, after the dissolution of marriage, at the time of conception. A legitimate birth is the delivery of such a child; other births are illegitimate births. It is general practice to consider as legitimate the children who result from pre-marital conceptions or pre-nuptial conceptions (i.e. conceptions occurring before the marriage), provided that the parents are married to each other at the time of the birth. An illegitimate child or child born out of wedlock may be legitimised or legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents. The process of legitimation, which varies in different countries, may confer on the illegitimate child some or all of the legal rights of legitimate children. In some legal systems it is possible for a father to grant recognition to, or acknowledge, his illegitimate child, i.e. to admit in legal form that he is the child's father. (610)

### **Birth order in marriage**

293. Studies of birth timing deal with the length of birth intervals. These include the interval between

marriage and the first birth and intervals between successive births. (612)

### **Births by birth order, parity**

294. Births are also classified by birth order, e.g. first births, second births, etc. Birth order is usually determined by considering all previous births to the mother, and sometimes only births of the present marriage. Birth order is generally based on live births only, but occasionally late foetal deaths are taken into account as well. A classification of women by confinement order is made in the same way as for births by counting all pregnancies which lasted at least 28 weeks, and reckoning multiple births as one confinement. Similarly, a classification by pregnancy order is made by counting all known pregnancies. Women are also classified by parity, usually on the basis of the number of children born alive, although in biological literature the term refers to the number of confinements, and a woman who has had no confinement at all is said to be a nullipara or nulliparous. Similarly, a woman is termed a primipara and deemed to be primiparous at her first confinement and a multipara or multiparous at subsequent confinements. A woman who has not borne any live children is called a zero-parity woman, a one-parity woman has borne one child but no more, and so on. (611)

### **Birth and fertility rates**

295. The general term birth rate refers to a rate calculated by relating the number of live births observed in a population or sub-population during a given period to the size of the population or sub-population during the period. The rate is usually stated per 1 000 inhabitants. (632)

296. The term fertility rate is often used when the denominator of the birth rate fraction is restricted to a group of individuals of the same sex in the reproductive ages. This denominator is commonly the mid-year population in the stated period, but it may also be the number of years lived by the group during the period, or the mean size of the group. Unless otherwise indicated, these rates are female fertility rates, and the rates are calculated for groups of women; the number of years lived by a given number of women in an interval is called the number of woman years.

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14 This is a period measure which relates the divorces of one year, either to the marriages of that year, or to a weighted average of the marriages of several years. In cohort analysis, it is possible to relate divorces in successive years to an initial marriage cohort to compute the cumulated proportion divorced.

Male fertility rates are computed sometimes in an analogous manner. Fertility rates are generally expressed as births per thousand (implied: individuals of the same category - sex, age, marital status, etc.). (633)

occurring during a period, and the denominator consists of the number of women of parity  $x$  at the beginning of the same period. (634)

297. Marital fertility rates or legitimate fertility rates relate the total number of legitimate births to the number of currently married women; non-marital fertility rates or illegitimate fertility rates relate the total number of illegitimate births to the number of single, widowed and divorced women. Overall fertility rates make no distinction according to the legitimacy of the births or the marital status of the parents. The general fertility rate relates the total number of births to all women of reproductive age regardless of marital status. Rates based on a narrower age range (usually one-year or five-year age groups) are called age-specific fertility rates or age-specific birth rates. (633)

298. Order-specific fertility rates relate births of a certain order to a number of women, to a number of marriages or to a number of births of the preceding order. (634)

299. Parity-specific fertility rates or parity-specific birth rates not only restrict the numerator to births of a given order, but also restrict the denominator to the women of the parity at risk, e.g. second-order births to one-parity women. Such rates are usually age-specific or duration-specific. In parity-specific birth probabilities, the numerator consists of the number of births of order  $x + 1$

300. The term cohort fertility refers to the reproductive performance of particular birth or marriage cohorts. When the age-specific or marriage duration-specific fertility rates are summed from the cohort's beginning of exposure to risk until some later date, we speak of cumulative fertility. Completed fertility or lifetime fertility is the cumulative fertility until the date when all members of the cohort have reached the end of the reproductive period. The sum of the products of the fertility rates of the cohort by the probability of survival of the women to successive ages could be called the cumulative net fertility of the cohort. (636)

301. A summary index of period fertility, i.e. the fertility of a particular year or period, computed by the summation of the series of age-specific fertility rates constituting the fertility schedule and representing a synthetic measure of fertility, is the total fertility rate or total fertility. Other summary period indices can be obtained, such as the total legitimate fertility rate, the summation of marriage duration-specific fertility rates, and the order-specific total fertility rate, the summation of age-specific fertility rates order by order. The ratio of births to marriages is computed by relating the number of births of a given year, either to the marriages of the year, or to a weighted average of the marriages of the current and of the preceding years. (639)



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## **ANNEX 1: POPULATION REGISTERS**

### **BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND SPAIN**

This annex describes the population registers in three European Community countries, Belgium, Spain and the Netherlands, chosen because their registers are kept for different purposes. In all three countries, they are kept at local level and record natural increase (births and deaths), marriages and divorces and arrivals and departures. The links between them and each National Statistical Institute, together with the organisation of the actual register, differ in each country. In Spain, the municipal register, the "Padrón de habitantes", is maintained almost solely for administrative purposes at local level. In Belgium, the municipal registers are used for the same purpose and are also linked to a national register from which the last general population census in Belgium (1991) was prepared. In the Netherlands, the flows of data arriving in the municipalities are transmitted regularly to the Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (NCBS), which checks them and processes them to produce official national demographic statistics. Since 1971, the Netherlands has had no censuses but has used information extracted from municipal registers and civil registration forms.

## BELGIUM

The sources used for the description which follows are listed in the "Belgium" section of the bibliography.

In Belgium, each commune maintains and updates a population register, i.e. a register of persons residing in the commune in question. The registers are centralised in a National Register, which combines in computerised form the population registers of all the communes. It was started at the beginning of the 1970s with around a hundred volunteer communes, and has gradually been brought into use throughout the country, becoming compulsory in 1984.

**Links between the National Register and the municipal registers:**

When an event is notified, the registry records it if the event concerns an inhabitant of the same commune or, if not, informs the registry in the commune where the person concerned resides, as quickly as possible. Within 48 hours at the latest, the registrar of the commune of residence has to update the National Register.

This updating is done:

- via direct access if the commune is computerised and linked to the National Register (as were 543 out of the 589 communes in 1991); or
- via the regional office (representing the provincial national register) if the commune is not linked to the National Register.<sup>15</sup>

**Births are not registered** chronologically, as in the civil registry, but by reference to a specified person in the household concerned (known as the "reference person") on the basis of his or her surname, forenames and address or identification number in the National Register. The child is recorded after the other members of the household. Within a few minutes of the recording of a birth in the National Register, an identification number is allocated to the child and entered in the National Register.

**Changes of residence** are not a vital event recorded as such in civil registers, but various vital events (marriage or, in some cases, divorce) may lead to changes of residence, which are then recorded in the population register of the commune and the National Register. The municipal registrar records and certifies the statement made by the person (or, possibly, all the members of a household) who is moving to another commune in Belgium or abroad. At the same time (i.e. on the same day) the arrival of the person or persons concerned in the new commune must be recorded, so that there is no period during which an individual does not have a recorded address. The local police ("police communale") systematically checks that the removal is genuine.

If an individual leaves his or her place of residence without informing the local administration, the aldermen ("collège échevinal") automatically delete the relevant entry once an inquiry and a police report have confirmed that the individual concerned has actually left.

Entries are automatically made in a similar way for individuals who have not reported to the local administration in their new commune of residence.

Any individuals from other countries, whether Belgian or not, must be entered or re-entered in the National Register.

The procedure for both Belgians and foreign nationals is the same where the National Register is concerned, but when they arrive in Belgium foreign nationals must be entered in the Register of Aliens kept by the Ministry of Justice.

### Identification number in the National Register

This is an eleven-digit number. The first six digits indicate the date of birth (in the following order: the first two digits are the last two digits of the year of birth, and digits 3, 4, 5 and 6 the month and day). The following three digits (7, 8 and 9) are the order in relation to other persons born on the same date. The ninth digit is an even or an odd number, depending on whether the person concerned is female or male, and the last two digits (10 and 11) are a combination of the nine previous digits, the key to which is 97.

When a person's national identity card is issued, this National Register identification number may or may not be noted on the back, as he or she chooses.

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<sup>15</sup> Various access keys to check the consistency of the information transcribed have been set up in order to minimise errors when events are recorded and updated.

The following information is recorded and kept in the National Register for each person:

- surname and forenames,
- place and date of birth,
- sex,
- nationality,
- main residence,
- place and date of death,
- occupation,
- civil status,
- household composition.

A historical record of data changes, together with the date on which they came into effect, is kept. Information on deaths is kept for thirty years from the date of death.

### **Demographic statistics**

Since 1 January 1989, the population of Belgium has been estimated on the basis of the National Register. At the beginning of each calendar year, the Institut National de Statistique receives from the National Register an (anonymous) copy of the state of the population domiciled in Belgium.

**Certain population categories** are dealt with differently, as follows:

- servicemen posted abroad keep their last address in Belgium;
- prisoners, servicemen living in barracks and students living in halls of residence keep as their address their last private residence in Belgium. If there is no longer anybody living at that address, they remain on the register in their last commune of residence, with no change of address;
- elderly people living in a retirement home keep their former address for one year. If they lived alone, they remain on the records at their last municipality of residence, with no change of address. That address is deleted and a notification of change of address issued only after one year.

The list of persons to be covered by the March 1991 **population census** was compiled on the basis of the list in the **National Register**. Following the 1991 census, the lists were compared and all individuals not recorded in the census deleted automatically from the National Register. Official statistics on current population and population changes are compiled by the Institut National de Statistique.

### **NETHERLANDS**

The sources on which the following description is based are listed in the "Netherlands" section of the bibliography.

The municipal population registers date from 1850 and were based on the results of the 1849 general census. The data have been regularly updated in each municipality with entries relating to births, deaths, marriages, divorces and migration. The relevant information is taken from the civil registry in each municipality and from individual notifications to local registrars.

#### **Personal card or PK**

The basis for ongoing population records in the Netherlands is the "personal card": **Persons Kaart (PK)**. Since 1 January 1940, the registers have consisted of a collection of personal cards of an identical design. J.C. van den Brekel writes: "At birth, for each child registered by the local Registrar as a live birth, a Personal Card is made out..... Since the population registration system is linked to the Civil Registration, it can be stated that the information needed for up-dating the population registers may be regarded as complete." Notification is compulsory.

The personal card is yellow for males and grey for females and includes the following information:

- Compared with birth certificate (No...), date and initials.....
- Family-relation. If he (she) is a member of a family the relation of the family-head to him (her) (e.g. husband, father, mother)
- SurnameFirst name(s)
- Born on ..... (day, month, year)  
at ..... (municipality)  
country ..... (if born abroad)
- Nationality
- Religious denomination
- Occupation (kind of occupation and in addition: h =employer, o =employee).
- .Son/daughter

of ..... (name of father); born on ..... at .....  
and  
of ..... (name of mother); born on ..... at .....

Married to:

- I.Surname and first name(s)
- II.Ditto (second marriage)

- Born on ..... at .....
- Marriage contracted on ..... at .....
- Marriage dissolved on ..... by ..... (e.g. death wife/husband, divorce)
- Removed (date and municipality) (if departed for another address without husband or wife respectively)  
Date of notification }All changes of address must be  
Municipality of residence and address }listed in chronological order.

N.B. On the death of the person concerned this space is filled in as follows:

Municipality where death occurred .....	Date of death .....
Number death certificate .....	Physician, who signed the confidential death certificate .....

- Obligatory notes (e.g. number and date of passport if issued, registration number social insurance)
- Non-obligatory notes (for internal use by the municipality of residence)
- Children and step-children on the card of the family-head.
  - Date of A =Departure from the family  
(if not through marriage or death)  
H =Marriage  
O =Death
  - Surname and first name(s)
  - Born on ..... at .....
  - Relation to the family-head



- Notes (relating to the children; e.g. a widow, family-head, remarries. Her husband becomes the new family-head and his (step)children are entered on the back of his personal card. This transfer is recorded on her personal card).
- Reserve space to be used if other columns of the personal card are filled up and have to be continued. In addition, facts relating to the legal status (legitimation, naturalisation, etc.) are entered in this space.<sup>16</sup>

For a personal card to be issued, the first step has to be taken by the father or mother, or by the person concerned in cases of immigration into the Netherlands or change of municipality. The event is notified to the local official responsible for the population register. The registrar (if he or she is not the same official) notifies his/her colleague that the entry is being registered. The legislation on the systematic updating of municipal population registers refers, among other things, to the recording of births, deaths, marriages and divorces by the local registrar to whom these events must be reported. It also contains detailed regulations on changes of municipality of residence and changes of address within the same municipality.

## Organisation of the registers

Almost all the municipal registers are now (1992) computerised. All the municipalities should be on the same system by 1 January 1994, and will then be networked. From this network the CBS, as well as other authorised bodies, will receive the data needed to compile demographic statistics. Almost all the municipalities (642 out of 647) are computerised already, but 15 are interconnected in the same network, which means that they can send each other information on updated arrivals and departures. All municipalities should be interconnected by 1 January 1994.

## Change of residence

This has to be entered in the registers. When anyone moves to another municipality, the PK is sent to the new municipality using a special printed form known as the removal card. When anyone emigrates to another country for more than one year, the PK is withdrawn from the file and sent to the Central Government Inspectorate in The Hague, where it is kept.

**Immigrants** have to be entered in the register of the municipality where they are going to live if they have Dutch nationality and intend to stay for more than one month in the Netherlands or are foreigners intending to live in the Netherlands for more than six months. The municipality reports their arrival to the Central Government Inspectorate. If the immigrant has already been living in the Netherlands, the Inspectorate sends his or her PK to the municipality concerned. The following forms are used to send this information:

- Form A (notification that emigrants have been withdrawn from the population register);
- withdrawal card;
- Form B (notification that immigrants have been entered in the population register).

The CBS receives information on migration into and out of the Netherlands from the population registers in each municipality.

- Each month, the municipal authorities send in information on movements other than those within the same district.
- The PKs of all people changing their place of residence are handed in to the registrar's department in the municipality they are leaving and new cards are issued by the new municipality.
- Statistics on international migration do not include tourists, business travellers or cross-border workers.
- Any other movement into or out of the Netherlands is recorded on a form (A for emigration and B for immigration), which is then sent to the CBS.

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<sup>16</sup> Religious denomination no longer has to be given. J. C. van den Brekel and Rob van der Erf point out that changes of occupation are not always notified. Each entry should be checked for accuracy whenever there is any contact with the person concerned.

## Births

Each birth is recorded in the register of the municipality in which it took place. Births of children alive at the time of registration are entered in the register of births, and stillbirths and births of children who are born alive but die before they are registered are entered only in the register of deaths. APK is issued for each child alive at the time of registration and is included in the municipal register.

If a child is born in a municipality other than that in which the parents (or mother) habitually reside, the child's details are transferred immediately to the municipality of residence.

Numerous data are collected at the time of registration, wherever possible consistent with official documents such as the parents' PKs and their marriage certificate.

The statistical forms (A2 and A3), red for boys and white for girls, are filled in and sent to the CBS. Forms C4 and C5 (blue for boys and yellow for girls) are used for stillborn children. These documents are sent to the CBS every month. Special provisions apply to ensure that national statistics cover births abroad to women living in the Netherlands.

## Marriages

Only a civil marriage is valid. Marriages are entered in the register of marriages and divorces in the municipality where they took place. The change of marital status is recorded on the PKs of both parties. Any change in the composition of the family after the marriage is entered on the PK of the new head of the family. All marriages taking place in the Netherlands are reported to the CBS each month on form B2. Two types of marriage statistics are compiled:

- Marriages in the Netherlands between two people in the same social situation (age, religion). All marriages in the Netherlands are included, regardless of the country in which the couple reside. Marriages of Netherlands residents which take place outside the Netherlands are excluded.
- Marriages in the Netherlands and marriages of residents performed outside the country if the persons concerned inform the registrar in their municipality of residence within 12 months of the marriage and if the marriage is legally recognised.

## Divorces

Divorces are granted by the courts. There is a distinction between separations and divorces. A legal separation (granted by the courts) means that the marriage is not officially dissolved but that there is no obligation for the couple to continue to live together. The ruling is not reported in the municipal register, but each year the courts send the CBS a list of legal separations (on special forms). Divorce may be granted after three years of legal separation, and must then be entered in the register of the municipality in which the couple married. It may be recorded in the same register of marriages and divorces.

Each year, the municipalities send the CBS a list of divorces registered (Form D). Only those applying to the population resident in the Netherlands are included in the Netherlands statistics.

## Demographic statistics

Up to 1971, the three sources used to compile demographic statistics were:

1. censuses (on which continuous registration was based);
2. population registers, which provide continuous flows of information on in- and out- migration;
3. civil registration.

Since 1971, there have not been any censuses. Sources now used are:

1. municipal population registers (kept by each municipality);
2. civil registration;
3. the population counts made by each municipality.<sup>17</sup>

## Current organisation

Every month, all the municipalities send the CBS information on in- and out-migration. The population register departments are responsible for sending data on movements into and out of their area. Each month, the CBS receives directly from the registration department in each municipality forms recording births, marriages and deaths in its area.

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17 C. J. M. Prins, CBS monthly bulletin, January 1991, volume 39.

At irregular intervals, the CBS also asks each municipality to count its population in line with various characteristics (including, as a minimum, sex, age and marital status). This is called an enumeration, and it is carried out on 1 January. Each municipality sends the CBS a statistical table on its population, with one line per year of age of the subdivision by sex and marital status. These enumerations have taken place since the Netherlands stopped holding general population censuses, i.e. since the last one on 28 February 1971.

The CBS is responsible for compiling official statistics, and since 1948 it has published an annual official estimate of the population resident in the Netherlands by sex, age and marital status. It bases its figures on each municipality's enumeration. Between 1 January of one year and 1 January of the next, the CBS takes account of births, deaths and marriages (the forms are sent regularly by each municipality) and of movements between one area and another, information on which is sent by each municipality. Comparisons are made and the CBS informs each municipality of its total population by sex, age and marital status. Adjustments are made where appropriate. The CBS then sums all the municipalities' figures and thus estimates the total population of the Netherlands by sex, age and marital status.

In most cases, each enumeration, apart from being exhaustive, concentrates on a particular topic. The following have taken place so far:

- 1/1/1977;
- 1/1/1983 (topic: nationality);
- 1/1/1987 (topic: family structures);
- 1/1/1990 (topic: nationality and country of birth);
- 1/1/1992 (topic: nationality, country of birth and family structures. This last variable is still being processed).

#### **Enumeration on 1 January 1990**

Following the enumeration of 1 January 1990, the CBS has been setting up and updating two files, one on the total population and one on the population born outside the Netherlands. "Natives" are individuals born in the Netherlands to parents who were also born in the Netherlands. Other individuals are non-natives<sup>18</sup>. They are kept in two separate files:

- a total population file (TPF) containing a frequency distribution by sex, year of birth, and marital status of the whole of the population;
- a non-native file (NNF).

The total population file comprises one card per municipality. Each card is a statistical table describing the population by sex, age and marital status. The file does not have one card for each person. The population census department itself compiles the statistical table sent to the CBS.

The non-native file is kept by each municipality and is sent to the CBS. This is an individual, anonymous file and it does contain as many cards as there are non-natives living locally. Eight variables have been recorded: municipality of residence, sex, year of birth, marital status, country of birth, father's country of birth, mother's country of birth and nationality.

#### **Comments on the 1 January 1990 enumeration**

The number of persons in the TPF should be (virtually) the same as the total number of persons living in the municipality in question. The same applies to the distribution by sex, year of birth and marital status. If this is not the case in any given municipality, it must carry out checks.

The non-native file is more difficult to check. Up to the time of the last enumeration, the CBS knew only the population distribution by nationality. Data by country of birth should correspond in a plausible way. In some groups, numbers observed appeared to be improbably high, and in such cases the CBS decided to remove the countries of birth from the file and to treat them as missing data. 130 000 registrations were affected.

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18 All persons residing in the Netherlands are registered locally, apart from those with diplomatic status and NATO military personnel.

## **Foreign population**

The foreign population is counted from the municipal population registers. The last counts date from 1 January 1976, 1 January 1983 and 1 January 1990. The CBS has set up a foreign population file based on information from the municipalities on births, deaths, marriages and changes of residence. The foreigners file is updated every year.

## **SPAIN**

### **THE POPULATION REGISTER: Padrón municipal de habitantes**

#### **General comments**

Each municipality keeps and updates a population register of persons living in that municipality.

The municipal population registers are not centralised.

The Padrón is an administrative file containing a list of all persons (by name) living in the municipality. It records the following characteristics:

- sex
- date of birth
- marital status
- level of education
- address.

#### **Organisation**

When an event is notified, the civil registry of the locality in which the event took place informs the civil registry of the municipality in which the person concerned lives, which takes note of the event.

New arrivals are more or less obliged to register in the Padrón because they have to report to the gas and electricity boards, get themselves registered on the electoral roles, enter their children in school, etc. However, out-migration is considerably underestimated. In Madrid, for example, there appears to be a difference of 220 000 between the results of the general population census and the Padrón figures. There is a form which each person leaving the municipality should collect when he or she leaves and present to the new municipality upon arrival. In principle, the new municipality should demand this form, but migrants rarely comply with the appropriate formalities and they generally have no problem registering in the Padrón of the new municipality. These non-reported departures swell the number of inhabitants in all municipalities.

Persons living in each municipality are counted every year via a check on deaths, births and migratory flows in the municipality during the year. The municipalities thus arrive at a total number of inhabitants as at the end of each year.

Each municipality updates the Padrón every five years, via census forms sent to all inhabitants - an operation which is in effect a population census.

Each municipality manages its own Padrón and sends the five-yearly updated data to the INE.

In Spain, the general population census is still the basic source used to count the population and the civil registry is the basic source for figures on natural increase (births and deaths) and marriages.

## ANNEX 2: HOW THE INFORMATION IS COLLECTED

This annex shows how each European Community country deals with an event from the time of its happening to the time when it is included in official statistics. The following description relates to births.

### BELGIUM

1. The form used in Belgium to notify a birth is in four parts, which are filled in as soon as the child is born. The informant fills in parts A, B and D. The doctor fills in part C, which is stamped but not detached. This part is for the Inspection d'Hygiène. Each maternity hospital, clinic, etc. sends the completed forms to the local registry.

2. The registry fills in the register of births (in duplicate), keeps part A for its own files and sends parts B, C and D to the Inspection d'Hygiène in the French-speaking (or Dutch-speaking) community. The registry fills in a schedule of birth and death forms filled in during the previous month for its territory. This schedule totals records of births and deaths in the commune.

3. The schedule and the forms notifying births and deaths are sent to the Inspection d'Hygiène of the relevant linguistic community. The registry of the commune concerned sends the forms to the Inspection on the 20th of the following month.

How births are included in national statistics:

1. The schedule sent to the Institut d'Hygiène by the civil registry in each commune is then passed on to the INS (without the birth and death forms). The INS compiles rapid statistics on natural increase on the basis of this schedule alone. It does not receive the records proper from the Institut d'Hygiène until a later date.

2. The Inspection d'Hygiène in each community keeps part C and, in principle once a month<sup>19</sup>, sends the birth schedules to the INS regional office. (There are four regional INS offices, in Antwerp, Ghent, Liège and Charleroi, plus the INS itself which fulfils the same function for the Brussels region, Brabant).

3. Each INS regional office codes the schedules and processes them by computer.

Since 1 January 1989, the INS has been using the data in the National Register. It has had figures for the population in Belgium on 1 January each year since then. At the beginning of the following year, the National Register sends the INS a copy (anonymous) of the contents of the National Register and the INS then processes the figures in various ways to produce national statistics.

### DENMARK

1. In Denmark, the form for notifying births comprises six sheets.

The family - or in most cases the midwife - fills in the form to report the birth (fodselsanmeldelse). The six sheets are then sent to the priest in the mother's parish of residence within two days of the birth.

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<sup>19</sup> The communities are late sending the documents to the INS. The Brussels community is around 3 months late, the French community on average 1 year and the Flemish community around 2 years late.

The priest keeps sheet 1 in the parish files and fills in the civil register (church book, in Danish "kirkebog"), and sends the family a birth certificate (there is no family record book or individual book in Denmark).

Sheet 2 is sent to the Ministry of Health by each parish by the 8th of the month following the event. After coding by the Ministry of Health, sheet 2 is sent to the NSI (forms are dispatched monthly).

Sheet 3 is sent to the local authority in the county where the mother is domiciled via the midwife (administrative functions in the county). This sheet is used to record the birth in the population register in the mother's municipality of residence, and in the CPR.

Sheet 4 is for the mother and child welfare service in the municipality of residence and is sent within two days of the birth.

Sheet 5 is for the municipality's social services department (to be used if children are not acknowledged or are abandoned).

Sheet 6 is kept by the midwife (clinic) who attended the birth, and the clinic's register is updated.

#### 2.Route taken by sheet 2

Sheet 2, sent by the mother's parish of residence to the appropriate department of the Ministry of Health, is coded and recorded for Ministry of Health statistics. The schedule is then sent to Danmarks Statistik.

#### 3.Route taken by sheet 3

Sheet 3 is used to record the birth in the population register of the municipality ("kommune") in which the mother lives. A form is filled in and sent to the CPR, which then allocates an identity number to the child. The CPR informs the population register in the municipality of residence and the parish of residence of the number allocated. Danmarks Statistik receives revised figures from the CPR regularly.

4.The NSI (Danmarks Statistik) compares the data obtained by the CPR with those sent by the Ministry of Health. If there is any discrepancy, an investigation is carried out and the information from one or other source is corrected.

## GERMANY

The various documents filled in to report and record a birth in Germany are as follows:

- 1.the medical certificate issued by the doctor or midwife;
- 2.the form filled in by the informant;
- 3.the birth register filled in by the registrar;
- 4.the population register filled in by the official responsible for keeping that register;
- 5.and, at the same time, the family register, set up when the parents were married.

- 1.When a child is born, a birth certificate is issued by the clinic, doctor or midwife (Geburtsheim).
- 2.The registrar fills in the birth certificate (Geburtsurkunde). All births are registered in the "Geburtenbuch".
- 3.The municipality in question sends a birth form (Zahlblatt) to the statistical office of the Land.
- 4.Data on births are sent as statistics to the Statistisches Bundesamt.

## GREECE

- 1.In Greece, the birth record is filled in at the time of the event by the informant or the doctor or the midwife and this document is sent to the registry in the town hall of the district where the birth took place.
- 2.The information is transcribed in the register of births of the district concerned from this record and the family's district of residence is informed so that the population register can be updated. The birth has to be transcribed in the register of births of the district where the child was born within ten days of the birth.
- 3.The registrar then issues a birth certificate, which is sent to the National Statistical Service (NSSG).
- 4.The birth certificates are sent to the NSSG's regional office every month. The NSSG has an office in each nomos (region).
- 5.Each town hall sends a schedule to the regional office of the NSSG, summarising the different certificates sent: number of birth certificates, number of death certificates and number of marriages celebrated.

6. When the birth certificates are received, the regional office codes the events on the right-hand side of the certificates.
7. Each region then sends the coded certificates to the NSSG, which processes the information by computer.

## **SPAIN**

1. In Spain, the form notifying a birth is in two parts, which are filled in as soon as the birth takes place.

The first part (the top sheet) is filled in by the informant, the doctor and the registrar.

2. The registry fills in the register of births and sends the lower sheet to the "padrón" for the municipality in which the mother resides.

3. The forms are collected by the registry, which sends the top sheet to the various "provincial delegations" of the INE, which then send them to the INE in Madrid. The forms for the previous month are sent in every month.

4. The INE normally processes and checks birth figures, but it has concluded agreements with some of the autonomous communities, such as Madrid, and delegates to them responsibility for collecting forms and processing and checking the information. The communities send magnetic tapes to the INE every year, and may also use the data they collect for their own statistical publications.

### **Comments:**

In Spain, the notification forms are also sent to the INE and to the municipal departments of the "padrón". It is assumed that all births are entered in the "padrones", since it is the civil registry that records the figures.

The provincial delegations reporting to communities which do not have agreements with the INE are involved only insofar as they collect the forms from the municipalities. However, there are plans to decentralise some of the work carried out hitherto (as regards births) by the INE, namely to make the provincial delegations responsible for coding and checking the information, as well as for collecting the forms. Deaths and marriages have already been decentralised.

## **FRANCE**

1. The document used in France to notify a birth is an INSEE form called a "Projet de naissance", which is signed by the doctor or the midwife who attended the birth.

Each maternity hospital, clinic, etc. sends in the completed forms to the local civil registry.

2. The registry fills in the register of births, keeps the "Projet de naissance" for its own files and fills in a birth record (No 5), which is then sent to the Direction Régionale.

### **Including births in national statistics:**

1. Every three months (the 6th of the month following the end of the quarter), the Direction Régionale receives the information, encodes it and inputs it into the computer. Some district offices input the information themselves and send it on tape or diskette directly to the INSEE's national centre in Lille, without going via the Direction Régionale.

2. The CNI (Centre National Informatique - national computer centre) in Lille centralises all the records (computerised), checks them and sends them back to the Directions Régionales if necessary. The Directions Régionales contact the town halls concerned and send to the CNI any additional information or corrections.

3. The CNI transfers the details to the Nantes centre for allocation of a number in the National Register d'Identification des Personnes Physiques (RNIPP).

4. A quarterly file is then set up, to be sent for statistical processing. Filial relationship is no longer included. The tables are compiled when the four quarters of the year have been processed.

## **IRELAND**

1. Births are recorded and notified on a standard, four-sheet form.

a. The first sheet is sent by the hospital to the Registrar of Births and is used as the official document for the recording of the birth. The registrar then sends this sheet to the CSO to be used in compiling quarterly and annual vital statistics reports.

b. The second sheet gives additional information on the mother's and child's health and on care received. This sheet is sent to the Director of Community Care and Medical Officer of Health in the mother's area of residence.

c. On the third sheet, all identification data are deleted before it is sent to the Ministry of Health.

d. The fourth sheet is kept by the hospital.

