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## THE VITAL REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS SYSTEMS IN LIBYA AND ITS IMPROVEMENT

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### FOREWORD

After independence in 1951, the Government of Libya made great efforts to develop a nationwide civil registration system with complete coverage of births and deaths. By the early 1980s, birth registration was fairly close to being complete whereas death registration was still only about two-thirds complete. Although there was some deterioration in the system during 1982 and 1983 (followed by gradual improvement since then), complete coverage of births and deaths appears to be a reachable goal during the present decade. However, the quality of data still needs substantial improvement, particularly in regard to eliminating the high incidence of non-response on a number of important items. Recommendations for remedying the conditions inhibiting the improvement of the Libyan civil registration system are presented by the author.

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# THE VITAL REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS SYSTEMS IN LIBYA AND ITS IMPROVEMENT

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## Historical background and present status

The origin of modern vital registration in western countries dates back to the 15th century. Practice of registration of vital events took root progressively at different times in different countries. In almost all economically developed countries vital registration is spontaneous, universal and complete. It took more than a century for these countries to come to this stage and to become statistically developed countries. There are only a few countries in the developing world which are statistically developed.

There is no historical record of the existence of any civil registration system in Libya during the Turkish rule. During the Italian occupation period, there was a voluntary system of vital registration in Libya which was confined to urban areas. After independence, the need was felt for a registration system for vital events which would cover the whole country. It was considered essential that the completed questionnaires of the first national census of 1954 should form the basis for the revival or continuation of the civil registration functions which had developed in the districts and municipal administration areas during the Italian occupation. The true copies of the completed census questionnaires were prepared and supplied to each municipality subdistrict in respect of populations falling within their respective jurisdictions to enable them to prepare the basic framework for the registration of vital statistics on a continuing basis. In principle, it served as the starting point for the development of the modern vital statistics system in the country.

The United Nations considers as 'virtually complete' a registration system representing at least 90 percent of the events occurring each year. Egypt is the only large country in Africa having 'complete' registration according to this criterion. Some island nations or territories like Mauritius and Seychelles have also achieved this status. Among Arab countries in addition to Egypt, only Kuwait and Qatar have 'complete' registration of births and deaths--these three countries constitute just a quarter of the total population of the Arab world. In North Africa, according to the UN, Libya (1981), Tunisia (1988) and Algeria (1983) have 'complete' birth registration. Completeness of death registration lags far behind. In Libya, only two-thirds of deaths were covered by the system in 1984, according to estimates prepared by the author using indirect estimation techniques. Things have been deteriorating ever since 1981. This is also true for birth registration. 1982 was the worst year, followed by 1983, in respect of the coverage. Although after those years the situation improved gradually, by 1987 coverage had not yet reached the level where it was before deterioration set in 1981. However, considerable improvement has been made in the coverage as well as quality of data during the last two decades.

## The registration system in Libya

Registration of births and deaths is obligatory under the law by the Civil Registration Act, No. 36 of 1968. Fixed by law, failure to register the event of birth after 7 days and death after 24 hours would result in a penalty being imposed on the person responsible for the registration.

In Libya, vital registration is vested legally in the Secretariat of Interior to enforce the Civil Registration Act, No. 36 of 1968. They have no other responsibility regarding civil registration. Administration of civil registration is vested in the Municipal authorities. Census and Statistics Department (CSD), the National Statistical Office, is a constituent part of the Secretariat of Planning and has the legal authority to compile national vital statistics. Vital statistics is a section of CSD. Director-General is the Chairperson of CSD and he is assisted by Directors of the different statistics sections of the Department.

\* Census and Statistics Department does not necessarily endorse the views and recommendations expressed by the author of this report.

Statistics on births and deaths are compiled from monthly returns sent to the Census and Statistics Department directly by the municipal civil records offices located throughout the Jamahiriya. These offices are entrusted with the responsibilities of registering all vital events and ensuring accurate and complete coverage in recordings. Some quantitative information about the registration units in Libya are given below:

Locality	Number of Registration Units	Population in each Unit (average)	Average area of each Unit (Sq. Km.)	Number of Registrars
Urban	52	46,690	16 to 20	208
Rural	65	12,451	25 to 40	195
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>403</b>

The Registrar is an official of the government. His main duty is to complete in triplicate a written record describing each event and in the case of a death, issue a burial permit. It is also his responsibility to ensure the transmission of the data.

