



National Statistics Office of Georgia

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT IN GEORGIA

2019



TBILISI
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National Statistics Office of Georgia – Geostat

**Vital Statistics Report in Georgia
2019**

Tbilisi

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The publication is prepared by the Population Census and Demographic Statistics Department, LEPL National Statistics Office of Georgia.

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Abbreviations	
NCDC	National Center for Disease Control and Public Health
Geostat	National Statistics Office of Georgia
CRA	Civil Registry Agency
PSDA	Public Service Development Agency
SDS	State Department of Statistics
Notes	
The discrepancy between the totals and the sum in some cases can be explained by using rounded data.	
The data in this publication do not cover occupied territories of Abkhazian Autonomous Republic and Tskhinvali Region.	

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Preface

The present document is prepared by the National Statistics Office of Georgia – Geostat. The aim of the report is to inform the statistical data users about collection and analysis of the vital statistics data in Georgia.

The document represents the existing registration system of civil acts and its linkages to the quality of the vital statistics data. The document contains the recent data analysis of births, deaths, marriages and divorces.

The report also contains Annexes. The Annex 1 contains the statistical data on Georgia since 1950 year: (1) Summary of Vital Statistics; (2) Crude Rates of Vital Statistics; (3) Population as of 1 January, components of population change and population growth.

Annex 2 „Variables for producing vital statistics“ provides an overview of the variables that are considered most important for producing vital statistics. The list of variables to be presented in the Annex 2 is based on the information that is collected on births, deaths, marriages and divorces in the civil registration system and medical certification databases, and is in accordance with the international recommendations¹.

Annex 3 includes a list of vital statistics tables by availability recommended by the United Nations for developing a vital statistics report².

The present publication is designed for different groups of statistical data users.

¹ The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Guidelines and template for developing a vital statistics report and Statistics Norway (2017) - *Guidelines and template for developing a vital statistics report*.

² UN, Statistical Division (2014). Principles and recommendations for a vital statistics system.

Definitions

Population	
Age	The population age is calculated as of 1 January and shows the number of completed years based on date of birth, i.e. The age reached at the end of the reference year.
Population	The total number of usual residents in a given area at a given time. The number of population is calculated as of 1 January considering natural increase and net migration.
Population density	The number of population in a certain area. Usually, shows the number of population per square kilometer.
Rural	A settlement the boundaries of which mainly include agricultural land and other natural resources, and the infrastructure of which is essentially focused on carrying out agricultural activities.
Urban	A settlement in the territory of which industrial enterprises, tourist and resort establishments or medical and socio-cultural institutions are located, and which carries out the functions of a local economic and cultural center. Urban infrastructure is not essentially focused on carrying out agricultural activities. A settlement with a registered population of over 5 000 may fall within the category of a city.
Births	
Age-specific fertility rate	Number of births to women in a particular age group, divided by the number of women in that age group. It is expressed as average number of live births per 1 000 women in a specific age group.
Crude birth rate	Number of births over a given period divided by the mid-year population over that period. It is expressed as average annual number of births per 1 000 population.
Live births	Complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which after such separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life – e.g. beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles – whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered to be live-born.
Mean age of childbearing	The average age of mothers at the birth of their children. It is calculated as a weighted average within the interval between the birth of mothers' generations and children birth.
Sex ratio at birth	The ratio shows the number of male births per 100 female births.
Stillborn	A fetus, whose death is prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother, from the 22nd week of pregnancy, the fetus does not breathe or show any other signs of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or contraction of certain groups of skeletal muscles.
Total fertility rate	The average number of live births per woman (usually at the age of 15-49 years). TFR represents the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year.
Deaths	
Crude death rate	The number of deaths over a given period divided by the mid-year population over that period. It is expressed as average annual number of deaths per 1 000 population.
Deaths	A termination of all vital functions without a possibility to be recovered.
Infant mortality	The mortality of live-born children during the first year of their life (0-12 months).

Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths per 1 000 live births of children under one year of age.
Life expectancy at birth	The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if he or she were to pass through life subject to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period.
Neonatal mortality	A death during the first 28 days of life (0-27 days).
Post-neonatal mortality	A death of infants from 28th day of life till one year of age (28-365 days).
Under-5 mortality rate	The number of deaths per 1 000 live births of children under 5 year of age.
Natural Increase	
Natural increase	The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during the year. The natural increase is negative when the number of deaths exceeds the number of births.
Natural increase rate	The difference between crude birth rate and crude death rate. It is expressed as the natural increase per 1 000 population.
Migration	
Emigrants	Usual resident of the country (who had spent at least a cumulate duration of 183 days of residence inside the country during the twelve months before leaving the country) who left the country and has accumulated a minimum of 183 days of residence outside the country during the following twelve months.
Immigrants	Person, not usual resident of the country (who had spent at least a cumulate duration of 183 days of residence outside the country during the twelve months before entering the country), who entered the country and has accumulated a minimum of 183 days of residence in the country during the following twelve months.
Net migration	The net migration is the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants during the year.
Marriages	
Marriage	A voluntary union of a woman and a man for the purpose of creating a family, registered in the territorial offices of the Public Service Development Agency, a legal entity of public law governed by the Ministry of Justice of Georgia.
Crude marriage rate	The number of registered marriages over a given period divided by the mid-year population over that period. It is expressed as average annual number of marriages per 1 000 population.
Divorces	
Divorce	The fact of legal significance, which is one of the grounds for termination of marriage between spouses, and is confirmed by the relevant individual administrative-legal act.
Crude divorce rate	The number of registered divorces over a given period divided by the mid-year population over that period. It is expressed as average annual number of divorces per 1 000 population.

About the National Statistics Office of Georgia

National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat), the legal entity of public law, carries out its activities in accordance with the UN Fundamental Principles. It is an institution established to produce the statistics and disseminate the statistical information according to the Georgian legislation. National Statistics Office of Georgia is established by the Law of Georgia on “Official Statistics”, dd 11 December 2009.

Geostat is the coordinator of the statistical system of Georgia. By law, it ensures the coordination of work with official statistics-producing bodies, makes recommendations on standards and methodologies required to produce statistics, coordinates the exchange of information with administrative bodies for the production of statistics and promotes the implementation of approved standards and methodology.

The mission of Geostat is to produce and disseminate high-quality, timely and relevant official statistics in an effective manner based on user needs to inform good decision-making and enhance public accountability.

Geostat performs its activity in accordance with the UN fundamental principles of the official statistics.

General Information about Georgia

Georgia is located in the Western part of the Caucasus, on the east coast of the Black Sea. It is bounded to the north by Russia, to the south – by Turkey and Armenia, and to the southeast – by Azerbaijan. The total area is 69 700 sq. km.

Time zone is UTC+4. National currency – Georgian Lari. Official language – Georgian, while in the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia – Georgian and Abkhaz languages. GDP per capita – 4 763.5 USD (2019, preliminary). Unemployment rate – 11.6 % (2019).

Physical Map of Georgia



The capital city of Georgia is Tbilisi. Not occupied territory of Georgia includes 1 autonomous republic and 10 regions: Adjara A.R., Guria, Imereti, Kakheti, Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, Samtskhe-Javakheti, Kvemo Kartli and Shida Kartli.

Registration System of Civil Acts and Vital Statistics

The Central Historical Archive of Georgia keeps Church Metrical Books from 1819 until 1921. The books include records about the persons born, died and married for that period. The official registration system of civil acts started in 1921. Those act records are kept in the Central Archive of the Recent History of the National Archives of Georgia until 1936.

Registration system of births and deaths before 2003

In the 1990s, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the existing registration system of demographic events deteriorated. The existing registration system, which was based on the information from the Ministry of Justice, did not adequately reflect the situation and had quantitative, as well as qualitative drawbacks.

Figure 1: Registration System before 2003



During these years acts were registered according to the request of a family member by the relevant authorities (Ministry of Justice). There was a registration fee which created disincentives for the citizens to register civil acts.

Registered acts were provided to the State Department of Statistics on a monthly basis for further processing. Afterwards, they were sent to the Central Archive of Civil Acts of Georgia.

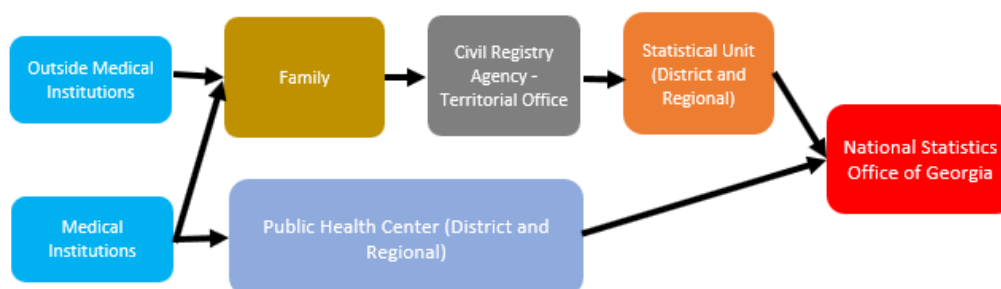
It is remarkable that territorial offices provided primary data to the State Department of Statistics with significant delays.

Registration system of births and deaths in 2003-2010

In 2003 a new system of collecting vital statistics data was introduced by the Presidential Decree. Under the new system, apart from receiving civil acts from the CRA, SDS would obtain primary data on births and deaths directly from medical institutions. A medical institution was obliged to fill in a medical certificate of death and birth prepared in line with the UN recommendations in two copies. One copy was sent to the family for registration, while the other one was sent to the SDS via Public Health offices, which collected data at local levels.

SDS matched and merged data from both sources, thus producing final statistics.

Figure 2: Registration System in 2003-2008



It was found that by means of merging two sources of data in 2003-2008 a much bigger amount of births and deaths was captured compared to the official civil registration system. As a result, with the view of improving

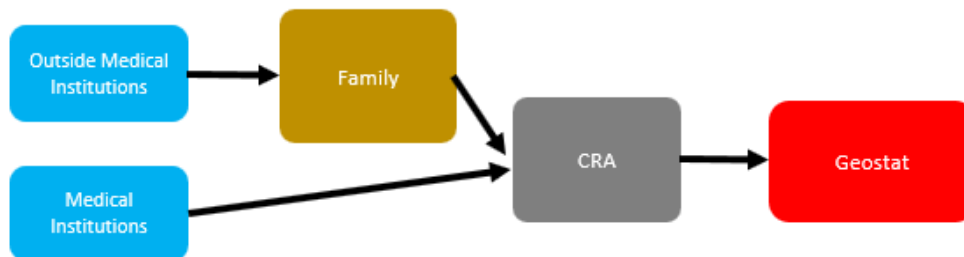
registration of civil acts, it became obligatory for medical institutions to provide the copy of the medical certificate to the CRA instead of SDS.