2. The forms are sent to the CSO every week or fortnight (depending on the efficiency of the local service).

3. Home births are reported on a special, two-sheet printed form. Both sheets are sent to the local Registrar of Births and the second sheet is then passed on to the CSO and the Ministry of Health.

## ITALY

1. Between the 11th and the 15th of each month, the registration districts have to send forms D/1 and D/2, with information covering the previous month, to the prefettura.

2. On the 15th of the following month, the prefettura has to send both forms to the ISTAT regional officer.

3. The ISTAT regional officer must send forms D/1 and D/2 to ISTAT on the 30th of the second month to which the births refer.

## LUXEMBOURG

1. The informant fills in a form reporting the birth, and the administrative department of the hospital or clinic and the midwife fill in a medical certificate of birth, which is sent to the Direction de la Santé (Health Directorate).

2. The certificate is then sent to the registrar of the locality where the birth took place, who

3. fills in the civil register of births and the population register for his district. There are two copies of the entry in the civil register, and the second is kept by the registrar of the court (greffe du tribunal) in whose area the registry is situated.

4. The registrar fills in two copies of a certificate for live births. One of these is sent to the "Centre Informatique de l'Etat" (CIE) (Government computer centre), which keeps the Répertoire Général des Personnes Physiques (RGPP). The information is sent off every three days. The other copy is for the National Statistical Institute, the STATEC, to which figures are sent every month.

NB:

If a child is born outside Luxembourg to persons with Luxembourg nationality, there is no obligation to have the birth recorded in the civil registry of the parents' (or the mother's) district of residence.

Generally, a family living in Luxembourg reports the birth of a child outside the country to the family's local town hall (mairie). An immigration form is filled in for the child and sent to the CIE, which encodes and inputs the information. The child is thus given a number in the Répertoire Général des Personnes Physiques, which is also his or her social security number.

The same procedure applies, more generally, to any immigrant. Children born outside Luxembourg to Luxembourg nationals are not counted in national statistics of births.

## NETHERLANDS

In the Netherlands, the local registrar responsible for recording births, deaths, marriages and divorces in the civil registers sends vital statistics to the CBS.

1. Each birth is entered in the civil register of births of the municipality in which it took place.

2. Statistical forms A2 and A3, red for a boy and white for a girl, are filled in and sent to the CBS. Forms C4 and C5 (blue for a boy and yellow for a girl) are for stillborn children.

When a death occurs, each municipality sends the PK to the CBS, together with the death form.

- When an individual dies in his or her district of residence, the municipality sends the PK to the CBS (the death form is not filled in).
- When an individual dies in another district, two death forms are filled in in that district. One is sent to the district of residence and the other to CBS. The district of usual residence then sends the PK to the CBS. Death statistics are compiled by the CBS on the basis of the PKs.

Vital events are counted in different ways depending on the organisation in the different municipalities:

- in some districts, the registrar's department compiles lists of events and sends them regularly to the CBS;
- in others, the forms for the different events are filled in at the time of registration and sent to the CBS;
- in yet others, an (anonymous) copy of entries in the civil registers is sent to the CBS.



A new system is being introduced as from 1 January 1994. The municipalities will not send forms to the CBS any more, but will send statistics taken from their population registers. This system will apply to all events (births, marriages, deaths and foetal deaths).

## **PORTUGAL**

1. The informant goes to the freguesia in the conservatoria do registo civil. The registrar fills in the relevant certificate, makes an entry in the civil register and fills in the questionnaire for the INE.

2. Details from the birth certificate are entered in the district's register of births.

3. The registrar then fills in a statistical questionnaire for the INE.

The top copy of the questionnaire is kept at the registo civil. It includes the number of the record in the civil register, which is used to refer back to the initial information once the forms have been sent to the INE's statistical department. It is thus possible to correct or supplement the data.

4. Each week, the freguesia sends the bottom copy of the questionnaires to the INE, with information on events during the previous week.

5. The civil registration questionnaires are received by the INE's demographic statistics department for validation, i.e. a check to ensure that the questionnaires are complete and consistent, and for encoding.

6. The coded questionnaires are then sent to the INE's statistical department, where the data are input, the variables are serial-sorted and standard statistical tables filled in. The variables are then cross-referenced.

7. The tables are then analysed and processed by the demographic statistics department and by the gabinete de estudos demograficos.

8. The INE publishes annual figures in the June of the following year as estatisticas demograficas.

## **UNITED KINGDOM**

The sequence of events is as follows:

1. The doctor or midwife fills in a form notifying the birth.

2. The informant hands in this form to the registrar's office in the locality where the birth took place.

3. The registrar fills in the register of births.

4. The registrar fills in form No 309.

5. The registrar in each district sends forms 309 directly to the OPCS.



## **ANNEX 3 : LIST OF NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY**

- **Belgium**

Institut National de Statistique  
44, rue de Louvain  
B-1000 Brussels

- **Denmark**

Danmarks Statistik  
Sejrogade 11  
DK-2100 Copenhagen O

- **Germany**

Statistisches Bundesamt  
Gustav Stresemann-Ring, 11  
D-65189 Wiesbaden 1

- **Greece**

National Statistical Service of Greece  
14-16, Lycourgou Street  
GR - Athens 101 66

- **Spain**

Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)  
Paseo de la Castellana, 183  
E-28046 Madrid

- **France**

Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE)  
18, Bd Adolphe Pinard  
F-75675 Paris - Cedex 14

- **Ireland**

Central Statistics Office  
Earlsfort Terrace  
Dublin 2

- **Italy**

Istituto Centrale di Statistica (ISTAT)  
Via Cesare Balbo, 16  
I-00100 Rome

- **Luxembourg**

Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (STATEC)  
19-21 Boulevard Royal  
L-2449 Luxembourg

- **Netherlands**

Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (NCBS)  
Prinses Beatrixlaan 428  
NL-2270 Az Voorburg

- **Portugal**

Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE)  
Edifício America - Rua Soeiro Pereira Gomes  
P-1600 Lisboa Cedex

- **United Kingdom**

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS)  
Great George Street  
London SW1P 3AQ

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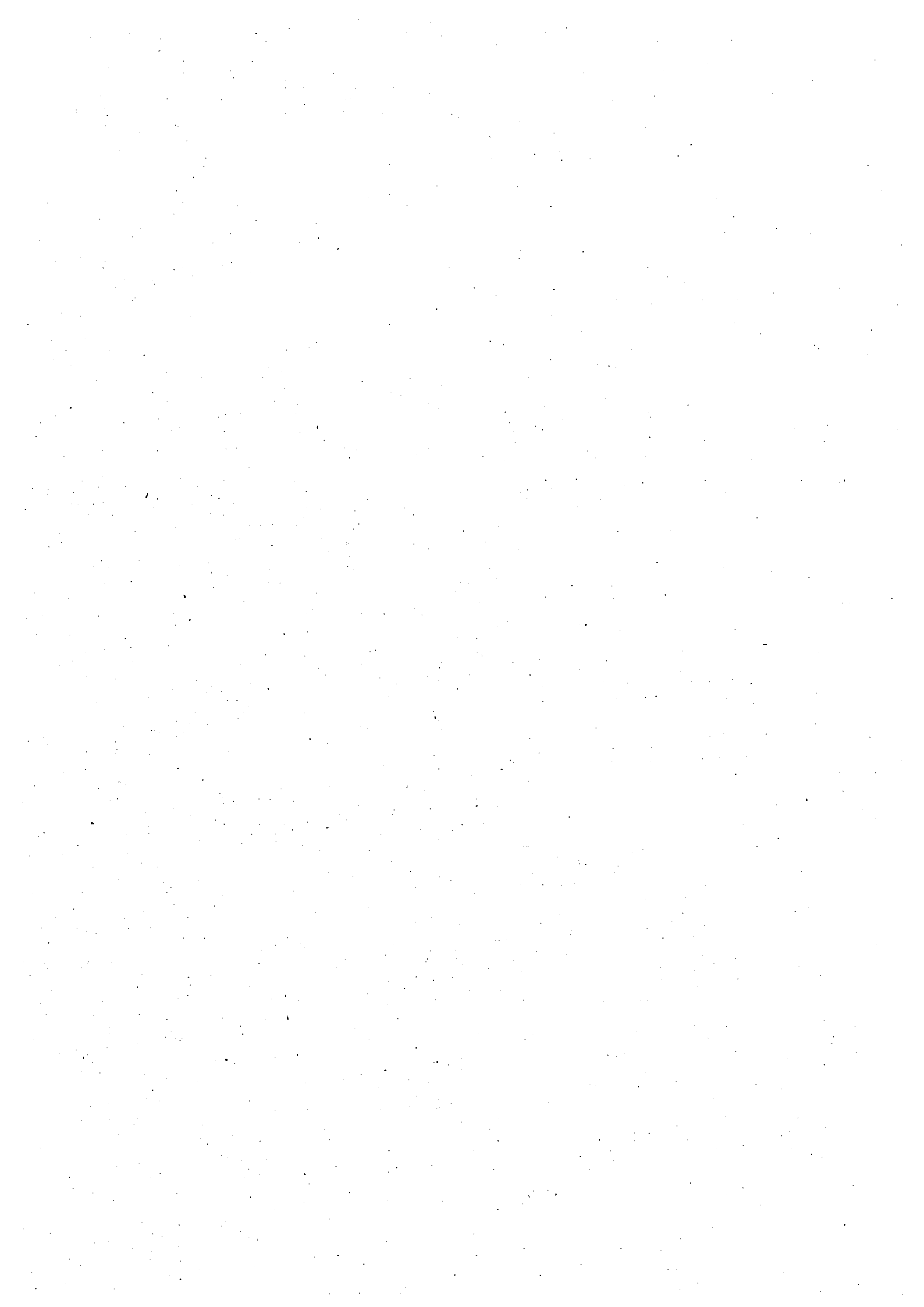
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**FAC SIMILE OF CIVIL REGISTRATION FORMS IN THE TWELVE MEMBER STATES**

**(These forms are copies of working documents used by the NSI. In some cases the quality of reproduction is less than usual.)**



**BELGIUM**



NAISSANCE D'UN ENFANT PRESENTE VIVANT (a)

MODELE 1

(Volet à remplir par le médecin ou l'accoucheuse et à conserver par l'Administration communale)

VOLET A

Nom et prénom de l'enfant : ..... Sexe de l'enfant : masculin   
 Nom et prénom de la mère : ..... féminin   
 Résidence habituelle de la mère : .....  
 Date et heure de la naissance: ..... Signature et cachet du médecin ou de  
 Adresse de la naissance : ..... l'accoucheuse  
 N° de l'acte au registre des naissances : .....

NAISSANCE D'UN ENFANT PRESENTE VIVANT (a)

(Volet à remplir par le médecin ou l'accoucheuse, à vérifier par l'administration communale, cfr. volet D et à envoyer à l'inspecteur d'hygiène de la province)

VOLET B

1. Date de la naissance (j.m.a.) : .....  
 heure de la naissance: ..... h ..... min.  
 2. Lieu de la naissance :  
 maternité  1 hôpital  4  
 maison particulière  2 autre  5  
 domicile  3 inconnu  9  
 3. Sexe de l'enfant : masculin  1 féminin  2  
 4. Seulement s'il s'agit d'un accouchement multiple: nombre et sexe  
 des enfants nés au cours du même accouchement  
 nés vivants ..... M ..... F  
 mort-nés ..... M ..... F  
 Numéro d'ordre de la mise au monde de l'enfant

Réservé à l'Inspection de l'hygiène

(a) .....  
 (b) ou E(b) .....  
 (c) .....  
 (d) .....  
 (e) .....  
 (f) .....  
 (g) .....

Les cases  doivent être remplies par des chiffres, les cases  doivent être remplies par une X

(a) Il sera rempli un bulletin de naissance par enfant présenté vivant (pour les enfants nés vivants mais présentés sans vie ou mort-nés, remplir un bulletin de décès pour enfants de moins d'un an)

VOLET C (à remplir et à sceller par le médecin ou l'accoucheuse)

a) Durée de la grossesse (en semaines) : .....  
 b) Etat de la mère pendant la grossesse : .....  
 (ex. normal, pré-éclampsie, incompatibilité sanguine, diabète, hémorragie).  
 c) Mode d'accouchement : normal (0); présentation anormale du sommet, non instrumentale(1); forceps à la partie basse, sans manœuvres (2); forceps autre (3); ventouse (4); siège spontané ou extraction partielle (5); grande extraction ou version et extraction par le siège (6); césarienne (7); autre et sans précision (9).  
 d) Etat de l'enfant à la naissance ;  
 normal :   
 maladie (ex. anoxémie, ictère) .....  
 traumatisme (genre de traumatisme, ex. fracture de la clavicule) .....  
 malformations (ex. pied bot) 1: .....  
 2: .....  
 3: .....  
 e) Poids de l'enfant à la naissance : ..... grammes Date, signature et cachet  
 f) Indice d'Apgar à 1 minute ..... du médecin ou de l'accoucheuse,  
 g) Périmètre cranien  cm

N.B. les cases  doivent être remplies par des chiffres

les cases  doivent être remplies par une X

les cases  sont réservées à l'I.N.S.

**NAISSANCE D'UN ENFANT PRESENTE VIVANT**  
(Volet à remplir par l'administration communale)

**VOLET D**

1. Commune (ou pays) de la naissance :

2. N° de l'acte au registre des naissances : .....

3. Renseignements concernant :

Date de naissance (j.m.a)	le père	la mère
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Statut professionnel (c)	père	mère
	employeur <input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	indépendant(e) <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	employé(e) <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	ouvrier(e) <input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	aidant(e) <input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
	sans <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
inconnu <input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	

Pays de nationalité avant le mariage:

Belgique <input type="checkbox"/> 00	<input type="checkbox"/> 00
Autre (à préciser) <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Résidence habituelle de la mère commune (ou pays) :

5. Etat civil de la mère :

célibataire <input type="checkbox"/> 1	divorcée <input type="checkbox"/> 4
mariée <input type="checkbox"/> 2	légalement séparée de corps <input type="checkbox"/> 5
veuve <input type="checkbox"/> 3	inconnu <input type="checkbox"/> 9

6. Date du mariage (j.m.a) :

7. Lieu du mariage : Belgique  1  
Etranger  2

8. Nombre et sexe des enfants nés au cours du présent mariage avant l'accouchement déclaré ci-dessus

	M	F
- présentés vivants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- nés vivants mais présentés sans vie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- mort-nés	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- encore en vie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Date de naissance et sexe du précédent enfant, présenté vivant ou sans vie, né du même mariage  
date(j.m.a)  sexe: M  1 F  2

- (a) profession ou situation (étudiant, chômeur, pensionné ou sans profession).
- (b) dernière profession exercée, dans le cas d'un chômeur ou d'un pensionné.
- (c) correspondant à la profession mentionnée sous (a) ou (b).

N° de l'acte au registre des naissances  
.....

Cachet de la commune

**TRES IMPORTANT**

Sous aucun prétexte, le volet fermé ne peut être ouvert ni par le déclarant ni par le personnel communal



GEBOORTE VAN EEN LEVEND AANGEGEVEN KIND (a)

MODEL I

(strook in te vullen door de geneesheer of de vroedvrouw en te bewaren door het gemeentebestuur)

STROOK A

Naam en voornaam van het kind : .....  
 Naam en voornaam van de moeder : .....  
 Gewone verblijfplaats van de moeder : .....  
 Datum en uur van de geboorte : .....  
 Adres van de geboorte : .....  
 Nr. van de geboortekte : .....

Geslacht van het kind : mannelijk   
 vrouwelijk

Handtekening en stempel van de geneesheer of vroedvrouw

GEBOORTE VAN EEN LEVEND AANGEGEVEN KIND (a)

(strook in te vullen door de geneesheer of de vroedvrouw, te verifiëren door het gemeentebestuur, cf. strook D, en over te maken aan de gezondheidsinspecteur van de provincie)

STROOK B

1. Datum van de geboorte (d.m.j.) :     
 Uur van de geboorte :  u.  min.  
 2. Plaats van de geboorte :  
 kraaminrichting  1 ziekenhuis  4  
 partikulier huis  2 andere  5  
 thuis  3 onbekend  9  
 3. Geslacht van het kind : mannelijk  1 vrouwelijk  2  
 4. Enkel bij meervoudige geboorte : aantal en geslacht van de kinderen geboren tijdens dezelfde bevalling  
 levend geboren  M  V  
 doodgeboren  M  V  
 Rangnummer van het ter wereld komen van het kind

Voorbehouden aan de gezondheidsinspectie

(a)

(b) of E(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

(g)

De vakjes  moeten worden ingevuld met een cijfer, de vakjes  moeten worden ingevuld met een X

(a) Er moet een geboortekaart worden ingevuld per levend geboren kind (voor de levend geboren maar levenloos aangegeven kinderen of doodgeborenen wordt een : Aangifte van een doodgeboren kind of van overlijden van een kind jonger dan 1 jaar - ingevuld).

STROOK C

(strook in te vullen en te sluiten door de geneesheer of de vroedvrouw)

a) Vermoedelijke duur (in weken) van de zwangerschap : .....

b) Toestand van de moeder gedurende de zwangerschap : .....

(vb. normaal, pre-eclampsie, bloedantagonisme, diabetes, bloedingen)

c) Aard van de bevalling : normaal (0); andere houdligging, niet instrumenteel (1); forceps met lage tang (2); forceps andere (3); vacuüm extractie (4); stuitligging, spontaan of met lage extractie (5); stuitligging met extractie, of met kring en extractie (6); sectio caesarea (7), andere en niet gespecificeerd (9).

d) Toestand van het kind bij de geboorte  
 normaal :   
 ziekte (vb. anoxemie, icterus gravis) : .....  
 trauma (aard van het trauma, vb. fractuur van clavicula) : .....  
 afwijkingen (vb. klompvoet) 1: .....  
 2: .....  
 3: .....

e) Gewicht van het kind bij de geboorte :  gram Datum, handtekening en stempel van de geneesheer of de vroedvrouw,

f) Apgarscore na 1 minuut : .....

g) Schedelomtrek :  cm

Hier plaatsen

Hier plaatsen

NB de vakjes  moeten worden ingevuld met een cijfer

de vakjes  moeten worden ingevuld met een X

de vakjes  zijn voorbehouden aan het NIS

**STROOK D**

**GEBORTE VAN EEN LEVEND AANGEGEVEN KIND**  
(strook in te vullen door het gemeentebestuur)

1. Gemeente (of land) van geboorte: .....

2. Nr. van de geboorteakte: .....

3. Inlichtingen betreffende:

Gehoortedatum (d.m.j.)

	de vader	de moeder
(a)	.....	.....
(b)	.....	.....

Sociale beroepsgroep (c)

	vader	moeder
werkgever	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
zelfstandige	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
bediende	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
arbeider (-ster)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
helper (-ster)	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
zonder	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
onbekend	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

Land van nationaliteit voor het huwelijk

België  00  00

Andere (te preciseren) .....

4. Gewone verblijfplaats van de moeder gemeente (of land) .....

5. Burgerlijke staat van de moeder:

ongehuwd	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	uit de echt gescheiden	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
gehuwd	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	van tafel en bed gescheiden	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
weduwe	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	onbekend	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

6. Datum van het huwelijk (d.m.j.) .....

7. Plaats van het huwelijk: België  1  
Buitenland  2

8. Aantal en geslacht van de kinderen geboren uit het huidige huwelijk vóór de bovenvermelde bevalling

	M	V
- levend aangegeven	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- levend geboren maar levenloos aangegeven	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- doodgeboren	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- nog in leven	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Geboortedatum en geslacht van het vorige levend of niet levend aangegeven kind uit het huidige huwelijk

datum(d.m.j.): ..... geslacht M  1 V  2

(a) beroep of toestand (student, werkloos, gepensionneerd of zonder beroep)

(b) laatst onge oefend beroep in geval van werkloos of gepensionneerd

(c) overeenstemmend met het beroep vermeld onder (a) of (b)

Nr van de geboorteakte

Gemeentestempel

-----  
BELANGRIJK  
-----

Het gestolen vak mag onder geen voorwendsel worden geopend, noch door de verklaarder, noch door om het even wie van het gemeentebestuur.

**DECLARATION DE DECES D'UNE PERSONNE AGEE D'UN AN OU PLUS (a)**

**MODELE III C**

**VOLET A**

(Volet à remplir par le médecin et à conserver par l'administration communale)

Nom et prénom du décédé : .....

Epoux(se) ou veuf(ve) de : .....

Résidence habituelle (commune, rue, numéro) : .....

Adresse du décès : .....

Date et heure du décès : ..... Signature et cachet du médecin

N° de l'acte au registre des décès : .....

J'atteste qu'il s'agit d'une mort naturelle, violente ou suspecte

**VOLET B**

**DECLARATION DE DECES D'UNE PERSONNE AGEE D'UN AN OU PLUS (a)**

(Volet à remplir par le médecin, à vérifier par l'administration communale, cf. volet D et à envoyer à l'Inspecteur d'hygiène de la province)

1. Date du décès (j.m.a) : 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3. Sexe de la personne décédée : masculin  1  
fémnin  2

2. Lieu du décès :
- domicile  1
  - hôpital  2
  - maison de repos  3
  - voie publique  4
  - lieu de travail  5
  - ambulance  6
  - autre  7
  - inconnu  9

Réservé à l'inspection de l'hygiène

(b) 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(b) ou E (a) 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(d) 

--	--

Les cases  doivent être remplies par des chiffres, les cases  doivent être remplies par une X

(a) Il sera rempli un bulletin par personne décédée après le premier anniversaire (pour les enfants décédés avant l'âge d'un an, remplir une "Déclaration de décès d'un enfant de moins d'un an ou d'un mort-né")

**VOLET C**

(à remplir et à sceller par le médecin)

**Renseignements concernant le décès :**

Mort par maladie { (a) cause immédiate (ex. : broncho-pneumonie) : .....

{ (b) cause initiale (ex. : rougeole) : .....

Mort violente ou causée par un produit toxique ou pharmaceutique { (a) nature du traumatisme ou du produit : .....

{ (ex. : fracture du crâne, barbituriques)

{ E (b) fait ou moyen : .....

{ (ex. : chute dans un escalier, réaction anaphylactique)

s'agit-il d'un accident  1

d'un homicide  2

d'un suicide  3

inconnu  9

Date, signature et cachet du médecin

En cas d'accident de la circulation sur la voie publique, le décès est survenu :

au moment de l'accident  1

dans les 30 jours après l'accident  2

plus de 30 jours après l'accident  3 (d)

inconnu  9

N.B. les cases  doivent être remplies par des chiffres

les cases  doivent être remplies par une X

les cases ..... sont réservées à l'I.N.S.

**DECLARATION DE DECES D'UNE PERSONNE AGEE D'UN AN OU PLUS**

VOLET D

(Volet à remplir par l'administration communale)

1. Commune (ou pays) du décès : .....  
 2. N° de l'acte au registre des décès : .....  
 3. Résidence habituelle du décédé : .....  
 Commune (ou pays) : .....  
 4. Date de naissance (j.m.a.) : .....  
 5. Etat civil :  
 célibataire  1  
 marié(e)  2  
 veuf(ve)  3  
 divorcé(e)  4  
 lég. séparé(e) de corps  5  
 inconnu  9  
 6. Pays de nationalité du décédé :  
 Belgique  00  
 Autre (à préciser) .....

7. Si la personne décédée était mariée :  
 Date de naissance du conjoint survivant (j.m.a.) : .....  
 Date du dernier mariage (j.m.a.) : .....  
 8. Profession ou situation (ex. : étudiant, chômeur, pensionné, sans profession) : .....  
 Eventuellement, dernière profession exercée : .....  
 9. Statut socio-professionnel correspondant, suivant le cas, à la profession actuelle ou à la dernière profession exercée.  
 employeur  1      aidant(e)  5  
 indépendant(e)  2      sans  6  
 employé(e)  3      inconnu  9  
 ouvrier(e)  4

N° de l'acte au registre des décès :

Cachet de la commune

Sous aucun prétexte, le volet fermé ne peut être ouvert ni par le déclarant ni par le personnel communal.

**TRES IMPORTANT**

**AANGIFTE VAN OVERLIJDEN VAN EEN PERSOON VAN EEN JAAR EN OUDER (a)**

**MODEL III C**

**STROOK A**

(strook in te vullen door de geneesheer en te bewaren door het gemeentebestuur)

Naam en voornaam van de overledene : .....

Echtgeno(o)t(e) of weduwe(naar) van : .....

Gewone verblijfplaats (gemeente, straat, nummer) : .....

Adres van overlijden : .....

Datum en uur van overlijden : .....

Handtekening en stempel van de geneesheer

Nr van de overlijdensakte : .....

Ik bevestig, dat het overlijden te wijten is aan  
een natuurlijke, een gewelddadige of een verdachte oorzaak

**STROOK B**

**AANGIFTE VAN OVERLIJDEN VAN EEN PERSOON VAN EEN JAAR EN OUDER (a)**

(strook in te vullen door de geneesheer, te verifiëren door het gemeentebestuur  
of, strook D en over te maken aan de gezondheidsinspecteur van de provincie)

1. Overlijdensdatum (d.m.j.) :

2. Plaats van overlijden :

- thuis  1
- ziekenhuis  2
- bejaardentehuis  3
- openbare weg  4
- werkplaats  5
- ambulantiewagen  6
- andere  7
- onbekend  9

3. Geslacht van de overledene : mannelijk  1  
vrouwelijk  2

Voorbehouden aan de gezondheidsinspectie

(a)

(b) of E (b)

(d)

De vakjes  moeten worden ingevuld met een cijfer, de vakjes  moeten worden ingevuld met een X

(a) Voor elk overlijden na de eerste verjaardag moet een teLkaart worden ingevuld (voor de kinderen overleden vóór de leeftijd van één jaar wordt een "Aangifte van een doodgeboren kind of van het overlijden van een kind jonger dan één jaar" ingevuld.)

**STROOK C**

(strook in te vullen en te sluiten door de geneesheer)

Inlichtingen betreffende het overlijden :

Door ziekte { - (a) onmiddellijke oorzaak (vb. : broncho-pneumonie) : .....

- (b) oorspronkelijke oorzaak (vb. : mazelen) : .....

(a) aard van trauma of stof : .....

(vb. : schedelbreuk, barbituraten)

E (b) feit of middel : .....

(vb. : val van een trap, anafylactische reactie)

Door gewelddadige oorzaak of toxische of farmaceutische stof

- gaat het om een ongeval  1
- een doding  2
- een zelfmoord  3
- onbekend  9

Datum, handtekening en stempel van de geneesheer

Bij verkeersongeval op de openbare weg, is het overlijden ingetreden :

- op het ogenblik van het ongeval  1
- binnen de 30 dagen  2
- na 30 dagen  3 (d)
- onbekend  9

Hier plaatsen

Hier plaatsen



DECLARATION DE DECES D'UN ENFANT DE MOINS D'UN AN OU D'UN MORT-NE (a)

MODELE III D

VOLET A

(volet à remplir par le médecin et à conserver par l'administration communale)

Nom et prénom de l'enfant : ..... Sexe de l'enfant : L'enfant est-il : T-8301  
 masculin  mort-né   
 féminin  né vivant   
 Nom et prénom de la mère : .....  
 Résidence habituelle de la mère : .....  
 Date et heure du décès : ..... J'atteste qu'il s'agit d'une mort naturelle, violente ou suspecte  
 Adresse du décès : ..... Signature et cachet du médecin  
 Numéro de l'acte au registre des décès : .....

DECLARATION DE DECES D'UN ENFANT DE MOINS D'UN AN OU D'UN MORT-NE (a)

(volet à remplir par le médecin, à vérifier par l'administration communale, cf. volet D, et à renvoyer à l'inspecteur d'hygiène de la province)

VOLET B

1. Date du décès (j.m.a.) : .....  
 heure du décès (0 à 24 h) : ..... h ..... min.  
 2. Date de la naissance (j.m.a.) : .....  
 heure de la naissance : ..... h ..... min.  
 3. L'enfant est-il :  
 né vivant  1 mort-né  2  
 4. Lieu de la naissance : Maternité  1 Maison particulière  2 Domicile  3 Hôpital  4 Voie publique  5 Autre  6 Inconnu  5  
 5. Lieu du décès : Maternité  1 Maison particulière  2 Domicile  3 Hôpital  4 Voie publique  5 Autre  6 Inconnu  5  
 6. Sexe de l'enfant : masculin  1 féminin  2  
 7. Uniquement s'il s'agit d'un accouchement multiple : nombre et sexe des enfants nés au cours du même accouchement  
 M V  
 né vivant  .....  .....  
 mort-nés  .....  .....  
 nombre d'ordre de l'enfant venu au monde  .....  
 Réservé à l'inspecteur de l'hygiène  
 (a) ..... (b) of E(b) .....  
 (c) ..... (d) .....  
 (e) ..... (f) .....  
 (g) ..... (h) .....  
 (i) ..... (j) .....

Les cases  doivent être remplies par des chiffres, les cases  doivent être remplies par une X  
 (a) Il sera rempli un bulletin par enfant mort-né ou décédé avant l'âge d'un an

VOLET C

(à remplir et à sceller par le médecin)

MORT NON VIOLENTE		Renseignements concernant le décès		MORT VIOLENTE	
(a) cause immédiate ex. broncho-pneumonie	(b) cause lo diste ex. rougeole	N (a) nature du traumatisme ex. fracture du crâne brûlures, suffocation	E (b) fait ou moyen (Indiquer s'il s'agit d'un homicide ou d'un accident) ex. chute dans un escalier, incendie, homicide par strangulation		
Renseignements concernant la naissance (enfant décédé avant l'âge de 3 mois):					
(c) État de la mère pendant la grossesse : ..... (ex. normal, pré-éclampsie, éclampsie, incompatibilité sanguine, diabète, hémorragie)					
(d) Mode d'accouchement : norma. (0); présentation anormale du sommet, non instrumentale (1); forceps à la partie basse, sans manœuvres (2); forceps autres (3); ventouse (4); siège spontané, ou extraction ovarielle (5); extraction et version-extraction par le siège (6); césarienne (7); autre et sans précision (9).					
(e) État de l'enfant à la naissance	normal : <input type="checkbox"/>	maladie (ex. anoxémie, ictère) : .....			
	traumatisme (genre de traumatisme, ex. fracture de la clavicule) : .....	malformations (ex. pied bot) : 1: ..... 2: ..... 3: .....			
(f) Durée de la grossesse (en semaines) : .....	(g) Poids de l'enfant à la naissance : ..... grammes	(h) Indice d'Apger à 1 minute : .....			
	(i) Périmètre crânien : ..... cm				
(j) En cas d'accident de la circulation sur la voie publique, le décès est survenu : au moment de l'accident <input type="checkbox"/> 1 dans les 30 jours après l'accident <input type="checkbox"/> 2 plus de 30 jours après l'accident <input type="checkbox"/> 3					
Date, signature et cachet du médecin					

N.B. les cases  doivent être remplies par des chiffres.

les cases  doivent être remplies par une X.

les cases  sont réservées à l'I.N.S.