#### Registration procedure

In Libya, individual registration forms are distributed in advance to the hospitals and the branch registration offices by the central registration office in each municipality in order to facilitate their reportings. They are uniform throughout the country. These forms (in triplicate) when filled out, stamped and duly signed by the medical personnel are brought to the registration office where the parents of the newborn usually reside and here the events get legally registered. Presently 80 to 90 percent of births in Libya occur in the hospitals and for these there is no chance of escaping the registration as most maternity hospitals have a separate registration unit of their own. The question of delayed registration is almost nonexistent at least for these newborns who were born in the hospital.

Moreover, every family has a family record book in the name of the head of the family. Any change in the family, be it an increase by birth or decrease by death are recorded in the book. For Libyans it is a very important document. These books are also filled in by the registration office at the time of the registration of births and deaths. After the formation of a new family, the groom must obtain a family record book. Change of place of residence is also recorded in this book. These record books have serial numbers in the registers of the local municipality offices, and if any need arises for extracting information from the registers, the number of the book is sufficient to refer to the big registers. Registration of vital events is free of charge except for delayed registration when a fine is imposed after the expiration of the statutory period.

Statistics on marriages and divorces are provided by the religious law courts. They supply the information to the civil records offices, which in turn report only the number of cases to the Census and Statistics Department without any details on age, etc. All the available data are computerised in the CSD and published annually.

#### Contents of the statistical reports of live births and deaths, marriages and divorces

##### Births

In Libya, the type of the statistical report used is the individual, single unit form. The statistical report is identical in content to the registration record. Two kinds of forms are used for live births--one for those born in the hospital and the other for the births outside the hospital. As already mentioned, the forms are completed in triplicate. The papers are of different colors--each specific color is fixed for a different ultimate destination. The contents of both types of forms have been fixed by law. Form No. 23(A) is for the births in the hospital and Form No. 32(A) for outside hospital births. The contents of both of them are the same except that in the "outside hospital" forms, the characteristics of two witnesses are required. In case of hospital births, no witnesses are required. In addition, in Form 32(A), at the bottom, the civil registration law is quoted together with the consequences of delayed registration. The translated copies of the forms are given in Appendix A.

The United Nations have listed the topics to be included in the statistical forms on a 'priority' basis. Comparing the forms used for live births in Libya with the priority list of the United Nations, we found that it includes all the first priority topics except one, i.e., it does not include the question about the weight at birth of the newborn. Of course, it contains some secondary topics as well, viz., nationality of the parents and their occupation. Information is also collected about an important characteristic of the parents, i.e., about religion, which is not included in the list of the UN recommendations. At the same time, the statistical form does not include some topics which are of great socio-economic and demographic importance, for example, educational attainment or literacy status of the parents. As regards gestational age, there is no specific question in the form but there is an instruction cited at the bottom that, if the product of conception is terminated by an induced abortion then it should not be considered as live born or born dead if the gestational period is less than 28 weeks. As a result, such abortions are not registered at all. Another secondary and a very important topic listed in UN recommendation is hospitalization. For live births in Libya this topic is readily determined since we use two separate types of forms--one for inside hospital and the other for outside hospital births.

As a whole, the contents of the statistical form of live birth used in Libya meet the minimum international standards.

### Deaths

Form No. 38 is designed for death registration. Unlike the birth registration, there is only one form used for both inside and outside hospital deaths. In Libya, a burial permit is a must for the disposal of the body. For a person who dies in a hospital, the medical doctor completes the death certificate. A Form No. 39 is also completed for such cases to obtain a burial permit. If the death occurred outside the hospital, a physician responsible for the locality would visit the place of occurrence and after examining the body would declare the cause of death and fill in a death certificate Form No. 39. With this medical certificate, the informant would go to the registration office where the vital registration forms are filled in before issuing such a permit and then obtain the burial permit Form No. 40(A).

