**U.S. STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH**

LOCAL FILE NO. STATE FILE NO.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NAME OF DECEDENT** **For use by physician or institution** | **To Be Completed/ Verified By: FUNERAL DIRECTOR:** | 1. DECEDENT’S LEGAL NAME (Include AKA’s if any) (First, Middle, Last) | 2. SEX | 3. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER |
| 4a. AGE-Last Birthday(Years) | 4b. UNDER 1 YEAR | 4c. UNDER 1 DAY | 5. DATE OF BIRTH (Mo/Day/Yr) | 6. BIRTHPLACE (City and State or Foreign Country) |
| Months | Days | Hours | Minutes |
| 7a. RESIDENCE-STATE | 7b. COUNTY | 7c. CITY OR TOWN |
| 7d. STREET AND NUMBER | 7e. APT. NO. | 7f. ZIP CODE | 7g. INSIDE CITY LIMITS? | □ Yes □ No |
| 8. EVER IN US ARMED FORCES?□ Yes □ No | 9. MARITAL STATUS AT TIME OF DEATH* Married □ Married, but separated □ Widowed
* Divorced □ Never Married □ Unknown
 | 10. SURVIVING SPOUSE’S NAME (If wife, give name prior to first marriage) |
| 11. FATHER’S NAME (First, Middle, Last) | 12. MOTHER’S NAME PRIOR TO FIRST MARRIAGE (First, Middle, Last) |
| 13a. INFORMANT’S NAME | 13b. RELATIONSHIP TO DECEDENT | 13c. MAILING ADDRESS (Street and Number, City, State, Zip Code) |
| 14. PLACE OF DEATH (Check only one: see instructions) |
| IF DEATH OCCURRED IN A HOSPITAL:□ Inpatient □ Emergency Room/Outpatient □ Dead on Arrival | IF DEATH OCCURRED SOMEWHERE OTHER THAN A HOSPITAL:□ Hospice facility □ Nursing home/Long term care facility □ Decedent’s home □ Other (Specify): |
| 15. FACILITY NAME (If not institution, give street & number) | 16. CITY OR TOWN , STATE, AND ZIP CODE | 17. COUNTY OF DEATH |
| 1. METHOD OF DISPOSITION: □ Burial □ Cremation
	* Donation □ Entombment □ Removal from State
	* Other (Specify):
 | 19. PLACE OF DISPOSITION (Name of cemetery, crematory, other place) |
| 20. LOCATION-CITY, TOWN, AND STATE | 21. NAME AND COMPLETE ADDRESS OF FUNERAL FACILITY |
| 22. SIGNATURE OF FUNERAL SERVICE LICENSEE OR OTHER AGENT | 23. LICENSE NUMBER (Of Licensee) |
| **To Be Completed By: MEDICAL CERTIFIER** | **ITEMS 24-28 MUST BE COMPLETED BY PERSON WHO PRONOUNCES OR CERTIFIES DEATH** | 24. DATE PRONOUNCED DEAD (Mo/Day/Yr) | 25. TIME PRONOUNCED DEAD |
| 26. SIGNATURE OF PERSON PRONOUNCING DEATH (Only when applicable) | 27. LICENSE NUMBER | 28. DATE SIGNED (Mo/Day/Yr) |
| 29. ACTUAL OR PRESUMED DATE OF DEATH (Mo/Day/Yr) (Spell Month) | 30. ACTUAL OR PRESUMED TIME OF DEATH | 31. WAS MEDICAL EXAMINER OR CORONER CONTACTED? □ Yes □ No |
| **CAUSE OF DEATH (See instructions and examples)**32. **PART I.** Enter the chain of events--diseases, injuries, or complications--that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. DO NOT ABBREVIATE. Enter only one cause on a line. Add additional lines if necessary.IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Finaldisease or condition **--------->** a. resulting in death) Due to (or as a consequence of):Sequentially list conditions, b. if any, leading to the cause Due to (or as a consequence of):listed on line a. Enter the**UNDERLYING CAUSE** c. (disease or injury that Due to (or as a consequence of):initiated the events resultingin death) **LAST** d.  | Approximate interval:Onset to death |
| **PART II.** Enter other significant conditions contributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I | 33. WAS AN AUTOPSY PERFORMED?□ Yes □ No |
| 34. WERE AUTOPSY FINDINGS AVAILABLE TOCOMPLETE THE CAUSE OF DEATH? □ Yes □ No |
| 1. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DEATH?
	* Yes □ Probably
	* No □ Unknown
 | 1. IF FEMALE:
	* Not pregnant within past year
	* Pregnant at time of death
	* Not pregnant, but pregnant within 42 days of death
	* Not pregnant, but pregnant 43 days to 1 year before death
	* Unknown if pregnant within the past year
 | 1. MANNER OF DEATH
	* Natural □ Homicide
	* Accident □ Pending Investigation
	* Suicide □ Could not be determined
 |
| 38. DATE OF INJURY (Mo/Day/Yr) (Spell Month) | 39. TIME OF INJURY | 40. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., Decedent’s home; construction site; restaurant; wooded area) | 41. INJURY AT WORK?□ Yes □ No |
| 42. LOCATION OF INJURY: State:Street & Number: |  |  |  |  | City or Town: | Apartment No.: | Zip Code: |  |
| 43. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED: | 44. IF TRANSPORTATION INJURY, SPECIFY:* Driver/Operator
* Passenger
* Pedestrian
* Other (Specify)
 |
| 1. CERTIFIER (Check only one):
	* Certifying physician-To the best of my knowledge, death occurred due to the cause(s) and manner stated.
	* Pronouncing & Certifying physician-To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the time, date, and place, and due to the cause(s) and manner stated.
	* Medical Examiner/Coroner-On the basis of examination, and/or investigation, in my opinion, death occurred at the time, date, and place, and due to the cause(s) and manner stated.