VOLET D

DECLARATION DE DECES D UN ENFANT DE MOINS D'UN AN OU D'UN MORT-NE  
(volet à remplir par l'administration communale)

1 Commune (ou pays) de décès

2 N° de l'acte au registre des décès

3 Commune (ou pays) de naissance

4 L'enfant a-t-il été  
- présenté vivant  1 - présenté sans vie  2 - mort né  3

5 Renseignements concernant le père la mère

date de naissance (j.m.a)     |

profession ou situation (ex. étudiant, chômeur, pensionné, sans profession)     |

éventuellement, dernière profession exercée     |

statut socio-professionnel correspondant, suivant le cas, à la profession actuelle ou à la dernière profession exercée

employeur	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
indépendant(e)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
employé(e)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
ouvrière	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
aidant(e)	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
sans	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
inconnu	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

pays de nationalité avant le mariage

Belgique  00 |  00

autre (à préciser)  |

6 Résidence habituelle de la mère

commune (ou pays)

7 Etat civil de la mère

célibataire	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	divorcée	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
marlée	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	légalement séparée de corps	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
veuve	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	inconnu	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

8 Date du mariage (j.m.a)

9 Lieu du mariage

Belgique  1

Etranger  2

10 Nombre et sexe des enfants nés au cours du présent mariage avant le décès déclaré ci-dessus

	M	F
- présentes vivants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- nés vivants mais présentés sans vie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- mort-nés	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- encore en vie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11 Date de naissance et sexe du précédent enfant: présente vivant ou sans vie ne du même mariage

date (j.m.a)     sexe M  1 F  2

N° de l'acte au registre des décès

Cachet de la commune

TRES IMPORTANT

Sous aucun prétexte, le volet fermé ne peut être ouvert ni par le déclarant ni par le personnel communal.



STROOK A

AANGIFTE VAN EEN DOODGEBOREN KIND OF VAN HET OVERLIJDEN VAN EEN KIND JONGER DAN EEN JAAR (a)  
(strook in te vullen door de geneesheer en te bewaren door het gemeentebestuur)

MODEL III D

T-8301

Naam en voornaam van het kind  
 Naam en voornaam van de moeder  
 Gewone verblijfplaats van de moeder  
 Datum en uur van overlijden  
 Adres van overlijden  
 Nr. van de overlijdensakte

Geslacht van het kind  
 mannelijk   
 vrouwelijk

Het kind is  
 doodgeboren   
 levend geboren

Ik bevestig, dat het overlijden te wijten is aan een natuurlijke, niet geweldige of een verdachte oorzaak

Handtekening en stempel van de geneesheer

AANGIFTE VAN EEN DOODGEBOREN KIND OF VAN HET OVERLIJDEN VAN EEN KIND JONGER DAN EEN JAAR (a)  
(strook in te vullen door de geneesheer, te verifiëren door het gemeentebestuur, of strook D, en over te maken aan de gezondheidsinspecteur van de provincie)

STROOK B

1 Overlijdensdatum (d m j)

Uur van overlijden (van 0 tot 24 h)


u      min

2 Geboortedatum (d m j)

Uur van geboorte


u      min

3 Het kind is

levend geboren  1      doodgeboren  2

4 Plaats van geboorte

- kraamkliniek  1
- particulier huis  2
- thuis  3
- ziekenhuis  4
- openbare weg  5
- andere  6
- onbehand  9

5 Plaats van overlijden

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 9

6 Geslacht van het kind

mannelijk  1      vrouwelijk  2

7 Enkeel bij meervoudige geboorte, aantal en geslacht van de kinderen geboren tijdens dezelfde bevalling

levend geboren  M       V  
 doodgeboren  M       V

Rangnummer van het ter wereld komen van het kind

Voorbehouden aan de gezondheidsinspectie	
(a) <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) of E(b) <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) <input type="checkbox"/>	(d) <input type="checkbox"/>
(e) <input type="checkbox"/>	(f) <input type="checkbox"/>
(g) <input type="checkbox"/>	(h) <input type="checkbox"/>
(i) <input type="checkbox"/>	(j) <input type="checkbox"/>

De vakjes  moeten worden ingevuld met een cijfer, de vakjes  moeten worden ingevuld met een 2

(a) Er moet een telkaart worden ingevuld per doodgeboren kind of voor (b) vóór de leeftijd van één jaar overleden kind

STROOK C

(strook in te vullen en te sluiten door de geneesheer)

NIET GEWELDDADIG DOOD		GEWELDDADIGE DOOD	
(a) onmiddellijke oorzaak vb broncho-pneumonie	(b) oorspronkelijke oorzaak vb mazelen	(a) Aard van het traumatisme vb brandwonden, schedelbreuk, verstikking	E (b) feit of middel (Aanduiden of het een doorslag of een ongeval betreft) vb val van een trap, brand, moord door wurging
Inlichtingen betreffende de geboorte (voor een kind overleden vóór de leeftijd van 3 maanden)			
(c) Toestand van de moeder gedurende de zwangerschap (vb normaal, pre-eclampsie, eclampsie, bloedantagonisme, diabetes, bloedingen)			
(d) Aard van de bevalling (normaal (0), andere hoofdligging, niet instrumenteel (1); forceps met lage tang (2), forceps andere (3); vacuüm extractie (4); stuitligging spontaan of met lage extractie (5); stuitligging met extractie, of met kring en extractie (6); sectio caesarea (7); andere en niet gespecificeerd (9).			
(e) Toestand van het kind bij de geboorte	normaal: <input type="checkbox"/> ziekte (vb anemie, icterus gravis) trauma (aard van het trauma vb. fractuur van clavicle) afwijking (vb klompvoet) 1: ..... 2: ..... 3: .....	(g) Gewicht van het kind bij de geboorte: <input type="checkbox"/> gram	(h) Schedelomtrek: <input type="checkbox"/> cm
(f) Vermoedelijke duur (in weken) van de zwangerschap: .....	(i) Bij ongeval op de openbare weg, is het overlijden ingetreden:	Datum, handtekening en stempel van de geneesheer	
	op het ogenblik van het ongeval <input type="checkbox"/> 1 binnen de 30 dagen na het ongeval <input type="checkbox"/> 2 na 30 dagen na het ongeval <input type="checkbox"/> 3		

hier vouwen

hier vouwen

N.B. de vakjes  moeten worden ingevuld met een cijfer

de vakjes  moeten worden ingevuld met een X

de vakjes  zijn voorbehouden aan het N.I.S.

STROOK D

AANGIFTE VAN EEN DOODGEBOREN KIND OF VAN HET OVERLIJDEN VAN EEN KIND JONGER DAN EEN JAAR  
(strook in te vullen door het gemeentebestuur)

1 Gemeente (of land) van overlijden

2 Nr. van de overlijdensakte

3 Gemeente (of land) van geboorte

4 Het kind werd  
levend aangegeven  1 - levenloos aangegeven  2 - doodgeboren  3

5 Inlichtingen betreffende de vader de moeder  
Geboortedatum (d m j)

beroep of toestand (student, werkloos, gepensioneerd of zonder beroep)

eventueel, laatst uitgeoefend beroep

sociale beroepsgroep overeenstemmend, haargelang van het geval met het huidige of het laatst uitgeoefende beroep

werkgever	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
zelfstandige	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
bediende	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
arbeider (-ster)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
helper (-ster)	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
zonder	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
onbekend	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

land van nationaliteit vóór het huwelijk  
Belgie  00  00  
ander (te preciseren)

6 Gewone verblijfplaats van de moeder:   
gemeente (of land)

7 Burgerlijke staat van de moeder  
ongehuwd  1 uit de echt gescheiden  4  
gehuwd  2 van tafel en bed gescheiden  5  
weduwe  3 onbekend  9

8 Datum van het huwelijk (d m j)

9 Plaats van het huwelijk Belgie  1  
Buitenland  2

10 Aantal en geslacht van de kinderen geboren uit het huidige huwelijk voor de bovenvermelde overledene

	M	V
levend aangegeven	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
levend geboren maar levenloos aangegeven	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
doodgeboren	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
nog in leven	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11 Geboortedatum en geslacht van het vorige levend of niet levend aangegeven kind uit het huidige huwelijk  
datuim(d m j)

geslacht M  1 V  2

Nr. van de overlijdensakte

Gemeentestempel

BELANGRIJK  
Het gesloten vak mag, onder geen voorwendsel worden geopend, noch door de aangever, noch door om het even wie van het gemeentebestuur

**BULLETIN DE MARIAGE**

(Arrêté royal du 26 août 1966)

Commune : .....

N° de l'acte au registre des mariages :

Arr. adm. : .....

Date du mariage (jour, mois, année)

**Renseignements concernant l'époux :**

1. Commune (ou pays) de résidence lors du mariage :  
.....  (1)

2. Date de naissance (jour, mois, année)

3. Nationalité :  
Belgique  00  
Autre pays (à préciser) .....  (1)

4. Etat civil antérieur au mariage actuel :  
- célibataire  1                      - divorcé  3  
- veuf  2                                - inconnu  9

5. Date de la dissolution du précédent mariage pour les veufs et divorcés

6. Profession  
- Profession, fonction ou métier principal, en précisant le genre :  
..... (2)  (1)

- Situation dans la profession :  
chef d'entreprise  1                      aidant  5  
indépendant  2                            sans  6  
employé  3                                inconnu  9  
ouvrier  4

**Renseignements concernant l'épouse :**

1. Commune (ou pays) de résidence lors du mariage :  
.....  (1)

2. Date de naissance (jour, mois, année)

3. Nationalité :  
Belgique  00  
Autre pays (à préciser) .....  (1)

4. Etat civil antérieur au mariage actuel :  
- célibataire  1                      - divorcée  3  
- veuve  2                                - inconnu  9

5. Date de la dissolution du précédent mariage pour les veuves et divorcées

6. Profession  
- Profession, fonction ou métier principal, en précisant le genre :  
..... (2)  (1)

- Situation dans la profession :  
chef d'entreprise  1                      aidante  5  
indépendante  2                            sans  6  
employée  3                                inconnu  9  
ouvrière  4

(1) Réserve à l'I.N.S.

(2) Ex. : tourneur sur fer, emballeuse, caissière, demoiselle de réception, dentiste, militaire de carrière, milicien, sans profession, pensionné, ...



Fait et certifié exact :

A \_\_\_\_\_, le \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_  
Signature.



NATIONAAL INSTITUUT VOOR DE STATISTIEK  
Leuvenseweg 44 - 1000 BRUSSEL

**TELKAART VOOR EEN HUWELIJK**

(Koninklijk Besluit van 26 augustus 1966)

Gemeente : .....

N° van de akte in het huwelijksregister :

Best. arr. : .....

Datum van het huwelijk (dag, maand, jaar)

**Inlichtingen betreffende de echtgenoot :**

1. Gemeente (of land) van verblijfplaats op het ogenblik van het huwelijk :

.....       (1)

2. Geboortedatum (dag, maand, jaar)

3. Nationaliteit :

Belgie  00

Ander land (te vermelden) .....   (1)

4. Burgerlijke staat vóór het huidig huwelijk :

- ongehuwd  1      - uit de echt gescheiden  3  
- weduwnaar  2      - onbekend  9

5. Datum van de ontbinding van het vorige huwelijk voor de weduwnaars of uit de echt gescheiden mannen

6. Beroep

- Beroep, ambt of hoofdambacht : aard vermelden :  
..... (2)     (1)

- Stand in het beroep :

bedrijfsleider  1      helper  5  
onafhankelijke  2      zonder  6  
bediende  3      onbekend  9  
arbeider  4

**Inlichtingen betreffende de echtgenote :**

1. Gemeente (of land) van verblijfplaats op het ogenblik van het huwelijk :

.....       (1)

2. Geboortedatum (dag, maand, jaar)

3. Nationaliteit :

Belgie  00

Ander land (te vermelden) .....   (1)

4. Burgerlijke staat vóór het huidig huwelijk :

- ongehuwd  1      - uit de echt gescheiden  3  
- weduwe  2      - onbekend  9

5. Datum van de ontbinding van het vorige huwelijk voor de weduwen of uit de echt gescheiden vrouwen

6. Beroep

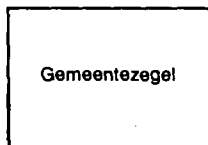
- Beroep, ambt of hoofdambacht : aard vermelden :  
..... (2)     (1)

- Stand in het beroep :

bedrijfsleidster  1      helpster  5  
onafhankelijke  2      zonder  6  
bediende  3      onbekend  9  
arbeidster  4

(1) Voorbehouden aan het N.I.S.

(2) Vb. : IJzerdraaier, inpakster, kassierster, ontvangstijffrouw, tandarts, beroepsmilitair, milicien, zonder beroep, gepensioneerde, ...



Gedaan en echt verklaard :

te \_\_\_\_\_, de \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

Handtekening,



--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**BULLETIN DE DIVORCE**

(Arrêté royal du 26 août 1966)

(Que le dispositif du jugement ou de l'arrêté passé en force de chose jugée soit signifié séparément ou conjointement par les époux, il y a toujours lieu de ne remplir qu'un seul bulletin)

Commune (1) : .....

N° de l'acte au registre des divorces : 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Arr. adm. : .....

1. Date de la transcription du jugement à l'état civil (jour, mois, année) :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. Date de la célébration du mariage dissous (jour, mois, année) :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3. Origine de la demande de divorce :

- époux  1                      les deux conjoints  3  
 épouse  2                      inconnu  9

4. Le divorce a-t-il été précédé d'un jugement de séparation de corps :

- oui  1                      non  2                      non précisé  9

5. Enfants mineurs à charge du ménage avant le divorce :

- Nombre 

--	--

 (si néant indiquer 00)  
 - Non mentionné dans le jugement  99

**Renseignements concernant le divorcé**

1. Date de naissance (jour, mois, année) :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. Nationalité :

- Belgique  00  
 Autre pays (à préciser) ..... 

--	--

 (2)

3. Etat civil antérieur au mariage dissous :

- célibataire  1                      - divorcé  3  
 - veuf  2                      - inconnu  9

4. Profession

- Profession, fonction ou métier principal, en précisant le genre :  
 ..... (3) 

--	--	--	--

 (2)

- Situation dans la profession :

- chef d'entreprise  1                      aidant  5  
 indépendant  2                      sans  6  
 employé  3                      inconnu  9  
 ouvrier  4

**Renseignements concernant la divorcée**

1. Date de naissance (jour, mois, année) :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. Nationalité :

- Belgique  00  
 Autre pays (à préciser) ..... 

--	--

 (2)

3. Etat civil antérieur au mariage dissous :

- célibataire  1                      - divorcée  3  
 - veuve  2                      - inconnu  9

4. Profession

- Profession, fonction ou métier principal, en précisant le genre :  
 ..... (3) 

--	--	--	--

 (2)

- Situation dans la profession :

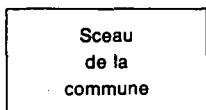
- chef d'entreprise  1                      aideante  5  
 indépendante  2                      sans  6  
 employée  3                      inconnu  9  
 ouvrière  4

(1) Commune où le mariage a été célébré ou, lorsque le mariage n'a pas été célébré en Belgique, Bruxelles premier district (art. 1er et 19 ; loi du 20 juillet 1962).

(2) Réserve à l'I.N.S.

(3) Ex. : tourneur sur fer, emballeuse, caissière, dentiste, militaire de carrière, milicien, sans profession, pensionné

Fait et certifié exact :



A \_\_\_\_\_ le \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature,





--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NATIONAAL INSTITUUT VOOR DE STATISTIEK  
Leuvenseweg 44 - 1000 BRUSSEL

**TELKAART VOOR EEN ECHTSCHIEDING**

(Koninklijk besluit van 26 augustus 1966)

(Slechts één formulier invullen, overschillig of het beschikkende gedeelte van het in kracht van gewijsde gegane vonnis of arrest afzonderlijk of gezamenlijk door de echtgenoten wordt betekend.)

Gemeente (1) : .....

Nr. van de akte in het echtscheidingsregister : 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Adm. Arr. : .....

1. Datum van overschrijving van het vonnis of arrest in het register van de burgerlijke stand (dag, maand, jaar) 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. Datum van de voltrekking van het ontbonden huwelijk (dag, maand, jaar) 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3. Herkomst van het verzoek tot echtscheiding :  
echtgenoot  1                      beide echtgenoten  3  
echtgenote  2                      onbekend  9

4. Werd de echtscheiding voorafgegaan door een vonnis van scheiding van tafel en bed :

ja  1                      neen  2                      niet vermeld  9

5. Minderjarige kinderen ten laste van het gezin vóór de echtscheiding :

- Aantal 

--	--

 (indien geen, 00 invullen)  
- Niet vermeld in vonnis  99

**Inlichtingen betreffende de uit de echt gescheiden man**

1. Geboortedatum (dag, maand, jaar) : 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. Nationaliteit :  
België  00  
Ander land (te vermelden) ..... 

--	--

 (2)

3. Burgerlijke staat vóór het ontbonden huwelijk :  
- ongehuwd  1                      - uit de echt gescheiden  3  
- weduwnaar  2                      - onbekend  9

4. Beroep  
- Beroep, ambt of hoofdambacht : aard aanduiden :  
..... (3) 

--	--	--	--

 (2)

- Stand in het beroep :  
bedrijfsleider  1                      helper  5  
onafhankelijke  2                      zonder  6  
bediende  3                      onbekend  9  
arbeider  4

**Inlichtingen betreffende de uit de echt gescheiden vrouw**

1. Geboortedatum (dag, maand, jaar) : 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. Nationaliteit :  
België  00  
Ander land (te vermelden) ..... 

--	--

 (2)

3. Burgerlijke staat vóór het ontbonden huwelijk :  
- ongehuwd  1                      - uit de echt gescheiden  3  
- weduwe  2                      - onbekend  9

4. Beroep  
- Beroep, ambt of hoofdambacht : aard aanduiden :  
..... (3) 

--	--	--	--

 (2)

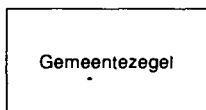
- Stand in het beroep :  
bedrijfsleidster  1                      helpster  5  
onafhankelijke  2                      zonder  6  
bediende  3                      onbekend  9  
arbeidster  4

(1) Gemeente waar het huwelijk voltrokken is of, wanneer het huwelijk niet in België voltrokken is, Brussel eerste district (art. 1 en 19, wet van 20 juli 1962).

(2) Voorbehouden aan het N.I.S.

(3) Bv. ijzerdraaier, inpakster, kassierster, ontvangstjuffrouw, tandarts, beroepsmilitair, dienstplichtige, zonder beroep, gepensioneerde.

Gedaan en echt verklaard :



Te \_\_\_\_\_, de \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_\_  
Handtekening.



**DENMARK**



**Fødselsanmeldelse**

Nr. A 059757

<b>Moderen</b>		Udfyldes af ministerialbogsføreren - Barnets CPR-nr. anføres kun, hvis det foreligger inden indsendelsesfristens udløb.	
CPR-nr.		Barnets CPR-nr.	
Efternavn		CPR-stempel	
Fornavn			
Eget efternavn			
Bopælsadresse			
Bopælskommune			
Bopæls sogn			
Egen stilling		Privat telefonnummer	
Civilstand ved fødslen ...	<input type="checkbox"/> Ugift	<input type="checkbox"/> Gift	<input type="checkbox"/> Separeret
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fraskilt	<input type="checkbox"/> Enke	
Bor sammen med barnefaderen ...			Ja <input type="checkbox"/> 1
			Nej <input type="checkbox"/> 2

**Faderen**

Faderens efternavn	Fornavn
CPR-nr.	Silling

**Barnet**

Barnets fødselsdato .....		Klokkeslet .....	
Fødested		Sygehus nr.	
Køn .....	Dreng <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Barnet er. ....	Levendefødt. .... <input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Pige <input type="checkbox"/> 2		Dødfødt, død u. fødslen <input type="checkbox"/> 2
			Dødfødt, død f. fødslen <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Barnet er. ....	Enkeltfødt <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Hvis flerfødt ...	Dette barn er <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D
	Flerfødt <input type="checkbox"/> 4		
Hjemmets/ moderens læge			
Er der rejst faderskabssag ... <input type="checkbox"/> Nej <input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Behandles hos <input type="checkbox"/> Før fødslen <input type="checkbox"/> Efter fødslen			

Jordemoderens navn og arbejdssted	Dato	Jordemoderens underskrift
Til sognepræsten (personregisterføreren)		

**Fødested**

Primært visiteret til. ....	Gyn./obst. afd. .... <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Overflyttet i fødsels forløb ..... Nej <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Overflyttet i fødsels forløb Ja .....	fra Gyn./obst. afd. .... <input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Anden sygehusafd. .... <input type="checkbox"/> 2			fra anden afd. .... <input type="checkbox"/> 2
	ABC-afsnit .... <input type="checkbox"/> 3			fra ABC-afsnit .... <input type="checkbox"/> 3
	Hjemmefødsel .... <input type="checkbox"/> 4			fra hjemmet. .... <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Planlagt ambulanset ....	Ja <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Faktisk fødested		Gyn./obst. afd. .... <input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Nej <input type="checkbox"/> 2			Anden afd. .... <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Forventes udskrevet ....	Antal timer efter fødslen ...			ABC-afsnit .... <input type="checkbox"/> 3
	Antal dage efter fødslen ...			Hjem, planlagt. .... <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Til Jordemodercentret. Indgår som del af journalsættet				Hjem, uplanlagt. .... <input type="checkbox"/> 5
				Andet sted. .... <input type="checkbox"/> 6



SUNDBY SOGN  
CPR - 7084

# Dødsattest

i henhold til lov nr. 279 af 26. maj 1976 om ligsyn m.v.

Attesten lukkes af lægen - ved retslægeligt ligsyn af politiet - og må kun åbnes af embedslægen

KØBENHAVN			
PERSONNUMMER (CPR nummer) _____ dg. md. år - løbenr.			
KØN Mand <input type="checkbox"/> Kvinde <input type="checkbox"/>		DØDFØDT <input type="checkbox"/>	
For dødfødt angives moderens personnummer _____ dg. md. år - løbenr.			
ERHVERV for pensionister angives tillige tidligere erhverv, for et barn angives "barn af" med tilføjelse af forsørgeres erhverv			
BOPÆL adresse, kommune, amt			
DØDSSTED adresse, kommune, amt			
FINDESTED hvis dødssted er ukendt			
DØDSDATO dag, måned, år, klokkeslæt		FINDEDATO hvis dødsdato er ukendt	
		DØDSTEEN Rigor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livores <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cadaverositas <input type="checkbox"/> Maceratio <input type="checkbox"/>	
Forbeholdt sundhedsstyrelsen			

## A. UNDERTEGNEDE LÆGE

Har den \_\_\_\_\_ kl. \_\_\_\_\_ synet liget af  
ovennævnte og forefundet de angivne sikre dødsstegn.

Bekræfter, at der ikke foreligger tilknytningsforhold, som omhandlet i  
justitsministeriets bekendtgørelse om lægers adgang til at foretage  
ligsyn og udstede dødsattest §1 (se nedenfor).

Har ikke fundet omstændigheder af den i ligsynsloven §3 stk. 1 nævnte  
art, og der er efter mit skøn således ikke grund til mistanke om, at  
døden er forårsaget ved en forbrydelse, jfr. kirkeministeriets bekendt-  
gørelse om begravelse og ligbrænding §2 stk. 2, 2. og 3. punktum  
(se nedenfor).

Dato	Underskrift
Lægens navn og adresse evt. stempel	

## B. UNDERTEGNEDE LÆGE

Har den \_\_\_\_\_ kl. \_\_\_\_\_ synet liget af  
ovennævnte og forefundet de angivne sikre dødsstegn.

Bekræfter, at der ikke foreligger tilknytningsforhold, som omhandlet i  
justitsministeriets bekendtgørelse om lægers adgang til at foretage  
ligsyn og udstede dødsattest §1 (se nedenfor).

Har fra politiet modtaget meddelelse om, at stedfunden indberetning  
efter ligsynsloven §3 stk. 1 ikke giver anledning til retslægeligt ligsyn, og  
at der intet er til hinder for, at ligbrænding kan finde sted, jfr. kirke-  
ministeriets bekendtgørelse om begravelse og ligbrænding §2 stk. 2,  
2. og 3. punktum (se nedenfor).

Dato	Underskrift
Lægens navn og adresse evt. stempel	

## C. UNDERTEGNEDE EMBEDSLÆGE (RETSLÆGE)

Har ved retslægeligt ligsyn den \_\_\_\_\_ kl.  
forefundet sikre dødsstegn hos ovennævnte.

Bekræfter, at der ikke foreligger tilknytningsforhold, som omhandlet i  
justitsministeriets bekendtgørelse om lægers adgang til at foretage  
ligsyn og udstede dødsattest §1 (se nedenfor).

Dato	Underskrift
Embedslægens (retslægens) navn og adresse evt. stempel	

## D. POLITIETS PÅTEGNING

Det bekræftes i medfør af ligsynsloven §9 stk. 2, at der intet er til  
hinder for at liget begravnes, brændes eller - efter udstedelse af ligpas -  
føres ud af landet.

Dato	Underskrift
Politiets stempel	

lov nr. 279 af 26. maj 1976 om ligsyn m.v. §3 stk. 1

en læge, der tilkaldes i anledning af dødsfald, skal afgive indberetning til politiet:

- når dødsfaldet skyldes et strafbart forhold, selvmord eller ulykkestilfælde,
- når en person findes død,
- når døden er indtrådt pludseligt og ikke er forudsat af lægelige grunde,
- når der er grund til at antage, at dødsfaldet kan skyldes en erhvervs sygdom, der er omfattet af ulykkesforsikringsloven,
- når døden kan være en følge af fejl, forsømmelse eller ulykkelig hændelse i forbindelse med behandling eller forebyggelse af sygdom,
- når dødsfald forekommer i fængsler, arresthuse og lignende institutioner,
- når det i øvrigt ikke med sikkerhed kan udelukkes, at dødsfaldet skyldes et strafbart forhold, selvmord eller ulykkestilfælde eller dødsfaldet af andre grunde skønnes at kunne have politimæssig interesse.

Justitsministeriets bekendtgørelse nr. 46 af 7. februar 1977 om lægers adgang til at foretage ligsyn og udstede dødsattest.

§1 En læge må ikke foretage ligsyn og udstede dødsattest, når den aldode

- har været lægens nuværende eller tidligere møgefælle,
- er lægens barn, stedbarn, plejebarn eller adoptivbarn,
- er lægens slægtning i opstigende linie,
- på dødstidspunktet tilhørte lægens husstand.

§3 Ovennævnte af §1 straffes med bøde, med mindre højere straf er forskrydet efter borgerlig straffelovs §163.

Kirkeministeriets bekendtgørelse af 1. december 1976 om begravelse og ligbrænding §2 stk. 2, 2. og 3. punktum.

Ønskes ligbrænding foretaget, skal dødsattesten indeholde erklæring fra lægen om, at der efter hans skøn ikke er grund til mistanke om, at døden er forårsaget ved en forbrydelse. Foreligger der ikke dødsattest med den nævnte erklæring, må ligbrænding ikke tillades, forinden der af politiet er afgivet erklæring om, at der intet er til hinder herfor.

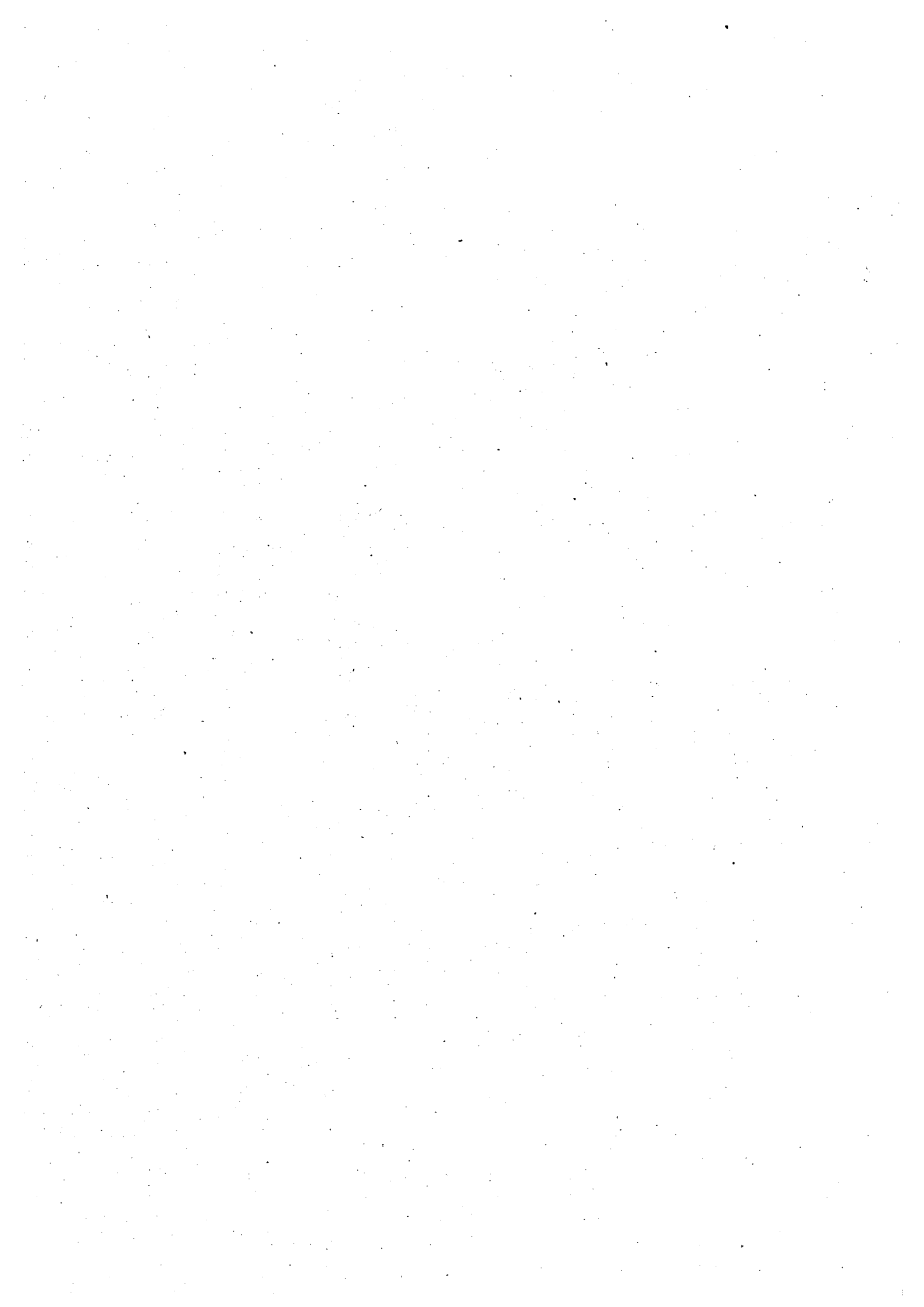
DØDSATTTESTEN ER ET DOKUMENT AF RETSLIG BETYDNING, HVORFOR ALLE OPLYSNINGER SKAL AFGIVES MED DEN STØRST JILIGE NØJAGTIGHED. UDFYLDELSEN SKAL SKE MED MASKINSKRIFT ELLER BLOKBØGSTAVER (KUGLEPEN, FYLDEPEN).