Now let us examine the contents of the statistical reports of deaths which are exact copies of the death registration forms (a translated copy is given in the Appendix). The form contains all first priority items except one of the most important items, namely the cause of death. This item is identified by the Doctor and written in the medical certificate, but because of absence of an item on C.O.D. in the registration form, this information of great health and demographic importance is lost. The death registration form is less statistically informative than the birth registration form. It mainly fulfils the demand of legislative nature. Except for occupation, the socio-economic items in respect of deaths are not collected.

No study of importance can be undertaken with the information collected about infant and childhood mortality. For example, for the deaths under 15 years of age a 'dash' is put against the item 'occupation of the deceased'. In such cases, information should be collected from the parents to permit the researchers to study the socio-economic differentials of infant, childhood and juvenile mortality.

No information is collected about foetal deaths.

### Marriage and divorce

Statistics on marriages and divorces are provided by the religious law courts. They supply the information to civil records offices, which in turn report only the monthly total number of cases to the Census and Statistics Department.

In the UN recommendations, the priority items regarding marriage are: date of occurrence, date of registration, place of occurrence, type of marriage, age of the bride and groom, their marital status and their place of usual residence.

In respect of divorce, two additional items (other than the above mentioned item about marriage) are recommended as a minimum requirement. They are the number of dependent children of divorced persons and the duration of marriage being dissolved. All the first priority items are contained in the marriage report form in Libya but in the divorce-recording forms, the above-mentioned last two items are absent.

Forms for marriages and divorces are filled in the court in quadruplicate--one each for bride and groom, one for the court itself and the other for the local municipality registration office. Because only four copies of the forms are filled out, CSD receives only information about the number of marriages and divorces without any other information. As a result, the marriage and divorce statistics do not serve much purpose for demographic analysis. It would be very useful to have a tabulation of marriages (first marriages) of men and women by age at marriage.

#### Quality of registration data

Some clerical errors can be found in the statistical forms. Sometimes some items are totally omitted and some are written with illegible handwriting which is almost equivalent to non-response. For example, in the birth registration form, the item number of marriage contract and the date of contract is rarely filled in though it should not be very difficult to get information at least about the date of the contract. Because most of the time the informant is the father of the child, it is hardly believable that he cannot remember this information about such an important event of his life. Moreover, at the time of registering the event the informant carries the previously mentioned family record book where all other information is readily available. So these types of errors of leaving some topics blank are due to the negligence and carelessness on the part of the registrars.

The answer to the question of "previous number of births to the mother" and "number still living" is never filled in. The questions are placed in an addendum ("comments" section) to the main form (see Forms 23 and 32).

#### Tabulation

From individual statistical reports of births and deaths, compilation is performed in the Department of Census and Statistics. Tabulation is done by date of occurrence and not by date of registration, for the country as a whole and for each municipality separately. Since the degree of completeness of births and deaths are below 90 percent, tabulation has been limited to relatively simple tables. Still, for the tabulation of number of births by age of mother, it would have been more meaningful to split the lower age groups of mothers into two, viz., less than 15 and 15-19 so that the seven reproductive age groups 15-19, 20-24, ..... 45-59 would all be available straight away. Even though deaths are available by sex and nationality, the age groups are too broad, viz., ten-year age groups from age 10 till 80.

#### Publications

The Census and Statistics Department publishes reports of vital statistics annually. Its first volume of "Vital Statistics of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya" related to the year 1972. The publication incorporates all available data on live births, deaths, marriages and divorces for all the municipalities (baladiyas) of the Jamahiriya. Tables in the publications are given in four sections. The first one contains estimated population and summary tables giving crude rates for all vital events. The remaining three sections cover tables on births, marriages and divorces. All vital events of the Libyan citizens are presented in separate tables. The publications also present charts and diagrams. All the publications are bilingual--Arabic and English.