At the same time, other medical institutions were added to the list of entities responsible for issuing the certificates (medical emergency, family doctors, etc.).

Family members were now obliged to register births or deaths event occurred outside a medical institution. In case of absence of registration, obtaining permission for the burial of the deceased person has become limited.

During this period State Department of Statistics received electronic databases from CRA.

Figure 3: Registration System in 2009-2010



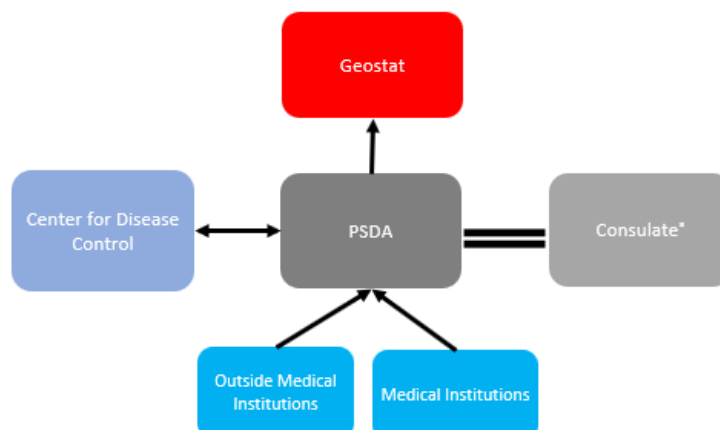
Despite the fact that regulations related to assigning a personal identification number (PIN) existed already in 1994, actual implementation of PIN assignment to a newborn child started in 2008. Without a PIN a child cannot be accepted to a kindergarten or a school. This has drastically improved registration in urban areas, however, in rural settlements the situation has improved only partially.

Registration system of births and deaths from 2011

In 2011 new changes to the system were made. In particular, medical certificates, previously filled in a paper form and taken by stakeholders to register with CRA, are filled electronically and automatically sent to the Public Service Development Agency (PSDA, former Civil Registry Agency).

The objective of the changes to the current system represents development of a unified registration system of Civil Acts.

Figure 4: Registration System in 2011-2016



* the consulate performs a registration directly in the databases of PSDA.

In 2017 new changes were made again to the system. If the aim of the previous one was to develop a unified registration system of Civil Acts, now it was the purpose of improving quality.

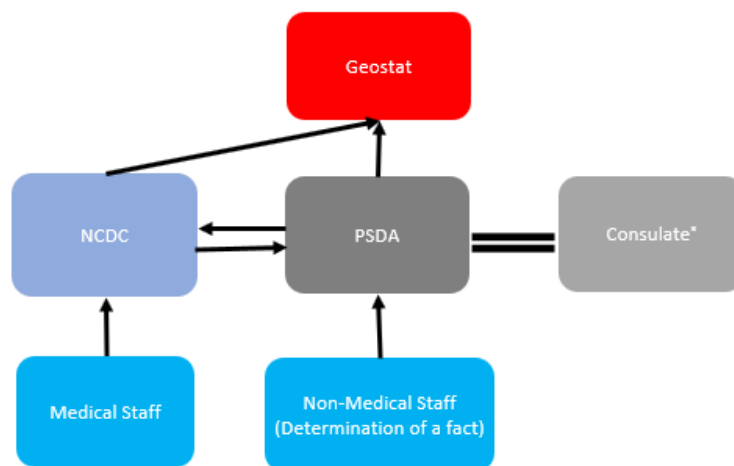
According to the current registration system of births and deaths functions are distributed among the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs and the Public

Service Development Agency. Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia, the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health has been obliged to fill in the medical certificates of birth and death facts and control the quality of the data. Therefore, NCDC has to control the electronic system and the database of the medical certificates, however, the electronic notification about each birth and death fact is sent to the PSDA (territorial offices) – responsible for the registration of facts.

At the same time, PSDA is obliged to provide NCDC with the cases registered by the non-medical entities on a monthly basis, except for the cases registered by the authorized authorities of other countries outside Georgia, which were re-registered in Georgia.

Geostat receives the electronic data on births and deaths on a quarterly basis from the both sources. Afterwards, the information obtained is compared, merged, processed and aggregated statistical data are disseminated.

Figure 5: Registration System starting from 2017



* the consulate performs a registration directly in the databases of PSDA.

Registration system of marriages and divorces

Geostat receives the individual databases of registered marriages and divorces from PSDA, and after processing aggregate statistical data are disseminated.

Figure 6: Registration System of Marriages and Divorces



Civil acts registration starting from 2011

In Georgia civil acts are registered by:

- Public Service Development Agency, under the Ministry of Justice of Georgia which exercises its powers through territorial offices (74 Territorial Offices);
- Georgian Diplomatic Representations Abroad, Georgian interests section set up within Diplomatic Missions of third states and Consular offices;
- Notaries (only registration of marriages and divorces).

The following main normative acts regulate the registration facts related to births, deaths, marriages and divorces:

- Law of Georgia on “Civil Status Acts”;
- “On Approval of the Procedures for Civil Registration“ Minister of Justice Order N18 January 31, 2012;
- Joint order of the Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs and the Minister of Justice, №01-37/ n- №173 August 24, 2016 on approval of “Birth and death medical certificate details, forms, their completion and sending rules”;
- On Approval of the Procedure for Forms of Birth and Death Medical Certificates, their Completion and Submission, Procedure for Issuance of Birth and Death Information from the Electronic Database of the PSDA August 24, 2016 by “the Minister of IDPs, Labour, Health and Social Affairs and the Minister of Justice of Georgia №01- 37/n - №173 on amending the Joint Order May 23, 2019 - May 20, Order №01-43/N-№411”.

All the above mentioned Geostat receives the individual databases on births, deaths, marriages and divorces electronically on a quarterly basis from the PSDA since 2011.

Birth registration

One of the following documents proving the fact of birth is used for birth registration:

- Medical certificate of birth;
- Decision of a competent authority for the establishment of a legal significance fact of a person’s birth at a certain time and in certain circumstances;
- Document of birth issued by a competent authority of another country based on the laws of this country.

The following persons are required to apply to the civil registration authority for birth registration:

1. A head of a medical institution³ or his/her authorized representative, provided a child was born in that institution;
2. A person authorized to issue a medical certificate of birth but is not employed by any medical institution, provided he/she assisted a child’s mother in delivery outside a medical establishment;
3. A parent of a child, if the persons indicated in 1-2 subparagraphs of this article have not announced the child’s birth or if a child was born in another country or outside a medical institution without the assistance of a person authorized to issue a medical certificate of birth;
4. An authorized representative of a local administrative body, if a child was born outside a medical institution without the assistance of a person authorized to issue a medical certificate of birth;
5. The head of a guardianship authority or an educational institution, if the person whose birth has not been registered is the ward of such institution or is under its guardianship.

The data required for birth registration in civil records is indicated on the basis of a medical certificate on birth issued by the joint Order of the Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs and the Minister of Justice.

³ For the purpose of this rule, “medical institution” is:

- Obstetrical inpatient service provider;
- A person with the right of providing an independent medical service who performs this activity within the relevant state program.

The medical certificate on birth includes the following information:

Mother	Child	Father
1. Name, surname	1. Name, surname	1. Name, surname
2. PIN	2. Sex	2. PIN
3. Date of birth	3. Weight	3. Date of birth
4. Place of birth	4. Gestation age	4. Place of birth
5. Citizenship	5. Date of occurrence	5. Citizenship
6. Place of registration	6. Place of occurrence (medical institution, house, other)	6. Place of registration
7. Usual place of residence	7. Place of birth	7. Usual place of residence
8. Marital status	8. Place of registration	8. Attained level of education
9. Birth order	9. Surname assignment (father, mother, mixed)	
10. Status of delivery (stillbirths, live births)		
11. Type of birth (single, twin or higher-multiple delivery)		
12. Attained level of education		

A medical certificate is filled in electronically by an institution providing obstetric inpatient services or by a primary healthcare provider with the independent medical practice. The system is administered by the PSDA.

The medical institutions are obliged to send an electronic notification about the birth to the PSDA within 5 working days and the latter completes the registration on the basis of this notification. No receiving of the notification in PSDA envisages penalty of 500 Lari.

In case of software malfunctions and no possibility to submit a medical certificate electronically, it can be represented in paper form. Submission in paper form is acceptable if software malfunction lasts at least for 2 working days.

Completion of a medical certificate is prohibited if the birth fact was outside a medical institution, except for the cases when a person with an independent medical practice assisted the childbirth outside a medical institution. At the same time, it is not allowed to establish the fact of birth in absentia the medical person (doctor, midwife, nurse).

Also, according to the amendment to the order of the two ministers, the obligation to send the certificate falls on the institutions providing perinatal or neonatal intensive care services, where the transfer/refferal of mother and/or newborn/stillborn from an institution that does not belong to a maternity hospital or other any other places where the demographic event occurred.

A head of a medical institution authorizes a person/persons to fill in a medical certificate in the medical institution.

In case of a stillbirth only a medical birth certificate is filled, indicating the relevant status. In case of errors in a certificate, a medical institution is obliged to make necessary corrections and send the new certificate to the PSDA.

One paper copy of a medical certificate (hard copy of an electronic form, signed and sealed) is kept in the medical institution.

The paper copy of a certificate is kept in the medical institution for 3 calendar years.

Factors enhancing registration of births

Registration of births is directly related to a number of state programs and it encourages stakeholders to perform comprehensive registration of newborns timely. Mentioned programs include:

- A universal healthcare program;

- Financial social assistance (subsistence allowance) program;
- Target program for improving demographic situation.

It also has to be mentioned that a universal healthcare program covers pregnancy and childbirth expenses. Thus, a pregnant has incentives to register at a medical institution in order to get free services.

Death registration

It is obligatory to register the death of a citizen of Georgia, a stateless person with status and any person deceased in Georgia.

The following persons are required to apply to the civil registration authority for a person's death registration:

- A head of a medical⁴, anatomic pathology (clinical pathology) or forensic institution or his/her authorized representative, within five business days from a person's death, provided he/she died at the above-mentioned institution or the fact of death was established/confirmed by the same institution;
- An individual who is authorized to issue a medical certificate of death but is not employed by any medical, anatomic pathology (clinical pathology) or forensic institution, within five business days from a person's death, provided that the individual has issued a medical certificate of death or established the fact of death;
- A representative of local administrative body, within five working days from the notification of a person's death;
- The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, with respect to an officer killed in any military action or natural calamity, within 30 calendar days from the notification of a person's death;
- The Ministry of Defense of Georgia, with respect to an officer killed under martial law, or during participation in any mission for the preservation and restoration of international peace and safety, or during other peacekeeping missions, within 30 calendar days from the notification of a person's death;
- A parent (an adoptive parent), a spouse or a child (an adoptee) if he/she can assume that the persons specified in this paragraph are not aware of the fact of a person's death;
- The State Security Service of Georgia, with respect to an officer killed in any military action or natural calamity, within 30 calendar days from the notification of a person's death;
- Any legally capable person of full age or an administrative body may apply to the civil registration authority for the registration of a person's death;
- If a person dies in another country, any competent authority in the country of residence of the deceased person may also apply to the consular office for the registration of a person's death.