Signature of certifier:  |
| 46. NAME, ADDRESS, AND ZIP CODE OF PERSON COMPLETING CAUSE OF DEATH (Item 32) |
| 47. TITLE OF CERTIFIER | 48. LICENSE NUMBER | 49. DATE CERTIFIED (Mo/Day/Yr) | 50. **FOR REGISTRAR ONLY**- DATE FILED (Mo/Day/Yr) |
| **To Be Completed By: FUNERAL DIRECTOR** | 51. DECEDENT’S EDUCATION-Check the box that best describes the highest degree or level of school completed at the time of death.* 8th grade or less
* 9th - 12th grade; no diploma
* High school graduate or GED completed
* Some college credit, but no degree
* Associate degree (e.g., AA, AS)
* Bachelor’s degree (e.g., BA, AB, BS)
* Master’s degree (e.g., MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
* Doctorate (e.g., PhD, EdD) or Professional degree (e.g., MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
 | 52. DECEDENT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN? Check the box that best describes whether the decedent is Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. Check the “No” box if decedent is not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.* No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
* Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano
* Yes, Puerto Rican
* Yes, Cuban
* Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino (Specify)
 | 53. DECEDENT’S RACE (Check one or more races to indicate what the decedent considered himself or herself to be)* White
* Black or African American
* American Indian or Alaska Native

(Name of the enrolled or principal tribe) * Asian Indian
* Chinese
* Filipino
* Japanese
* Korean
* Vietnamese
* Other Asian (Specify)
* Native Hawaiian
* Guamanian or Chamorro
* Samoan
* Other Pacific Islander (Specify)
* Other (Specify)
 |
| 54. DECEDENT’S USUAL OCCUPATION (Indicate type of work done during most of working life. DO NOT USE RETIRED). |
| 55. KIND OF BUSINESS/INDUSTRY |

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**MEDICAL CERTIFIER INSTRUCTIONS for selected items on U.S. Standard Certificate of Death**

(See Physicians’ Handbook or Medical Examiner/Coroner Handbook on Death Registration for instructions on all items)

# ITEMS ON WHEN DEATH OCCURRED

Items 24-25 and 29-31 should always be completed. If the facility uses a separate pronouncer or other person to indicate that death has taken place with another person more familiar with the case completing the remainder of the medical portion of the death certificate, the pronouncer completes Items 24-28. If a certifier completes Items 24-25 as well as items 29-49, Items 26-28 may be left blank.

# ITEMS 24-25, 29-30 – DATE AND TIME OF DEATH

Spell out the name of the month. If the exact date of death is unknown, enter the **approximate** date. If the date cannot be approximated, enter the date the body is found and identify as **date found**. Date pronounced and actual date may be the same. Enter the exact hour and minutes according to a 24-hour clock; estimates may be provided with “Approx.” placed before the time.