#### Visits to the Registration Office

The author of the report together with the Director of the Vital Statistics Section of the Census and Statistics Department have visited some local registration offices located in the branch municipality offices in Tripoli city, the central Tripoli registration office and a registration office in Al-jela Hospital with a view to learning as much as possible about the cause of omissions and under-registration and examining the prospects of improving the situation. Discussions and interviews were held with the registrars. We were told that the number of registrars was not sufficient. Some of them work only on a part-time basis. Moreover, it was revealed that the registrars have little or no knowledge at all about the statistical utility of the information contained in the forms. Their whole attention is directed toward obtaining legal information correctly and without omission.

The registrars believed that no vital events are left unregistered currently in Libya. They were very much surprised to know that the vital registration was still incomplete in Jamahiriya. As regards the delayed transmission of the statistical reports, they said, non-availability of means of transport sufficient in number and in time was the major factor.

## Problems inhibiting the vital statistics system

The problems of obtaining full coverage of births and deaths are somewhat different in Libya than in other developing countries. In these developing countries under-registration is mainly due to the non-registration of the events by the population due to lack of motivation. In Libya, the difficulties are not due to any lack of interest on the part of the population. They are aware of the advantages they get by registering vital events. For example, it is necessary to produce an appropriate document (either passport or identify card) as a necessary condition for receiving social and welfare benefits or privileges such as welfare payments, school enrollments, passports, driving licences, bank transactions, approval for burial and determination of land rights and inheritance, etc. In Libya, the legal requirement to register has become of secondary importance to the general population regarding the civil registration.

The major obstacles in Libya may be summarised as follows:

- (1) Shortage of personnel in the local registration offices;
- (2) Lack of proper coordination between the civil registration offices and Census and Statistics Department;
- (3) Inadequate number of vehicles to transport the statistical reports to different channels within the time limits in which the report must reach to CSD. Late submission of statistical reports to CSD is also due to lack of supervision or control over the local offices and complete absence of provision for officers of CSD to travel on official business for supervising the different municipality headquarters offices. Delays in transmittal of the raw materials delays statistical processing greatly;
- (4) There may exist some delayed registration because of wide dispersal of population in rural areas;
- (5) Birth and death registration forms do not request some information required to satisfy statistical needs;
- (6) The civil registration law of 1968 is out of date;
- (7) Frequent change of the administrative units, creation of new municipalities and their abolition and frequent change in their territorial boundaries.

In response to a survey conducted in 1984 by the International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics, over 100 separate obstacles were reported by the 32 ex-officio national members in the developing countries. The problems and difficulties have been grouped in accordance with how resistant or susceptible the problems are to solution. From this point of view, the various problems might be considered in three broad categories:

- (a) relatively intractable problems relating to geography and culture;
- (b) problems solvable but requiring additional national or outside technical assistance, and
- (c) solvable problems.

Most of the problems found in the civil registration and vital statistics system in Libya correspond to the third category, i.e., these problems can be solved within the national domain and with relatively minor financial requirements, and include adequate legislation, reorganization of the registration system and coordination between the different elements of the system.

## Recommendations

In order to improve the coverage, accuracy, quality and promptness of the present registration system in Libya, the following recommendations may be given:

- (a) The revision of vital registration legislature and its regulations to adapt them to new conditions and requirements in the country and to ensure the strict fulfilment of the legal obligations. To reform the legislation it is necessary to set up a real collaboration among the principal departments concerned; Secretariat of Interior, Municipalities, and Statistics.
- (b) New registration forms for registering births and deaths should be introduced. Recommended forms are given in the Appendix. These proposed registration forms are more detailed and the information required will permit more powerful

techniques to be applied to the registration data in the future. It will fulfil the national statistical and legal requirements and at the same time meet the demands of international standards. Moreover, it will not be necessary to use two types of forms for inside and outside hospital births.