One of the following documents proving the fact of death is used for death registration:

- A medical certificate of death;
- A decision of a competent authority establishing the legal significance fact of a person's death;
- A court decision of declaring a person dead;
- A report drafted by a representative of a local administrative body confirming the death of a person;
- A notification of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia or State Security Service of Georgia regarding the death of an officer during peacekeeping missions, in war or combat operations, as well as during natural calamity;

⁴ For the purpose of this rule, "medical institution" is:

- Inpatient medical institution;
- Pathologic and Forensic Medical Expertise Service Providers;
- Obstetrical service provider or a person with the right of providing an independent medical service who performs this activity within the relevant state;
- Emergency medical institution.

- A document issued by a competent authority of any other country under the laws of the same country evidencing the death.

The head of any medical, anatomic pathology (clinical pathology), or forensic institution, or his/her authorized representative, as well as a person authorized to issue a medical certificate of death, not being, however, employed by any of the above-mentioned institutions is required to submit a medical certificate of death to the PSDA in electronic form for the further registration.

The joint order of the Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health, and Social Affairs of Georgia and the Minister of Justice of Georgia defines the details of a medical certificate of death and the procedures for drafting and sending thereof.

An entity/person sending a medical certificate of death to the PSDA shall be responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the medical certificate sent except when it is impossible to fully complete the certificate due to failure to obtain relevant information.

Failure to send a death certificate to the PSDA results in a penalty of 500 Lari.

The medical death certificate includes the following information:

- I. Name of a self-governing unit;
- II. Name of a medical institution;
- III. Information on a deceased person:
 1. Name, surname
 2. PIN
 3. Date of birth (hour and minutes indicated only in case of infant death)
 4. Date of occurrence (hour and minute is indicated only in case of death in 24 hours)
 5. Place of birth
 6. Citizenship
 7. Place of registration
 8. Usual place of residence
 9. Source to complete personal information
 10. Marital status (married, single, divorced, widow)
 11. Attained level of education
 12. Sex (female, male)
 13. Place of occurrence (medical institution, house, other)
 14. Causes of death (disease or pathological process, which directly led to the death)
 15. Other important diseases
 16. Cause of death (illness, accident, murder, suicide, iatrogenic disease, unknown causes of death);
- IV. Information on violence death:
 1. Place of occurrence (educational institution, house, road, workplace, sport event, other)
 2. Date of occurrence of violence death
 3. Place
 4. Circumstances of violence death;
- V. The death of a pregnant, parturient (maternity, obstetric) or puerperal:
 1. Duration of gestation (number of weeks, unknown) of a pregnant, parturient (maternity, obstetric) or puerperal death
 2. Pregnancy in the last 12 months (yes, no, unknown)
 3. Death is related to complications of abortion, intraperitoneal pregnancy, pregnancy, childbirth, puerperium – including 42 days, other;
- VI. Under-5 mortality:
 1. Gestational age (22-27 weeks, 28 weeks and more)
 2. Type of birth (i.e. single, twin or higher-multiple delivery)
 3. Height at birth (more or less than 47 cm);
- VII. Death was established by a doctor, pathologist, forensic expert, other independent medical staff;

VIII. The cause of death was established by corpse examination, on the basis of medical documentation, autopsy.

Data Quality

Data quality assurance plays an important role in collecting, processing and analyzing vital statistics. Starting from 2011 changes in normative acts and transition to the electronic issuance of medical certificates increased the coverage of death and birth facts, use of personal identification numbers and introduction of the electronic system eliminated duplicates and improved quality of personal information (name, surname, sex, date of birth).

The PSDA assigns a PIN to a person at birth registration, or during registration by place of usual residence, or by the time of issuance of Identity (Residence) cards. It is prohibited to assign two or more PINs to the same person, the same PIN to different persons, or to change or reuse a PIN of a deceased person. A PIN consists of eleven digits. First two digits (from 01 to 99) denote an administrative unit code; the subsequent digit (from 1 to 9) is the control digit calculated from the other ten digits based on a certain formula. The following two digits (from 01 to 99) represent a code of a territorial office that assigned the PIN and the last six digits denote the serial number of the PIN record (from 000001 to 999999). The Chairperson of the PSDA approves the formula for calculating the control digit.

The Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs, via the new system, performs logical checks of birth and death certificates sent from the medical institutions. In case of missing information and/or inconsistencies within variables the certificates are sent back to respective medical institutions for correction or filling up.

Since 1998 Causes of death are coded according to the ICD-10 (the 10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems). The IRIS software recommended by the WHO for determining causes of death is used in Geostat since 2012. The software automatically selects the main cause of death and assigns a code according to the ICD-10. Additional quality checks for causes of death are performed using the ANACONDA software, also recommended by the WHO.

Despite this, there are still some variables in birth and death databases which require further qualitative processing and control.

Starting from 2009, Geostat compares birth and death bases, on the basis of which the women are being identified who have given a birth to a child and have died within 1 year of childbirth.

Geostat also cooperates closely with the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia to share and compare data. From 2016 the Ministry has established a new online system for the maternal and newborn health surveillance. The system contains information on mothers, fetuses, and newborns with the view to formulating a comprehensive statistical and epidemiological analysis. Any pregnant woman addressing an antenatal clinic is registered using the PIN, and pertinent information about the pregnant is available in the system. The system also contains information about child delivery. PIN assignment for a newborn is performed through this system. PINs of a mother and her child are linked to each other. It gives the possibility of data quality improvement.

From 2017 the Ministry of IDPs from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia administers and controls the filling of birth and death certificates.

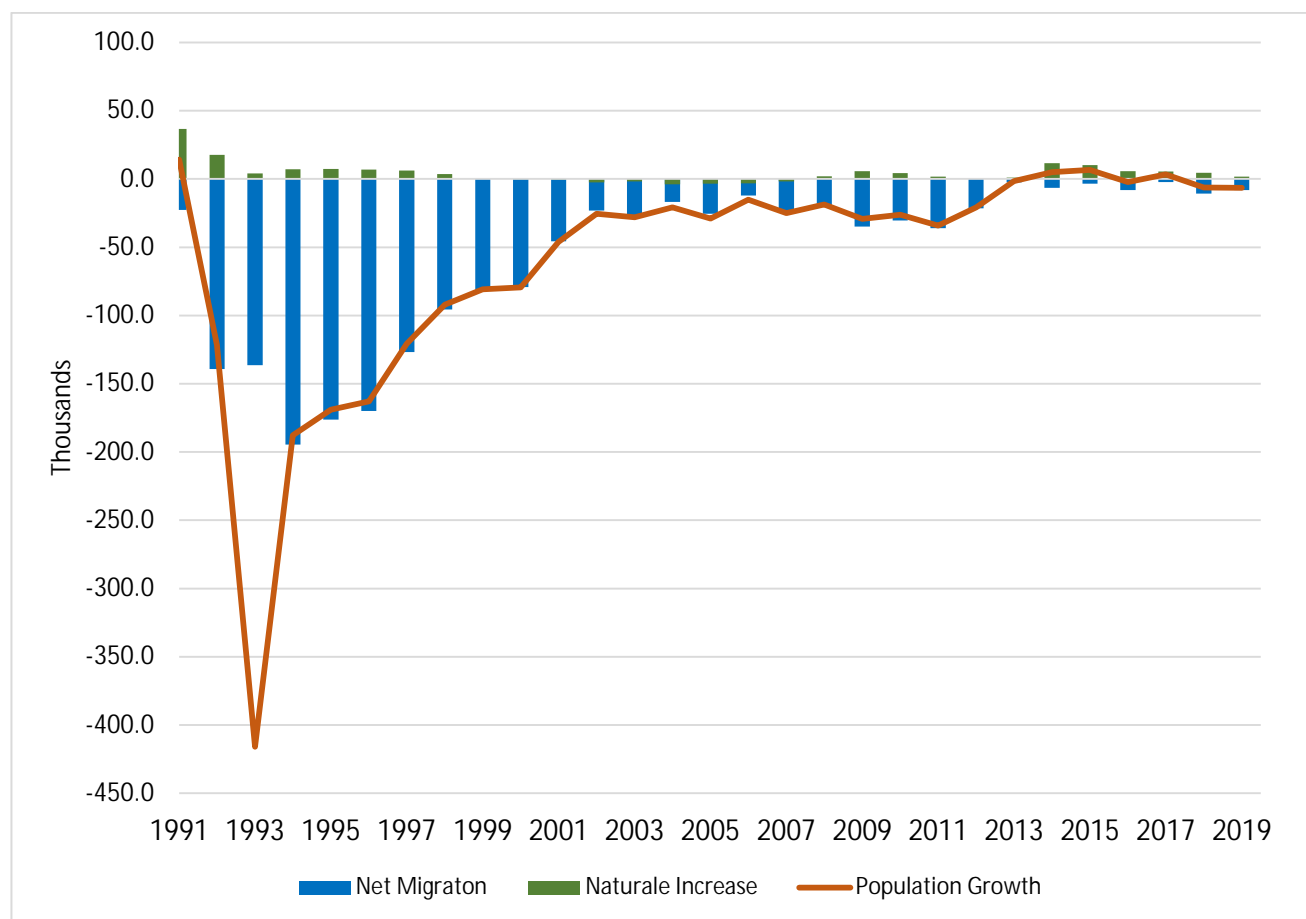
NCDC is actively working to improve the quality of data since the system came into their possession. The availability of personal information has made it possible to carry out various activities effectively, such as “verbal autopsy” - the method recommended by WHO. This is performed with the help of regional public health centers. At the same time, the databases are compared with different alternative sources. As a result of the implemented actions, the share of ill-identified causes of death (Chapter XVIII) has been decreasing since 2017.

Number of Population as of 1 January, 2020

As of January 1, 2020, the population of Georgia equals 3 716.9 thousand persons, registering a 0.2 percent decrease from the previous year.

It should be mentioned that 2019 resulted in the positive natural increase (1 637) and negative net migration (-8 243).

Figure 7: Components of Population Change, thousands



As of January 1, 2020, the density of population in Georgia equaled 65.0 persons per 1 sq. km. Share of urban population is 59.0 percent. At the same time, almost one third of total population lives in the capital Tbilisi. Tbilisi is the most densely populated area (2 349.7 persons per 1 sq. km) compared to the other regions. The least number of residents live in Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti region (29.1 thousand persons) and the density of population does not exceed 7 persons per 1 sq. km.