Dødsattesten - bilagt blanket til "Dødsanmeldelse og anmodning om begravelse/ligbrænding" - udleveres til den, der drager omsorg for afdødes begravelse, og til den af denne benyttede bødemand eller anden befuldmægtiget. Vedrører dødsattesten et dødfødt barn udleveres tillige jordmoder-anmeldelsen. Jiligel overføres til udlændet, udleveres endvidere "Udskrift af dødsattest til brug ved udstedelse af ligpas" (formular 1237), underskrevet af den læge, der har foretaget (deltaget i) ligsynet. Anmodning om udstedelse af ligpas fremsættes over for embedslægen/embedslægeinstitutionen på dødsstedet (i Københavns kommune stedslæggen).

<b>DØDSÅRSAG</b> anføres på latin. I tilfælde af retslægeligt ligsyn, tillige på dansk		Tidsinterval mellem sygdommens eller tilstandens opståen og dødens indtræden.
<b>I</b> Den sygdom eller tilstand, der direkte har medført døden: Den umiddelbare dødsårsag.		a) _____ forårsaget, eller som følge af
Eventuelle sygelige tilstande, skader eller misdannelser – ved dødfødsel og neonatal død hos barnet eller moderen – der har medført ovennævnte dødsårsag. Den tilgrundliggende lidelse anføres sidst.		b) _____ forårsaget, eller som følge af
		c) _____
<b>II</b> Andre væsentlige sygdomme eller tilstande – ved dødfødsel og neonatal død hos barnet eller moderen – der kan have medvirket til dødens indtræden uden at have været direkte årsag til denne.		
Forbeholdt sundhedsstyrelsen		
<b>DØDSMÅDEN</b> Naturlig død <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ulykkestilfælde eller følge heraf <input type="checkbox"/> Selvmord <input type="checkbox"/> Drab <input type="checkbox"/> Uoplyst <input type="checkbox"/>		
Er der foretaget operation under afdedes sidste sygdomsperiode? ja <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nej <input type="checkbox"/>		i bekræftende fald, for hvilken lidelse
Operationsdato _____		Operationens art _____
<b>OBDUKTION</b> Har fundet sted ja <input type="checkbox"/> nej <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vil finde sted ja <input type="checkbox"/> nej <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Væsentlige obduktionsfund _____
		Foretages der yderligere undersøgelser? ja <input type="checkbox"/> nej <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I bekræftende fald hvilke?
Dato _____    Lægens underskrift _____		
Supplerende oplysninger i tilfælde af retslægeligt ligsyn.		
Det retslægelige ligsyn har fundet sted i forbindelse med (Politiets repræsentant stilling, navn og tjenestested):		
		(Dato og sted for ligsynet) _____
		Embedslægens (retslægens) underskrift _____



**GERMAN FED. REP.**



# Eheschließung

Nicht beschreiben

Standesamt, Stadt-/Landkreis

**1. Gemeinde der Haupt- oder alleinigen Wohnung des/der Eheschließenden, Stadt-/Landkreis**

– Hauptwohnung einer nichtverheirateten Person ist nach § 17 des Landesmeldegesetzes die vorwiegend benutzte Wohnung

a) **Wohngemeinde des Mannes** bei der Eheschließung, Stadt-/Landkreis

b) **Wohngemeinde der Frau** bei der Eheschließung, Stadt-/Landkreis

**2. Datum der Eheschließung:** Tag, Monat, Jahr

**3. Geburtsdatum:** Tag, Monat, Jahr

\_\_\_\_\_ des Mannes

\_\_\_\_\_ der Frau

**4. Bisheriger Familienstand (Zutreffendes bitte ankreuzen)**

ledig     verwitwet     geschieden    \_\_\_\_\_ des Mannes

ledig     verwitwet     geschieden    \_\_\_\_\_ der Frau

**5. Religionszugehörigkeit (Bei evangelisch angeben, ob Landeskirche oder Freikirchen)**

\_\_\_\_\_ des Mannes    \_\_\_\_\_ der Frau

**6. Staatsangehörigkeit (Wenn Mitglied ausl. Streitkräfte, deren Gefolge oder Familienangehöriger dieser Personengruppen, bitte auch Kästchen ankreuzen)**

\_\_\_\_\_ des Mannes   

\_\_\_\_\_ der Frau   

**7. Anzahl und Geschlecht der noch lebenden gemeinsamen vorehelichen Kinder unter 18 Jahren**

\_\_\_\_\_ Anzahl insgesamt

\_\_\_\_\_ darunter Knaben

Hinweis  
Grundzeilenabstand: Schaltung 2.0

Rechtsgrundlage:  
Siehe Merkblatt

# Geburt

## Lebendgeburt – Totgeburt

Standesamt, Stadt-/Landkreis

Nicht beschreiben		

**1. Gemeinde der Haupt- oder alleinigen Wohnung der Mutter, Stadt-/ Landkreis**

– Hauptwohnung nach § 17 Landesmeldegesetz ist:

- a) bei **Verheirateten** die vorwiegend benutzte Wohnung der Familie
- b) bei **Nichtverheirateten** und dauernd getrennt von der Familie Lebenden die vorwiegend benutzte Wohnung

**2. Geschlecht, Gewicht in Gramm, Größe in cm**

männlich     weiblich    \_\_\_\_\_ Gramm    \_\_\_\_\_ cm

**3. Erkennbare Fehlbildungen? Wenn ja, welche**

ja     nein

**4. Geburtsdatum: Tag, Monat, Jahr**

**5. Mehrlingsgeburt (Zutreffendes bitte ankreuzen)**

Zwillinge     Drillinge     Vierlinge

Die übrigen zur Mehrlingsgeburt gehörenden Kinder sind eingetragen mit Buchnummer

\_\_\_\_\_ im Geburtenbuch    \_\_\_\_\_ im Sterbebuch

**6. Legitimität**

ehelich     nichtehelich

**7. Nur bei ehelicher Geburt: Datum der Eheschließung**

**8.a) Das wievielte Kind dieser Ehe einschließlich totgeborener und legitimer Kinder**

\_\_\_\_\_ insgesamt    \_\_\_\_\_ darunter totgeboren

**b) Geburtsdatum des vorangegangenen Kindes**

\_\_\_\_\_ Tag, Monat, Jahr

**9. Geburtsdatum der Eltern: Monat, Jahr**

\_\_\_\_\_ des Vaters    \_\_\_\_\_ der Mutter

**10. Religionszugehörigkeit (Bei evangelisch angeben, ob Landeskirche oder Freikirchen)**

\_\_\_\_\_ des Vaters    \_\_\_\_\_ der Mutter

**11. Staatsangehörigkeit (Wenn Mitglied ausl. Streitkräfte, deren Gefolge oder Familienangehöriger dieser Personengruppen, bitte auch Kästchen ankreuzen)**

\_\_\_\_\_ des Vaters   

\_\_\_\_\_ der Mutter   

**12. Erwerbstätigkeit der Mutter während der Schwangerschaft**

ja     nein

Hinweis

Grundzeilenabstand: Schaltung 2.0

Rechtsgrundlage:

Siehe Merkblatt

# Sterbefall

(Nicht für Totgeborene)

Nicht beschreiben		

Standesamt, Stadt-/Landkreis

1. **Gemeinde der Haupt- oder alleinigen Wohnung des/der Verstorbenen, Stadt-/Landkreis**

– Hauptwohnung nach § 17 Landesmeldegesetz ist:

a) bei **Verheirateten** die vorwiegend benutzte Wohnung der Familie

b) bei **Nichtverheirateten** und dauernd getrennt von der Familie Lebenden die vorwiegend benutzte Wohnung

2. **Geschlecht**

männlich       weiblich

3. **Sterbedatum:** Tag, Monat, Jahr

4. **Geburtsdatum:** Tag, Monat, Jahr

Bei Kindern, die am Tag der Geburt oder am Tag darauf verstorben sind, die Lebensdauer in Stunden angeben.

\_\_\_\_\_ Stunden

5. **Bei Kindern unter 1 Jahr: Legitimität (Zutreffendes bitte ankreuzen)**

ehelich       nichtehelich

6. **Familienstand**

ledig       verheiratet       verwitwet       geschieden

7. **Geburtsjahr des überlebenden Ehegatten (Nur für Verheiratete)**

8. **Religionszugehörigkeit (Bei evangelisch angeben, ob Landeskirche oder Freikirchen)**

9. **Staatsangehörigkeit (Wenn Mitglied ausl. Streitkräfte, deren Gefolge oder Familienangehöriger dieser Personengruppen, bitte auch Kästchen ankreuzen)**

**Bitte nur bei Säuglingssterbefällen ausfüllen!**

a) Geburtenbuch-Nr. des Kindes

b) Standesamt der Geburtseintragung



**GREECE**





MATERNITY HOSPITAL OR CLINIC \_\_\_\_\_

197\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Serial No of registration \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Volume \_\_\_\_\_ Year 197\_\_

(filled in by the Registrar)

Birth shall be reported to the Registrar's Office within 10 days from the day of delivery (Article 20, paragr. 1 Law 344/1976)

To the Registrar's Office \_\_\_\_\_

BIRTH REPORT

(According to provisions of Article 23, Law 344/1976)

	Identification particulars of the father	Identification particulars of the mother
1. Surname .....		
2. Christian name .....		
3. Father's name .....		
4. Mother's maiden name ....	//////	
5. Religion .....		
6. Occupation (kind of work) .....		
7. Citizenship .....		
8. Permanent residence: No and street .....		
Municipality or Commune .....		
Eparchy .....		
Nomos .....		
Country Abroad .....		
9. Registered in Municipality or Commune (*) .....		
Nomos .....		
Serial No of family record .....		
10. Included in the registers of males:		
Municipality or Commune (*) .....		//////
Nomos .....		//////
Serial Number .....		//////
11. Date of parents' birth .....	Day... Month... Year...	Day... Month...Year..
12. Literacy of parents .....		

13. Date of marriage: Day \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year 197\_\_

14. Type of birth: Single  Multiple: Twin  Triplet  \_\_\_\_\_

15. Attendant at birth: Medical doctor  Midwife  Nurse

16. Total deliveries of mother (including this birth) \_\_\_\_\_

{ How many are now living? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Thereof: { How many were born alive but are now dead? \_\_\_\_\_  
 { How many were born dead? \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS OF CHILD:

17. Place of birth: Municipality or Commune \_\_\_\_\_ street \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
Eparchy \_\_\_\_\_ Nomos \_\_\_\_\_
18. Exact place of birth: Private house  Hospital or maternity hospital  Other collective Institution  Other place
19. Date of birth: Day \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year 197\_\_\_\_  
Day of the week \_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_
20. Legitimate  Illegitimate  21. Sex: Male  Female
22. Duration of pregnancy \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Weight of child (Kgr) \_\_\_\_\_
24. Born alive  Born dead  24a. Cause for which child was born dead \_\_\_\_\_

---

Person providing information  
(signature)

Surname \_\_\_\_\_  
Christian name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
Municipality or Commune \_\_\_\_\_  
Nomos \_\_\_\_\_

Medical doctor attending  
delivery  
(signature)

Surname \_\_\_\_\_  
Christian name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
Municipality or Commune \_\_\_\_\_  
Nomos \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Administrative Manager  
(signature and seal)

Surname \_\_\_\_\_  
Christian name \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

---

(\*) Identification particulars taken from the Identity Card.

HOSPITAL OR CLINIC(?) .....  
 .....  
 Address: Street ..... No...  
 Telephone: .....

Serial No of death registration .....  
 Volume ..... Year 197  
 (filled in by the Registrar).  
 Doctor: ..... tel.....  
 Address: Street ..... No.....

Death should be reported to the Registrar's Office within 24 hours. (article 32, paragr.1, Law 344/1976)

**MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH**  
 (Issued for death report, according to article 32, Law 344/1976)

I, the undersigned doctor ..... herewith certify that this day of .....  
 ..... (date) ..... at the time of ..... the following person,  
 died in the Hospital, Clinic or private house ..... street .....  
 ..... No .....

1. Christian Name ..... Surname .....
2. Father's name ..... Surname ..... Place of residence ..... Address .....
3. Mother's name ..... Maiden name ..... Place of residence ..... Address .....
4. Sex (male-female) .....
5. Date of birth of the deceased: Day ..... month ..... Year .....
6. Place of birth of the deceased: Municipality or Commune ..... Eparchy .....  
 ..... Nomos .....
7. Occupation (Kind of work) ..... Religion .....
8. Educational level ..... Citizenship .....
9. Permanent residence of the deceased: Municipality or Commune .....  
 ..... street ..... No.....  
 Eparchy ..... Nomos ..... or Country abroad.....
10. Registered in Municipality or Commune(\*\*) ..... Nomos .....  
 Serial No of family record .....
11. Included in the registers of males: Municipality or Commune(\*\*) .....  
 Nomos ..... Serial No.....
12. Marital status: (Single, married, widowed, divorced) .....
13. Name of husband or wife ..... Maiden name (for wife) .....
14. Age of surviving husband or wife .....
15. Children under age; a) ..... Year of birth 19... b) .....  
 Year of birth 19....

16. For infants dying under one year of age

Legitimate or illegitimate .....  
 .... Age

Less than 1 year	Less than 24 hours	
Months	Days	Hrs      Minutes

17. Exact place where death occurred: (Private house, Hospital, Sanatorium or Clinic, other collective Institution, other place).....
18. Is the certifying doctor the attending one or another doctor? .....

19. Cause of death		Approximate interval between onset and death
I		
Disease or condition directly leading to death*	(a)	..... due to (or as a consequence of)
Antecedent causes	(b)	..... due to (or as a consequence of)
Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, state the underlying condition last		(c)
II		
Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it	..... .....	
20. Violent death caused by:		External cause of death (the corporal injury will be given in I and II) ..... ..... .....
Accident	Suicide	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Homicide
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g., heart failure, asthma, etc., It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death

Person providing the doctor with information (other than the cause of death) related with the deceased  
 (Signature) .....  
 Surname ..... Christian name: .....  
 Address .....  
 (City or town-Department)

Athens, 197

The certifying doctor  
 (Signature) .....  
 Home address .....  
 Telephone No .....  
 The validity of the signature is hereby certified.  
 (signature and seal)  
 Surname ..... Christian name: .....

CATHEDRAL .....  
 CHURCH .....  
 MUNICIPALITY OR COMMUNE .....  
 EPARCHY ..... NOMOS .....  
 No of book .....

Serial No of marriage registration.....  
 Volume ..... Year 19..

(filled in by the Registrar)

Marriage shall be reported to the Registrar's Office within forty(40) days from the day of wedding according to the article 29 paragr. 1 Law 344/1976

MARRIAGE REPORT

I, the undersigned priest .....(name) of the Parish..... herewith declare that this day of .....(date).... I solemnized the marriage of the following persons in the above holy church and according to the dogma of .....

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS	OF THE BRIDEGROOM	OF THE BRIDE
1. Surname(*) ..... (before marriage)		
2. Christian name .....		
3. Usual occupation ..(before marriage)		
4. Religion and Dogma .....		
5. Citizenship .... (before marriage)		
6. Place of birth .....		
7. Date of birth: .....	Day... Month... Year 19..	Day... Month... Year 19..
8. Usual residence...(before marriage)	street ..... No ...	street.....No.....
Municipality or Commune.....		
Eparchy .....		
Nomos .....		
Country abroad .....		
9. Registered in Municipality or Commune .....		
Nomos .....		
Serial No of family record .....		
10. Father's name and surname.....		
11. Mother's name and surname .....		
12. Previous marital status	Single Widowed Divorced	Single Widowed Divorced
13. Marriage:(first, second, third)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
14. Education .....	Illiterate	Knowing to read and write
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	With a High School (or equivalent) diploma	With a Higher Education degree
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Illiterate	Knowing to read and write
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	With a High School (or equivalent) diploma	With a Higher Education degree
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. No of marriage licence .....of the Cathedral.....

Married couple  
(signature)

Bestman (woman)  
(signature)

Priest  
(signature and seal)

Surname .....

Christian name ..... Telephone .....

\* In the column of the wife the family name of the latter is entered. In the case of a widow, the family name and the christian name of the deceased husband is entered i.e. Mary widow of George Nikolact. In the case of a divorced woman the family name of the latter is entered with special mention that the person concerned is divorced.



**SPAIN**







**SEGUNDO NACIDO**

Nació con vida  1  
 Nació muerto  2

74

Sexo { Varón  1  
 Mujer  2

75

Vivió más de 24 horas { Si  2  
 No  1

76

Peso en gramos ..... 77

Si nació muerto o vivió menos de 24 horas, indíquese la causa fundamental del aborto o de la muerte.

Causa materna o del parto ..... 81

Causa del feto o del recién nacido .....

**TERCER NACIDO**

Nació con vida  1  
 Nació muerto  2

85

Sexo { Varón  1  
 Mujer  2

86

Vivió más de 24 horas { Si  2  
 No  1

87

Peso en gramos ..... 88

Si nació muerto o vivió menos de 24 horas, indíquese la causa fundamental del aborto o de la muerte.

Causa materna o del parto ..... 92

Causa del feto o del recién nacido .....

**CUARTO NACIDO**

Nació con vida  1  
 Nació muerto  2

96

Sexo { Varón  1  
 Mujer  2

97

Vivió más de 24 horas { Si  2  
 No  1

98

Peso en gramos ..... 99

Si nació muerto o vivió menos de 24 horas, indíquese la causa fundamental del aborto o de la muerte.

Causa materna o del parto ..... 103

Causa del feto o del recién nacido .....

**QUINTO NACIDO**

Nació con vida  1  
 Nació muerto  2

107

Sexo { Varón  1  
 Mujer  2

108

Vivió más de 24 horas { Si  2  
 No  1

109

Peso en gramos ..... 110

Si nació muerto o vivió menos de 24 horas, indíquese la causa fundamental del aborto o de la muerte.

Causa materna o del parto ..... 114

Causa del feto o del recién nacido .....

FIRMA DEL MEDICO (1)

(1) Cuando se trate de un nacido muerto o fallecido antes de las 24 horas de vida

MEDICO COLEGIADO CON EL N°

**BOLETIN ESTADISTICO DE DEFUNCION**

Los datos de este primer recuadro serán consignados por el Encargado del Registro Civil.		<b>CODIGOS</b> (No escriban en este recuadro)												
Registro Civil n° ..... del municipio de ..... Provincia ..... Inscripción realizada el día ..... de ..... de 19..... en el tomo ..... página .....	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">01</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">08</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px;"></td> </tr> </table>		01		08									
01														
08														
Los datos de este segundo recuadro serán consignados por los familiares o personas obligadas por la Ley a declarar la defunción y, en su defecto, por un funcionario del Registro Civil.		<b>CODIGOS</b> (No escriban en este recuadro)												
<b>DATOS DEL FALLECIDO</b>		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">12</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">19</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">20</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">21</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">23</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">28</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px;"></td> </tr> </table>	12		19		20		21		23		28	
12														
19														
20														
21														
23														
28														
Nombre y apellidos ..... Fecha de nacimiento: día ..... mes ..... año ..... Sexo (1): Varón <input type="checkbox"/> Mujer <input type="checkbox"/> Estado civil (1) Soltero <input type="checkbox"/> Casado <input type="checkbox"/> Viudo <input type="checkbox"/> Separado legalmente o divorciado <input type="checkbox"/> Profesión, oficio u ocupación principal (2): ..... Residencia: Municipio ..... Provincia (3) ..... Fecha de la defunción: día ..... mes ..... año 19.....														
<b>FIRMA DEL DECLARANTE</b>														
Los datos de este tercer recuadro serán consignados por el Médico que certificó la defunción y, en su defecto, por un funcionario del Registro Civil.		<b>CODIGOS</b> (No escriban en este recuadro)												
<b>CAUSAS DE LA DEFUNCION</b> (Especifíquese cada uno de los apartados siguientes)		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">34</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px;"></td> </tr> </table>	34											
34														
I. Causa inmediata ..... II. Causas antecedentes a) Intermedia ..... b) Inicial o fundamental ..... III. Otros procesos: Embarazo, parto, aborto, tuberculosis, diabetes, etc., que contribuyeron a la muerte, pero sin estar relacionados con la causa fundamental que la produjo .....														
<b>SELLO DEL REGISTRO CIVIL</b>	<b>FIRMA DEL MEDICO</b>													
Colegiado Núm. .... del Colegio de Médicos de la provincia de .....														

(1) Indíquese con una x el cuadrado que proceda. (2) Si era jubilado, retirado o pensionista, indíquese la profesión ejercida anteriormente seguida de la palabra "jubilado", aunque después de la jubilación haya ejercido otra ocupación. (3) Si tenía la residencia en el extranjero indíquese la nación.

**BOLETIN MUNICIPAL DE DEFUNCION**

<b>DATOS DEL FALLECIDO</b>	
Municipio donde ocurrió la defunción .....	Provincia .....
Nombre .....	} 1 <sup>er</sup> Apellido ..... } 2 <sup>o</sup> Apellido .....
Fecha de nacimiento: día ..... de ..... de 19.....	Sexo (Varón o Mujer) .....
Fecha de defunción: día ..... de ..... de 19.....	Nacionalidad .....
Residencia { Domicilio { Escalera ..... Planta ..... Puerta ..... { Municipio ..... { Provincia (*) .....	<b>FIRMA DEL DECLARANTE</b>  (**) .....

(\*) Si tenía la residencia en el extranjero, indíquese la nación. (\*\*) Indíquese antes de la firma, el parentesco con el fallecido.

Los nacimientos, matrimonios y defunciones se inscribirán en el Registro Municipal o Consular del lugar en que acaecen (art. 16 de la Ley del Registro Civil de 8 de junio de 1957).

\* \* \*

El Instituto Nacional de Estadística queda facultado para dirigirse directamente, por medio de sus órganos centrales o sus Delegaciones a todos los organismos del Estado, entidades de carácter público y personas individuales o colectivas, en petición de los datos que estime necesarios (art. 7 de la Ley de 31 de diciembre de 1945).

\* \* \*

Todas las personas individuales, o colectivas, españolas o extranjeras que residan en España, están obligadas a facilitar los datos estadísticos de toda índole requeridos por el Instituto Nacional de Estadística, con exactitud y dentro de los plazos que se fijen (art. 8 de la Ley de 31 de diciembre de 1945).

\* \* \*

#### **ESTADISTICA MUNICIPAL**

Los datos contestados en el anverso se refieren a la DECLARACION reglamentaria que obligatoriamente debe formularse al AYUNTAMIENTO de residencia del fallecido a los efectos padronales, prevenidos en el artículo 106 del Reglamento de Población de 17 de mayo de 1952, según modificación efectuada por Decreto 65/1971 de 14 de enero.

Este Boletín se destina al Ayuntamiento de residencia del fallecido, a fin de consignar la correspondiente BAJA en el Padrón Municipal.

**BOLETIN ESTADISTICO DE MATRIMONIO**

Los datos de este primer recuadro serán consignados por el Encargado del Registro Civil

Registro Civil n° ..... del Municipio ..... Provincia .....

Inscripción realizada el día ..... de ..... de 198 .....

en el tomo ..... página .....

Los datos de este primer recuadro serán consignados por el esposo o personas obligadas por la Ley a declarar el matrimonio y, en su defecto, por un funcionario del Registro Civil.

**DATOS DEL MATRIMONIO**

Fecha de celebración: día ..... mes ..... año 19 .....

Matrimonio celebrado (1): Según cualquier religión diferente a la católica  Exclusivamente Civil

Residencia del matrimonio: Municipio ..... Provincia (2) .....

**DATOS DEL CONTRAYENTE**

Nombre y apellidos .....

Fecha de nacimiento: día ..... mes ..... año 19 .....

Estado Civil (1): Soltero  1 Viudo  3 Divorciado  4

Si era divorciado { Fecha de la sentencia del divorcio: día ..... mes ..... año .....

{ Número de orden de este matrimonio .....

Profesión, oficio u ocupación principal: .....

Nacionalidad: .....

Residencia actual: Municipio ..... Provincia (2) .....

**DATOS DE LA CONTRAYENTE**

Nombre y apellidos .....

Fecha de nacimiento: día ..... mes ..... año 19 .....

Estado Civil (1): Soltera  1 Viuda  3 Divorciada  4

Si era divorciada { Fecha de la sentencia del divorcio: día ..... mes ..... año .....

{ Número de orden de este matrimonio .....

Profesión, oficio u ocupación principal .....

Nacionalidad: .....

Residencia actual: Municipio ..... Provincia (2) .....

SELO REGISTRO CIVIL FIRMA DEL DECLARANTE

**CODIGOS (No escribir en este recuadro)**

01 | | | | | | | | | |

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(1) Indíquese con una X el cuadrado que procede. (2) Si tiene la residencia en el extranjero Indíquese la nación.

**BOLETIN MUNICIPAL DE MATRIMONIO**

Municipio donde se celebró el matrimonio ..... Provincia .....

Fecha de celebración del matrimonio: día ..... mes ..... año 19 .....

**DATOS DEL CONTRAYENTE**

Nombre .....

1º Apellido .....

2º Apellido .....

Estado Civil .....

Nacionalidad .....

Fecha de nacimiento: día ..... de ..... de 19 ..... de 19 .....

Residencia actual { Domicilio ..... Escalera ..... Planta ..... Puerta ..... n° .....

{ Municipio ..... Escalera ..... Planta ..... Puerta ..... n° .....

{ Provincia (\*) .....

**DATOS DE LA CONTRAYENTE**

Nombre .....

1º Apellido .....

2º Apellido .....

Estado Civil .....

Nacionalidad .....

Fecha de nacimiento: día ..... de ..... de 19 ..... de 19 .....

Residencia actual { Domicilio ..... Escalera ..... Planta ..... Puerta ..... n° .....

{ Municipio ..... Escalera ..... Planta ..... Puerta ..... n° .....

{ Provincia (\*) .....

FIRMA DEL DECLARANTE

Residencia del matrimonio { Domicilio ..... n° ..... Esc. .... Pl. .... Pta. ....

{ Municipio .....

{ Provincia (\*) .....

(\*) Si tiene la residencia en el extranjero, indíquese la nación.

Los nacimientos, matrimonios y defunciones se inscribirán en el Registro Municipal o Consular del lugar en que acaecen (art. 16 de la Ley del Registro Civil de 8 de junio de 1957).

\* \* \*

El Instituto Nacional de Estadística queda facultado para dirigirse directamente, por medio de sus órganos centrales o sus Delegaciones a todos los organismos del Estado, entidades de carácter público y personas individuales o colectivas, en petición de los datos que estime necesarios (art. 7 de la Ley de 31 de diciembre de 1945).

\* \* \*

Todas las personas individuales, o colectivas, españolas o extranjeras que residan en España, están obligadas a facilitar los datos estadísticos de toda índole requeridos por el Instituto Nacional de Estadística, con exactitud y dentro de los plazos que se fijen (art. 8 de la Ley de 31 de diciembre de 1945).

\* \* \*

#### **ESTADISTICA MUNICIPAL**

Los datos contestados en el anverso se refieren a la DECLARACION reglamentaria que obligatoriamente debe formularse al AYUNTAMIENTO de residencia del nuevo matrimonio a los efectos padronales, prevenidos en el artículo 106 del Reglamento de Población de 17 de mayo de 1952, según modificación efectuada por Decreto 65/1971 de 14 de enero.

Este boletín de se destina al Ayuntamiento de residencia del matrimonio, a fin de que éste consigne las correspondientes variaciones de calificación vecinal, o bien, en su caso, las bajas y altas por cambios de sección dentro del municipio, o bien si se producen cambios de residencia, las oportunas altas provisionales por inmigración. En este último caso, el Ayuntamiento deberá comunicarlo al Ayuntamiento o Ayuntamientos de anterior residencia del cónyuge o cónyuge afectados, para que, por su parte, consignent las correspondientes bajas.

