Standard documentation Meta information

(Definitions, comments, methods, quality)

on

Vital Statistics

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Executive Summary

The statistics on civil status (including the cause-of-death statistics, which are part of the statistics on deaths) - in the sense of a systematic recording of births, deaths and marriages by the religious communities - has a tradition going back to the 18th century. Since 1945, it has been based, on the one hand, on the reports of the currently about 1 000 registry offices in Austria, which are intended for administrative purposes and, on the other hand, on reports of hospitals, medical examiners and midwives in private practice on births (medical and social characteristics) and causes of death. The statistics on civil status include births, marriages, registrations of registered partnerships (as of 2010) and deaths, including causes of death, and thus constitute a central data source of population statistics.

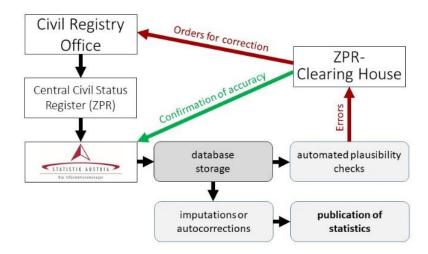
Collection and processing of data on marriages, births and deaths was carried out up to October 2014 on the basis of the reports of the registry offices according to the place of occurrence. Registered partnerships were also processed according to the place of the event on the basis of the reports of the competent administrative authorities. Starting with 1 November 2014, the civil status reports are transmitted automatically from the Central Civil Status Register to Statistics Austria on a daily basis.

Since 2015, vital events (births, deaths, marriages and the establishment of registered partnerships) concerning Austrian citizens occurring outside Austria have also been recorded. However, only cases concerning persons with a main residence in Austria are included in vital statistics. In all other cases, the persons concerned do not belong to the resident population of Austria and are therefore not to be statistically recorded by Austria.

On the other hand, vital events taking place abroad of non-Austrian citizens registered in Austria with a main residence are only taken into account if Austrian civil registries become aware of them. For persons with a main residence in Austria deceased abroad, irrespective of their nationality, the addition of other data sources already has increased statistical coverage from the reporting year 2009 onwards.

Until 2014, vital statistics included all marriages and registrations of registered partnerships taking place in Austria, of which at least one of the two partners had a main residence in Austria at the time of the event. Cases, in which only the wife or the second registered partner had a residence in Austria, were counted only, if both partners were Austrian citizens. From 2015 onwards, all cases are included, where at least one of the two partners has a main residence in Austria. Vital statistics have the character of a complete census of all births, marriages, foundations of registered partnerships and deaths taking place in Austria.

Vital statistics are of high quality, as the most important information comes from the registry offices, which have a high degree of accuracy and reliability due to the deed character of their documents. In addition, the compulsory entry of the reports in the Central Civil Status Register ensures completeness.



Vital Statistics – Main Key Points	
Subject matter	 Vital events taking place within a calendar year in Austria births (live births and still births), marriages (including legitimisation of children born out of wedlock),
	 registrations of registered partnerships deaths of persons with registered permanent residence in Austria.
Population	Births, marriages, registrations of registered partnerships and deaths
Type of statistics	Secondary Statistics (statistics based on administrative data)
Data sources/Survey techniques	Central Civil Status Register (ZPR) of the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI) as well as information from hospitals, midwives on medical characteristics of births
Reference period or due day	Months, quarters, calendar years
Periodicity	Preliminary results are usually published quarterly, except current developments (e.g Corona pandemic) require shorter intervals for individual masses (weekly publication of deaths). Final results are published annually (usually in mid-May of the following year).
Survey participation (in case of a survey)	_
Main legal acts	Federal Statistics Act 2000 – BstatG Civil Registry Act 2013 – PStG; relevant §9, §20, §27, §28 an §51 Civil Registry Directive 2013 - PStG-DV (BGBl. II Nr. 324/2013) Implementing instructions for civil registry work (DA) – Zl.: BMI-VA1300/0415-III/3/b/2019 on the enforcement of the PStG 2013 / PStG-DV 2013 Midwives Act – HebG; BGBl. Nr. 310/1994: relevant §8 Midwives Birth Statistics Directive – HebGSV (BGBl. Nr. 981/1994) Registered Partnership Act – EPG (BGBl.Nr. 135/2009) REGULATION (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20.11.2013 on European demographic statistics
Most detailed regional breakdown	Municipalities; for special evaluations also counting districts and localities
Availability of results	Preliminary results: approx. 55 days after the end of the quarter Final results: once a year, mid-May
Other	-