Table 1: Population density and number of population as of 1 January, 2020 by regions and urban/rural settlements

Regions	Number of population, thousands			Population density per 1 sq. km
	Total	Urban	Rural	
Georgia	3 716.9	2 194.5	1 522.4	65.0
C. Tbilisi	1 184.8	1 154.3	30.5	2 349.7
Adjara A.R.	351.9	200.6	151.3	121.3
Guria	108.1	31.2	76.9	53.2
Imereti	487.0	240.4	246.6	75.9
Kakheti	310.1	70.7	239.4	27.3
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	93.3	22.3	71.0	16.7
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	29.1	6.8	22.3	6.3

Regions	Number of population, thousands			Population density per 1 sq. km
	Total	Urban	Rural	
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	311.1	123.4	187.7	41.7
Samtskhe-Javakheti	152.1	54.1	98.0	23.7
Kvemo Kartli	434.2	189.7	244.5	67.5
Shida Kartli	255.1	101.0	154.2	74.4

The share of men and women to the total population as of 1 January, 2020 equals, respectively, 48.2 and 51.8 percent.

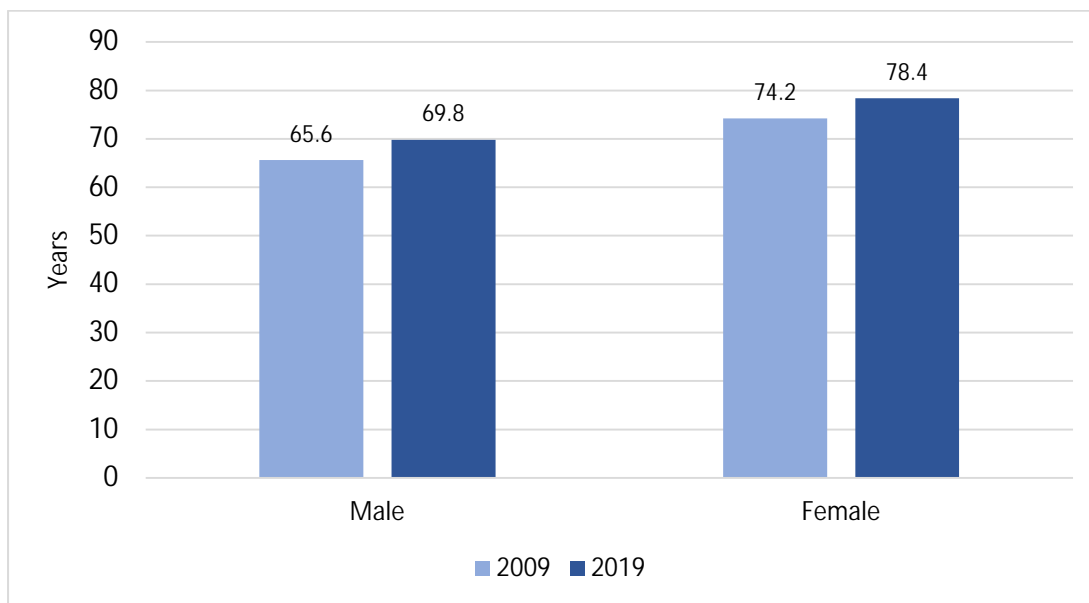
Table 2: Number of population as of 1 January, 2020 by sex and major age groups (thousands) and sex ratio

Age	Both sexes	Males	Females	Sex ratio
Total	3 716.9	1 790.3	1 926.6	92.9
0-14	759.0	395.2	363.8	108.6
15-64	2 396.1	1 183.1	1 213.1	97.5
65+	561.7	212.0	349.7	60.6

At the age of 0-14 the share of males to the total population exceeds the share of females, while at the age of 65 and over women take greater share. This is due to the longer life expectancy of women compared to men's.

The difference between life expectancies of women and men in Georgia accounted 8.6 years.

Figure 8: Life expectancy at birth by sex (years)

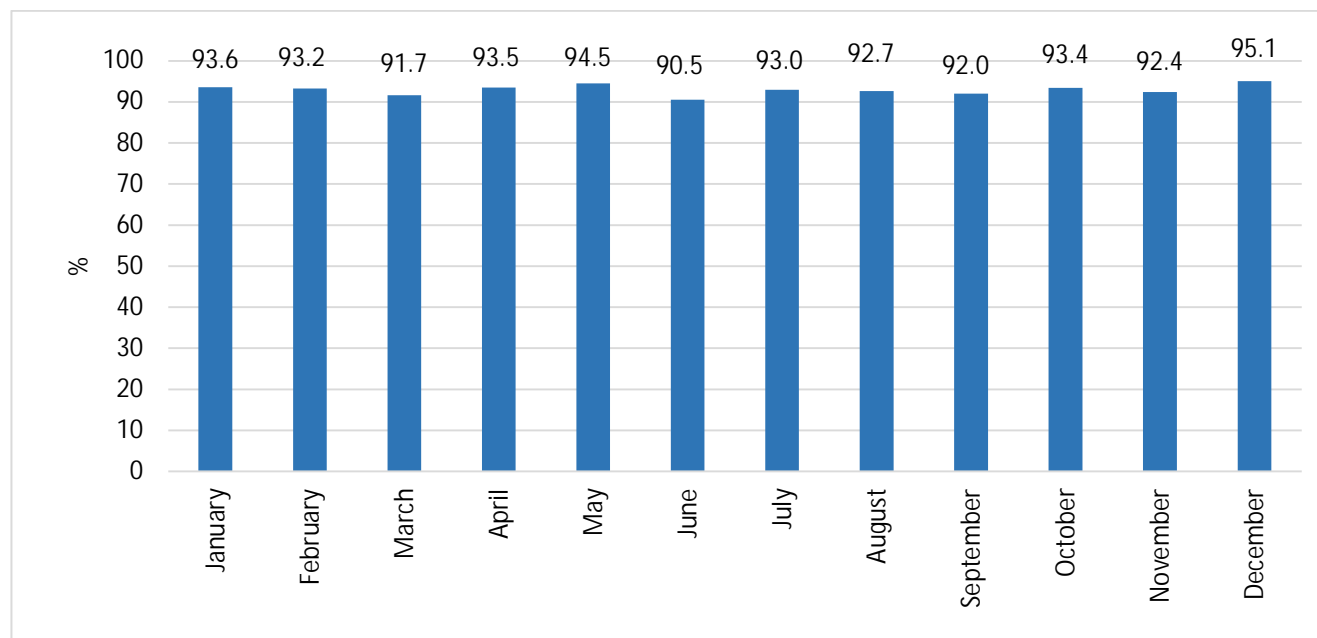


Compared to 2009, in 2019 the life expectancy at birth has increased by 4 unit and equals 74.1 years, including 69.8 years for males and 78.4 years for females.

Births

The introduction of the online birth registration system and the amendments to the current legislation in Georgia practically eliminated the problem of late registration. The absolute majority of newborns (92.9 percent in 2019) are born and registered in the same month, indicating an efficiency of the registration system.

Figure 9: Live births distribution by months of birth, for whom the months of birth and registration is the same, 2019



Data availability and completeness rate

The number of live births in Georgia in urban and rural terms is available for 1940 and for the period after 1950 whereas the number of stillbirths is available from 1969. The data on the number of live births and stillbirths by regions and sex are available only since 1969. In the Soviet time, the statistical data on stillbirths was not disseminated.

Introduction of the online registration system in 2011 led to improvements in the coverage and quality of vital statistics. The birth databases contain different birth-related variables, such as the number of births by sex, birth date, birth place, registration date, registration place, birth order, weight and length of child, age of mother, legitimacy status of a child, mother's marital status and attained level of education of parents. These variables are available by regions, municipalities and urban and rural areas (see annex 2, table 14).

Table 3: Live births according to different sources and birth completeness rate

	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
(1) Geostat ⁵	313 841	277 178	305 647	326 305
(2) UN ⁶	310 543	273 526	297 251	293 667
Births completeness rate (1):(2)	101.1	101.3	102.8	111.1

Main trends of birth statistics in 2019

The number of live births equaled 48 296 in 2019, of which 25 029 boys and 23 267 girls, respectively.

⁵ In 1995-2013 is based on the retro-projection, starting from 2014 is based on the registered data.

⁶ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision.

In Georgia sex ratio at birth (male births per 100 female births) equaled 107.6. In 2019 the largest value of sex ratio was accounted in Samtskhe-Javakheti (119.9), Kakheti (116.3) and Kvemo Kartli (110.1) regions.

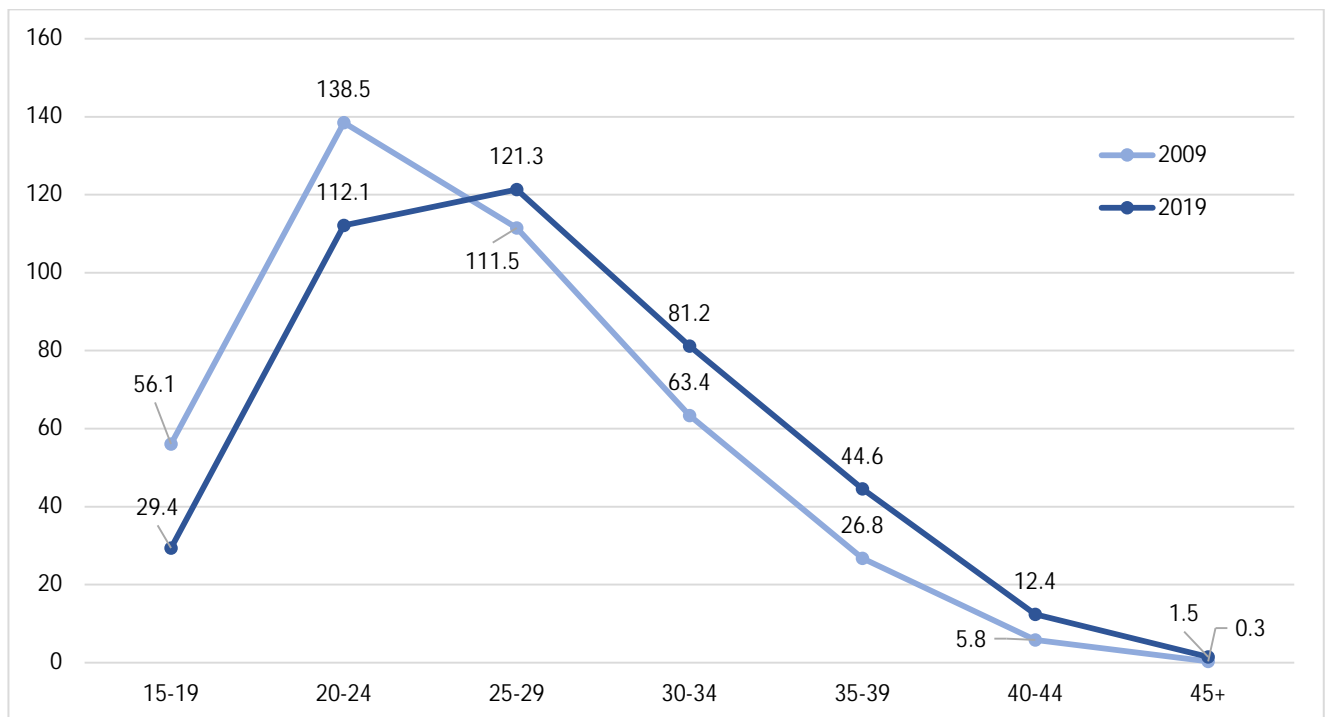
Table 4: Sex ratio at birth and number of live births by regions

Regions	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Sex ratio at birth
Georgia	48 296	25 029	23 267	107.6
C. Tbilisi	16 022	8 234	7 788	105.7
Adjara A.R.	5 703	2 973	2 730	108.9
Guria	1 174	608	566	107.4
Imereti	6 040	3 090	2 950	104.7
Kakheti	3 872	2 082	1 790	116.3
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	946	482	464	103.9
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	284	139	145	95.9
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	3 473	1 772	1 701	104.2
Samtskhe-Javakheti	1 904	1 038	866	119.9
Kvemo Kartli	5 845	3 063	2 782	110.1
Shida Kartli	3 033	1 548	1 485	104.2

Total fertility rate – the average number of live births per woman (usually at the age of 15-49 years) – accounted 2.1 in 2019.