- (c) Necessary steps need to be taken to have the marriage and divorce registration forms sent to CSD as is the case with births and deaths. It is a matter of coordination and cooperation once again among the above-mentioned three departments: Secretariat of Interior, Municipalities and Census and Statistics Department.
- (d) There is a need for adequate staff in the branch municipality registration offices. They require some training (statistical and other). Guidance to registers can also be provided by regular visits to local registration offices by consultants from the Census and Statistics Department.
- (e) A coordinating mechanism should be organised since there is a constant need for the CSD to keep in touch with the municipality offices.
- (f) Better control of the transmittal forms should be organised, or a new transmittal process should be designed which is consistent, rapid and realistic. For example, all the registration offices might be asked to send the statistical forms directly to the CSD not later than the 5th of every month and not via central municipality offices. This would improve promptness and minimize risk of losing forms.

It may also be possible, for at least Tripoli city, to collect the forms by CSD itself from the 14 registration offices scattered throughout the city. A new system can be tried for one year to assess whether the situation has improved or not. If not, the present system could be continued.

- (g) When an infant death is to be registered, it is advisable to check that the child has been registered at birth in order to improve the registration of births as well as the accuracy of the reporting of the age of infants at death.
- (e) Tabulations should be more detailed to meet the national and international requirements. Recommended tabulations by UN given in "Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistical System" can be followed for this purpose.

#### Summary and conclusion

The present report discussed the organization of the vital statistics and registration system in Libya and its operational procedures. An attempt was made to find out the causes of omissions and underreporting of vital events. Some recommendations were also presented.

The contents of the statistical forms of live births and deaths just meet the minimum requirement of the international standards. Examination of the contents revealed that the death registration form is less informative statistically than the birth registration form.

After visiting the local registration offices, we concluded that the main causes of the underreporting is not because of the nonregistration of the events by the population (as is the case in other developing countries). It may be that either the local registration offices do not despatch all the cases they register, or, the forms are misplaced in these offices, or, in the central municipality offices. As a result, a smaller number of cases is transmitted to the Census and Statistics Department where vital statistics are compiled.

The transmittal of forms from the Registration Units to the CSD is a major problem in Libya. Some of the municipalities do not send the statistical reports for more than a year, whereas they are supposed to transmit them not later than 10th of every month. If they keep these reports for such a long period then it is possible that they lose or misplace some of them. Delayed transmission of statistical reports is the most serious problem in the CR/VS system in Libya. Some newly created municipalities do not transmit them at all. Due mainly to these problems, the vital statistics publication is lagging behind. The last volume related to only 1981.



To achieve the broad objectives of data collection, statistical field offices should be established in every headquarters of the municipalities as a first step and at all the branch offices of the municipalities in the second. The municipality offices will be headed by a Regional Statistical Officer who will coordinate and supervise the field activities of the branch municipality statistics offices. The branch offices will be in charge of all field activities at the grassroots level including periodic censuses and surveys. These officers will be responsible directly to the Census and Statistics Department.

All the measures mentioned above will have little success unless and until vital statistics functions are given appropriate priority in governmental programmes.

APPENDIX - A - BIRTHS  
Form No. 23 ( C )

Translated Copy ( Now in use )

THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA  
Secretariat of Municipality Derna  
Civil Registration Office Information about Birth  
( To be certified by the Physician or Mid-wife - Original and  
the Copies )

Place of Registration:..... Address:.....  
Date of Registration :..... Day:.... Month:..... Year:.....  
Date of Occurrence:..... Day:.... Month:..... Year:.....  
Hour and Minute:.....  
Address of Parents/House No.:..... Street:..... City:.....  
Sex of the Newborn ( Male or Female ):.....  
Name of the Newborn:..... Child born (Alive or Dead):.....  
Father's Name:..... Mother's Name:.....  
No. of I.D. of Father:..... Date of Issue:.....  
Valid Upto:.....  
No. of I.D. of Mother:..... Date of Issue:.....  
Valid Upto:.....  
Nationality of Father:..... Nationality of Mother:.....  
Religion:..... Occupation of Father:.....  
Occupation of Mother:..... Age of Father:.... Age of Mother:.....  
Plae of Residence of Father:.....  
Place of Residence of Mother:.....  
Type of Birth ( Single /Twin /Triplet / Quadruplet ):.....  
No. of Marriage Contract:..... Date of Contract:  
Day...Month..Year.....  
Name of Attendant/Doctor or Midwife:.....  
Occupation of Informant:.....  
Relation of the Child to Informant:.....  
No. of I.D. of the Informant:..... Date of Issue:.....  
Valid Upto:.....