# ITEM 32 – CAUSE OF DEATH (See attached examples)

Take care to make the entry legible. Use a computer printer with high resolution, typewriter with good black ribbon and clean keys, or print legibly using permanent **black** ink in completing the CAUSE OF DEATH Section. **Do not abbreviate** conditions entered in section.

## Part I (Chain of events leading directly to death)

* Only **one** cause should be entered on each line. Line (a) **MUST ALWAYS** have an entry. **DO NOT** leave blank. Additional lines may be added if necessary.
* If the condition on Line (a) resulted from an underlying condition, put the underlying condition on Line (b), and so on, until the full sequence is reported. **ALWAYS** enter the **underlying cause of death** on the lowest used line in Part I.
	+ For each cause indicate the best estimate of the interval between the presumed onset and the date of death. The terms “unknown” or “approximately” may be used. General terms, such as minutes, hours, or days, are acceptable, if necessary. **DO NOT** leave blank.
	+ The terminal event (for example, cardiac arrest or respiratory arrest) should not be used. If a mechanism of death seems most appropriate to you for line (a), then you must always list its cause(s) on the line(s) below it (for example, cardiac arrest **due to** coronary artery atherosclerosis *or* cardiac arrest **due to** blunt impact to chest).
* If an organ system failure such as congestive heart failure, hepatic failure, renal failure, or respiratory failure is listed as a cause of death, always report its etiology on the line(s) beneath it (for example, renal failure **due to** Type I diabetes mellitus).
* When indicating neoplasms as a cause of death, include the following: 1) primary site *or* that the primary site is unknown, 2) benign or malignant, 3) cell type *or* that the cell type is unknown, 4) grade of neoplasm, and 5) part or lobe of organ affected. (For example, a primary well- differentiated squamous cell carcinoma, lung, left upper lobe.)
* Always report the fatal injury (for example, stab wound of chest), the trauma (for example, transection of subclavian vein), and impairment of function (for example, air embolism).

# PART II (Other significant conditions)

* Enter all diseases or conditions contributing to death that were not reported in the chain of events in Part I and that did not result in the

**underlying cause of death**. See attached examples.

* If two or more possible sequences resulted in death, or if two conditions seem to have added together, report in Part I the one that, in your opinion, most directly caused death. Report in Part II the other conditions or diseases.

**CHANGES TO CAUSE OF DEATH**

Should additional medical information or autopsy findings become available that would change the cause of death originally reported, the original death certificate should be amended by the certifying physician by **immediately** reporting the revised cause of death to the State Vital Records Office.

# ITEMS 33-34 - AUTOPSY

* 33 - Enter “Yes” if either a partial or full autopsy was performed. Otherwise enter “No.”
* 34 - Enter “Yes” if autopsy findings were available to complete the cause of death; otherwise enter “No”. Leave item blank if no autopsy was performed.

# ITEM 35 - DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DEATH?

Check “yes” if, in your opinion, the use of tobacco contributed to death. Tobacco use may contribute to deaths due to a wide variety of diseases; for example, tobacco use contributes to many deaths due to emphysema or lung cancer and some heart disease and cancers of the head and neck. Check “no” if, in your clinical judgment, tobacco use did not contribute to this particular death.

# ITEM 36 - IF FEMALE, WAS DECEDENT PREGNANT AT TIME OF DEATH OR WITHIN PAST YEAR?

*This information is important in determining pregnancy-related mortality.*

# ITEM 37 - MANNER OF DEATH

* Always check Manner of Death, which is important: 1) in determining accurate causes of death; 2) in processing insurance claims; and 3) in statistical studies of injuries and death.
* Indicate “Pending investigation” if the manner of death cannot be determined whether due to an accident, suicide, or homicide within the statutory time limit for filing the death certificate. This should be changed later to one of the other terms.
* Indicate “Could not be Determined” **ONLY** when it is impossible to determine the manner of death.