Compared to 2009 age-specific fertility rate has decreased for women aged 15-19 and 20-24. In 2019 the number of new-born per woman aged 15-19 equaled 29.4 and 112.1 – per woman aged 20-24. In other age groups the indicator has increased.

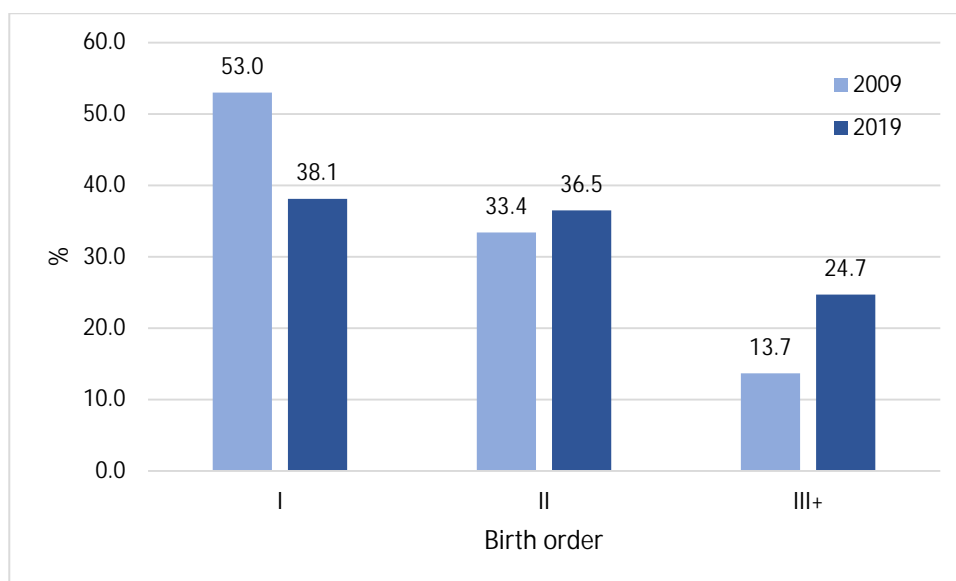
Figure 10: Age-specific fertility rates



The mean age of mothers at first birth equaled 23.5 years in 2009, while in 2019 the indicator increased to 25.9 years.

In 2019 the share of the first child in total births decreased from 53.0 percent to 38.1 percent compared to 2009. Consequently, the share of the third and next order child increased from 13.7 percent to 25.3 percent, while the share of the second child increased to 3.1.

Figure 11: Distribution of live births by order (%)



In 2019 16 248 children were born out of wedlock which is 33.6 percent of total live births.

It is noteworthy that the registration status of birth out of wedlock can be two types: births registered according to the declaration of a) both parents and b) the mother. The share of births registered according to the declaration of mother is small and does not exceed 7.2 percent. In Georgia the high rate of birth outside of wedlock is mostly a consequence of religious marriages that have no legal significance.

Table 5: Number of live births by legitimacy status

	Total	Born within wedlock	Born out of wedlock		Not stated
			<i>of which:</i>		
			According to the declaration of both parents	According to the declaration of mother	
Number, persons	48 296	31 646	15 077	1 171	402
%	100.0	65.5	31.2	2.4	0.8

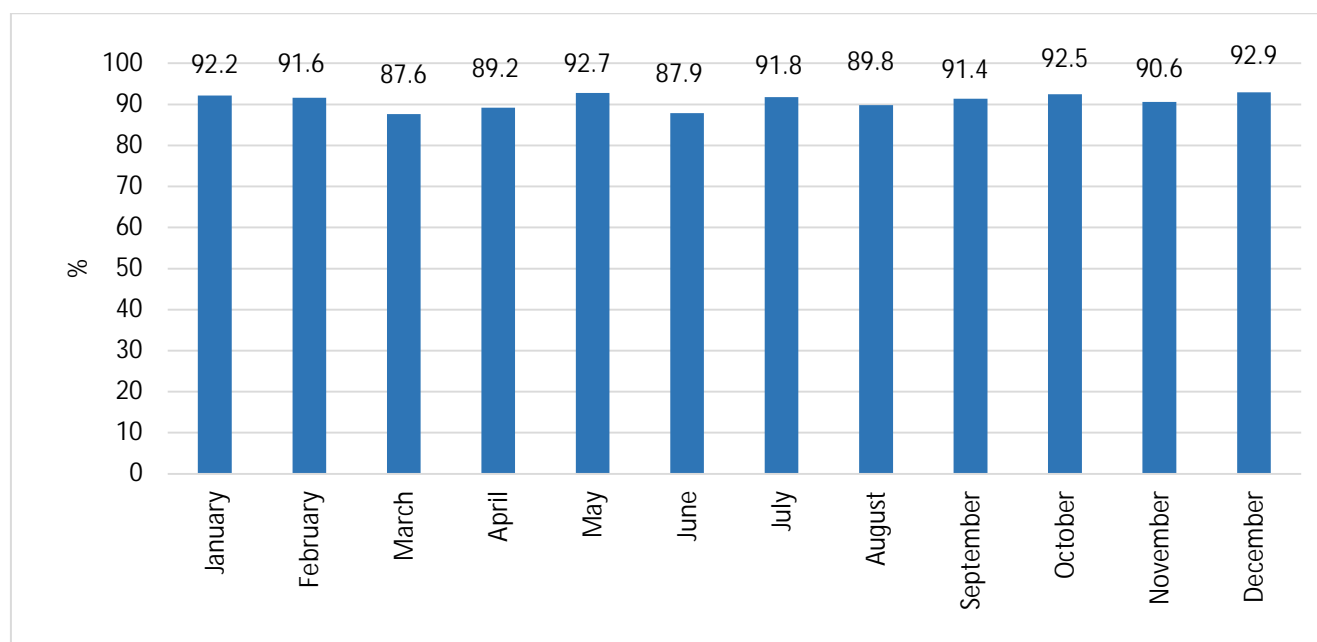
In Georgia, the number of stillbirths totaled to 457 in 2019, of which 235 boys and 222 girls, respectively.

Deaths

In Georgia the major documents underlying death registration include i) a medical death certificate, which follows the standards of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the recommendations of the United Nations, and ii) a death certificate which contains only personal data on the deceased person.

Similar to births, the introduction of the online death registration system and the amendments to the current legislation in Georgia practically eliminated the problem of late registration. In 2019 for 90.9 percent of total deaths months of death and registration do not differ from each other.

Figure 12: Deaths distribution by months of death, for whom the months of death and registration is the same, 2019



In 2019 47.0 percent of deaths was recorded as a death at home.

Data availability

Similar to birth data, continuous time series for death statistics by urban and rural settlements are available starting from 1950. Before 2004 death data included only sex, dates of birth and death, main cause of death and permanent place of residence.

Dates of birth and death of deceased children aged 0-4 is available starting from 1996 and data disaggregated by regions and main causes of death – from 2005.

Starting from 2011 the list of variables was increased, and it currently includes data on place and site of occurrence, up to 8 causes of death, additional fields related to infant and under-5 mortality.

During the Soviet period, very few data on causes of death were published. From 1960 to 1990, some aggregated data for very broad groups of causes of death (only for infectious diseases, cancer, cardio-vascular diseases, respiratory diseases and violent deaths) were published in the statistical yearbooks.

Starting from 1998 Georgia causes of death are classified according to the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Before 1998 Georgia has been using the Soviet classifications.

Main trends in death statistics in 2019

In 2019 the number of deaths totaled to 46 659, of which 24 019 males and 22 640 females, respectively. The largest number of deaths was recorded in Tbilisi (26.9%) while the smallest – in Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti region (1.5%).

Table 6: Number of deaths by sex and regions

Regions	Both sexes	Males	Females
Georgia	46 659	24 019	22 640
C. Tbilisi	12 549	6 180	6 369
Adjara A.R.	3 370	1 761	1 609
Guria	1 749	893	856
Imereti	8 008	4 184	3 824
Kakheti	4 520	2 343	2 177
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	1 311	709	602
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	686	336	350
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	4 874	2 573	2 301
Samtskhe-Javakheti	1 945	975	970
Kvemo Kartli	4 372	2 281	2 091
Shida Kartli	3 275	1 784	1 491

The number of infant deaths equaled 380 in 2019. Accordingly, the infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) equaled 7.9 ‰, a 14.6 points decrease from 2009.

The highest share of infant deaths takes neonatal mortality – mortality from the moment of birth to the 28th day of life.

Table 7: Number of infant deaths by age and infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)

Year	Infant mortality	Neonatal mortality	Post-neonatal mortality	Infant mortality rate
2009	1 272	1 012	260	22.5
2019	380	253	127	7.9

The under-5 mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) totaled 9.4‰ in 2019.

Main causes of death

In 2019 in Georgia like in most European countries diseases of the circulatory system (46.0 %) and neoplasms (16.9 %) are the dominant causes of death.

Ill-defined deaths (chapter XVIII) equaled 13.2 percent in 2019, a 7.2 point decrease from 2009.