.....  
.....  
( Signature of Doctor or Midwife ) ( Signature of Informant )

Remarks:

- (1) Previous number of births to this mother:....
- (2) Number of children still living:.....
- (3) If the product of conception is less than 28 weeks  
and terminated by an induced abortion, the event  
should not be registered live or dead:....

APPENDIX - B - BIRTHS  
Form No. 32 ( A )

Translated Copy ( Now in use )

THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA  
Municipality of Derna  
Civil Registration Office

Date of Registration: Date:..... Month:..... Year:.....  
Date of Occurrence: Day:... Month:... Year:.... Hour and Minute:..  
Address of Parents/House No.:..... Street:..... City:.....  
Sex of the Newborn ( Male or Female ):... Name of the Newborn:.....  
Child Born ( Live or Dead ) :.....  
Father's Name:..... Mother's Name:.....  
No. of Father's I.D.:..... Date of Issue:.....  
Valid Upto:.....  
No. of Mother's I.D.:..... Date of Issue:.....  
Valid Upto:.....  
Nationality of Father:..... Nationality of Mother:.....  
Religion of Father:..... Religion of Mother:.....  
Occupation of Father:..... Occupation of Mother:.....  
Age of Father:..... Age of Mother:.....  
Place of Residence of Father:.....  
Place of Residence of Mother:.....  
Type of Birth (Single/Twin etc.):.....  
No. of Marriage Contract:..... Date of Contract: .....

Name of Informant:..... Age:..... Address:.....  
No. of Informant I.D.:..... Occupation of the Informant:.....  
Relation to the Child:.....  
Name of 1st Witness:..... No. of I.D.:.....  
Name of 2nd Witness:..... No. of I.D.:.....

( Signature of the Informant ) ( Signature of the 1st witness )

( Signature of the 2nd Witness )

( Signature of Head at Civil Registration Office )

Remarks:

- (1) Previous no. of births to this mother:...
- (2) No. of children still living:.....
- (3) If the product of conception is less than 28 weeks  
and terminated by an induced abortion, the event should  
not be registered live or dead.

Item 51 from Civil Law No. 36 for 1968 stated with the penalties mentioned item 345 from the law of penalties for those who report incorrect data intentionally, moreover item 52 from the same law stated that every person who does not report the event of birth and deaths during the limited reporting period mentioned in this law is subjected to a LD. 50 fine. Item 52 also stated that each violation for the provision of this law is subjected to a fine not more than 10 LD.

APPENDIX ' C ' - DEATHS  
( Form No. 38 )

Translated Copy ( Now in use )

THE GREAT LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA  
Municipality of Derna  
Civil Registration Office  
Information about Deaths

Date of Registration: Day:.... Month:....Year:.... Hour & Minute:.....  
Date of Death: Day:....Month:..... Year:..... Hour & Minute:.....  
Place of Death:..... City:.....  
Full Name of Deceased:.....  
Sex ( Male or Female ):..... Nationality:.....  
Religion:..... Occupation:.....  
Age:..... Place of Birth:..... Date of Birth:.....  
Place of Residence:.....  
Marital Status:.....Place of Registration:.....  
No. of I.D.:.....  
Date of Issue:..... Valid Upto:.....  
  
Father's Name of Deceased:.....  
Mother's Name of Deceased:.....  
Name of Informant:.....  
Address of Informant:.....  
Occupation:..... No. of I.D.:.....  
Date of Issue:..... Valid Upto :.....  
Relationship to Deceased:.....