**FRANCE**





Département \_\_\_\_\_ Commune (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Commune (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Section \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date de la reconnaissance \_\_\_\_\_  
 Jour Mois Année

Lorsque plusieurs enfants sont reconnus dans le même acte,  
remplir un bulletin pour chaque enfant

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE  
 INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE  
 ET DES ÉTUDES ÉCONOMIQUES  
**BULLETIN  
 DE RECONNAISSANCE 1991**

N° de l'acte \_\_\_\_\_  
 N° d'ordre  
 du bulletin  
 de reconnaissance \_\_\_\_\_

**A. RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS À LA RECONNAISSANCE**

1 **Auteur(s) de la reconnaissance** Le père seul.....  1 } *L'autre parent a-t-il déjà reconnu l'enfant?* OUI  1  
 La mère seule.....  2 } (*dans l'acte de naissance ou dans un*  
 Le père et la mère....  3 } (*autre acte de reconnaissance*) NON  2

2 **Circonstances de la reconnaissance** Avant la naissance de l'enfant.  1  
 Pendant la vie de l'enfant....  2  
 Après la mort de l'enfant.....  3

**4**

**B. RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS AU PÈRE**

3 **NOM** (patronymique) \_\_\_\_\_  
 En majuscules

4 **Prénoms** \_\_\_\_\_

5 **Né le** Jour, mois, année .... \_\_\_\_\_

6 **À** Commune (2) ..... \_\_\_\_\_  
 Département ou pays (3). \_\_\_\_\_

7 **Nationalité** Française .....  1  
 Étrangère .....  2 → préciser \_\_\_\_\_

8 **Domicile** Commune (2) ..... \_\_\_\_\_  
 Département ou pays (3). \_\_\_\_\_  
 Numéro et rue ..... \_\_\_\_\_

**C. RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS À LA MÈRE**

3 **NOM** (patronymique) \_\_\_\_\_  
 En majuscules

4 **Prénoms** \_\_\_\_\_

5 **Née le** Jour, mois, année .... \_\_\_\_\_

6 **À** Commune (2) ..... \_\_\_\_\_  
 Département ou pays (3). \_\_\_\_\_

7 **Nationalité** Française .....  1  
 Étrangère .....  2 → préciser \_\_\_\_\_

8 **Domicile** Commune (2) ..... \_\_\_\_\_  
 Département ou pays (3). \_\_\_\_\_  
 Numéro et rue ..... \_\_\_\_\_

(1) Numéro de la commune au Code officiel géographique  
 (2) Pour Paris, Lyon, Marseille indiquer l'arrondissement  
 (3) Département métropolitain : code ou nom en clair ;  
 DOM, TOM ou pays étranger : nom en clair.

**D. RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS À L'ENFANT**

<b>État civil avant la reconnaissance</b>	
9	<b>NOM</b> _____ En majuscules
10	<b>Prénoms</b> _____
11	<b>Sexe</b> Masculin <input type="checkbox"/> 1                      Féminin <input type="checkbox"/> 2
12	<b>Né(e) le</b> Jour, mois, année ..... [ ] [ ] [ ]
13	<b>À</b> Commune (1) ..... Département ou pays (2) [ ] [ ]
14	<b>Énonciations (3) de son acte de naissance</b> Nom du père ..... Nom de la mère ..... En majuscules
<b>État civil après la reconnaissance</b>	
15	<b>NOM</b> _____ En majuscules

(1) Pour Paris, Lyon, Marseille indiquer l'arrondissement.

(2) Département métropolitain : code ou nom en clair ; DOM, TOM ou pays étranger : nom en clair

(3) Indiquer seulement les renseignements qui figurent dans l'acte (ou en marge) avant cette reconnaissance (ne pas tenir compte de la mention qui sera portée en marge de l'acte de naissance du fait de cette reconnaissance).

L'officier de l'état civil,

Département \_\_\_\_\_ Commune (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Commune (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Section \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date de l'accouchement \_\_\_\_\_  
 Jour Mois Année

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE  
 INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE  
 ET DES ÉTUDES ÉCONOMIQUES

**BULLETIN D'ENFANT  
 DÉCLARÉ SANS VIE 1991**

N° de l'acte \_\_\_\_\_  
 N° d'ordre  
 du bulletin  
 de mort-ne \_\_\_\_\_

**6**

**A. RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS À L'ENFANT**

1 Prénoms \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 Sexe Masculin  1 Féminin  2  
 3 Qualité juridique Légitime  1 Naturel  2

**B. RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS AU PÈRE**

4 NOM (patronymique) \_\_\_\_\_  
 En majuscules  
 5 Prénoms \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 Né le Jour, mois, année \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 À Commune (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Département ou pays (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
 8 Profession Profession \_\_\_\_\_  
 Situation (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Salaré de l'État ou des  Autre salarié  A son compte   
 collectivités locales  
 9 Nationalité Française  1  
 Étrangère  2 → préciser \_\_\_\_\_

LN-P  
 CSP-P  
 NAT-P

**C. RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS À LA MÈRE**

4 NOM (patronymique) \_\_\_\_\_  
 En majuscules  
 5 Prénoms \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 Née le Jour, mois, année \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 À Commune (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Département ou pays (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
 8 Profession Profession \_\_\_\_\_  
 Situation (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Salariée de l'État ou des  Autre salariée  À son compte   
 collectivités locales  
 9 Nationalité Française  1  
 Étrangère  2 → préciser \_\_\_\_\_  
 10 Domicile Commune (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Département ou pays (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Numéro et rue \_\_\_\_\_

LN-M  
 CSP-M  
 NAT-M  
 COM-DOM  
 DEP-DOM

**D. MARIAGE DES PARENTS**

11 Célébré le Jour, mois, année \_\_\_\_\_  
 12 À Commune (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Département ou pays (3) \_\_\_\_\_

COM-MAR  
 DEP-MAR

(1) Numéro de la commune ou Code officiel géographique.  
 (2) Pour Paris, Lyon, Marseille indiquer l'arrondissement.  
 (3) Département métropolitain : code ou nom en clair ; DOM, TOM ou pays étranger : nom en clair.  
 (4) Salaré de l'État ou des collectivités locales : - y compris les hôpitaux publics, les PTT, les aéroports... ;  
 - non compris les entreprises publiques (ENCF, EDF, banques, etc.).  
 Autre salarié : y compris les entreprises publiques et les organismes de sécurité sociale.

Suite au verso

**E. AUTRES RENSEIGNEMENTS**

13 L'enfant a-t-il présenté un signe de vie ?

OUI  → durée de vie \_\_\_\_\_ heures \_\_\_\_\_ minutes  
 NON

DV

14 Durée de la gestation ..... semaines

DC

18 Lieu de l'accouchement  
 Domicile (logement privé, ...)  1  
 Établissement spécialisé (maternité, ...)  2  
 Autres lieux .....  3

16 Assistance reçue par la mère  
 Médecin et sage-femme .....  1  
 Médecin seul (gynécologue, ...) .....  2  
 Sage-femme seule .....  3  
 Aucune assistance médicale .....  4

17 Type d'accouchement *Pour renseigner cette question, tenir compte de tous les enfants issus de l'accouchement (enfants vivants et enfants sans vie)*

Naissance simple .....   
 Naissance multiple { jumeaux .....   
 triplés .....   
 quadruplés ou plus .....

TA

18 La mère a-t-elle eu d'autres enfants, nés vivants ?

OUI  → combien \_\_\_\_\_, compléter le tableau ci-dessous en commençant par l'aîné.  
 NON

RAN-TOT

DATE DE NAISSANCE			DATE DE NAISSANCE			DATE DE NAISSANCE		
Jour	Mois	Année	Jour	Mois	Année	Jour	Mois	Année
1	_____	_____	5	_____	_____	9	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	6	_____	_____	10	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	7	_____	_____	11	_____	_____
4	_____	_____	8	_____	_____	12	_____	_____

RAN-MER

Visa n° 91A001E06 du Ministre d'Etat, Ministre de l'Economie, des Finances et du Budget (DESEF) valant pour l'année 1991. Enquête statistique obligatoire (loi n° 81-711 du 7 juin 1981 modifiée, sur l'obligation, la coordination et le secret en matière de statistique); tout délit de réponse ou une réponse incomplète inexacte peut entraîner l'application d'une peine d'amende. Questionnaire confidentiel destiné à l'INSEE. La loi n° 10-11 du 6 janvier 1978 relative à l'informatique, aux fichiers et aux libertés garantit aux adresses un droit d'accès et de rectification pour les informations les concernant. Ce droit d'accès peut être exercé jusqu'en 1993 auprès des Directions Régionales et Services Régionaux de l'INSEE.

L'officier de l'état civil,





Département  Commune (1)

Commune (2)

Section

Date du mariage     
                    jour           Mois           Année

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE  
 INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE  
 ET DES ÉTUDES ÉCONOMIQUES

**BULLETIN  
 DE MARIAGE 1991**

N° de l'acte

N° d'ordre  
 du bulletin  
 de mariage

**A. RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS À L'ÉPOUX**

**2**

1 **NOM** (patronymique)   
En majuscules

2 **Prénoms**

3 **Né le** Jour, mois, année ....

4 **À** Commune (2) .....   
 Département ou pays (3)

5 **Profession** Profession .....   
 Situation (4) ..... Salaré de l'État ou des  collectivités locales  
 Autre salarié  À son compte

6 **Nationalité** Française .....  1  
 Étrangère .....  2 → préciser

7 **Domicile avant le mariage** Commune (2) .....   
 Département ou pays (3)   
 Numéro et rue .....

8 **État matrimonial avant le mariage** Célibataire .....  1  
 Veuf .....  3 → depuis le     
 Divorcé .....  4 → depuis le

9 **Profession du père de l'époux** Profession (5) .....   
 Situation (4) ..... Salaré de l'État ou des  collectivités locales  
 Autre salarié  À son compte

**B. RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS À L'ÉPOUSE**

1 **NOM** (patronymique)   
En majuscules

2 **Prénoms**

3 **Née le** Jour, mois, année ....

4 **À** Commune (2) .....   
 Département ou pays (3)

5 **Profession** Profession .....   
 Situation (4) ..... Salaré de l'État ou des  collectivités locales  
 Autre salariée  À son compte

6 **Nationalité** Française .....  1  
 Étrangère .....  2 → préciser

7 **Domicile avant le mariage** Commune (2) .....   
 Département ou pays (3)   
 Numéro et rue .....

8 **État matrimonial avant le mariage** Célibataire .....  1  
 Veuf .....  3 → depuis le     
 Divorcée .....  4 → depuis le

9 **Profession du père de l'épouse** Profession (5) .....   
 Situation (4) ..... Salaré de l'État ou des  collectivités locales  
 Autre salarié  À son compte

(1) Numéro de la commune au code officiel géographique. (2) Pour Paris, Lyon, Marseille, indiquer l'arrondissement.  
 (3) Département métropolitain : code ou nom en clair ; DOM, TOM ou pays étranger : nom en clair.  
 (4) Salaré de l'État ou des collectivités locales : - y compris les hôpitaux publics, les PTT, les arsenaux,  
 - non compris les entreprises publiques (SNCF, EDF, Banque, etc.)  
 Autre salarié : y compris les entreprises publiques et les organismes de sécurité sociale.  
 (5) Pour les retraités, indiquer la profession et la situation avant la retraite.

**C. RENSEIGNEMENTS COMMUNS AUX ÉPOUX**

10 Résidence familiale probable  
 Commune (1) .....  
 Département du pays (2) .....  
 Numéro et rue .....

11 Ce mariage légitime-t-il des enfants ?  
 OUI  → combien \_\_\_\_\_, compléter le tableau ci-dessous.  
 NON

Prénoms	NOM avant légitimation	Sexe M/F	Date de naissance	Commune de naissance	Département ou pays de naissance

(1) Pour Paris, Lyon, Marseille indiquer l'arrondissement.  
 (2) Département métropolitain : code ou nom en clair.  
 DOM, TOM ou pays étranger : nom en clair.

Visa n° 91A001Ec08 du Ministre d'État, Ministre de l'Économie, des Finances et du Budget (INSEE) valable pour l'année 1991. Enquête statistique obligatoire (loi n° 81-711 du 7 juin 1981 modifiée, sur l'obligation, la coordination et le secret en matière de statistique); tout défaut de réponse ou une réponse sciemment inexacte peut entraîner l'application d'une peine d'amende. Questionnaire confidentiel destiné à l'INSEE. Les questions 2 à 10 sont couvertes par la loi n° 81-711.  
 Les autres indications sont utilisées par l'INSEE pour la tenue à jour du répertoire national d'identification des personnes physiques. La loi n° 78-17 du 6 janvier 1978 relative à l'informatique, aux fichiers et aux libertés, garantit aux individus un droit d'accès et de rectification pour les informations les concernant. Ce droit d'accès peut être exercé jusqu'en 1993 auprès des Directions Régionales et Services Régionaux de l'INSEE.

L'officier de l'état civil,



Département \_\_\_\_\_ Commune (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Commune (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Section \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date de la mention \_\_\_\_\_  
 Jour Mois Année

**BULLETIN**  
**DE MENTION EN MARGE 1991 (3)**

N° d'ordre \_\_\_\_\_  
 du bulletin \_\_\_\_\_  
 de mention en marge \_\_\_\_\_

**A. RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS À LA MENTION**

**1 bis**

1 **Caractéristiques de l'acte en marge** { année ..... \_\_\_\_\_  
 duquel est portée la mention { type de l'acte ..... \_\_\_\_\_  
 { numéro de l'acte ..... \_\_\_\_\_

2 **Mention portée à la demande** { de l'officier de l'état civil de \_\_\_\_\_  
 { du procureur de la République de \_\_\_\_\_  
 { autre cas (4) → préciser \_\_\_\_\_

3 **Nature de la mention**

Divorce (en marge de l'acte de mariage) ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1	décision du .....	Jour	Mois	Année
Légitimation par mariage des parents ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2	mariage du .....	Jour	Mois	Année
Autres légitimations ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3	décision du .....	Jour	Mois	Année
Adoption simple ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4	décision du .....	Jour	Mois	Année
Déclaration conjointe devant le juge des tutelles (5) ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 5	en date du .....	Jour	Mois	Année
Contestation d'état civil (6) ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6	décision du .....	Jour	Mois	Année
Annulation d'acte à la suite d'une adoption plénière ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 7	décision du .....	Jour	Mois	Année
Autre annulation d'acte ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8	décision du .....	Jour	Mois	Année
Rectification d'état civil ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 9				

→ préciser \_\_\_\_\_

**B. RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS À L'INTÉRESSÉ(E)**

		État civil avant la mention			Modifications consécutives à la mention		
4	<b>NOM</b>	_____			_____		
5	<b>Prénoms</b>	_____			_____		
6	<b>Sexe</b>	Masculin <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Féminin <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Masculin <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Féminin <input type="checkbox"/> 2		
7	<b>Né(e) le</b>	Jour	Mois	Année	Jour	Mois	Année
8	<b>À</b> Commune (2)	_____			_____		
	Dép. ou pays (7)	_____			_____		
<i>Le cas échéant, s'il s'agit d'une rectification d'un acte de décès :</i>							
9	<b>Décédé(e) le</b>	Jour	Mois	Année	Jour	Mois	Année
10	<b>À</b> Commune (2)	_____			_____		
	Dép. ou pays (7)	_____			_____		

(1) Numéro de la commune au Code officiel géographique  
 (2) Pour Paris, Lyon, Marseille, indiquer l'arrondissement.  
 (3) Un bulletin de mention en marge doit être rempli pour toutes les mentions figurant à la question A 3 (Nature de la mention).  
 (4) Consulat, intéressé, autorité militaire, etc.  
 (5) Y compris daton de nom.  
 (6) Contestation de paternité, désaveu, conflit de filiation.  
 (7) Département métropolitain : code ou nom en clair.  
 DOM, TOM ou pays étranger : nom en clair.

*L'officier de l'état civil,*



**IRELAND**



**NOTIFICATION OF BIRTH—To: The Registrar of Births**

1

12

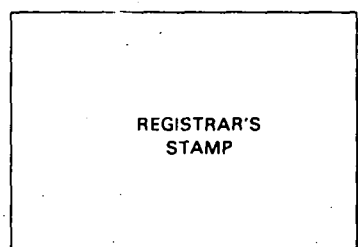
LIVE BIRTH  HOSPITAL No. 3 CASE No. 6 NAME AND ADDRESS OF HOSPITAL \_\_\_\_\_  
 LATE FETAL DEATH  HOSPITAL No. 2 HOSPITAL \_\_\_\_\_

**INFANT**  
 DATE OF BIRTH 13 \_\_\_\_\_  
 IF MULTIPLE BIRTH ORDER OF BIRTH No. 1 of 20  
 TIME OF BIRTH \_\_\_\_\_  
 NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
 SEX (Male = 1, Female = 2, Indeterminate = 3) 21 \_\_\_\_\_  
 BIRTH WEIGHT 22 \_\_\_\_\_ GRAMMES  
 PERIOD OF GESTATION 26 \_\_\_\_\_ WEEKS  
**FATHER**  
 FULL NAME AND ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY: \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_  
 OCCUPATION \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_  
**MOTHER**  
 NAME, SURNAME \_\_\_\_\_  
 MAIDEN SURNAME \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY: \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE OF BIRTH 38 \_\_\_\_\_  
 MARITAL STATUS (Married = 1, Single = 2, Widowed = 3, Separated = 4, Divorced = 5) 44 \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE OF MARRIAGE 45 \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE OF LAST BIRTH 51 \_\_\_\_\_  
 NO. OF PREVIOUS LIVE BIRTHS 57 \_\_\_\_\_  
 NO. OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN STILL LIVING 59 \_\_\_\_\_  
 NO. OF PREVIOUS LATE FETAL DEATHS 61 \_\_\_\_\_  
 NO. OF PREVIOUS ABORTIONS 63 \_\_\_\_\_  
**PERINATAL DEATH**  
 TYPE OF DEATH (Early Neonatal = 1, Late Fetal = 2) 65 \_\_\_\_\_  
 WAS AUTOPSY PERFORMED (Yes = 1, No = 2) 66 \_\_\_\_\_  
 AGE AT DEATH 67 \_\_\_\_\_ DAYS 68 \_\_\_\_\_ HOURS  
 PLACE OF DEATH \_\_\_\_\_ 70 \_\_\_\_\_  
 IF LFD, DID DEATH OCCUR BEFORE LABOUR (1) DURING LABOUR (2) 73 \_\_\_\_\_  
**CAUSE OF DEATH**  
 MAIN DISEASE OR CONDITION IN FETUS OR INFANT \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 74 \_\_\_\_\_  
 OTHER DISEASES OR CONDITIONS IN FETUS OR INFANT \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 78 \_\_\_\_\_  
 MAIN MATERNAL DISEASE OR CONDITION AFFECTING FETUS OR INFANT \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 82 \_\_\_\_\_  
 OTHER MATERNAL DISEASE OR CONDITION AFFECTING FETUS OR INFANT \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 86 \_\_\_\_\_

**CONFIDENTIAL**—This form is required for registration and statistical purposes and will be treated as strictly confidential. It should be filled in by the person requiring the birth to be registered and handed to the Registrar in accordance with the Vital Statistics Regulations, 1954 and the Vital Statistics (Amendment) Regulations, 1957.

THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED BY THE REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS ONLY

DATE OF REGISTRATION \_\_\_\_\_ 82 \_\_\_\_\_  
 ENTRY NO. IN REGISTER \_\_\_\_\_ 86 \_\_\_\_\_



SIGNATURE OF REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS \_\_\_\_\_

The Registrar should check that this return pertains to a live birth, enter the appropriate details in the Register and then forward the form to the Central Statistics Office.

Where a late fetal death is indicated, the Registrar of Births should forward the form directly to the Central Statistics Office.

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_



# NOTIFICATION OF LATE FOETAL DEATH.

*7 months*

## Part I

- NOTES.—1. "Foetal death" for the purposes of notification means the death, prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother, of a product of conception whose period of gestation is no less than twenty-eight completed weeks, the death being indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction, the foetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life.
2. The medical practitioner or, if there is none, the midwife who attends at the confinement is obliged to complete this form and send it to the chief medical officer of the health authority, in whose functional area the confinement took place, within thirty-six hours. If, instead, a medical student or student midwife only attends at the confinement, the obligation rests on him or her.
3. On receipt of this form duly completed the Chief Medical Officer should enter the reference numbers, forward Part II to the Director, Central Statistics Office. (Vital Statistics Branch), St. Stephen's Green House, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, and retain Part I on file.

Name and surname of mother.....

Normal dwelling place of mother.....

Place of confinement.....

Date of confinement.....

For office use Reference No. ....
Reference No. ....

Signature of informant.....

Qualification of informant.....

Date of signature.....

## Part II

County or county borough in which mother normally resides.....

County or county borough in which confinement took place.....

Date of confinement..... day of..... 19.....

Place of confinement: Hospital  Maternity home  Domiciliary

Sex of foetus: Male  Female

Estimated period of gestation: Over 28 weeks and under 31 weeks

37 complete weeks and over

Insert "X" in appropriate box in each case

Putative cause of death.....

(by reference to Classification of Causes of Late Foetal Deaths).....

Date of birth of mother..... 19.....

Year of present marriage of mother 19.....

Number of previous children of mother by her present husband or any previous husband (a) still living..... (b) born alive but now dead.....

Number of previous foetal deaths (as defined in Note 1 above) as respects the mother.....





# DEATHS

**CONFIDENTIAL.**—This form is required for statistical purposes only and will be treated as strictly confidential. It should be filled in by the person requiring the death to be registered and handed to the Registrar in accordance with the Vital Statistics Regulations, 1954.

Registrar's Stamp
1-4

(To be filled in by Registrar) Entry No. in Register
5-7

	8-13	
Date on which death occurred.....day of..... 19.....		For Office use only.
Place at which death occurred <i>(full address)</i>		14
Name, surname and home address of deceased		15-18
Sex of deceased		19
Marital condition of deceased ( <i>i.e. whether married, widowed or single</i> )		20
Age of deceased ( <i>in hours, if under one day; in completed days, if under one month; in completed months, if under one year; otherwise in completed years last birthday.</i> )	21	22-23
	24-25	26
Occupation of deceased ( <i>in full detail</i> ). If deceased was a child under 14 years give occupation of parent or guardian. If deceased was retired, state "Retired" and give previous occupation.		27-28
If deceased was a married or widowed woman, not gainfully employed, give occupation of her husband ( <i>in full detail</i> )*		
<b>THIS PORTION TO BE FILLED IN BY REGISTRAR</b>		29-37
Cause of death	Duration of illness	
1. (a) .....	.....	
(b) .....	.....	
(c) .....	.....	
2. ....	.....	
.....	.....	38
State whether certified or uncertified, inquest or post-mortem .....		
Complete in accordance with Article 13 in instructions .....		

Signature of informant.....

Qualification of informant.....  
*(i.e., whether widower, widow, son, daughter, etc.).*

Address of informant.....

Date of registration ..... 39-42 Signature of Registrar.....

\*For example:—Farmer; farm labourer; farmer's relative assisting on farm; foreman in hosiery factory; textile machinist; bricklayer; road worker; garage mechanic; radio mechanic; civil engineer; bank clerk; insurance clerk; solicitor's clerk; clerical officer—Civil Service.

# BÁSA

**FAOI RÓN.**—Chun chócha staidrimh amháin an fhoirm seo agus déanfar rún di. Is ceart don duine a bheas á iarraidh go gclárófaí an bás an fhoirm a líonadh agus a thabhairt don Chláraitheoir do réir na Rialachán um Staidreamh Beatha, 1954.

Stampa an Chláraitheora

1-4

(Le líonadh ag an gCláraitheoir)  
Taifead Uimh. sa Chlár

5-7

	8-13	
An dáta a tharla an bás.....lá de.....19.....		Don Oifig amháin.
An áit inar tharla an bás (seoladh iomlán)		14
Ainm, sloinneadh agus seoladh baile an éagaigh		15-18
Gnéas an éagaigh		19
Stáid an éagaigh maidir le pósadh (i.e., cé acu pósta, singil nó ina b(h)aintreach)		20
Aois an éagaigh (uaire a chloig, más lú ná lá; leathe iomlána, más lú ná mí; míosa iomlána, más lú ná bliain; in aon chás eile, blianta iomlána an lá cothrom breithe deiridh).	21	22-23
	24-25	26
Slí bheatha (mionchuntas)* Má ba leanbh faoi 14 bliana d'aois an t-éagach, cuir síos slí bheatha an tuiste nó an chaomhnóra Má bhí an t-éagach tar éis scor, cuir síos "Scortha" agus luaigh a s(h)lí bheatha roimh éag dó/dí.		27-28
Má ba bhean phósta nó baintreach an t-éagach, gan slí bheatha shochrach, tabhair slí bheatha a fir (mionchuntas)*		
<b>An Chuid seo le Líonadh ag an gCláraitheoir</b>		29-37
<b>Cúis an bháis</b>		
<b>Faid an tinnis</b>		
1. (a) .....		
(b) .....		
(c) .....		
2. ....		
.....		
.....		38
Luaigh cé acu deimhnithe nó neamh-dheimhnithe, inchoisne nó post mortem .....		
Comhlán do réir Airteagail 13 sna treoracha .....		

Siniú an fhaisnéisora.....

Cáilíocht an fhaisnéisora.....  
(i.e., cé acu baintreach, mac, iníon, etc.).

Seoladh an fhaisnéisora.....

Dáta an chlárúithe ..... 39-42

Siniú an Chláraitheora.....

\*Mar shampla:—Feirmeoir; oibrí feirme; gaolta feirmeoirí ag cabhrú ar fheirm; saoise í monarcha ghóiséir-eachta; maisíneadóir teicstíle; radio-mheicneóir; innealtóir sibhialta; cléireach bainc; cléireach árachais; cléireach aturnae; oifigeach cléireachais—Stát-Sheirbhís.





**ITALY**





**RILEVAZIONE DELLE NASCITE: SCHEDA PER MASCHIO**

N. D'ORDINE DELLA SCHEDA

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ATTO DI NASCITA N. \_\_\_\_\_ PARTE \_\_\_\_\_ SERIE \_\_\_\_\_

UFFICIO DI STATO CIVILE DI \_\_\_\_\_

NATO VIVO  NATO MORTO

N. distintivo da apporre con il timbro	
Comune _____	
Provincia _____	

**PARTE PRIMA - NOTIZIE DA FORNIRSI DALL'UFFICIO DELLO STATO CIVILE**

1 - Data di nascita \_\_\_\_\_  
giorno mese anno

2 - Vitalità  
Nato vivo 1.  Nato morto (compilare anche la parte a tergo) 2.   
Se nato vivo, ma morto prima della dichiarazione di nascita redigere anche la scheda di morte in base all'atto formato ed indicare il tempo vissuto in giorni \_\_\_\_\_ ed ore \_\_\_\_\_

3 - Genere del parto Parto semplice 1.  Parto plurimo 2.   
Indicare il numero dei nati M \_\_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_\_ ed i numeri degli atti di nascita corrispondenti agli altri nati dal parto plurimo n \_\_\_\_\_ n \_\_\_\_\_ n \_\_\_\_\_

4 - Durata della gestazione (Settimane) \_\_\_\_\_

5 - Filiazione Legittimo \_\_\_\_\_ 1.   
Naturale riconosciuto:  
Soltanto dalla madre \_\_\_\_\_ 2.   
Soltanto dal padre \_\_\_\_\_ 3.   
Da entrambi i genitori \_\_\_\_\_ 4.   
Naturale non riconosciuto o di filiazione ignota \_\_\_\_\_ 5.

6 - Ordine di nascita (a)  
Rispetto a tutti i nati (vivi e morti) avuti in precedenza dalla donna \_\_\_\_\_

6 bis - Ordine di nascita nell'attuale matrimonio (a)  
Rispetto ai soli nati (vivi o morti) avuti dalla donna nell'attuale matrimonio \_\_\_\_\_

7 - Esito di tutti i precedenti concepimenti (b) Numero dei nati vivi \_\_\_\_\_  
Numero dei nati morti \_\_\_\_\_  
Numero degli aborti \_\_\_\_\_

Per l'ultimo dei precedenti nati (vivo o morto) giorno mese anno  
Indicare la data di nascita \_\_\_\_\_

8 - Tipo di parto (c)  
Parto spontaneo \_\_\_\_\_ 1.  Con impiego di ventosa \_\_\_\_\_ 4.   
Indotto o pilotato con \_\_\_\_\_  
mezzi medici \_\_\_\_\_ 2.  Con impiego di forcipe \_\_\_\_\_ 5.   
Indotto con amniorexis \_\_\_\_\_ 3.  Con taglio cesareo \_\_\_\_\_ 6.   
Con altri interventi \_\_\_\_\_ 7.

9 - Presentazione e peso del neonato  
Vertice \_\_\_\_\_ 1.  Fronte \_\_\_\_\_ 5.   
Podice \_\_\_\_\_ 2.  Bregma \_\_\_\_\_ 6.   
Spalla \_\_\_\_\_ 3.  Altre \_\_\_\_\_ 7.   
Faccia \_\_\_\_\_ 4.  Peso Kg. \_\_\_\_\_ g. \_\_\_\_\_

10 - Data del matrimonio dei genitori \_\_\_\_\_  
giorno mese anno

**PARTE PRIMA - NOTIZIE DA FORNIRSI DALL'UFFICIO DELLO STATO CIVILE**

11 - Data di nascita  
della madre: \_\_\_\_\_ giorno mese anno del padre: \_\_\_\_\_ giorno mese anno

12 - Luogo del parto  
Abitazione \_\_\_\_\_ 1.  Casa di cura privata \_\_\_\_\_ 3.   
Ist. di cura pubblico (d) \_\_\_\_\_ 2.  Altri luoghi \_\_\_\_\_ 4.

13 - Residenza della madre Stesso Comune \_\_\_\_\_ 1.   
Se altro Comune o Stato estero specificare e codificare  
Comune \_\_\_\_\_  
Provincia o Stato estero (per l'estero codificare 99) \_\_\_\_\_

14 - Grado di istruzione Padre Madre  
Laurea \_\_\_\_\_ 1.  1.   
Licenza scuola media superiore \_\_\_\_\_ 2.  2.   
Licenza scuola media inferiore \_\_\_\_\_ 3.  3.   
Licenza elementare (e) \_\_\_\_\_ 4.  4.

15 - Professione del padre \_\_\_\_\_  
della madre \_\_\_\_\_

16 - Posizione nella professione Padre Madre  
Imprenditore o libero professionista \_\_\_\_\_ 1.  1.   
Dirigente o impiegato \_\_\_\_\_ 2.  2.   
Lavoratore in proprio o coadiuvante \_\_\_\_\_ 3.  3.   
Lavoratore dipendente \_\_\_\_\_ 4.  4.

17 - Ramo di attività economica Padre Madre  
Agricoltura \_\_\_\_\_ 1.  1.   
Industria \_\_\_\_\_ 2.  2.   
Altro \_\_\_\_\_ 3.  3.