Table 8: Number of deaths by causes of death

Chapter ⁷	Title	2009	2019
I	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	359	775
II	Neoplasms	5 541	7 873
III	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	54	426

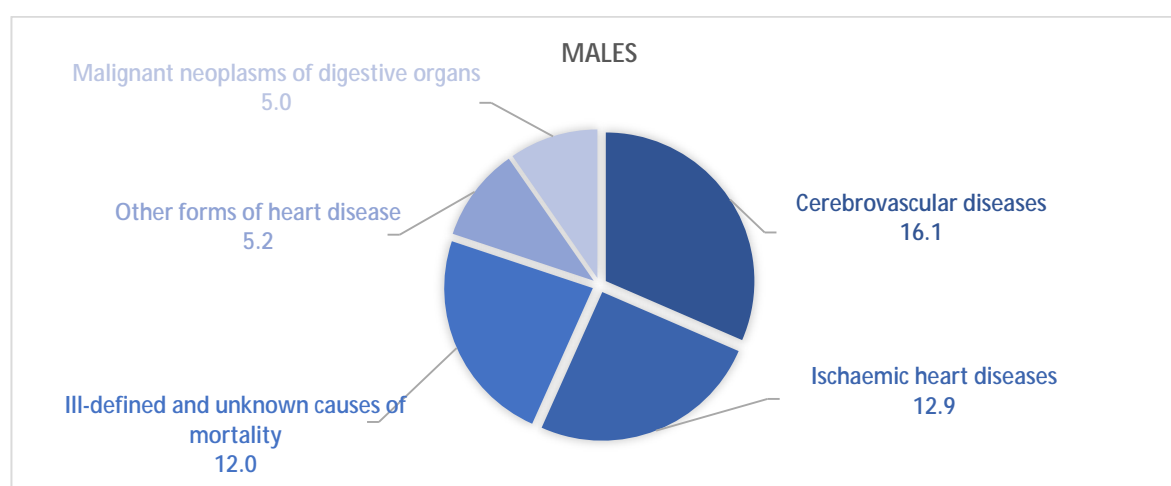
⁷ Based on International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (10th Revision)

Chapter ⁷	Title	2009	2019
IV	Endocrine nutritional and metabolic diseases	616	994
V	Mental and behavioural disorders	53	82
VI	Diseases of the nervous system	409	685
VII	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	0	0
VIII	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	0	0
IX	Diseases of the circulatory system	28 193	21 449
X	Diseases of the respiratory system	844	3 303
XI	Diseases of the digestive system	1 311	1 517
XII	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0	14
XIII	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	7	11
XIV	Diseases of the genitourinary system	352	692
XV	Pregnancy childbirth and the puerperium	35	14
XVI	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	850	265
XVII	Congenital malformations deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	40	87
XVIII	Symptoms signs and abnormal clinical and Laboratory findings not elsewhere classified	10 365	6 177
XX ⁸	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1 765	2 295
Total		50 794	46 659

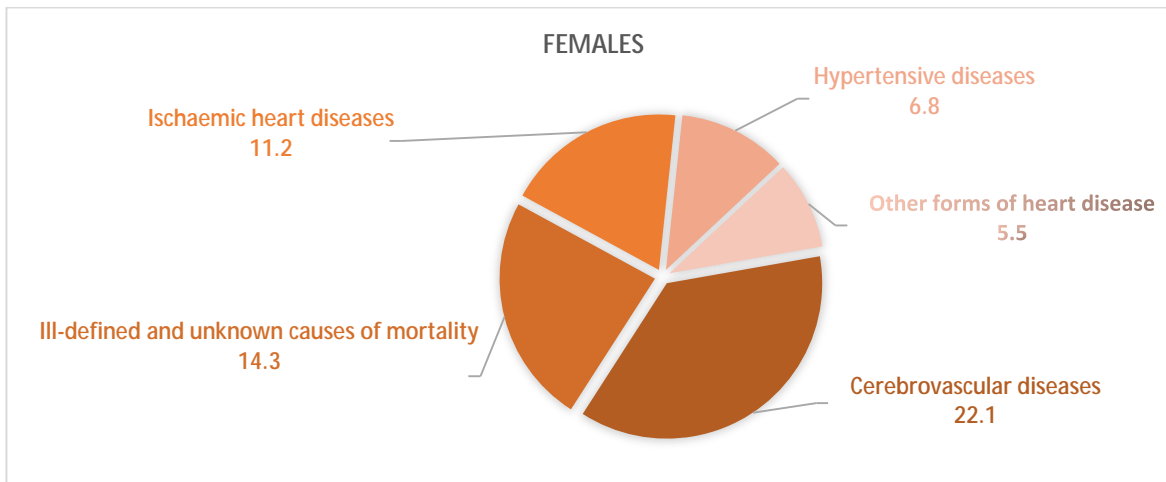
According to 2019 data, the leading causes of death for men are cerebrovascular (16.1 percent) and ischaemic heart disease (12.9 percent). Other heart diseases and malignant neoplasm of the digestive organs account for 5.2 and 5.0 percent, respectively.

Cerebrovascular and ischaemic heart disease are also the leading causes of death for women (22.1 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively). Deaths from hypertension (6.8 percent) and other heart diseases (5.5 percent) are also high.

Figure 13: Distribution of deaths (%) by sex and top 5 causes of deaths, 2019

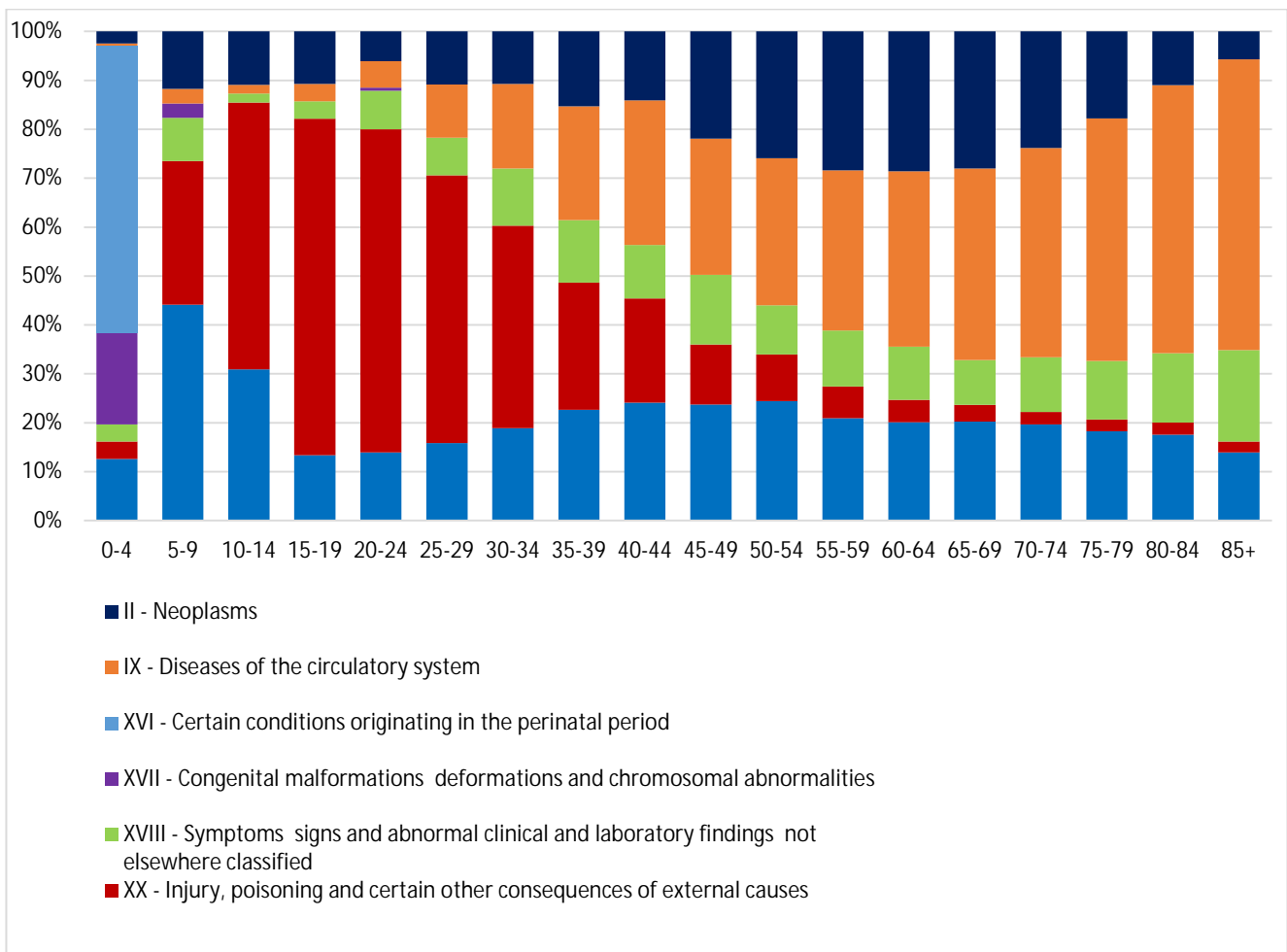


⁸ In case of death caused by injury or other external factors (chapter XIX), the external cause of the injury must be indicated as the primary cause of death (chapter XX)



Causes of death vary with age. Certain disorders originating in the perinatal period is dominant among children under-5. At the age of 5-39, chapter XX (Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes) prevails, as the risk of accidents is higher for these age groups. With the increase in age, the dominant causes of death are diseases of the circulatory system (chapter IX) and neoplasms (chapter II).

Figure 14: Distribution of deaths (%) by age and the main causes of death, 2019



Detailed analysis by age groups showed that in 2019, the total number of deaths under the age of 15 equaled 541 persons. The main causes of death are respiratory and cardiovascular disorders characteristic of the perinatal period (31.1 percent), congenital anomalies of the circulatory system (9.2 percent) and infections characteristic of the perinatal period (8.3 percent). Deaths from influenza and pneumonia under the age of 15 accounted for 3.5 percent.

In 2019, the number of deaths of persons aged 15-39 totaled 1 282. The leading cause of death is traffic accidents (17.8 percent). For this age group, the death rate from accidents and deliberate self-harm does not exceed 7 percent.

The leading causes of deaths at age 40-59 years old is ischaemic heart disease (12.0 percent), and for 60 years and older - cerebrovascular disease (21.5 percent).

