

Quality of vital statistics obtained from civil registration

I. Basis of tabulation	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Late foetal deaths	Marriages	Divorces
Present basis of tabulation:						
- date of occurrence	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
- date of registration	no	no	no	no	no	no
How long has the present basis of tabulation been used?	since 1985	since 1985	since 1985	never	since 1985	since 1985

II. Estimated completeness of registration	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Late foetal deaths	Marriages	Divorces
90 per cent or more	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
75-89 per cent	no	no	no	no	no	no
50-74 per cent	no	no	no	no	no	no
Under 50 per cent	no	no	no	no	no	no
Please specify:						
(a) Year(s) to which completeness estimate refers	2016	2016	2016	2016	2016	2016
(b) Basis of completeness estimate						
-Demographic analysis						
-Dual record check	yes	yes	yes		yes	yes
-Questions in population census						
-Questions in sample surveys						
-Other (specify)						
-No evaluation				yes		

Please include any reports describing completeness of registration and methods used in arriving at estimated completeness:

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Quality of vital statistics obtained from other sources

Basis of vital statistics estimates is						
- Population censuses (date)						
- Sample surveys						

- Population registers	yes	yes	yes		yes	yes
- Dual record systems	yes				yes	
- Other (specify)				Medical authorities		

Please include any reports describing the methods used for estimates of vital statistics based on other sources than civil registration:

Additional metadata for selected tables

Table 1.1 - Urban / rural definitions

Please state the definition used for urban area and the period of time it has been in use:	The capital area: Tórshavn, Hoyvík, Argir and Hvítanes. Used since 2005
Please state the definition used for rural area and the period of time it has been in use:	The rest of the country. Used since 2005

Table 1.6 - Grounds for legally induced abortion

<i>Please mark with an "X" the applicable options</i>	X	
a) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk to the life of the pregnant woman greater than if the pregnancy were terminated.	X	
b) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the physical health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy were terminated.	X	
c) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the mental health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy were terminated.	X	
d) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the mental or physical health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy were terminated.	X	
e) There is a substantial risk that if the child were born it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped.	X	
f) Other, please specify.		The pregnancy was induced by violation of the woman's legal sexual rights

Tables 14a, 14b, 15a and 15b - Life tables

Do the life tables refer to de Facto population or de Jure population?	de Facto
Was any method used to smoothen the life table? Which one?	no smoothing
Was any specific method used to close the life table at older ages (e.g., Gompertz, Makeham, etc.)? Which one?	no

If any model life table or relational model was used to derive the life table (e.g., Coale-Demeny West, UN South Asian pattern), what model was used?		
<i>Please mark with an "X" the applicable options</i>	X	
What source of data was used to compute the life tables?		
a) Unadjusted vital registration deaths	X	
b) Adjusted vital registration deaths		
c) Information on deaths from census		
d) Life expectancy at birth		
e) Under-five mortality		
f) Infant mortality		

The population register is a quite accurate source here

Table 22 Minimum legal marriage age

Please specify the minimum legal age at which marriage can take place:	Men	Women
a) With parental consent	18	18
b) Without parental consent	18	18