18 - Condizione non professionale  
del padre \_\_\_\_\_ 99.   
della madre \_\_\_\_\_ 99.

19 - Consanguineità dei genitori (f) sì 1.  no 2.  non so 3.

20 - Malformazione congenita del neonato sì 1.  no 2.   
Se «sì» specificare qualsiasi anomalia o malformazione congenita riscontrata \_\_\_\_\_

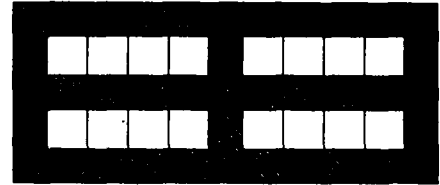
21 - Cittadinanza Padre Madre  
Italiana \_\_\_\_\_ 1.  1.

Straniera: del padre (specificare) \_\_\_\_\_  
della madre (specificare) \_\_\_\_\_

COGNOME E NOME DEL NATO MORTO \_\_\_\_\_

ISTAT .D.1

1 9



**PARTE SECONDA - NOTIZIE DA FORNIRSI DAL MEDICO**

**1 - Causa iniziale di nati-mortalità**

Indicare la causa materna e/o fetale che, attraverso eventuali complicazioni o stati morbosi intermedi, ha condotto alla causa terminale, da indicarsi al n. 3.

Numero nosologico \_\_\_\_\_

**2 - Causa intermedia o complicazione**

Indicare l'eventuale complicazione o successione morbosa della causa indicata al n. 1.

Numero nosologico \_\_\_\_\_

**3 - Causa terminale**

Indicare la condizione morbosa che, in conseguenza delle cause indicate ai nn. 1 e 2, ha direttamente provocato la morte.

Numero nosologico \_\_\_\_\_

**4 - Altre condizioni morbose rilevanti**

Indicare le eventuali condizioni materne e/o fetali che hanno contribuito al decesso, ma senza rapporto con le cause indicate ai nn. 1, 2 e 3.

**PARTE SECONDA - NOTIZIE DA FORNIRSI DAL MEDICO**

**5 - Momento della morte**

Prima dell'inizio del parto \_\_\_\_\_ 1.  Durante il parto \_\_\_\_\_ 2.

**6 - Presentazione del feto**

Vertice \_\_\_\_\_ 1.  Fronte \_\_\_\_\_ 5.   
Podice \_\_\_\_\_ 2.  Bregma \_\_\_\_\_ 6.   
Spalla \_\_\_\_\_ 3.  Altre \_\_\_\_\_ 7.   
Faccia \_\_\_\_\_ 4.

**7 - Malformazione congenita del feto**

Indicare qualsiasi anomalia o malformazione congenita riscontrata al feto, anche se non è stata causa della morte fetale.

Numero nosologico \_\_\_\_\_

**8 - Altre osservazioni**

Dichiaro che le cause di nati-mortalità, secondo scienza e coscienza, sono quelle sopra indicate

Data \_\_\_\_\_

Timbro - Firma dell'Ufficiale dello Stato Civile \_\_\_\_\_

Timbro - Firma leggibile del medico \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Per i parti plurimi assegnare a tutti i nati dallo stesso parto un solo ordine di nascita (b) Dati desumibili dal certificato di assistenza al parto (c) In caso di più interventi indicare quello più complesso (d) Compresi quelli che ai sensi dell'ultimo comma dell'art. 1 della Legge 12-2-1968 n. 132 hanno ottenuto una delle classifiche previste dalla stessa Legge (e) Compresi gli sprovvisi di titolo di studio (f) Per consanguinei si intendono primi cugini, cioè figli di

fratelli, o di sorelle o di fratello e sorella; parenti di quinto grado, quando un coniuge ha sposato la figlia (o il figlio) di un suo primo cugino secondari cugini, cioè figli di primi cugini; zio e nipote o zia e nipote.

**AVVERTENZE** - Le zone con fondo scuro sono riservate all'Istituto Nazionale di Statistica.  Barrare il quadrato che fa al caso.





# istat

Istituto nazionale di statistica

## RILEVAZIONE DELLE NASCITE: SCHEDA PER FEMMINA

N. D'ORDINE DELLA SCHEDA 

ATTO DI NASCITA N. \_\_\_\_\_ PARTE \_\_\_\_\_ SERIE \_\_\_\_\_

UFFICIO DI STATO CIVILE DI \_\_\_\_\_

NATA VIVA  NATA MORTA 

N. distintivo da apporre con il timbro

Comune \_\_\_\_\_

Provincia \_\_\_\_\_

## PARTE PRIMA - NOTIZIE DA FORNIRSI DALL'UFFICIO DELLO STATO CIVILE

1 - Data di nascita \_\_\_\_\_ giorno mese anno 

## 2 - Vitalità

Nata viva 1.  Nata morta (compilare anche la parte a tergo) 2.   
 Se nata viva, ma morta prima della dichiarazione di nascita, redigere anche la scheda di morte in base all'atto formato ed indicare il tempo vissuto in  
 giorni  ed ore

3 - Genere del parto Parto semplice 1.  Parto plurimo 2. 

Indicare il numero dei nati M \_\_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_\_ ed i numeri degli atti di nascita  
 corrispondenti agli altri nati dal parto plurimo n \_\_\_\_\_ n \_\_\_\_\_ n \_\_\_\_\_

4 - Durata della gestazione (Settimane) \_\_\_\_\_ 5 - Filiazione Legittima \_\_\_\_\_ 1. 

Naturale riconosciuta:  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Soltanto dalla madre \_\_\_\_\_ 2.   
 \_\_\_\_\_ Soltanto dal padre \_\_\_\_\_ 3.   
 \_\_\_\_\_ Da entrambi i genitori \_\_\_\_\_ 4.   
 Naturale non riconosciuta o di filiazione ignota \_\_\_\_\_ 5.

6 - Ordine di nascita (a) Rispetto a tutti i nati (vivi e morti) avuti in precedenza dalla donna \_\_\_\_\_ 6 bis - Ordine di nascita nell'attuale matrimonio (a) Rispetto ai soli nati (vivi o morti) avuti dalla donna nell'attuale matrimonio \_\_\_\_\_ 7 - Esito di tutti i precedenti concepimenti (b) Numero dei nati vivi \_\_\_\_\_   
Numero dei nati morti \_\_\_\_\_   
Numero degli aborti \_\_\_\_\_ Per l'ultimo dei precedenti nati (vivo o morto) giorno mese anno  
indicare la data di nascita \_\_\_\_\_ 8 - Tipo di parto (c) Parto spontaneo \_\_\_\_\_ 1.  Con impiego di ventosa \_\_\_\_\_ 4.   
Indotto o pilotato con \_\_\_\_\_ 2.  Con impiego di forcipe \_\_\_\_\_ 5.   
mezzi medici \_\_\_\_\_ 3.  Con taglio cesareo \_\_\_\_\_ 6.   
Indotto con amniorexis \_\_\_\_\_ 3.  Con altri interventi \_\_\_\_\_ 7. 9 - Presentazione e peso della neonata  
Vertice \_\_\_\_\_ 1.  Fronte \_\_\_\_\_ 5.   
Podice \_\_\_\_\_ 2.  Bregma \_\_\_\_\_ 6.   
Spalla \_\_\_\_\_ 3.  Altre \_\_\_\_\_ 7.   
Faccia \_\_\_\_\_ 4.  Peso Kg.  g. 10 - Data del matrimonio dei genitori \_\_\_\_\_ giorno mese anno 

## PARTE PRIMA - NOTIZIE DA FORNIRSI DALL'UFFICIO DELLO STATO CIVILE

## 11 - Data di nascita

della madre: \_\_\_\_\_ giorno mese anno del padre: \_\_\_\_\_ giorno mese anno

## 12 - Luogo del parto

Abitazione \_\_\_\_\_ 1.  Casa di cura privata \_\_\_\_\_ 3.   
Ist. di cura pubblico (d) \_\_\_\_\_ 2.  Altri luoghi \_\_\_\_\_ 4. 

## 13 - Residenza della madre

Stesso Comune \_\_\_\_\_ 1.   
Se altro Comune o Stato estero specificare e codificareComune \_\_\_\_\_ Provincia o Stato estero (per l'estero codificare 99) \_\_\_\_\_ 

## 14 - Grado di istruzione

	Padre	Madre
Laurea _____	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
Licenza scuola media superiore _____	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
Licenza scuola media inferiore _____	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
Licenza elementare (e) _____	4. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>

## 15 - Professione

del padre \_\_\_\_\_ della madre \_\_\_\_\_ 

## 16 - Posizione nella professione

	Padre	Madre
Imprenditore o libero professionista _____	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
Dirigente o impiegato _____	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
Lavoratore in proprio o coadiuvante _____	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
Lavoratore dipendente _____	4. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>

## 17 - Ramo di attività economica

	Padre	Madre
Agricoltura _____	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
Industria _____	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
Altro _____	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>

## 18 - Condizione non professionale

del padre \_\_\_\_\_  9,9. della madre \_\_\_\_\_  9,9. 19 - Consanguineità dei genitori (f) si 1.  no 2.  non so 3. 20 - Malformazione congenita della neonata si 1.  no 2.   
Se «si» specificare qualsiasi anomalia o malformazione congenita riscontrata \_\_\_\_\_ 

## 21 - Cittadinanza

Italiana \_\_\_\_\_ 1.  1. Straniera: del padre (specificare) \_\_\_\_\_ della madre (specificare) \_\_\_\_\_ 

Leggere attentamente le avvertenze sul retro

1	9		
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I	III
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
II	M
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**PARTE SECONDA - NOTIZIE DA FORNIRSI DAL MEDICO**

**1 - Causa iniziale di nati-mortalità**

Indicare la causa materna e/o fetale che, attraverso eventuali complicazioni o stati morbosi intermedi, da indicarsi al n. 2, ha condotto alla causa terminale, da indicarsi al n. 3.

\_\_\_\_\_

Numero nosologico

**2 - Causa intermedia o complicazione**

Indicare l'eventuale complicazione o successione morbosa della causa indicata al n. 1.

\_\_\_\_\_

Numero nosologico

**3 - Causa terminale**

Indicare la condizione morbosa che, in conseguenza delle cause indicate ai nn. 1 e 2, ha direttamente provocato la morte.

\_\_\_\_\_

Numero nosologico

**4 - Altre condizioni morbose rilevanti**

Indicare le eventuali condizioni materne e/o fetali che hanno contribuito al decesso, ma senza rapporto con le cause indicate ai nn. 1, 2 e 3.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**PARTE SECONDA - NOTIZIE DA FORNIRSI DAL MEDICO**

**5 - Momento della morte**

Prima dell'inizio del parto  1. Durante il parto  2.

**6 - Presentazione del feto**

Vertice  1. Fronte  5.  
 Podice  2. Bregma  6.  
 Spalla  3. Altre  7.  
 Faccia  4.

**7 - Malformazione congenita del feto**

Indicare qualsiasi anomalia o malformazione congenita riscontrata al feto, anche se non è stata causa della morte fetale.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Numero nosologico

**8 - Altre osservazioni**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Dichiaro che le cause di nati-mortalità, secondo scienza e coscienza, sono quelle sopra indicate

Data \_\_\_\_\_

Timbro - Firma dell'Ufficiale dello Stato Civile \_\_\_\_\_

Timbro - Firma leggibile del medico \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Per i parti plurimi assegnare a tutti i nati dallo stesso parto un solo ordine di nascita (b) Dati desumibili dal certificato di assistenza al parto (c) In caso di più interventi indicare quello più complesso (d) Compresi quelli che ai sensi dell'ultimo comma dell'art. 1 della Legge 12-2-1968 n. 132 hanno ottenuto una delle classifiche previste dalla stessa Legge (e) Compresi gli sprovvisti di titolo di studio (f) Per consanguinei si intendono primi cugini, cioè figli di

fratelli, o di sorelle o di fratello e sorella; parenti di quinto grado, quando un coniuge ha sposato la figlia (o il figlio) di un suo primo cugino; secondi cugini, cioè figli di primi cugini; zio e nipote o zia e nipote.

**AVVERTENZE** - Le zone con fondo scuro sono riservate all'Istituto Nazionale di Statistica.  Barrare il quadrato che fa al caso.

Cognome e nome del defunto \_\_\_\_\_ Et  \_\_\_\_\_

ISTAT D. Abile - Ediz. 1991



**istat**

Istituto nazionale di statistica

COPIA PER L'ISTAT

**SCHEDA DI MORTE NEL 1° ANNO DI VITA PER MASCHIO**

**PARTE A - NOTIZIE DA FORNIRSI DAL MEDICO**

N.B - Per i quesiti seguiti da  barrare  quello corrispondente al caso.

PROVINCIA DI \_\_\_\_\_ COMUNE DI \_\_\_\_\_

LUOGO DEL DECESSO \_\_\_\_\_ RISCOSTRO DIAGNOSTICO \_\_\_\_\_

Abilazione  1 Richiesto  1  
 Istituto di cura  2 Non richiesto  2  
 Altro \_\_\_\_\_  3  
(specificare)

Riservato all'ISTAT	
I	
II	
III	
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**MORTE DA CAUSA NATURALE**

**1. Causa iniziale**  
 Indicare la malattia che, attraverso eventuali complicazioni o stati morbosi intermedi, ha condotto alla causa terminale, da indicarsi al n. 2, ha condotto alla causa terminale, da indicarsi al n. 3. Trattandosi di morte nel 1° anno di vita (dalla nascita al giorno precedente il 1° compleanno) se la causa mortale risiede in una condizione patologica materna e questa che deve essere indicata.

Intervallo tra l'inizio della malattia e la morte (a)  
 mesi \_\_\_\_\_  
 giorni \_\_\_\_\_  
 ore \_\_\_\_\_

**NUMERO NOSOLOGICO** \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Causa intermedia o complicazione**  
 Indicare l'eventuale complicazione o successione morbosa della malattia indicata al n. 1.

mesi \_\_\_\_\_  
 giorni \_\_\_\_\_  
 ore \_\_\_\_\_

**NUMERO NOSOLOGICO** \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Causa terminale**  
 Indicare la malattia o lo stato morboso che ha direttamente provocato il decesso.

mesi \_\_\_\_\_  
 giorni \_\_\_\_\_  
 ore \_\_\_\_\_

**NUMERO NOSOLOGICO** \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Altri stati morbosi rilevanti**  
 Indicare le eventuali malattie o stati morbosi che hanno contribuito al decesso, con l'eventuale rapporto con le cause indicate al n. 1, 2, 3.

mesi \_\_\_\_\_  
 giorni \_\_\_\_\_  
 ore \_\_\_\_\_

**NUMERO NOSOLOGICO** \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Indicare se esiste anomalia o malformazione congenita riscontrata anche se non è stata causa della morte (\*)**

(\*) Presunti desumibili dal certificato di assistenza al parto

(a) Indicare anche approssimativamente (o anni, o mesi, o giorni, secondo il caso) l'intervallo tra l'insorgenza della malattia e la morte. (b) Indicare (o mesi, o giorni, o ore, secondo il caso) l'intervallo tra la data dell'atto violento e quella di morte.

Timbro con indirizzo del medico o dell'ospedale \_\_\_\_\_ Dichiaro che le cause della morte, secondo scienza e coscienza, sono quelle sopraindicate.

\_\_\_\_\_ curante   
 \_\_\_\_\_ necroscopo

Data \_\_\_\_\_ Firma leggibile del medico \_\_\_\_\_

**PARTE B - NOTIZIE DA FORNIRSI DALL'UFFICIALE DELLO STATO CIVILE DOPO AVER CONTROLLATO ED EVENTUALMENTE CORRETTO IL COGNOME E IL NOME DEL DEFUNTO RIPORTATI DAL MEDICO**

N.B - Per i quesiti seguiti da  barrare  quello corrispondente al caso.

N. d'ordine della scheda \_\_\_\_\_

**ATTO DI MORTE**  
 N. \_\_\_\_\_ Parte \_\_\_\_\_ Serie \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ufficio di Stato Civile di \_\_\_\_\_

**ATTO DI NASCITA**  
 N. \_\_\_\_\_ Parte \_\_\_\_\_ Serie \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ufficio di Stato Civile di \_\_\_\_\_

PROVINCIA \_\_\_\_\_ COMUNE \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Data di morte**  
 Giorno \_\_\_\_\_ mese \_\_\_\_\_ anno \_\_\_\_\_ alle ore \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Data e Comune di nascita**  
 Giorno \_\_\_\_\_ mese \_\_\_\_\_ anno \_\_\_\_\_ alle ore \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comune di \_\_\_\_\_  
 Provincia di \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Et  compiuta**  
 Se fino a un giorno: ore \_\_\_\_\_ 0 \_\_\_\_\_ 1  
 Se oltre un giorno fino a un mese: gg. \_\_\_\_\_ 0 \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
 Se oltre un mese fino a un anno: mesi \_\_\_\_\_ 0 \_\_\_\_\_ 3

**4. Genere del parto**  
 Parto semplice  1  
 Parto plurimo  2

**5. Tipo di parto (\*)**  
 Parto spontaneo  1  
 Indotto e pilotato con mezzi medici  2  
 Indotto con amniorexis  3  
 Con impiego di ventosa  4  
 Con impiego di forcipe  5  
 Con taglio cesareo  6  
 Con altri interventi  7

(\*) In caso di pi  interventi indicare quello pi  complesso

**6. Luogo del parto e del decesso**

Parto		Decesso	
Abilazione	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Ist. di cura pubblico (a)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Casa di cura privata	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Altri luoghi	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

**7. Durata della gestazione (settimane)** \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Presentazione e peso alla nascita**

Vertice	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Spalla	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Fronte	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Podice	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Faccia	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Bregma	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
				Altre	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

Peso Kg \_\_\_\_\_ g \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Consanguinit  dei genitori (b)**  1  2  3

**10. Data di nascita della madre**  
 Giorno \_\_\_\_\_ mese \_\_\_\_\_ anno \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Residenza della madre**  
 Stesso Comune  1  
 Se altro comune o Stato estero specificare e codificare Comune \_\_\_\_\_  
 Prov. o Stato Estero (\*) \_\_\_\_\_

(\*) Per l'estero codificare 99.

**12. Filiazione**  
 Legittimo  1  
 Naturale riconosciuto  2  
 Naturale non riconosciuto e di filiazione ignota  3

**13. Ordine di nascita (c)**  
 Primogenito  1  
 Secondogenito  2  
 Terzogenito  3  
 Altri  4

**14. Mortalit  infantile precedente**  
 Se - si - indicare il numero dei figli morti nel 1° anno di vita \_\_\_\_\_

**15. Esito di tutti i precedenti concepimenti (\*)**  
 Numero dei nati vivi \_\_\_\_\_  
 Numero dei nati morti \_\_\_\_\_  
 Numero aborti \_\_\_\_\_  
 Per l'ultimo dei precedenti nati (vivo o morto) indicare la data di nascita  
 Giorno \_\_\_\_\_ mese \_\_\_\_\_ anno \_\_\_\_\_

(\*) Dati desumibili dal certificato di assistenza al parto

**16. Grado di istruzione dei genitori**

Padre		Madre	
Laurea	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Licenza scuola media superiore	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Licenza scuola media inferiore	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Licenza elementare(*)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

(\*) Compresi gli sprovvisi di tipo di studio

**17. Professione del padre della madre**

**18. Posizione nella professione**

Padre		Madre	
Imprenditore o libero professionista	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Dirigente o impegnato	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Lavoratore in proprio o coadiuvante	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Lavoratore dipendente	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

**19. Ramo di attivit  economica**

Padre		Madre	
Agricoltura	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Industria	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Altro	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

**20. Condizione non professionale del padre della madre**

<input type="checkbox"/> 99	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

**21. Cittadinanza italiana dei genitori**

Padre		Madre	
si	no	si	no
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

se - no - specificare padre \_\_\_\_\_ madre \_\_\_\_\_

Firma dell'Ufficiale dello Stato Civile \_\_\_\_\_

Bollo \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Compresi questi che ai sensi dell'ultimo comma dell'art. 1 della legge 12 - 2 1986 n. 132 hanno ottenuto una delle classifiche previste dalla stessa legge. (b) Per consanguinei si intendono primi cugini, cio  figli di fratelli, o di sorelle o di fratelli e sorelle; parenti di quinto grado, quando un coniuge ha sposato la figlia (o figlio) di un suo primo cugino; secondi cugini, cio  figli di primi cugini; zio e nipote o zia e nipote. (c) Rispetto a tutti i nati (vivi e morti) viventi in precedenza dalla donna.



Cognome e nome della defunta \_\_\_\_\_ Et  \_\_\_\_\_

ISTAT D.5416 - Ediz. 1987

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SCHEDA DI MORTE NEL 1° ANNO DI VITA PER FEMMINA

**PARTE A - NOTIZIE DA FORNIRSI DAL MEDICO**

N.B. - Per i quesiti seguiti da  barrare  quello corrispondente al caso.

PROVINCIA DI \_\_\_\_\_ COMUNE DI \_\_\_\_\_

LUOGO DEL DECESSO \_\_\_\_\_ RISCOSTRO DIAGNOSTICO \_\_\_\_\_

Abitazione  1 Richiesto  1  
Istituto di cura  2 Non richiesto  2  
Altro  3 (specificare) \_\_\_\_\_

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**MORTE DA CAUSA NATURALE**

**1. Causa iniziale**  
Indicare la malattia che, attraverso eventuali complicazioni o stati morbosi intermedi, ha condotto alla causa terminale; da indicarsi al n. 2, ha condotto alla causa terminale; da indicarsi al n. 3. Trattandosi di morte nel 1° anno di vita (dalla nascita al giorno precedente il 1° compleanno) se la causa iniziale risiede in una condizione patologica materna e questa che deve essere indicata.

Intervallo tra l'inizio della malattia e la morte (a)  
mesi \_\_\_\_\_  
giorni \_\_\_\_\_  
ore \_\_\_\_\_

**NUMERO NOSOLOGICO** \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Causa intermedia o complicazione**  
Indicare l'eventuale complicazione o successione morbosa della malattia indicata al n. 1.

mesi \_\_\_\_\_  
giorni \_\_\_\_\_  
ore \_\_\_\_\_

**NUMERO NOSOLOGICO** \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Causa terminale**  
Indicare la malattia o lo stato morboso che ha direttamente provocato il decesso.

mesi \_\_\_\_\_  
giorni \_\_\_\_\_  
ore \_\_\_\_\_

**NUMERO NOSOLOGICO** \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Altri stati morbosi rilevanti**  
Indicare le eventuali malattie o stati morbosi che hanno contribuito al decesso, con l'apporto con le cause indicate al n. 1.

mesi \_\_\_\_\_  
giorni \_\_\_\_\_  
ore \_\_\_\_\_

**NUMERO NOSOLOGICO** \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Indicare malattie anomale o malformazione congenita riscontrata anche se non è stata causa della morte (\*)**

(\*) Non comprese dal certificato di assistenza al parto

(a) Indicare anche approssimativamente (o mesi, o giorni, o ore, secondo il caso) l'intervallo tra l'insorgenza della malattia e la morte. (b) Indicare (o mesi, o giorni, o ore, secondo il caso) l'intervallo tra la data dell'atto violento e quella di morte.

Timbro con indirizzo del medico o dell'ospedale \_\_\_\_\_ Dichiaro che le cause della morte, secondo scienza e coscienza, sono quelle sopraindicate.

\_\_\_\_\_ curante   
\_\_\_\_\_ necroscopo

Data \_\_\_\_\_ Firma leggibile del medico \_\_\_\_\_

**PARTE B - NOTIZIE DA FORNIRSI DALL'UFFICIALE DELLO STATO CIVILE DOPO AVER CONTROLLATO ED EVENTUALMENTE CORRETTO IL COGNOME E IL NOME DELLA DEFUNTA RIPORTATI DAL MEDICO**

N.B. - Per i quesiti seguiti da  barrare  quello corrispondente al caso.

ATTO DI MORTE  
N. \_\_\_\_\_ Parte \_\_\_\_\_ Serie \_\_\_\_\_  
Ufficio di Stato Civile di \_\_\_\_\_

ATTO DI NASCITA  
N. \_\_\_\_\_ Parte \_\_\_\_\_ Serie \_\_\_\_\_  
Ufficio di Stato Civile di \_\_\_\_\_

N. d'ordine della scheda \_\_\_\_\_

N. distintivo da apporre con il simbolo \_\_\_\_\_

COMUNE \_\_\_\_\_  
PROVINCIA \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Data di morte**  
Giorno \_\_\_\_\_ mese \_\_\_\_\_ anno \_\_\_\_\_ alle ore \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Data e Comune di nascita**  
Giorno \_\_\_\_\_ mese \_\_\_\_\_ anno \_\_\_\_\_ alle ore \_\_\_\_\_  
Comune di \_\_\_\_\_  
Provincia di \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Et  completa**  
Se fino a un giorno: ore \_\_\_\_\_ | 0 | 1  
Se oltre un giorno fino a un mese: gg. \_\_\_\_\_ | 0 | 2  
Se oltre un mese fino a un anno: mesi \_\_\_\_\_ | 0 | 3

**4. Genere del parto**  
Parto semplice \_\_\_\_\_  1  
Parto plurimo \_\_\_\_\_  2

**5. Tipo di parto (\*)**  
Parto spontaneo \_\_\_\_\_  1  
Indotto o pilotato con mezzi medici \_\_\_\_\_  2  
Indotto con amniotomia \_\_\_\_\_  3  
Con impiego di ventosa \_\_\_\_\_  4  
Con impiego di forcipe \_\_\_\_\_  5  
Con taglio cesareo \_\_\_\_\_  6  
Con altri interventi \_\_\_\_\_  7

(\*) In caso di pi  interventi indicare quello pi  complesso

**6. Luogo del parto e del decesso**

	Parto	Decesso
Abitazione	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Isti di cura pubblico (a)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Casa di cura privata	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Altri luoghi	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

**7. Durata della gestazione (settimane)** \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Presentazione e peso alla nascita**

Vertice	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Spalla	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Fronte	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Podica	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Faccia	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Bragma	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
				Altre	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

Peso Kg \_\_\_\_\_ g \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Consanguinit  dei genitori (b)**  1  2  3

**10. Data di nascita della madre**  
Giorno \_\_\_\_\_ mese \_\_\_\_\_ anno \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Residenza della madre**  
Stesso Comune \_\_\_\_\_  1  
Se altro comune o Stato estero specificare e codificare  
Comune \_\_\_\_\_  
Prov. o Stato Estero (\*) \_\_\_\_\_

(\*) Per l'estero codificare 99.

**12. Filiazione**  
Legittima \_\_\_\_\_  1  
Naturale riconosciuta \_\_\_\_\_  2  
Naturale non riconosciuta e di filiazione ignota \_\_\_\_\_  3

**13. Ordine di nascita (c)**  
Primogenita \_\_\_\_\_  1  
Secondogenita \_\_\_\_\_  2  
Terzogenita \_\_\_\_\_  3  
Altri \_\_\_\_\_  4

**14. Mortalit  infantile precedente**  
Se - si - indicare il numero dei figli morti nel 1° anno di vita \_\_\_\_\_

**15. Esito di tutti i precedenti concepimenti (\*)**  
Numero dei nati vivi \_\_\_\_\_  
Numero dei nati morti \_\_\_\_\_  
Numero aborti \_\_\_\_\_  
Per l'ultimo dei precedenti nati (vivo o morto) indicare la data di nascita  
Giorno \_\_\_\_\_ mese \_\_\_\_\_ anno \_\_\_\_\_

(\*) Compresi gli sprovvisi di tipo di studio

**16. Grado di istruzione dei genitori**

	Padre	Madre
Laura	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Licenza scuola media superiore	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Licenza scuola media inferiore	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Licenza elementare (*)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

(\*) Compresi gli sprovvisi di tipo di studio

**17. Professione del padre della madre**

**18. Posizione nella professione**

	Padre	Madre
Imprenditore o libero professionista	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Dirigente o impegnato	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Lavoratore in proprio o coadiuvante	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Lavoratore dipendente	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

**19. Ramo di attivit  economica**

	Padre	Madre
Agricoltura	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Industria	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Altro	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

**20. Condizione non professionale del padre della madre**  
\_\_\_\_\_  8.8  
\_\_\_\_\_  8.9

**21. Cittadinanza italiana dei genitori**

	Padre	Madre
si	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
no	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
se - no - specificare	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

padre \_\_\_\_\_  
madre \_\_\_\_\_

Firma dell'Ufficiale dello Stato Civile \_\_\_\_\_

Bollo \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Compresi quelli che ai sensi dell'ultimo comma dell'art. 1 della legge 12 - 2 1988 n. 132 hanno ottenuto una delle classificazioni previste dalla stessa legge. (b) Per consanguinit  si intendono primi cugini, cio  figli di fratelli, o di sorelle o di fratelli e sorelle, parenti di quarto grado, quando un coniuge ha sposato la figlia (o figlio) di un suo primo cugino, secondo cugino, cio  figli di primi cugini, zio e nipote o zia e nipote. (c) Rispetto a tutti i nati (vivi e morti) avuti in precedenza dalla donna.











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**SCHEDA DI MORTE OLTRE IL 1° ANNO DI VITA PER FEMMINA**

**PARTE A - NOTIZIE DA FORNIRSI DAL MEDICO**

N.B - Per i quesiti seguiti da  barrare  quello corrispondente al caso.

PROVINCIA DI \_\_\_\_\_ COMUNE DI \_\_\_\_\_

LUOGO DEL DECESSO \_\_\_\_\_ RISCONTRO DIAGNOSTICO \_\_\_\_\_

Abitazione  1 Richiesto \_\_\_\_\_  1  
 Istituto di cura \_\_\_\_\_  2 Non richiesto \_\_\_\_\_  2  
 Altro \_\_\_\_\_  3 (specificare) \_\_\_\_\_

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**MORTE DA CAUSA NATURALE**

**1. Causa iniziale**  
Indicare la malattia che, attraverso eventuali complicazioni o stati morbosi intermedi, ha condotto alla causa terminale, da indicarsi al n. 2, ha condotto alla causa terminale, da indicarsi al n. 3.