Table 9: Number and distribution (%) of deaths by age groups and 5 main causes of deaths, 2019

Causes of death	Number	%
0-14 years of age		
Total	541	100.0
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period	168	31.1
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system	50	9.2
Infections specific to the perinatal period	45	8.3
Ill-defined and unknown causes of mortality	20	3.7
Influenza and pneumonia	19	3.5
Other	239	44.2
15-39 years of age		
Total	1 282	100.0
Transport accidents	228	17.8
Ill-defined and unknown causes of mortality	128	10
Accidental injury	84	6.6
Intentional self-harm	84	6.6
Other forms of heart disease	66	5.1
Other	692	54
40-59 years of age		
Total	6 379	100.0
Ischaemic heart diseases	763	12
Ill-defined and unknown causes of mortality	730	11.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	570	8.9
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs	384	6
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	309	4.8
Other	3 623	56.8
60 years of age and over		
Total	38 457	100.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	8 271	21.5
Ill-defined and unknown causes of mortality	5 237	13.6
Ischaemic heart diseases	4 823	12.5
Hypertensive diseases	2 513	6.5
Other forms of heart disease	2 153	5.6
Other	15 460	40.2

Marriages and Divorces

The number of registered marriages and divorces is available only for 1940, 1950 and for the period after 1960. The data on the marriages and divorces by regions and urban/rural settlements are available only since 1969.

From 2017 the data do not cover registered marriages of persons under 18 due to changes in the Civil Code of Georgia.

Main trends in marriages and divorces statistics in 2019

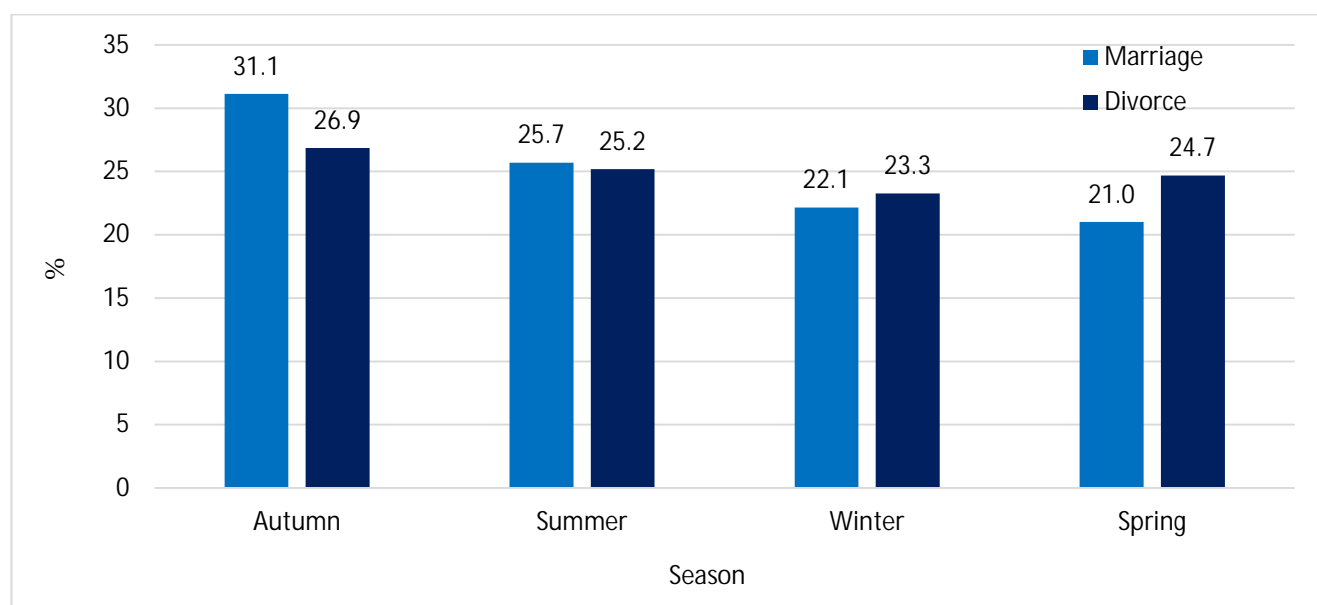
The number of registered marriages⁹ and divorces equaled, respectively, 23 285 and 11 205 in 2019. The largest number of marriages and divorces was recorded in Tbilisi (totaled 30.1% and 35.0%, respectively).

Table 10: Number of registered marriages and divorces by regions

Regions	2019	
	Marriages	Divorces
Georgia	23 285	11 205
C. Tbilisi	7 020	3 918
Adjara A.R.	2 382	873
Guria	614	259
Imereti	3 888	2 023
Kakheti	1 810	842
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	482	232
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	211	81
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1 943	1 021
Samtskhe-Javakheti	921	235
Kvemo Kartli	2 556	1 107
Shida Kartli	1 458	614

In Georgia the most popular season for marriages is autumn.

Figure 15: Registered marriages and divorces by seasons (%), 2019



⁹ The number do not include marriages, when the both spouses are citizens of other countries and at the same time non-usual residents of Georgia

Mean age of the first marriage for females and males accounted 28.1 and 30.7 years in 2019, respectively.

According to the 2019 data analysis on registered divorces the average duration of marriages at the time of divorces equaled 10.1 years, among them the first marriages - 12.3 years, and in the case of remarriage does not exceed 5 years.

Mean age of divorces for females accounted 37.6 and for males – 40.4 years in 2019.

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Annex 1: Main tables

Table 11: Summary of Vital Statistics

Years	Live births	Stillbirths ¹⁰	Deaths	Infant mortality	Marriages	Divorces
1950	82 860		26 792	4 196	31 378	427
1951	85 647		27 909	5 028	31 857	461
1952	89 670		28 491	5 151	30 559	475
1953	83 624		28 680	4 768	31 382	635
1954	93 001		27 157	4 971	34 119	632
1955	92 409		25 827	4 703	34 186	630
1956	92 372		24 477	3 306	37 258	670
1957	90 964		27 522	4 284	39 119	726
1958	93 825		26 592	3 765	42 233	1 183
1959	98 896		28 426	3 718	41 828	1 347
1960	102 866		27 015	3 739	44 075	1 470
1961	104 429		27 621	3 492	41 705	1 735
1962	101 717		30 394	3 764	40 384	1 910
1963	100 326		29 620	3 479	39 622	1 915
1964	97 433		29 708	3 112	38 749	1 932
1965	94 987		31 291	3 248	38 930	2 221
1966	92 026		30 389	2 969	40 303	4 396
1967	89 302		32 904	2 613	38 227	4 405
1968	89 660		32 416	2 573	36 929	4 510
1969	87 069	615	35 169	2 476	35 666	4 661
1970	90 207	696	34 283	2 252	36 518	4 943
1971	90 396	558	35 325	2 215	37 011	4 833
1972	86 402	559	36 409	2 192	36 111	4 692
1973	88 577	719	35 911	2 607	39 826	5 169
1974	89 761	755	37 145	2 705	41 814	5 258
1975	89 712	792	39 292	2 932	42 183	5 501
1976	90 605	793	38 875	2 664	43 813	6 172
1977	89 028	715	40 139	2 702	44 301	6 305
1978	88 766	707	40 239	2 354	46 773	6 621
1979	89 803	767	41 907	2 592	52 524	6 592
1980	89 458	783	43 346	2 275	50 547	6 788
1981	92 501	686	43 961	2 719	48 100	7 023
1982	91 784	742	42 734	2 332	49 688	7 114
1983	92 660	735	43 301	2 205	45 559	7 315
1984	95 841	708	45 787	2 272	41 775	7 117
1985	97 739	886	46 153	2 339	44 168	6 514
1986	98 155	881	46 354	2 500	44 485	6 667
1987	94 595	873	46 332	2 318	39 157	6 766
1988	91 905	798	47 544	2 026	38 100	7 082
1989	91 138	617	49 682	2 005	38 288	7 358
1990	92 815	861	50 721	1 910	36 812	7 796
1991	89 091	955	52 416	1 850	38 070	7 440

¹⁰ Data is available from 1969

Years	Live births	Stillbirths ¹⁰	Deaths	Infant mortality	Marriages	Divorces
1992	72 631	602	55 076	1 601	26 878	4 890
1993	61 594	532	57 539	1 800	24 105	3 211
1994	57 311	597	50 326	1 680	21 908	3 089
1995	56 486	654	49 219	1 652	21 481	2 685
1996	55 153	992	48 251	1 651	19 253	2 269
1997	54 136	1 109	48 026	1 429	17 099	2 267
1998	51 491	1 174	47 907	1 302	15 343	1 758
1999	48 408	958	47 909	1 286	13 845	1 622
2000	48 167	876	48 250	1 317	12 870	1 854
2001	46 620	746	47 133	1 350	13 336	1 987
2002	45 127	726	47 514	1 392	12 535	1 836
2003	45 450	811	47 114	1 444	12 696	1 825
2004	45 751	870	49 746	1 490	14 866	1 793
2005	46 063	739	49 534	1 360	18 012	1 928
2006	46 845	712	50 014	1 100	21 845	2 060
2007	48 499	632	50 204	998	24 891	2 325
2008	52 442	660	50 490	1 384	31 414	3 189
2009	56 568	484	50 794	1 272	31 752	4 030
2010	55 230	653	51 066	932	34 675	4 726
2011	51 565	563	49 818	714	30 863	5 850
2012	49 969	664	49 347	728	30 412	7 136
2013	49 657	567	48 564	654	34 693	8 089
2014	60 635	640	49 087	578	31 526	9 119
2015	59 249	589	49 121	507	29 157	9 112
2016	56 569	558	50 771	507	25 101	9 539
2017	53 293	506	47 822	512	23 684	10 222
2018	51 138	438	46 524	416	23 202	10 288
2019	48 296	457	46 659	380	23 285	11 205

Table 12: Crude Rates of Vital Statistics

Years	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Crude marriage rate	Crude divorce rate
1950	23.5	7.6	50.6	8.9	0.1
1951	23.9	7.8	58.7	8.9	0.1
1952	24.6	7.8	57.4	8.4	0.1
1953	22.6	7.8	57.0	8.5	0.2
1954	24.7	7.2	53.5	9.0	0.2
1955	24.1	6.7	50.9	8.9	0.2
1956	23.7	6.3	35.8	9.6	0.2
1957	23.0	7.0	47.1	9.9	0.2
1958	23.4	6.6	40.1	10.5	0.3
1959	24.2	7.0	37.6	10.2	0.3
1960	24.7	6.5	36.3	10.6	0.4
1961	24.7	6.5	33.4	9.9	0.4
1962	23.7	7.1	37.0	9.4	0.4
1963	23.0	6.8	34.7	9.1	0.4
1964	22.0	6.7	31.9	8.8	0.4
1965	21.2	7.0	34.2	8.7	0.5
1966	20.3	6.7	32.3	8.9	1.0
1967	19.5	7.2	29.3	8.4	1.0
1968	19.4	7.0	28.7	8.0	1.0
1969	18.7	7.5	28.4	7.6	1.0
1970	19.2	7.3	25.0	7.8	1.1
1971	19.1	7.5	24.5	7.8	1.0
1972	18.1	7.6	25.4	7.6	1.0
1973	18.4	7.5	29.4	8.3	1.1
1974	18.5	7.7	30.1	8.6	1.1
1975	18.4	8.0	32.7	8.6	1.1
1976	18.4	7.9	29.4	8.9	1.3
1977	18.0	8.1	30.4	8.9	1.3
1978	17.8	8.1	26.5	9.4	1.3
1979	17.9	8.4	28.9	10.5	1.3
1980	17.7	8.6	25.4	10.0	1.3
1981	18.2	8.6	29.4	9.5	1.4
1982	17.9	8.3	25.4	9.7	1.4
1983	17.9	8.4	23.8	8.8	1.4
1984	18.4	8.8	23.7	8.0	1.4
1985	18.6	8.8	23.9	8.4	1.2
1986	18.5	8.8	25.5	8.4	1.3
1987	17.7	8.7	24.5	7.3	1.3
1988	17.1	8.8	22.0	7.1	1.3
1989	16.8	9.2	22.0	7.1	1.4
1990	17.1	9.3	20.6	6.8	1.4
1991	16.3	9.6	20.8	7.0	1.4
1992	13.4	10.2	22.0	5.0	0.9
1993	12.0	11.2	29.2	4.7	0.6