# ITEMS 38-44 - ACCIDENT OR INJURY – to be filled out in all cases of deaths due to injury or poisoning.

* 38 - Enter the exact month, day, and year of injury. Spell out the name of the month. **DO NOT** use a number for the month. (Remember, the date of injury may differ from the date of death.) Estimates may be provided with “Approx.” placed before the date.
* 39 **-** Enter the exact hour and minutes of injury or use your best estimate. Use a 24-hour clock.
* 40 - Enter the general place (such as restaurant, vacant lot, or home) where the injury occurred. **DO NOT** enter firm or organization names. (For example, enter “factory”, **not** “Standard Manufacturing, Inc.” )
* 41 - Complete if anything other than natural disease is mentioned in Part I or Part II of the medical certification, including homicides, suicides, and accidents. This includes all motor vehicle deaths. The item **must** be completed for decedents ages 14 years or over and may be completed for those less than 14 years of age if warranted. Enter “Yes” if the injury occurred at work. Otherwise enter “No”. An injury may occur at work regardless of whether the injury occurred in the course of the decedent’s “usual” occupation. Examples of injury at work and injury not at work follow:

## Injury at work Injury not at work

Injury while working or in vocational training on job premises Injury while engaged in personal recreational activity on job premises Injury while on break or at lunch or in parking lot on job premises Injury while a visitor (not on official work business) to job premises Injury while working for pay or compensation, including at home Homemaker working at homemaking activities

Injury while working as a volunteer law enforcement official etc. Student in school

Injury while traveling on business, including to/from business contacts Working for self for no profit (mowing yard, repairing own roof, hobby)

Commuting to or from work

* 42 - Enter the complete address where the injury occurred including zip code.
* 43 - Enter a brief but specific and clear description of how the injury occurred. Explain the circumstances or cause of the injury. Specify **type of gun** or **type of vehicle** (e.g., car, bulldozer, train, etc.) when relevant to circumstances. Indicate if more than one vehicle involved; specify type of vehicle decedent was in.
* 44 -Specify role of decedent (e.g. driver, passenger). Driver/operator and passenger should be designated for modes other than motor vehicles such as bicycles. Other applies to watercraft, aircraft, animal, or people attached to outside of vehicles (e.g. surfers).

Rationale: Motor vehicle accidents are a major cause of unintentional deaths; details will help determine effectiveness of current safety features and laws.

## REFERENCES

For more information on how to complete the medical certification section of the death certificate, refer to tutorial at [http://www.TheNAME.org](http://www.TheNAME.org/) and resources including instructions and handbooks available by request from NCHS, Room 7318, 3311 Toledo Road, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782• 2003 or at [www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/handbk.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/handbk.htm)

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## Cause-of-death – Background, Examples, and Common Problems

Accurate cause of death information is important

•to the public health community in evaluating and improving the health of all citizens, and

•often to the family, now and in the future, and to the person settling the decedent’s estate.

The cause-of-death section consists of two parts. **Part I** is for reporting a chain of events leading directly to death, with the **immediate cause** of death (the final disease, injury, or complication directly causing death) on line a and the **underlying cause** of death (the disease or injury that initiated the chain of events that led directly and inevitably to death) on the lowest used line. **Part II** is for reporting all other significant diseases, conditions, or injuries that contributed to death but which did not result in the underlying cause of death given in **Part I**. **The cause-of-death information should be YOUR best medical OPINION.** A condition can be listed as “probable” even if it has not been definitively diagnosed.

Examples of properly completed medical certifications

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CAUSE OF DEATH (See instructions and examples)**32. **PART I.** Enter the chain of events--diseases, injuries, or complications--that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. DO NOT ABBREVIATE. Enter only one cause on a line. Add additional lines if necessary.IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Finaldisease or condition **--------->** a. Rupture of myocardium resulting in death) Due to (or as a consequence of):Sequentially list conditions, b. Acute myocardial infarction if any, leading to the cause Due to (or as a consequence of):listed on line a. Enter the**UNDERLYING CAUSE** c. Coronary artery thrombosis (disease or injury that Due to (or as a consequence of):initiated the events resultingin death) **LAST** d. Atherosclerotic coronary artery disease  | Approximate interval: Onset to deathMinutes 6 days 5 years7 years |
| **PART II.** Enter other significant conditions contributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART IDiabetes, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, smoking | 1. WAS AN AUTOPSY PERFORMED?
	* Yes □ No
 |
| 34. WERE AUTOPSY FINDINGS AVAILABLE TOCOMPLETE THE CAUSE OF DEATH? ■ Yes □ No |
| 1. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DEATH?
	* Yes □ Probably