Intervallo tra l'inizio della malattia e la morte (a)  
 anni \_\_\_\_\_  
 mesi \_\_\_\_\_  
 giorni \_\_\_\_\_

**NUMERO NOSOLOGICO** \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Causa intermedia o complicazione**  
Indicare l'eventuale complicazione o successione morbosa della malattia indicata al n. 1.

anni \_\_\_\_\_  
 mesi \_\_\_\_\_  
 giorni \_\_\_\_\_

**NUMERO NOSOLOGICO** \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Causa terminale**  
Indicare la malattia o lo stato morboso che ha direttamente provocato il decesso.

anni \_\_\_\_\_  
 mesi \_\_\_\_\_  
 giorni \_\_\_\_\_

**NUMERO NOSOLOGICO** \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Altri stati morbosi rilevanti**  
Indicare le eventuali complicazioni o stati morbosi che hanno preceduto il decesso, ma senza rapporto con le cause indicate al nn. 1, 2, 3.

anni \_\_\_\_\_  
 mesi \_\_\_\_\_  
 giorni \_\_\_\_\_

**NUMERO NOSOLOGICO** \_\_\_\_\_

**MORTE DA CAUSA VIOLENTA**

**5. Causa violenta**  
 Accid.  1 Infort. sul lavoro  2  
 Suicidio  3 Omicidio \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Descrizione della lesione**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Malattia o complicazione eventualmente sopravvenute al momento della lesione**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Stati morbosi preesistenti che hanno contribuito eventualmente al decesso**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Mezzo o modo col quale la lesione   stata determinata - Data e luogo**  
 9.1 Indicare con esattezza (caduta da una scala a pioli, avvenimento da gas illuminanti, pedone investito da automobile, motociclista investito da autocarro, passeggero di autovettura uscita di strada, autista di autovettura ribaltata, impiccagione, fucilata, ecc.)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

9.2 Data e luogo dell'incidente, suicidio, omicidio  
 Intervallo tra l'azione violenta e la morte (b)  
 9.2.1 ora \_\_\_\_\_ giorno \_\_\_\_\_ ore \_\_\_\_\_  
 mese \_\_\_\_\_ anno \_\_\_\_\_ giorni \_\_\_\_\_  
 9.2.2 via pubblica  - altri luoghi \_\_\_\_\_  
 (specificare) \_\_\_\_\_ anni \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Indicare approssimativamente in anni, o mesi, o giorni, secondo il caso l'intervallo tra l'inizio della malattia e la morte.  
 (b) Indicare in anni, o mesi, o giorni, o ore, secondo il caso l'intervallo tra la data dell'atto violento e quella di morte.

Timbro con indirizzo del medico o dell'ospedale \_\_\_\_\_ Dichiaro che le cause della morte, secondo scienza e coscienza, sono quelle sopraindicate.

\_\_\_\_\_ curante   
 \_\_\_\_\_ necroscopo

Data \_\_\_\_\_ Firma leggibile del medico \_\_\_\_\_

**PARTE B - NOTIZIE DA FORNIRSI DALL'UFFICIALE DELLO STATO CIVILE DOPO AVER CONTROLLATO ED EVENTUALMENTE CORRETTO IL COGNOME E IL NOME DELLA DEFUNTA RIPORTATI DAL MEDICO**

N.B - Per i quesiti seguiti da  barrare  quello corrispondente al caso.

N. d'ordine della scheda \_\_\_\_\_

**ATTO DI MORTE**  
 N. \_\_\_\_\_ Parte \_\_\_\_\_ Serie \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ufficio di Stato Civile di \_\_\_\_\_

COMUNE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PROVINCIA \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Data di morte**  
 Giorno \_\_\_\_\_ mese \_\_\_\_\_ anno \_\_\_\_\_  
 alle ore \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Data e Comune di nascita**  
 Giorno \_\_\_\_\_ mese \_\_\_\_\_ anno \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comune di \_\_\_\_\_  
 Provincia di \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Et  compiuta**  
 Anni \_\_\_\_\_ 4

**4. Stato civile**  
 Nubile \_\_\_\_\_  1  
 Coniugata \_\_\_\_\_  2  
 Vedova \_\_\_\_\_  3  
 Divorziata o gi  coniugata (a) \_\_\_\_\_  4  
 Separate legalmente \_\_\_\_\_  5  
 Se coniugata o separata legalmente indicare:  
 - la data di nascita del coniuge superstite  
 giorno \_\_\_\_\_ mese \_\_\_\_\_ anno \_\_\_\_\_  
 - l'anno di matrimonio \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Residenza**  
 - Stesso Comune \_\_\_\_\_  1  
 Se altro Comune o Stato estero specificare e codificare  
 Comune \_\_\_\_\_  
 Provincia o Stato estero (b) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Per l'estero codificare 99.

**6. Grado di istruzione**  
 Laurea \_\_\_\_\_  1  
 Licenza scuola media superiore \_\_\_\_\_  2  
 Licenza scuola media inferiore \_\_\_\_\_  3  
 Licenza elementare (c) \_\_\_\_\_  4  
 (c) Compresi gli sprovvisori di Stato di studio

**7. Professione**  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Posizione nella professione**  
 Imprenditore o libero professionista \_\_\_\_\_  1  
 Dirigente o impiegato \_\_\_\_\_  2  
 Lavoratore in proprio o coadiuvante \_\_\_\_\_  3  
 Lavoratore dipendente \_\_\_\_\_  4

**9. Ramo di attivit  economica**  
 Agricoltura \_\_\_\_\_  1  
 Industria \_\_\_\_\_  2  
 Altro \_\_\_\_\_  3

**10. Condizione non professionale**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  9.9

**11. Cittadinanza italiana**  
 si \_\_\_\_\_  1 no \_\_\_\_\_  2  
 se - no - specificare \_\_\_\_\_

Firma dell'Ufficiale dello Stato Civile \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bollo \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Per "gi  coniugata" si intende la persona che ha ottenuto lo scioglimento o la cessazione degli effetti civili del matrimonio ai sensi della legge 1° dicembre 1970, n. 898.







**LUXEMBOURG**



A renvoyer à l'adresse suivante:

**STATEC**

Boîte postale 304  
2013 - Luxembourg  
(Téléphone: 4794-272)

**BULLETIN DE**

**NAISSANCE VIVANTE  
MORT-NE**

Commune: \_\_\_\_\_

No au registre des naissances.

Nom de l'enfant : _____	
Prénom(s) de l'enfant : _____	
Sexe * : masculin/féminin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date de naissance : ____ / ____ / ____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Heure de naissance (0-24 h) : _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Lieu de naissance : _____	
Nationalité : _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adresse : _____	
Légitimité * : légitime / illégitime	<input type="checkbox"/>
Type de l'accouchement * : simple / double / triple / quadruple	<input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
Nom du père : _____	
Prénom(s) du père : _____	
Date de naissance : ____ / ____ / ____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Lieu de naissance : _____	
Etat civil * : célibataire/marié/veuf/divorcé/séparé légalement	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adresse : _____	
Activité : _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
a) Profession : _____	
b) Statut professionnel * : indépendant / employé / ouvrier membre de la famille aidant	
<hr/>	
Nom de la mère : _____	
Prénom(s) de la mère : _____	
Date de naissance : ____ / ____ / ____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Lieu de naissance : _____	
Etat civil * : célibataire / mariée / veuve / divorcée / sép. légalement	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adresse : _____	
Activité : _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
a) Profession : _____	
b) Statut professionnel * : indépendante / employée / ouvrière membre de famille aidant	
<hr/>	
Date du dernier mariage des parents: ____ / ____ / ____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Le quantième enfant de ce mariage? (morts-nés et enf. légitimes compris) : _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Lieu de l'accouchement * : Maternité Charlotte Autre maternité Maison d'acc. d'une sage-femme Hôpital ou autre établissement A domicile	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* Souligner la mention qui convient

136211





A renvoyer à l'adresse suivante:

**STATEC**

Boîte postale 304  
2013 - Luxembourg  
(Téléphone: 4794-272)

## BULLETIN DE DECES

Commune: \_\_\_\_\_

No au registre des décès: \_\_\_\_\_

Nom du décédé	: _____	
Prénoms du décédé	: _____	
Adresse	: _____	
Sexe*	: masculin / féminin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date de naissance	: ____ / ____ / ____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Lieu de naissance	: _____	
Date du décès	: ____ / ____ / ____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Lieu du décès	: _____	
Heure du décès (0-24h)	: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Etat civil*	: célibataire/marié/divorcé/veuf/séparé légalement	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nationalité	: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Activité		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
a) Profession	: _____	
b) Statut professionnel*	: indépendant/employé/ouvrier membre de famille aidant	

\* Souligner le mention qui convient

Nom du conjoint survivant	: _____	
Prénoms du conjoint survivant	: _____	
Date de naissance	: ____ / ____ / ____	



A renvoyer à l'adresse suivante :

**STATEC**

Boîte postale 304  
2013 - Luxembourg  
(Téléphone : 4794-272)

## BULLETIN DE MARIAGE

Commune : LUXEMBOURG

0 0 1

No au registre des mariages :

--	--	--	--

<b>EPOUX</b>												
Nom :	_____											
Prénom(s) :	_____											
Date de naissance :	____ / ____ / ____	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>										
Lieu de naissance :	_____											
Etat civil antérieur * :	célibataire / veuf / divorcé	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Nationalité :	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Nouvelle adresse :	_____	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>										
Activité												
a) Profession :	_____	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>										
b) Statut professionnel * :	indépendant/employé/ouvrier/ membre de la famille aidant											
Nombre de mariages antérieurs :	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>										
<b>EPOUSE</b>												
Nom :	_____											
Prénom(s) :	_____											
Date de naissance :	____ / ____ / ____	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>										
Lieu de naissance :	_____											
Etat civil antérieur * :	célibataire / veuve / divorcée	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Nationalité :	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Nouvelle adresse :	_____	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>										
Activité												
a) Profession :	_____	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>										
b) Statut professionnel * :	indépendante / employée / ouvrière membre de la famille aidant											
Nombre de mariages antérieurs :	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Date du mariage :	_____	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>										
Enfants légitimés par le mariage	masculin _____ féminin _____	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>										

\* Souligner la mention qui convient

138210







**NETHERLANDS**





THE USE OF THE NETHERLANDS SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS POPULATION ACCOUNTING FOR THE POPULATION STATISTICS

ANNEX 5 Enumeration card for a LIVE BIRTH

Form A2 (red card for a boy)

Form A3 (white card for a girl)

- a. Municipality reporting, that is the municipality in which the report of birth is made.....
- b. Certificate number, under which the child is entered in the register of births of the municipality.....
- c.  Legitimate or  illegitimate birth and marital status of the mother ...
- d. Day, month and year of report.....
- e. Day, month and year of birth.....
- f. Religious denomination of the child.....
- g. Nationality of the child.....
- h. Municipality in which the child is entered in the population register....  
(if the child born belongs to the population of another country the name of that country should be mentioned)
- i. Obstetrical assistance
 

The medical practitioner: (name and christian name) .....	}	<input type="checkbox"/> was present at delivery <input type="checkbox"/> attended after delivery and furnished immediate assistance
The midwife: (name and christian name) .....	}	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery occurred without qualified obstetrical assistance (In this case the reason for the absence of such assistance should be briefly stated)
- j. Name of hospital or clinic.....
- k. The child is \*a single birth  
 \* one of multiple birth, consisting of  
 ....boy(s) and.... girl(s), reported as live births  
 (see certificate(s), no(s)....)  
 ....boy(s) and ....girl(s), reported as dead  
 (see certificate(s), no(s)....)
- l. Number of children, reported as live births or as dead, born from the mother before the birth of the child now reported.....
- m. Number of children, reported as live births or as dead, born during the present marriage before the birth of the child now reported.....
- n. Day, month and year of birth of the previous live born child from the present marriage.....
- o. Day, month and year on which the present marriage has been contracted.....

Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics  
 Department for Population Statistics

Continued ANNEX 5

Information about

	Father	Mother
p. Municipality where entered in population register	.....	.....
q. Municipality of birth	.....	.....
r. Day, month and year of birth	.....	.....
s. Religious denomination	.....	.....
t. Occupation	.....	.....
u. Occupational status	<u>☒ employer</u>	<u>☒ employer</u>
	☒ employee	☒ employee



Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics  
 Department for Population Statistics

Continued ANNEX 6

Information about

	Father	Mother
Ap. Municipality, where entered in the population register		
Aq. Municipality of birth		
Ar. Day, month and year of birth		
As. Religious denomination		
At. Occupation		
Au. Occupational status	<input type="checkbox"/> employer <hr/> <input type="checkbox"/> employee	<input type="checkbox"/> employer <hr/> <input type="checkbox"/> employee

THE USE OF THE NETHERLANDS SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS POPULATION ACCOUNTING FOR THE  
POPULATION STATISTICS

ANNEX 7 C2. Enumeration card for a person, who has died in the municipality and for whom no personal card has been received at the time when the notification of death is forwarded, or for whom no personal card exists.

- a. Sex:..... male/female
- b. Municipality of death .....  
Certificate number.....
- c. Day, month and year of birth.....
- d. Day, month and year of death.....
- e. Municipality of residence.....

THE USE OF THE NETHERLANDS SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS POPULATION ACCOUNTING FOR THE  
 POPULATION STATISTICS

ANNEX 8. B. Confidential Death Certificate by virtue of articles 5 and 6 of the act  
 of June 1<sup>st</sup>. 1865, Statute-book 60

Intended for the medical officer of the Central Bureau of Statistics, The Hague	
A. 1. Municipality of death 2. Place of death	1. _____ 2.* in/not in/ hospital (incl. sanatorium, lunatic asylum, etc.)
B. 1. Postmortal examination	1.* a. autopsy: taken place/will follow/ will not take place b. in order to verify the diagnosis no/ the following other examinations are or have been made (e.g. of mate- rials of operation, histological or bacteriological examination, grow test): _____ _____
C. Deceased 1. Sex    2. Age	1.* male/female { born on ___ at _____ died on ___ at _____ duration pregnancy _____ weeks birth weight _____ gramm. length of foetus _____ cm. b. 7 days - 2 months: _____ days c. 2 months - 1 year: _____ months d. 1 year and over: _____ years
3. Number of children born of the deceased woman	3.* no/ _____ live born children _____ still-born children

\*) Strike out if not applicable

Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics  
 Department for Population Statistics

ANNEX 8 (Continued)

<p>D. Natural death          (For violent death and still-born see E., F. resp.)</p> <p>1. a. Disease, directly leading to death</p> <p>b. and c. Disease which has led to the cause of death stated under a (in case of more diseases, state the underlying cause last ; see explanation)</p>	<p>1. a. _____          as a consequence of/          due to</p> <p>b. _____          as a consequence of/          due to</p> <p>c. _____</p>	<p>Approximate interval between beginning of the disease and death</p>
<p>2. Secondary diseases and other particulars still existing at death and contributing to the death, but not related to the diseases named under 1a - 1c incl.</p>	<p>2. _____          _____          _____          _____          _____</p>	
<p>E. Violent death          (For natural death and still-born resp. see D., F. resp.)</p> <p>1. Cause</p> <p>2. Way in which and circumstances under which resp. the violent death happened or the lethal injury was caused</p> <p>3. Nature of the injury</p> <p>4. In case of accident, place of occurrence</p>	<p>1.* Suicide/manslaughter/accident</p> <p>2.* _____          (e.g. rider of a motorcycle hit by automobile, fall from stairs, thrown overboard by collision; electric shock during vacuum-cleaning, during digging struck by falling earth, etc.)</p> <p>3. _____          (e.g. fracture of base of skull, crushed chest, etc.)</p> <p>4. _____          (e.g. at home, in industrial place, on street, on board, on the land, on the beach, etc.)</p>	

\* Strike out if not applicable

ANNEX 8 (2<sup>d</sup> Continued)

**F. Still-born**

(For natural death and violent death see D., E. resp.)

1. Sex
2. Duration of pregnancy
3. Cause of death
4. Complication during pregnancy and delivery

1.\* Male/female

2. \_\_\_\_\_ weeks

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Definition of still-born: By still-born is understood a product of conception having shown no symptoms of life (respiration, heart-action, muscular-contraction) after the expulsion.

**G. Remarks**

(Mention here any particulars, not yet given under D, such as localisation and nature of tumors (benign and malignant resp.), indication for operation, etc., and other explanations, necessary or valuable for the classification of the cause of death in accordance with the international list (translation in Dutch as forwarded to you by the Chief Medical Office).

**N.B.** If this confidential death certificate has been issued by the municipal coroner, mention the name of the medical attendant

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Place of settlement: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the physician:  
 certifying in the function of:

\* medical attendant

\* municipal coroner

\* physician designated by the officer of the Court of Justice

\* Strike out if not applicable



ANNEX 8 (3<sup>d</sup> continued)

Explanation

To D.: When completing the form state, in those cases of natural death, where there is more than one cause of death, under 1a the disease having directly led to death and under 1b and 1c the diseases which have led to the cause of death mentioned under 1a, stating at the end (under 1c) the primary cause of which the subsequent course of the disease was the result (see examples).

Avoid using insignificant terms, which merely give an indication as to the symptoms (e.g. cardiac asthma, cardiac insufficiency, uraemia, paralysis, etc.) but always give a most accurate and complete description (see example 4). See also G. Remarks.

Example 1

1. a. Pulmonary embolism  
b. Operation for pancreatitis
2. Myocardial degeneration

Example 2

1. a. Bronchopneumonia  
b. Chronic myocarditis  
c. Influenza
2. Chronic rheumatoid arthritis

Example 3

1. a. Volvulus  
b. Chronic constipation  
c. Congenital megacolon
2. Stone in kidney

Example 4

1. a. Uraemia  
b. Retention of urine  
c. Hyperplasia of prostate
2. Diabetes mellitus

THE USE OF THE NETHERLANDS SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS POPULATION ACCOUNTING FOR THE  
 POPULATION STATISTICS

ANNEX 9 Enumeration card for a MARRIAGE

Form B2

- a. Municipality in which the marriage was contracted.....
- b. Certificate number, under which the marriage is entered in the register of marriages of the municipality.....
- c. Day, month and year of marriage.....

	Husband	Wife
d. Municipality where entered in population register	.....	.....
e. Municipality of birth	.....	.....
f. Municipality in which the couple are going to settle	.....	.....
g. Day, month and year of birth	.....	.....
h. Marital status of husband and wife before marriage (single, widowed, divorced)	.....	.....
i. Number of previous marriages	.....	.....
j. Religious denomination	.....	.....
k. Nationality before marriage	.....	.....
l. Occupation	.....	.....
m. Occupational status	<input type="checkbox"/> employer <input type="checkbox"/> employee	<input type="checkbox"/> employer <input type="checkbox"/> employee
n. Blood relationship between husband and wife	<input type="checkbox"/> no relationship <input type="checkbox"/> uncle and niece <input type="checkbox"/> nephew and aunt <input type="checkbox"/> full cousins	
o. Husband and wife have previously been married to each other	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
	If yes: day, month and year of previous marriage.....	
p. <input type="checkbox"/> Church ceremony or <input type="checkbox"/> no church ceremony		
	boys	girls
q. Day, month and year of birth of the children legitimated by the marriage	.....	.....
	(Legitimation by the marriage is possible after previous recognition by father or recognition at the time of the marriage)	

**PORTUGAL**



Registo n.º \_\_\_\_\_ Dia \_\_\_\_\_ Mês de \_\_\_\_\_ Ano de 19 \_\_\_\_\_

Série \_\_\_\_\_ Caderneta \_\_\_\_\_ Verbete n.º \_\_\_\_\_

Instrumento de notação do Sistema Estatístico Nacional (Lei n.º 6/89, de 15 de Abril), de resposta obrigatória. Registo no I. N. E. sob o n.º 6369. Válido até 31-12-91.



**INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA**  
SERVIÇO DE ESTATÍSTICAS DEMOGRÁFICAS

Distrito \_\_\_\_\_

Concelho \_\_\_\_\_

**VERBETE PARA NADO-VIVO**

Registo n.º \_\_\_\_\_ Dia \_\_\_\_\_ Mês de \_\_\_\_\_ Ano de 19 \_\_\_\_\_

**ATENÇÃO** — Não preencher este verbete sem ler atentamente as instruções de preenchimento inseridas no verso da capa da caderneta

S	D	D	2						
1		4		5		8		9	14

DADOS RELATIVOS AO NADO-VIVO		19
1. Sexo:		
Masculino	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Feminino	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
2. Filiação:		
Dentro do casamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Fora do casamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Ignorada	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
3. Peso à nascença		
em gramas	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ignorado	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Se resultante de parto gemelar:		
1.º gémeo	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
2.º gémeo	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
3.º gémeo	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Outro múltiplo	<input type="checkbox"/>	7

DADOS RELATIVOS À MÃE (*)		38
11. Data do nascimento		
		1 9
12. Número de partos anteriores (*)		
13. Gravidazes anteriores (*):		
N.º de nados-vivos	<input type="checkbox"/>	
N.º de fetos-mortos (22 ou mais semanas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
N.º de fetos-mortos (menos de 22 semanas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14. Data da gravidez imediatamente anterior (*)		
		1 9
15. Data de nascimento do último nado-vivo (*)		
		1 9
16. Residência:		
Continente, Açores e Madeira	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Concelho	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Freguesia	<input type="checkbox"/>	URB <input type="checkbox"/> 1
Lugar	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEM <input type="checkbox"/> 3
	<input type="checkbox"/>	RUR <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Outra	<input type="checkbox"/>	

DADOS RELATIVOS AO PARTO		22
5. Data		
		1 9
6. Local (*):		
Em domicílio	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Em estabelecimento hospitalar	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Noutros locais	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
7. Natureza		
Simplex	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Gemelar (*)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
8. Se parto gemelar, indique:		
N.º de gémeos	<input type="checkbox"/>	
N.º de nados-vivos	<input type="checkbox"/>	
N.º de fetos-mortos	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Assistência:		
Médico	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Enfermeira-parteira	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Enfermeira não parteira	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Outra (curiosa, familiar, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Sem assistência	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Assistência ignorada	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
10. Duração da gravidez:		
1.º dia do último período menstrual	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 9
N.º de semanas completas	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ignorada	<input type="checkbox"/>	

17. Instrução (*):		70
Analfabeta	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Sabendo ler e escrever	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Com curso básico (primário ou preparatório)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Com curso secundário ou médio	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Com curso superior	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Com outros cursos	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
18. Condição perante o trabalho (*):		
Empregada	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Desempregada:		
À procura do primeiro emprego	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
À procura de novo emprego	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Doméstica	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Estudante	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Outra (proprietária, reformada, inválida, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
19. Profissão (*):		
20. Situação na profissão (*):		
Patrão	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Isolada (trabalhadora por conta própria)	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Trabalhadora por conta de outrem	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Trabalhadora familiar não remunerada	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Membro activo de cooperativa de produção	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Outra	<input type="checkbox"/>	6



Registo n.º \_\_\_\_\_ Dia \_\_\_\_\_ Mês de \_\_\_\_\_ Ano de 19 \_\_\_\_\_

Série \_\_\_\_\_ Caderneta n.º \_\_\_\_\_ Verbete n.º \_\_\_\_\_



Instrumento de notação do Sistema Estatístico Nacional  
(Lei n.º 6/89, de 15 de Abril), de resposta obrigatória.  
Registado no INE sob o n.º 6370. Válido até 31/12/1991

**INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA**

Serviço de Estatísticas Demográficas

Distrito \_\_\_\_\_

Concelho \_\_\_\_\_

**VERBETE PARA ÓBITO PERINATAL**

Registo n.º \_\_\_\_\_ Dia \_\_\_\_\_ Mês de \_\_\_\_\_ Ano de 19 \_\_\_\_\_

**ATENÇÃO.** - Não preencha este verbete sem ler atentamente as instruções de preenchimento inseridas no verso da capa da caderneta.

S   D   S   9	5	8	9	14
1	4	5	8	9

DADOS RELATIVOS AO FETO OU À CRIANÇA		1
1. Causa de morte:		15
a) Doença principal ou afecção principal do feto ou da criança:		16
b) Outras doenças ou afecções do feto ou da criança:		E 20
c) Doença materna principal ou afecção materna que teve influência no feto ou na criança:		24
d) Outras doenças ou afecções maternas que tiveram influência no feto ou na criança:		E 28
e) Outras circunstâncias relevantes:		NOTIFICAÇÃO OBRIGATORIA 32
2. A criança nasceu viva: <input type="checkbox"/> 1		34
em. _____ 19 _____ às (horas) _____		
e morreu em. _____ 19 _____ às (horas) _____		65
3. A criança nasceu morta: <input type="checkbox"/> 3		
em. _____ 19 _____		
e morreu { antes do parto <input type="checkbox"/> 1 durante o parto <input type="checkbox"/> 3 ignorado <input type="checkbox"/> 5		
4. Sexo:		8. A causa da morte foi indicada com base em:
Masculino <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Feminino <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Indeterminado <input type="checkbox"/> 9		
5. Peso à nascença { (em gramas) _____ ignorado <input type="checkbox"/>		9. Se resultante de parto gemelar:
6. Filiação:		
Dentro do casamento <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Fora do casamento <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Ignorada <input type="checkbox"/> 5		1.º gêmeo <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2.º gêmeo <input type="checkbox"/> 3 3.º gêmeo <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Outro múltiplo <input type="checkbox"/> 7
7. Local do falecimento (*):		Em domicílio <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Em estabelecimento hospitalar <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Na via pública <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Noutros locais <input type="checkbox"/> 7







DADOS RELATIVOS AO FALECIDO		41
6. Sexo:		
Masculino . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Feminino . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
7. Idade:		
N.º de dias completos . . . . .	<input type="text"/>	
N.º de meses completos . . . . .	<input type="text"/>	
N.º de anos completos . . . . .	<input type="text"/>	
8. Data do nascimento: . . . . .		
<input type="text"/>		
9. Estado civil:		
Solteiro . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Casado . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Viúvo . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Divorciado . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
Separado judicialmente . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
Ignorado . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Nacionalidade:		
Portuguesa . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Estrangeira . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Ignorada . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Residência:		
Continente, Açores e Madeira . . . . .		
Concelho _____	URB	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Freguesia _____	SEM	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Lugar _____	RUR	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Outra . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Condição perante o trabalho(*):		
Empregado . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Desempregado:		
À procura do primeiro emprego . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
À procura de novo emprego . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Doméstico . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Estudante . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Outra (proprietário, reformado, inválido, etc.) . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
13. Profissão(*): _____		
<input type="text"/>		
14. Situação na profissão(*):		
Patrão . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Isolado (trabalhador por conta própria) . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Trabalhador por conta de outrem . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Trabalhador familiar não remunerado . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Membro activo de cooperativa de produção . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Outra . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
15. Ramo de actividade (especifique o tipo de empresa, organismo, estabelecimento ou exploração em que trabalhava) (*): _____		
<input type="text"/>		

DADOS RELATIVOS AO CASAMENTO E À FILIAÇÃO		2	16
SE O FALECIDO ERA CASADO			
16. Data do último casamento . . . . .			
<input type="text"/>			
17. Idade do cônjuge sobrevivente . . . . .			
<input type="text"/>			
18. Número de filhos do casamento dissolvido:			
Total (nados-vivos e fetos-mortos) . . . . .			
<input type="text"/>			
Ainda vivos . . . . .			
<input type="text"/>			
Com 0 a 4 anos . . . . .			
<input type="text"/>			
Com 5 a 9 anos . . . . .			
<input type="text"/>			
Com 10 a 17 anos . . . . .			
<input type="text"/>			
Com 18 ou mais anos . . . . .			
<input type="text"/>			
SE O FALECIDO TINHA MENOS DE 1 ANO			
19. Filiação:			
Dentro do casamento . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1			
Fora do casamento . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 3			
Ignorada . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 5			
20. Dados relativos à mãe:			
a) Data do nascimento . . . . .			
<input type="text"/>			
b) Instrução (*):			
Analfabeta . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1			
Sabendo ler e escrever . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 2			
Com curso básico (primário ou preparatório) . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 3			
Com curso secundário ou médio . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 4			
Com curso superior . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 5			
Com outros cursos . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 6			
21. Dados relativos ao pai:			
a) Data do nascimento . . . . .			
<input type="text"/>			
b) Condição perante o trabalho(*):			
Empregado . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1			
Desempregado:			
À procura do primeiro emprego . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 2			
À procura de novo emprego . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 3			
Doméstico . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 4			
Estudante . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 5			
Outra (proprietário, reformado, inválido, etc.) . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 6			
c) Profissão (*): _____			
<input type="text"/>			
d) Situação na profissão (*):			
Patrão . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1			
Isolado (trabalhador por conta própria) . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 2			
Trabalhador por conta de outrem . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 3			
Trabalhador familiar não remunerado . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 4			
Membro activo de cooperativa de produção . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 5			
Outra . . . . .			
<input type="checkbox"/> 6			
e) Ramo de actividade (especifique o tipo de empresa, organismo, estabelecimento ou exploração em que trabalha) (*): _____			
<input type="text"/>			

(\* Ver instruções no verso da capa da caderneta.

Observações: \_\_\_\_\_

O Conservador do Registo Civil,

Série \_\_\_\_\_ Caderneta n.º \_\_\_\_\_ Verbete n.º \_\_\_\_\_





Dia \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mês de \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ano de 19 \_\_\_\_\_

Verbetes n.º \_\_\_\_\_  
 Processo registado sob o n.º \_\_\_\_\_ em \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/19\_\_\_\_

\* A devolver ao Gabinete de Estudos e Planeamento do Ministério da Justiça – Av. Óscar Monteiro Torres, 39  
 Apartado 1601 – 1016 LISBOA CODEX

Instrumento de notação do Sistema Estatístico Nacional  
 (Lei n.º 6/89, de 15 de Abril), de RESPOSTA OBRIGATORIA.  
 Registo no INE sob o n.º 6248. Válido até 31-12-1991



**INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA**

SERVIÇO DE ESTATÍSTICAS DEMOGRÁFICAS

Distrito \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comarca \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Cível  
 Secção \_\_\_\_\_

**VERBETE PARA DIVÓRCIO E SEPARAÇÃO JUDICIAL DE PESSOAS E BENS**

Verbetes n.º (a) \_\_\_\_\_ Número de registo do processo \_\_\_\_\_ Data do termo do processo: Dia \_\_\_\_\_ Mês de \_\_\_\_\_ Ano de 19 \_\_\_\_\_

**ATENÇÃO.** – Não preencha este verbete sem ler atentamente as instruções de preenchimento insertas no verso da capa da caderneta.

