**Death registers**,

also known as death records or death certificates, are official documents that record information about a person's death. These records are typically maintained by government authorities, such as the vital statistics office or the department of health, in each country or region.

The primary purpose of death registers is to provide accurate and essential information about a person's death, which includes details such as:

1. Date and time of death: The exact date and time when the person passed away.
2. Cause of death: The medical reason or condition that led to the person's demise. This information is usually provided by a medical professional who attended the deceased before or at the time of death.
3. Personal information of the deceased: This includes the full name of the deceased, their gender, date of birth, and, in some cases, their occupation and residence at the time of death.
4. Identity of the informant: The name and contact information of the person who reported the death to the authorities. Often, it's a close family member or a person responsible for the deceased during their last days.
5. Location of death: The place where the death occurred, such as a hospital, nursing home, or residence.
6. Registration details: Information about the office where the death was registered and the registration number assigned to the death record.

Death registers serve several crucial purposes:

1. Legal documentation: They are essential legal documents for various purposes, such as settling estates, claiming life insurance, and handling other administrative matters related to the deceased.
2. Public health and statistical data: These records are used to collect data on mortality rates and causes of death, which helps in public health planning and research.
3. Genealogy and family history: Death registers are valuable resources for individuals researching their family history or genealogy. They provide insights into past generations and can help connect family branches.

Access to death registers is typically restricted due to privacy concerns. Usually, immediate family members, legal representatives, or individuals with a legitimate interest in the information can request and obtain copies of death records from the relevant authorities. The procedures for obtaining these records may vary from one country or region to another.