.....  
.....  
( Signature of Informant ) ( Signature of the Head of the  
Registration Office )

SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA  
Municipality of Tripoli  
Civil Registration Office

- REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DOCTOR -

I declare to the Civil Registration Office in the Municipality of Tripoli, on the day ..... month..... year..... Hour..... minute ..... that the following has passed on to Allah:

First Name of the Deceased:..... Family Name:.....  
Place of Death and Place of Occurrence of Death ( Hospital, Street, etc....) .....  
Sex ( Male or Female )..... Nationality:.....  
Occupation..... Marital Status..... Date of Birth.....  
Age..... Place of Birth..... Place of Residence.....  
No. of I.D. or Passport No..... Date and Place of Issue .....  
Father's First Name of the Deceased ( if known )..... Family Name .....  
Mother's First Name of the Deceased ( if Known )..... Family Name .....

After examining the corpse, I witness conscientiously that the death was due to:

- ( 1 ) Natural death .....
- ( 2 ) Disease and its Kind .....
- ( 3 ) Accident .....
- ( 4 ) Other Causes ( Specify ) .....

Signature.....  
Title of the Doctor.....

Date .....

APPENDIX ' D ' - BIRTHS

( Recommended )

( Form A )

THE GREAT LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA  
Municipality:.....  
Civil Registration Office  
- Births Registration Report Form -

Birth No. in Register:.....

A. CHILD:

- 1. Full Name of the Newborn:.....
- 2. Sex ( Male or Female ) :.....
- 3. Date of Birth:..Day:... Month:.... Year:.....
- 4. Weight at Birth :..Kg... gm...(5) Type of Birth:(Single/Twins etc.)
- 6. Place of Birth:...( Hospital / Outside Hospital )
- 7. Attendant at Birth:( Doctor/Nurse/Midwife) other (specify):.....

B. MOTHER

- 8. Full Name of Mother:.....(9) Age:... (10) Nationality:....
- 11. (a) No. of children ever born alive:.....  
(b) Born Alive and Now Living:..... (c) Born Alive & Now Dead:....  
(d) Live - Birth Order:.....
- 12. Date of Marriage:.....(13) Occupation:..... (14) Religion:.....
- 15. Level of Formal Education Attained:.....
- 16. Place and Address of usual Residence:.....

C. FATHER

- 17. Full Name of Father:..... (18) Age:.....(19) Nationality:....
- 20. Occupation:..... (21) Religion:.....
- 22. Level of Formal Education Attained:.....

D. INFORMANT

- 23. Name of Informant in Full:.....
- 24. No. of I.D.:..... (25) Relationship to Child:.....

( Signature )

( Date )

( In case of Outside Hospital Birth )

E. WITNESS

- 26. Full Name:..... (27) No. of I.D.:.....

( Signature )

F. REGISTRAR

- 28. Date of Registration:.....

( Signature )

APPENDIX ' E ' - DEATHS

( Recommended )

( Form B )

THE GREAT LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA  
Municipality:.....  
Civil Registration Office  
- Death Registration Form -

A. DECEASED:

1. Full Name of Deceased:..... ( 2 ) Sex ( Male / Female ):....
3. Date of Death:..... ( 4 ) Age:.....
5. Marital Status:..... ( 6 ) Nationality:.....
7. Occupation:..... ( 8 ) Religion:.....
9. Level of Formal Education Attained:.....  
( If aged 6 years or over ).....

\* Item 10 - 17 for Deceased Children under 15 years of Age \*

- B. 10. Full Name of Mother:..... (11) Age:.... (12) Occupation:.....
13. Level of Formal Education Attained:.....

- C. 14. Full Name of Father:..... (15) Age:.... (16) Occupation:.....
17. Level of Formal Education Attained:.....

- D. 18. ( In case of Foetal Death ) Period of Gestation ( weeks ):....

- E. 19. Place of Death:..... Hospital:.....  
Non-Hospital:.....
20. Place and Address of usual Residence:.....

- F. 21. Cause of Death:...( From Medical report, Form No. 39 )...

G. INFORMANT:

22. Name of Informant in Full:.....
23. Relationship to Deceased:.....

( Signature )

Date:.....

H. REGISTRAR:

24. Date of Registration:.....

( Signature )

Date:.....

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