□ No □ Unknown | 1. IF FEMALE:
	* Not pregnant within past year
* Pregnant at time of death
* Not pregnant, but pregnant within 42 days of death
* Not pregnant, but pregnant 43 days to 1 year before death
* Unknown if pregnant within the past year
 | 1. MANNER OF DEATH
	* Natural □ Homicide
* Accident □ Pending Investigation
* Suicide □ Could not be determined
 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CAUSE OF DEATH (See instructions and examples)**32. **PART I.** Enter the chain of events--diseases, injuries, or complications--that directly caused the death. DO NOT enter terminal events such as cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, or ventricular fibrillation without showing the etiology. DO NOT ABBREVIATE. Enter only one cause on a line. Add additional lines if necessary.IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Finaldisease or condition **--------->** a. Aspiration pneumonia resulting in death) Due to (or as a consequence of):Sequentially list conditions, b. Complications of coma if any, leading to the cause Due to (or as a consequence of):listed on line a. Enter the**UNDERLYING CAUSE** c. Blunt force injuries (disease or injury that Due to (or as a consequence of):initiated the events resultingin death) **LAST** d. Motor vehicle accident  | Approximate interval: Onset to death2 Days 7 weeks 7 weeks 7 weeks |
| **PART II.** Enter other significant conditions contributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I | 1. WAS AN AUTOPSY PERFORMED?
	* Yes □ No
 |
| 34. WERE AUTOPSY FINDINGS AVAILABLE TOCOMPLETE THE CAUSE OF DEATH? ■ Yes □ No |
| 35. DID TOBACCO USE CONTRIBUTE TO DEATH?□ Yes □ Probably* No □ Unknown
 | 1. IF FEMALE:
	* Not pregnant within past year
	* Pregnant at time of death
	* Not pregnant, but pregnant within 42 days of death
	* Not pregnant, but pregnant 43 days to 1 year before death
	* Unknown if pregnant within the past year
 | 37. MANNER OF DEATH□ Natural □ Homicide* Accident □ Pending Investigation

□ Suicide □ Could not be determined |
| 38. DATE OF INJURY (Mo/Day/Yr) (Spell Month)August 15, 2003 | 39. TIME OF INJURY Approx. 2320 | 40. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., Decedent’s home; construction site; restaurant; wooded area) road side near state highway | 41. INJURY AT WORK?□ Yes ■ No |
| 42. LOCATION OF INJURY: State: MissouriStreet & Number: mile marker 17 on state route 46a | City or Town: near AlexandriaApartment No.: | Zip Code: |
| 43. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED:Decedent driver of van, ran off road into tree | 44. IF TRANSPORTATION INJURY, SPECIFY:* Driver/Operator
* Passenger
* Pedestrian
* Other (Specify)
 |

**Common problems in death certification**

The **elderly decedent** should have a clear and distinct etiological sequence for cause of death, if possible. Terms such as senescence, infirmity, old age, and advanced age have little value for public health or medical research. Age is recorded elsewhere on the certificate. When a number of conditions resulted in death, the physician should choose the single sequence that, in his or her opinion, best describes the process leading to death, and place any other pertinent conditions in Part II. If after careful consideration the physician cannot determine a sequence that ends in death, then the medical examiner or coroner should be consulted about conducting an investigation or providing assistance in completing the cause of death.

The **infant decedent** should have a clear and distinct etiological sequence for cause of death, if possible. “Prematurity” should not be entered without explaining the etiology of prematurity. Maternal conditions may have initiated or affected the sequence that resulted in infant death, and such maternal causes should be reported in addition to the infant causes on the infant’s death certificate (e.g., Hyaline membrane disease **due to** prematurity, 28 weeks **due to** placental abruption **due to** blunt trauma to mother’s abdomen).