S	D	D	1	5	6	10	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

**CIRCUNSTÂNCIAS RELATIVAS AO PROCESSO**

1. Processo . . . { Divórcio . . . . .  1  
 { Separação judicial de pessoas e bens  2

2. Modalidades <sup>17</sup> { Por mútuo consentimento . . . . .  1  
 { Litigioso . . . . .  2  
 { Por conversão da separação em divórcio  3

2.1. Se litigioso, indique os fundamentos:

Violação culposa dos deveres conjugais (artigo 1779.º do Código Civil) . . . . .  1

Ruptura da vida em comum (artigo 1781.º do Código Civil):

Alínea a) . . . . .  2  
 Alínea b) . . . . .  3  
 Alínea c) . . . . .  4

3. Sexo do cônjuge de-  
 mandante { Masculino . . . . .  1  
 { Feminino . . . . .  5

**CIRCUNSTÂNCIAS RELATIVAS AO CÔNJUGE MASCULINO (cont.)**

15. Profissão (\*) \_\_\_\_\_  1 <sup>41</sup>

16. Situação na profissão (\*) { Patrão . . . . .  1  
 { Isolado (trabalhador por conta própria)  2  
 { Trabalhador por conta de outrem . . . . .  3  
 { Trabalhador familiar ou outro não remunerado . . . . .  4  
 { Membro activo de cooperativa de produção . . . . .  5  
 { Outra . . . . .  6

17. Instrução (\*) { Analfabeto . . . . .  1  
 { Sabendo ler e escrever . . . . .  2  
 { Com curso básico (primário ou preparatório) . . . . .  3  
 { Com curso secundário ou médio . . . . .  4  
 { Com curso superior . . . . .  5  
 { Com outros cursos . . . . .  6

18. Residência (\*):  
 Continente, Açores e Madeira . . . . .  1  
 Concelho \_\_\_\_\_ **URB**  1  
 Freguesia \_\_\_\_\_ **SEM**  3  
 Lugar \_\_\_\_\_ **RUR**  5  
 Outra (indique) \_\_\_\_\_

**CIRCUNSTÂNCIAS RELATIVAS AO CÔNJUGE MASCULINO** <sup>23</sup>

9. Idade (em anos completos) . . . . .  1

10. Data de nascimento . . . . .  1  
DIA MÊS ANO

11. Nacionalidade . . . { Portuguesa . . . . .  1  
 { Estrangeira . . . . .  3  
 { Outra (apátrida ou dupla nacionalidade)  5

12. Estado civil anterior { Solteiro . . . . .  1  
 { Viúvo . . . . .  3  
 { Divorciado . . . . .  5

13. Número de casamentos anteriores. . . . .  1

14. Condição perante o trabalho (\*) { Empregado . . . . .  1  
 { Desempregado { A procura do primeiro emprego . . . . .  2  
 { A procura de novo emprego . . . . .  3  
 { Doméstico . . . . .  4  
 { Estudante . . . . .  5  
 { Reformado, aposentado ou na reserva  6  
 { Proprietário . . . . .  7  
 { Outra (incapacitado, etc.) . . . . .  8

**CIRCUNSTÂNCIAS RELATIVAS AO CASAMENTO DISSOLVIDO OU INTERROMPIDO** <sup>51</sup>

4. Duração do casamento (anos completos) . . . . .  1

5. Data do casamento . . . . .  1  
DIA MÊS ANO

6. Forma de celebração { Civil . . . . .  1  
 { Católico . . . . .  3

7. Regime de bens { Comunhão de adquiridos . . . . .  1  
 { Separação . . . . .  2  
 { Comunhão geral . . . . .  3

8. Número de filhos do casamento (vivos) { Sem filhos . . . . .  1  
 { Com filhos . . . . .  1  
 { Com 0 a 4 anos . . . . .  1  
 { Com 5 a 9 anos . . . . .  1  
 { Com 10 a 11 anos . . . . .  1  
 { Com 12 a 13 anos . . . . .  1  
 { Com 14 a 15 anos . . . . .  1  
 { Com 16 a 17 anos . . . . .  1  
 { Com 18 anos . . . . .  1  
 { Com 19 e mais anos . . . . .  1  
 Total . . . . .

81	CIRCUNSTÂNCIAS RELATIVAS AO CÔNJUGE FEMININO		89
19. Idade (em anos completos) . . . . .	_ _ _		
20. Data de nascimento . . . . .	_ _ _  1  _ _ _	DIA    MÊS    ANO	
21. Nacionalidade . . . . .	{	Portuguesa . . . . .	□ 1
		Estrangeira . . . . .	□ 3
		Outra (apátrida ou dupla nacionalidade) . . . . .	□ 5
22. Estado civil anterior . . . . .	{	Solteira . . . . .	□ 1
		Viúva . . . . .	□ 3
		Divorciada . . . . .	□ 5
23. Número de casamentos anteriores . . . . .	_ _		
24. Condição perante o trabalho (*) . . . . .	{	Empregada . . . . .	□ 1
		Desempregada {	□ 2
			□ 3
		Doméstica . . . . .	□ 4
		Estudante . . . . .	□ 5
		Reformada . . . . .	□ 6
Proprietária . . . . .	□ 7		
Outra (incapacitada, etc.) . . . . .	□ 8		
25. Profissão (*) . . . . .	_ _ _		
26. Situação na profissão (*) . . . . .	{	Patrão . . . . .	□ 1
		Isolado (trabalhador por conta própria) . . . . .	□ 2
		Trabalhador por conta de outrem . . . . .	□ 3
		Trabalhador familiar ou outro não remunerado . . . . .	□ 4
		Membro activo de cooperativa de produção . . . . .	□ 5
		Outra (incapacitada, etc.) . . . . .	□ 6
27. Instrução (*) . . . . .	{	Analfabeta . . . . .	□ 1
		Sabendo ler e escrever . . . . .	□ 2
		Com curso básico (primário ou preparatório) . . . . .	□ 3
		Com curso secundário ou médio . . . . .	□ 4
		Com curso superior . . . . .	□ 5
		Com outros cursos . . . . .	□ 6
28. Residência (*): . . . . .	{	Continente, Açores e Madeira . . . . .	_ _ _ _
		Concelho . . . . .	URB □ 1
		Freguesia . . . . .	SEM □ 3
		Lugar . . . . .	RUR □ 5
		Outra (indique) . . . . .	□
29. Residência dos cônjuges . . . . .	{	Igual . . . . .	□ 1
		Diferente . . . . .	□ 3

(a) Indicar o mesmo número do verbete para acções.  
 (\*) Ver instruções no verso da capa da caderneta.

Sempre que não conste no processo de divórcio ou de separação algum dos dados necessários ao preenchimento do verbete, indicar os seguintes elementos relativos ao casamento:

Conservatória do Registo Civil onde se realizou \_\_\_\_\_

Registo n.º \_\_\_\_\_ Livro n.º \_\_\_\_\_ Folha n.º \_\_\_\_\_

Nomes dos cônjuges: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Observações: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

O Escrivão de Direito,

\_\_\_\_\_

**UNITED KINGDOM**





Sub-Dist.		District & SD. Nos.	Entry No.	A	NHS code	<b>LIVE BIRTH</b>	District & SD. Nos.	Entry No.																										
		Date of registration					Date of registration																											
<b>DRAFT OF PARTICULARS OF LIVE-BIRTH TO BE REGISTERED</b>					<b>Z</b>		<b>CONFIDENTIAL PARTICULARS</b>																											
1. Date and place of birth <b>CHILD</b> (date) .....					miscellaneous information		<p>The particulars below, required under the Population (Statistics) Acts, will not be entered in the register. This information will be confidential and used only for the preparation of statistics by the Registrar General.</p> <p>1. Where the father's name is entered in register: Father's date of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>DAY</td><td>MONTH</td><td>YEAR</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>2. In all cases: Mother's date of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>DAY</td><td>MONTH</td><td>YEAR</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>3. Where the child is of legitimate birth:</p> <p>(i) Date of marriage</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>MONTH</td><td>YEAR</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>(ii) Has the mother been married more than once? *YES NO</p> <p>(iii) Mother's previous children (excluding birth or births now being registered) by her present husband and any former husband</p> <p>(a) Number born alive (including any who have died) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(b) Number still-born <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>X Is this birth one of twins, triplets, etc *YES NO</p> <p>If YES, complete (a) and (b)</p> <p>* (a) Total number of births at this maternity</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>(vi) multiple birth cross reference <u>Live Births</u></p> <p>(vii) multiple birth cross reference <u>Still-births</u></p> <p>(b) Entry No. of births</p> <p>(b) Entry No. of births</p>		DAY	MONTH	YEAR				DAY	MONTH	YEAR				MONTH	YEAR			2	3	4	5	6					
DAY	MONTH	YEAR																																
DAY	MONTH	YEAR																																
MONTH	YEAR																																	
2	3	4	5	6																														
2. Name and surname			3. Sex	L birthweight																														
				<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> grams																														
4. Name and surname <b>FATHER</b>				(i) inst. code	(ii) illegit. code																													
5. Place of birth				(iii) place of birth code (father)	(iv) place of birth code (mother)																													
6. Occupation				G(a) Father																														
7. Name and surname <b>MOTHER</b>				industry																														
8. Place of birth				(va) occupation code																														
9. (a) Maiden surname			(b) Surname at marriage if different from maiden surname	H(a)*	1 2 3 4 5	See cover for Employment Status codes																												
10. Usual address (if different from place of child's birth)				G(b) Mother																														
11. Name and surname (if not the mother or father) <b>INFORMANT</b>			12. Qualification	industry																														
13. Usual address (if different from that in 10 above)				(vb) occupation code																														
				H(b)*	1 2 3 4 5	See cover for Employment Status codes																												
				<b>POSTCODE</b>																														
				post code	of																													
				usual	residence																													
				<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																														
Signature of registration officer by whom the above particulars were obtained			Signature of registrar registering birth on declaration																															
				Edit BY-PASS Control CODE	RECORD TYPE																													



# B. BIRTH—SCOTLAND

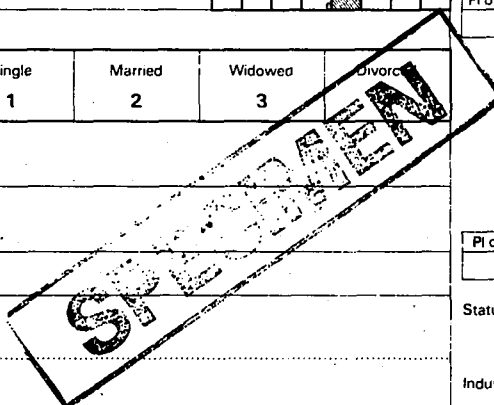
COPY No. 2 TO BE SENT TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL  
VITAL STATISTICS BRANCH

Date of registration		N.H.S. No.			A
Month	Day	District	Year	Entry	
			9		
District Name					

Child's surname	001				
Child's other names	002				
Sex			Male ..... 1	Female ..... 2	
Date and time of birth	Year	Month	Day	Time	
	199			hours	
Place of birth					
Parents married to each other			Yes ..... 1	No ..... 2	

Institution Code			

Mother's full name	003				
Mother's maiden surname	005				
Mother's usual residence if different from the place of birth	010				
Mother's country of birth					
Mother's marital status	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
	1	2	3		
Father's full name	004				
Father's usual residence					
Father's country of birth					
Father's occupation	(a)				
Mother's occupation	(b)				
Date and place of marriage	Year	Month	Day	Place	
	19				
Multiple birth				Yes	No



Pl of B (Moth)		

Pl of B (Fath)		

Status

Industry

Occupation	St	Ind

Multiple Births						
Total live still	Live M	F	Still M	F	NK	

Informant's relationship to child

Informant's address (if not parent)

Multiple birth Birth Entry Nos.

Still-birth Entry Nos.

Signature of informant ..... 199

**NOTE: EXPLAIN TO INFORMANT** (see Section N of the Handbook of Instructions) that the following information which is required under the provisions of the Population (Statistics) Acts 1938 and 1960 will be treated as confidential, used only for the preparation of statistics by the Registrar General and will not be inserted in the Register.

Mother's date of birth
Father's date of birth (if name to be entered in register)
<b>IF PARENTS MARRIED TO EACH OTHER:</b>
1. Had mother been married before her marriage to child's father? if YES, enter 1. If NO, enter 2.
2. Number of mother's previous children (excluding the birth or births now being registered) by present and by any former husband:
(a) Number born alive (including any not now living)
(b) Number still-born
(c) Total (a) + (b)

Year	Month	Day


HMSO Dd8035620 10/89 M82.5 (53791)



**G.R.O. 1**

BIRTH registered in the district of

---

1	Child	— Surname	:	
2		— Name	:	
3		— Sex	:	
4		— Date of birth	:	
5		— District of birth	:	
6		— Place of birth	:	

---

7	Father	— Name & surname	:	
8		— Occupation	:	

---

9	Mother	— Name & surname	:	
10		— Usual address	:	
11		— Maiden surname	:	
12		— Surname at marriage: <small>(if different from maiden surname)</small>	:	

---

13	Informant	— Qualification	:	
14		— Address <small>(if different from that at 10 above)</small>	:	
15		— Signature	:	

---

16	Date of registration	:		
17	Signature of Registrar	:		Registrar

---

District of Registration

BIRTH

Ref  
No

**CONFIDENTIAL**

In all cases -- Mother's date & place of birth

Age at birth of child:

Where parents are married to each other -- Father's date & place of birth  
Date and place of marriage:

Age at birth of child:  
Duration of marriage:

Has the mother been married more than once?

How many children has the mother previously had by her present husband and by any former husband? (excluding birth or births now being registered):

Live born.  
Still born:

If multiple birth — give other reference number(s):



REFERENCES IN REGISTRARS HAND BOOK

Reg. Dist. XIII A 14	District & SD. No. XIII A 14	Entry No. XIII A	<b>STILL-BIRTH</b>			District & SD. No. XIII A 14	Entry No. XIII A																
	Date of registration VIIC 5	5	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	Date of registration VIIC 5	5																
<b>DRAFT OF PARTICULARS OF STILL-BIRTH TO BE REGISTERED</b>			L XIII A 27B	K XIII A 26	VIIC 7C	Z XIII A 8	XIII A 10-12 XIII A 40																
1. Date and place of birth CHILD (date) IVD 8-11 VIIB 2 IIBB 24 VIIC 6			M XIII A 29 * Post Mortem YES NO	N SD XIII A 19 * Enq YES NO 3 4	(iv) 1 ME 2 5 6	Y XIII A 39 * Before Labour During Labour Not Known																	
2. Cause of Stillbirth a. VIIC 7 b. VIID (AFTER REFERENCE TO CORONER) c. d. e.		3. Sex IVD 22	U XIII A 36			1	a b c																
Certified by			(v) a				(vi)																
4. Name and surname FATHER IVD 23-36			M XIII A 28			<b>CONFIDENTIAL PARTICULARS</b> The particulars below, required under the Population (Statistics) Acts, will not be entered in the register. This information will be confidential and used only for the preparation of statistics by the Registrar General. 1. Where the father's name is entered in register: Father's date of birth <table border="1" style="width: 100px;"> <tr><th>DAY</th><th>MONTH</th><th>YEAR</th></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> 2. In all cases: Mother's date of birth <table border="1" style="width: 100px;"> <tr><th>DAY</th><th>MONTH</th><th>YEAR</th></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> 3. Where the child is of legitimate birth: (f) Date of marriage <table border="1" style="width: 100px;"> <tr><th>MONTH</th><th>YEAR</th></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> (g) Has the mother been married more than once? *YES NO (h) Mother's previous children (excluding birth or births now being registered) by her present husband and any former husband (a) Number born alive (including any who have died) <input type="text"/> (b) Number still-born VIIC2, XIII A 41-51 <input type="text"/>		DAY	MONTH	YEAR				DAY	MONTH	YEAR				MONTH	YEAR		
DAY	MONTH	YEAR																					
DAY	MONTH	YEAR																					
MONTH	YEAR																						
5. Place of birth IVD 37-39 APP. F			G(a) Father XIII A 22-24 APP. H 13-17, 19, 20			(ixa)																	
6. Occupation IVD 40-41 APP. H			H(a)* 1 2 3 4 5 <small>See cover for Employment Status codes</small>																				
7. Name and surname MOTHER IVD 43-47			G(b) Mother			(ixb)																	
8. Place of birth IVD 48 APP. F			H(b)* 1 2 3 4 5 <small>See cover for Employment Status codes</small>																				
9. (a) Maiden surname IVD 49-54			(b) Surname at marriage if different from maiden surname IVD 49-54			POSTCODE <table border="1" style="width: 100px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																	
10. Usual address (if different from place of child's birth) IVD 55-57			XIII A 31			IIIE 26																	
11. Name and surname (if not the mother or father) IVD 58		INFORMANT	12. Qualification IVD 59 VIIA 4			X is this birth one of twins, triplets, etc *YES NO If YES, complete (a) and (b) XIII A 38 * (a) Total number of births at this maternity 2 3 4 5 6																	
13. Usual address (if different from that in 10 above) IVD 60-62			Edit Control			(x) XIII A 38 Live births (b) Entry No. of births (xi) Still-births (b) Entry No. of births Signature of registrar VIIC 5																	





# SB. STILL-BIRTH—SCOTLAND

COPY No. 1 TO BE PRESERVED FOR PRODUCTION TO THE EXAMINER, AND FOR REFERENCE

Questions to be answered by the informant of a STILL-BIRTH

A	Date of Registration	Year	Month	Day
	9			
District No.				
Entry No.				
District Name				

	Year	Month	Day	Time
1 When did the still-birth occur?	199			hours
2 Where did the still-birth occur? (For hospitals see list of institutions)				
3 What was the sex of the child? <i>Ring appropriate number</i>	Male.....1	Female...2	N.K.....3	
Are the parents of the child married to each other? <i>Ring appropriate number</i>	Yes.....1	No.....2		
If "Yes" answer all questions If "No" and father is acknowledging paternity, omit question 9 If "No" and paternity is not being acknowledged, omit questions 7-8a, and 9				
4 What are the full name(s) and surname of the child's mother?				
5 What is her maiden surname? (BLOCK LETTERS)				
6 What is her usual residence if different from the place of the child's birth?				
What was her country of birth?				
What is her marital status? <i>Ring appropriate number</i>	Single 1	Married 2	Widowed 3	Divorced 4
7 What are the full name(s) and surname of the child's father?				
What is his usual residence if different from the mother's?				
What was his country of birth?				
8 (a) What is the father's occupation? (b) What is or was the mother's occupation? Note: Enter only one occupation in register—father's if question (a) answered, otherwise mother's.	(a) (b)			
9 When were the child's father and mother married to each other, and where (town or village)?	Year	Month	Day	Place
	19			
10 What was the cause or probable cause of the child's death?	I (a) ..... (b) ..... (c) ..... II .....			
Name of certifying doctor or midwife <i>If no certificate is available informant must make a declaration on Form 7)</i>				
Address of certifying doctor or midwife				
Is this event one of a multiple birth? <i>Ring appropriate word</i>			Yes	No
11 What is the informant's relationship to				

Institution Code				

Postcode (not to be included in entry)

Status	B
Industry	

<i>Ring appropriate number</i>			C
Present	1		
Examined	2		
Our Preg			D
		weeks	
Weight (grammes)			
Post Mortem <i>(Ring appropriate letter)</i>			
A	B	C	



**G.R.O. 2**

STILL-BIRTH Registered in the district of

1	Date of still-birth	:	
2	Place of still-birth	:	
3	Sex	:	
4	Cause of still-birth	:	
5	Father - Name & surname	:	
6	- Occupation	:	
7	Mother - Name & surname	:	
8	- Usual address	:	
9	- Maiden surname	:	
10	- Surname at marriage	:	
	(if different from maiden surname)		
11	Informant - Qualification	:	
12	- Address	:	
	(if different from that at 8 above)		
13	- Signature	:	
14	Date of registration	:	
15	Signature of Registrar	:	Registrar

**SPECIMEN**

**SPECIMEN**

**SPECIMEN**

**SPECIMEN**

**SPECIMEN**

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District of Registration :	STILL-BIRTH	Ref. No.
----------------------------	-------------	----------

**CONFIDENTIAL**

In all cases:—	Mother's date & place of birth:	Age at birth of child
Where parents are married to each other:—	Father's date & place of birth:	Age at birth of child
Date and place of marriage:		Duration of marriage
Has the mother been married more than once?		Live-born
How many children has the mother previously had by her present husband and by any former husband? (excluding birth or births now being registered):		Still-born
If multiple birth, give other reference number(s):		

HMSO 808826 5c 10/80 60755 Gp 151



# D. DEATH—SCOTLAND

COPY No. 2 TO BE SENT TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL  
VITAL STATISTICS BRANCH

A	Date of Registration	Year	Month	Day
	9			
District No.				
Entry No.				
District Name				

Deceased's surname other name(s)	001 (a)			
	002 (b)			
Sex	Ring appropriate number		Male ..... 1	Female ..... 2
Occupation				

Status

Public fund  
pension or allowance

Industry

Marital Status	Single 1	Married 2	Widowed 3	Divorced 4	Not known 5
Date of birth, and age	Year	Month	Day	Age	

Pf of Birth

Country of birth?					
-------------------	--	--	--	--	--

Occupation	St	Ind

If the deceased was married, widowed or divorced, (1) If more than once married, full names and occupation of each spouse except the last. (2) Last of only spouse's full names and occupation.	007 (1)				
	003 (2)				

Date and time of death	Year	Month	Day	Time
	199			hours

RD No. of Inst

Place of death					
----------------	--	--	--	--	--

Institution Code					
------------------	--	--	--	--	--

Usual residence (if different from place of death)	010				
--	-----	--	--	--	--


1 Full name of deceased's father	004 (1)			
2 His occupation	(2)	(3)		
3 Whether deceased.				

1 Full name of deceased's mother	006 (1)			
2 Surnames of other husbands	(2)			
3 Maiden surname	005 (3)	(4)		
4 Whether deceased				

Duration of disease

Causes of death?	I (a) .....			
	(b) .....			
	(c) .....			
II .....				

Years	Months	Days

Name of certifying doctor.				
----------------------------	--	--	--	--

Post Mortem

Address of certifying doctor.				
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--

1 | 2 | 3

Name and address of the deceased's own doctor, if different.				
--	--	--	--	--

S.A.D.

Name of consultant.				
---------------------	--	--	--	--

1 | 2 | 3

Deceased's NHS No.				
--------------------	--	--	--	--

Pregnancy

Informant's relationship  
to deceased

1 | 2

Informant's address

Violence

I certify that the particulars given above have been supplied by me and that they are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of informant ..... 199 .....

ICD Code	Nat. Inj.	P of O

Supple Cause

--	--

Secondary Codes

--	--	--

Additional  
Information

later?

If deceased was married at the date of death, state date  
of birth of the surviving widow or widower.

Year	Month	Day



G.R.O. 3

DEATH registered in the district of

---

1	Name & surname	:	
2	Sex	:	
3	Date of death	:	
4	Place of death	:	
5	Usual address <small>(if different from place of death)</small>	:	
6	Marital status	:	
7	Date & place of birth	:	
8	Occupation	:	
9	Maiden name <small>(of woman who had married)</small>	:	

---

10	Cause of death	:	
----	----------------	---	--

---

11	Qualification of informant	:	
12	Address of informant	:	
13	Signature of informant	:	

---

14	Date of registration	:	
15	Signature of Registrar	:	Registrar

---

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Death at age 27 days and under

Reg Dist	DHA code	District & SD Nos.	Entry No.	<b>DEATH</b>			District & SD Nos.	Entry No.						
Sub Dist		Date of registration		D type of hospital			Date of registration							
DRAFT OF PARTICULARS OF DEATH TO BE REGISTERED				E * 6 months or over		Under 6 months	(f) hosp. code							
1. Date and place of death (date) .....				D & SD No.	cancer bureau code	(H) inst. code	Z miscellaneous information							
2. Name and surname				CONFIDENTIAL PARTICULARS				At date of death the deceased was *						
3. Sex				These particulars which are required under the Population (Statistics) Acts will not be entered in the register. This information will be confidential and used only for the preparation of statistics by the Registrar General.				Single 1						
4. Maiden surname of woman who has married				Q age of deceased (H) place of birth code of deceased				Married 2 → <table border="1"><tr><td colspan="3">(if married insert date of birth of spouse)</td></tr><tr><td>Day</td><td>Month</td><td>Year</td></tr></table>	(if married insert date of birth of spouse)			Day	Month	Year
(if married insert date of birth of spouse)														
Day	Month	Year												
5. Date and place of birth (date) ..... DHA code				G(a) Deceased or †Mother industry		POSTCODE								
6. Occupation and usual address				H(a)* 1 2 3 4 5 See cover for employment status codes		postcode	of							
8. Cause of death				G(b) Husband or †Father industry		usual	residence							
a.....				H(b)* 1 2 3 4 5 See cover for employment status codes		(vii) occupation (viii) codes								
b.....				J (iv) op		deceased/mother husband/father								
c.....				J cert. digit		R Last seen alive <table border="1"><tr><td>Day</td><td>Month</td><td>Year</td></tr></table>			Day	Month	Year			
Day	Month	Year												
d.....				J		S * Seen or Not Seen after death a b c								
e.....				J		T * Referred to Coroner by 1 Doctor 2 Registrar								
Certified by				J		B * SD YES NO (viii) 1 ME 2								
7. (a) Name and surname of informant				U name of consultant 1 (v)		(vi) fire digits 3 medical enquiry 5 indicator 6								
(b) Qualification				N * Post (ix) a		← original main condition of infant → * final main condition of infant →								
(c) Usual address				Mortem b		← other conditions of infant →								
0 National Health Service medical card collected? * YES NO				YES c		← original main condition of mother → * final main condition of mother →								
Signature of registrar.				NO e		← other conditions of mother →								
				M uncertified		← other relevant conditions →								
				W Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 1		transfer indicator (x) over 8 conditions infant over 8 conditions mother Edit control								

COMMENCE ON OTHER SIDE

248

<b>Registrar's District</b>								
19 ..... Marriage solemnized at .....					in ..... of ..... in the .....			
No.	When married	Name and surname	Age	Condition	Rank or profession	Residence at the time of marriage	Father's name and surname	Rank or profession of father
Married in the ..... according to .....					by ..... by me.			
This Marriage was solemnized between us. { .....					in the presence of us. { .....			
19 ..... Marriage solemnized at .....					in ..... of ..... in the .....			
No.	When married	Name and surname	Age	Condition	Rank or profession	Residence at the time of marriage	Father's name and surname	Rank or profession of father
Married in the ..... according to .....					by ..... by me.			
This Marriage was solemnized between us. { .....					in the presence of us. { .....			

I, ..... Registrar of the District ..... in the County of ..... do hereby certify, that this is a true copy of the Entry ..... of Marriage Registered in the said District from ..... of the Marriage of ..... and ..... Number ..... to the Entry of the Marriage ..... and ..... Number ..... Witness my hand this ..... day of ..... 19 ..... Registrar

# M. MARRIAGE—SCOTLAND

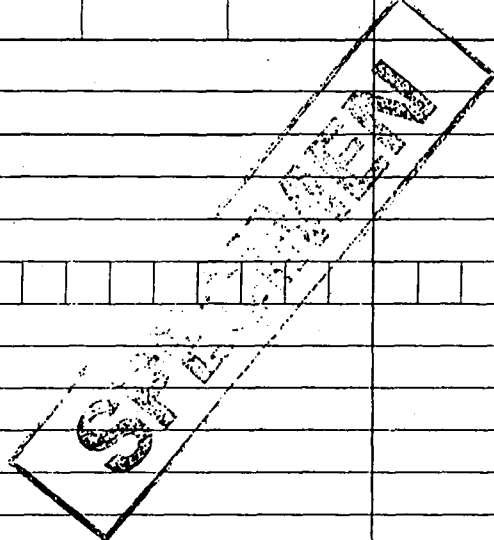
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To be completed by the Registrar before preparation of Schedule

A	Date of Registration	Year	Month	Day
	9			
District No.				
Entry No.				
District Name				

1 Date and place of marriage	Year	Month	Day			
	199					
(State name and address of church, registration office, or other premises)						
(Particulars to be obtained for each contracting party)	BRIDEGROOM			BRIDE		
2 Surname						
Name in full						
(BLOCK LETTERS)						
3 Occupation						
4 Marital status (ring appropriate number)	Single 1	Widowed 3	Divorced 4	Single 1	Widowed 3	Divorced 4
Date of Birth	Year	Month	Day	Year	Month	Day
Country of Birth						
Usual residence						
5 Father's full name, surname and occupation						
If dead, enter "deceased"						
Mother's full name and surname						
(a) at time of party's birth						
(b) now (or at time of her death), if different						
Mother's maiden surname						
If dead, enter "deceased"						
Name and designation of person solemnizing marriage						
If religious marriage, denomination (unless shown in designation)						
Names and addresses of witnesses	(1)					
	(2)					

Postcode (not to be included in Marriage Schedule)



DECREE ABSOLUTE – Divorce  
 Nullity of Marriage  
 Dissolution of Marriage

Reference  
 Number:

WIFE Surname  Forenames

HUSBAND

DATE OF MARRIAGE Day Month Year

FORM OF MARRIAGE CEREMONY

Roman Catholic

Church of Ireland

Church of England

Presbyterian

Methodist

Free Presbyterian

Other

Register Office

Marriage outside Northern Ireland

AGE AT MARRIAGE Wife  Years Husband  Years

STATUS AT MARRIAGE\*

Wife Unmarried  Widow  Divorced

Husband Unmarried  Widower  Divorced

DATE OF BIRTH OF CHILD(REN) UNDER 18 YEARS

Day Month Year

Day Month Year

Day Month Year

NUMBER OF CHILDREN 18 YEARS OR OVER

CLASS OF DECREE\* Wife  Decree Husband  Decree

TYPE OF DECREE

Divorce  Nullity  Presumption of death and dissolution of marriage

GROUNDS OF DECREE\* (Divorce cases only)

Adultery  Behaviour  Desertion

2 years' Separation and Consent

5 years' Separation

DATE OF MAKING DECREE ABSOLUTE Day Month Year

Completed form to:-  
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