When **SIDS** is suspected, a complete investigation should be conducted, typically by a medical examiner or coroner. If the infant is under 1 year of age, no cause of death is determined after scene investigation, clinical history is reviewed, and a complete autopsy is performed, then the death can be reported as Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

**When processes such as the following are reported, additional information about the etiology should be reported:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AbscessAbdominal hemorrhage AdhesionsAdult respiratory distress syndrome Acute myocardial infarctionAltered mental status AnemiaAnoxiaAnoxic encephalopathy ArrhythmiaAscites Aspiration Atrial fibrillation Bacteremia BedriddenBiliary obstruction Bowel obstruction Brain injuryBrain stem herniation Carcinogenesis | Carcinomatosis Cardiac arrest Cardiac dysrhythmia CardiomyopathyCardiopulmonary arrest CellulitisCerebral edema Cerebrovascular accident Cerebellar tonsillar herniation Chronic bedridden state CirrhosisCoagulopathy Compression fracture Congestive heart failure ConvulsionsDecubiti Dehydration Dementia (when nototherwise specified) Diarrhea | Disseminated intra vascular coagulopathyDysrhythmiaEnd-stage liver disease End-stage renal disease Epidural hematoma ExsanguinationFailure to thrive Fracture GangreneGastrointestinal hemorrhage Heart failureHemothorax Hepatic failure HepatitisHepatorenal syndrome Hyperglycemia Hyperkalemia Hypovolemic shock | Hyponatremia Hypotension ImmunosuppressionIncreased intra cranial pressure Intra cranial hemorrhage MalnutritionMetabolic encephalopathy Multi-organ failureMulti-system organ failure Myocardial infarction Necrotizing soft-tissue infection Old ageOpen (or closed) head injury ParalysisPancytopenia Perforated gallbladder PeritonitisPleural effusions Pneumonia | Pulmonary arrest Pulmonary edema Pulmonary embolism Pulmonary insufficiency Renal failure Respiratory arrest SeizuresSepsis Septic shock Shock StarvationSubdural hematoma Subarachnoid hemorrhage Sudden death ThrombocytopeniaUncal herniation Urinary tract infection Ventricular fibrillation Ventricular tachycardia Volume depletion |

If the certifier is unable to determine the etiology of a process such as those shown above, the process must be qualified as being of an unknown, undetermined, probable, presumed, or unspecified etiology so it is clear that a distinct etiology was not inadvertently or carelessly omitted.

The following conditions and types of death might seem to be specific or natural but when the medical history is examined further may be found to be complications of an injury or poisoning (possibly occurring long ago). Such cases should be reported to the medical examiner/coroner.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Asphyxia Bolus ChokingDrug or alcohol overdose/drug or alcohol abuse | Epidural hematoma Exsanguination FallFracture | Hip fracture Hyperthermia HypothermiaOpen reduction of fracture | Pulmonary emboli Seizure disorder SepsisSubarachnoid hemorrhage | Subdural hematoma SurgeryThermal burns/chemical burns |

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**FUNERAL DIRECTOR INSTRUCTIONS for selected items on U.S. Standard Certificate of Death** (For additional information concerning all items on certificate see Funeral Directors’ Handbook on Death Registration)

# ITEM 1. DECEDENT’S LEGAL NAME

Include any other names used by decedent, if substantially different from the legal name, after the abbreviation AKA (also known as) e.g. Samuel Langhorne Clemens AKA Mark Twain, **but not** Jonathon Doe AKA John Doe

# ITEM 5. DATE OF BIRTH

Enter the full name of the month (January, February, March etc.) Do not use a number or abbreviation to designate the month.

# ITEM 7A-G. RESIDENCE OF DECEDENT (information divided into seven categories)

Residence of decedent is the place where the decedent actually resided. The place of residence is not necessarily the same as “home state” or “legal residence”. Never enter a temporary residence such as one used during a visit, business trip, or vacation. Place of residence during a tour of military duty or during attendance at college is considered permanent and should be entered as the place of residence. If the decedent had been living in a facility where an individual usually resides for a long period of time, such as a group home, mental institution, nursing home, penitentiary, or hospital for the chronically ill, report the location of that facility in item 7. If the decedent was an infant who never resided at home, the place of residence is that of the parent(s) or legal guardian. **Never** use an acute care hospital’s location as the place of residence for any infant. If Canadian residence, please specify Province instead of State.

# ITEM 10. SURVIVING SPOUSE’S NAME

If the decedent was married at the time of death, enter the full name of the surviving spouse. If the surviving spouse is the wife, enter her name prior to first marriage. This item is used in establishing proper insurance settlements and other survivor benefits.

# ITEM 12. MOTHER’S NAME PRIOR TO FIRST MARRIAGE

Enter the name used prior to first marriage, commonly known as the maiden name. This name is useful because it remains constant throughout life.

# ITEM 14. PLACE OF DEATH

The place where death is pronounced should be considered the place where death occurred. If the place of death is unknown but the body is found in your State, the certificate of death should be completed and filed in accordance with the laws of your State. Enter the place where the body is found as the place of death.

**ITEM 51. DECEDENT’S EDUCATION *(Check appropriate box on death certificate)***

Check the box that corresponds to the highest level of education that the decedent completed. **Information in this section will not appear on the certified copy of the death certificate. This information is used to study the relationship between mortality and education (which roughly corresponds with socioeconomic status). This information is valuable in medical studies of causes of death and in programs to prevent illness and death.**

**ITEM 52. WAS DECEDENT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN? *(Check “No” or appropriate “Yes” box)***

Check “No” or check the “Yes” box that best corresponds with the decedent’s ethnic Spanish identity as given by the informant. Note that “Hispanic” is not a race and item 53 must also be completed. Do not leave this item blank. With respect to this item, “Hispanic” refers to people whose origins are from Spain, Mexico, or the Spanish-speaking Caribbean Islands or countries of Central or South America. Origin includes ancestry, nationality, and lineage. There is no set rule about how many generations are to be taken into account in determining Hispanic origin; it may be based on the country of origin of a parent, grandparent, or some far-removed ancestor. Although the prompts include the major Hispanic groups, other groups may be specified under “other”. “Other” may also be used for decedents of multiple Hispanic origin (e.g. Mexican-Puerto Rican). **Information in this section will not appear on the certified copy of the death certificate. This information is needed to identify health problems in a large minority population in the United States. Identifying health problems will make it possible to target public health resources to this important segment of our population.**

**ITEM 53. RACE *(Check appropriate box or boxes on death certificate)***

Enter the race of the decedent as stated by the informant. Hispanic is not a race; information on Hispanic ethnicity is collected separately in item

52. American Indian and Alaska Native refer only to those native to North and South America (including Central America) and does not include Asian Indian. Please specify the name of enrolled or principal tribe (e.g., Navajo, Cheyenne, etc.) for the American Indian or Alaska Native. For Asians check Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, or specify other Asian group; for Pacific Islanders check Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, or specify other Pacific Island group. If the decedent was of mixed race, enter each race (e.g., Samoan- Chinese-Filipino or White, American Indian). **Information in this section will not appear on the certified copy of the death certificate. Race is essential for identifying specific mortality patterns and leading causes of death among different racial groups. It is also used to determine if specific health programs are needed in particular areas and to make population estimates.**

# ITEMS 54 AND 55. OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

Questions concerning occupation and industry must be completed for all decedents 14 years of age or older. This information is useful in studying deaths related to jobs and in identifying any new risks. For example, the link between lung disease and lung cancer and asbestos exposure in jobs such as shipbuilding or construction was made possible by this sort of information on death certificates. **Information in this section will not appear on the certified copy of the death certificate.**

# ITEM 54. DECEDENT’S USUAL OCCUPATION

Enter the usual occupation of the decedent. This is not necessarily the last occupation of the decedent. Never enter “retired”. Give kind of work decedent did during most of his or her working life, such as claim adjuster, farmhand, coal miner, janitor, store manager, college professor, or civil engineer. If the decedent was a homemaker at the time of death but had worked outside the household during his or her working life, enter that occupation. If the decedent was a homemaker during most of his or her working life, and never worked outside the household, enter “homemaker”. Enter “student” if the decedent was a student at the time of death and was never regularly employed or employed full time during his or her working life. **Information in this section will not appear on the certified copy of the death certificate.**

# ITEM 55. KIND OF BUSINESS/INDUSTRY

Kind of business to which occupation in item 54 is related, such as insurance, farming, coal mining, hardware store, retail clothing, university, or government. DO NOT enter firm or organization names. If decedent was a homemaker as indicated in item 54, then enter either “own home” or “someone else’s home” as appropriate. If decedent was a student as indicated in item 54, then enter type of school, such as high school or college, in item 55. **Information in this section will not appear on the certified copy of the death certificate.**

**NOTE**: This recommended standard death certificate is the result of an extensive evaluation process. Information on the process and resulting recommendations as well as plans for future activities is available on the Internet at: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/vital\_certs\_rev.htm.](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/vital_certs_rev.htm)

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