Years	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Crude marriage rate	Crude divorce rate
1994	11.9	10.4	29.3	4.5	0.6
1995	12.1	10.6	29.2	4.6	0.6
1996	12.3	10.7	29.9	4.3	0.5
1997	12.4	11.0	26.4	3.9	0.5
1998	12.1	11.3	25.3	3.6	0.4
1999	11.6	11.5	26.6	3.3	0.4
2000	11.8	11.8	27.3	3.2	0.5
2001	11.6	11.7	29.0	3.3	0.5
2002	11.3	11.9	30.8	3.2	0.5
2003	11.5	11.9	31.8	3.2	0.5
2004	11.6	12.7	32.6	3.8	0.5
2005	11.8	12.7	29.5	4.6	0.5
2006	12.1	12.9	23.5	5.6	0.5
2007	12.6	13.0	20.6	6.4	0.6
2008	13.6	13.1	26.4	8.2	0.8
2009	14.8	13.3	22.5	8.3	1.1
2010	14.6	13.5	16.9	9.2	1.2
2011	13.7	13.3	13.8	8.2	1.6
2012	13.4	13.2	14.6	8.2	1.9
2013	13.4	13.1	13.2	9.3	2.2
2014	16.3	13.2	9.5	8.5	2.5
2015	15.9	13.2	8.6	7.8	2.4
2016	15.2	13.6	9.0	6.7	2.6
2017	14.3	12.8	9.6	6.4	2.7
2018	13.7	12.5	8.1	6.2	2.8
2019	13.0	12.5	7.9	6.3	3.0

Table 13: Population as of 1 January, components of population change and population growth (%)

Years	Population (thousands)	Natural Increase (thousands)	Net migration ¹¹ (thousands)	Population growth (%)
1950	3 494.1	56.1		1.9
1951	3 559.5	57.7		1.8
1952	3 621.9	61.2		1.0
1953	3 658.3	54.9		2.2
1954	3 740.6	65.8		1.7
1955	3 803.4	66.6		1.9
1956	3 875.6	67.9		1.3
1957	3 924.3	63.4		1.3
1958	3 974.8	67.2		1.4
1959	4 031.0	70.5		2.4
1960	4 129.2	75.9	-16.8	1.5
1961	4 189.9	76.8	-10.0	1.6
1962	4 257.8	71.3	-5.0	1.6
1963	4 324.9	70.7	-7.5	1.5
1964	4 389.0	67.7	-7.6	1.4
1965	4 450.0	63.7	-10.0	1.2
1966	4 504.9	61.6	-10.6	1.1
1967	4 556.2	56.4	-14.8	0.9
1968	4 598.3	57.2	-15.6	0.9
1969	4 640.3	51.9	-8.6	0.7
1970	4 674.6	55.9	-11.6	1.2
1971	4 728.6	55.1	-6.4	1.0
1972	4 777.5	50.0	-10.0	0.8
1973	4 818.0	52.7	-14.6	0.8
1974	4 856.1	52.6	-13.9	0.8
1975	4 895.4	50.4	-25.5	0.5
1976	4 920.0	51.7	-12.0	0.8
1977	4 960.2	48.9	-23.7	0.5
1978	4 985.5	48.5	-22.0	0.2
1979	4 993.2	47.9	-19.0	0.7
1980	5 029.1	46.1	-17.0	0.8
1981	5 067.5	48.5	-19.3	0.7
1982	5 104.7	49.1	-15.0	0.8
1983	5 146.6	49.4	-15.9	0.8
1984	5 188.0	50.1	-19.9	0.8
1985	5 230.0	51.6	-18.8	0.8
1986	5 273.6	51.8	-19.8	0.8
1987	5 317.1	48.3	-19.9	0.7
1988	5 356.3	44.4	-13.3	0.8
1989	5 400.8	41.5	-17.9	0.4
1990	5 424.4	42.1	-13.2	0.5
1991	5 453.3	36.7	-22.6	0.3
1992	5 467.4	17.6	-139.2	-2.2

¹¹ Data is available from 1960

Years	Population (thousands)	Natural Increase (thousands)	Net migration ¹¹ (thousands)	Population growth (%)
1993	5 345.8	4.1	-136.4	-7.8
1994	4 929.9	7.0	-194.6	-3.8
1995	4 742.3	7.3	-176.3	-3.6
1996	4 573.2	6.9	-169.9	-3.6
1997	4 410.2	6.1	-126.7	-2.7
1998	4 289.6	3.6	-95.6	-2.1
1999	4 197.6	0.5	-81.3	-1.9
2000	4 116.8	-0.1	-79.2	-1.9
2001	4 037.5	-0.5	-45.7	-1.1
2002	3 991.3	-2.4	-23.1	-0.6
2003	3 965.8	-1.7	-26.4	-0.7
2004	3 937.7	-4.0	-16.8	-0.5
2005	3 917.0	-3.5	-25.5	-0.7
2006	3 888.0	-3.2	-12.1	-0.4
2007	3 872.7	-1.7	-23.4	-0.6
2008	3 847.6	2.0	-20.5	-0.5
2009	3 829.0	5.8	-34.9	-0.8
2010	3 799.8	4.2	-30.4	-0.7
2011	3 773.6	1.7	-36.0	-0.9
2012	3 739.3	0.6	-21.5	-0.6
2013	3 718.4	1.1	-2.6	0.0
2014	3 716.9	11.5	-6.5	0.1
2015	3 721.9	10.1	-3.4	0.2
2016	3 728.6	5.8	-8.1	-0.1
2017	3 726.4	5.5	-2.2	0.1
2018	3 729.6	4.6	-10.8	-0.2
2019	3 723.5	1.6	-8.2	-0.2
2020	3 716.9			

Annex 2: Variables for producing vital statistics¹²

Table 14: Variables of births database for producing vital statistics

Topic/Variable	Available from civil registration system	Available from medical certification database	Available from other sources or by combination of difference variables	Not available
Characteristics of the event				
Date of occurrence	X	X		
Date of registration	X			
Place of occurrence (region, municipality)	X	X		
Urban/rural occurrence			X	
Place of registration (region, other country)	X			
Type of birth (single, multiple delivery)		X		
Attendant at birth (physician, midwife, nurse, etc.)				X
Type of place of occurrence (medical institution, home, etc.)		X		
Characteristics of the newborn				
Sex	X	X		
Weight at birth		X		
Length at birth			X	
Characteristics of the mother				
Date of birth	X	X		
Age			X	
Marital status	X	X		
Educational attainment		X		
Literacy status				X
Ethnic and/or national group				X
Citizenship	X	X		
Economic activity status				X
Usual occupation				X
Socioeconomic status				X
Place of usual residence (region, municipality)		X		
Urban/rural residence			X	
Duration of residence in usual place				X
Legal address	X	X		
Place of previous residence				X
Place of birth (region, other country)	X	X		
Migrant status				X
Date of last menstrual cycle of the mother				X
Gestation age		X		
Number of prenatal visits				X

¹² UN, Economic Commission for Africa. ESCAP. Statistics Norway (2018) – Guidelines and Template for Developing a Vital Statistics Report

Topic/Variable	Available from civil registration system	Available from medical certification database	Available from other sources or by combination of difference variables	Not available
Month of pregnancy prenatal care began				X
Children born alive to mother during her entire lifetime				X
Birth order or parity	X	X		
Stillbirths to mother during her entire lifetime				X
Date of last previous live birth				X
Date of marriage		X		
Duration of marriage			X	
Characteristics of the father				
Date of birth	X	X		
Age			X	
Marital status				X
Educational attainment		X		
Literacy status				X
Ethnic and/or national group				X
Citizenship	X	X		
Economic activity status				X
Usual occupation				X
Socioeconomic status				X
Place of usual residence (region, municipality)		X		
Urban/rural residence			X	
Duration of residence in usual place				X
Legal address	X	X		

Table 15: Variables of deaths database for producing vital statistics

Topic/Variable	Available from civil registration system	Available from medical certification database	Available from other sources or by combination of difference variables	Not available
Characteristic of the event				
Date of occurrence	X	X		
Date of registration	X			
Place of occurrence (region, municipality)		X		
Urban/rural occurrence			X	
Place of registration (region, other country)	X			
Cause of death (A disease or pathological process that directly caused death)		X		
Manner of death (Natural, Accident, homicide, suicide, unspecified)		X		
Whether autopsy findings were used to establish cause of death		X		
Death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (for females between 15 and 49 years of age)		X		
Certifier		X		
Type of certification		X		
Type of place of occurrence (medical institution, home, etc.)		X		
Characteristics of the decedent				
Date of birth	X	X		
Age			X	
Sex	X	X		
Marital status		X		
Educational attainment		X		
Literacy status				X
Ethnic and/or national group				X
Citizenship	X	X		
Economic activity status				X
Usual occupation				X
Socioeconomic status				X
Whether birth was registered (for deaths under 1 year of age)				X
Born in wedlock (for deaths under 1 year of age)				X
Place of usual residence (region, municipality)		X		
Place of usual residence of the mother (region, municipality) (for deaths				X

Topic/Variable	Available from civil registration system	Available from medical certification database	Available from other sources or by combination of difference variables	Not available
under 1 year of age)				
Urban/rural residence			X	
Duraton of residence in usual (present) place				X
Legal address	X	X		
Place of previous residence				X
Place of birth (region, other country)	X	X		
Migrant status				X

Table 16: Variables of stillbirth database for producing vital statistics

Topic/Variable	Available from civil registration system	Available from medical certification database	Available from other sources or by combination of difference variables	Not available
Characteristics of the event				
Date of occurrence (of foetal delivery)	X	X		
Date of registration	X			
Place of occurrence (region, municipality)	X	X		
Urban/rural occurrence			X	
Place of registration (region, other country)	X			
Type of birth (single, multiple delivery)		X		
Attendant at birth (physician, midwife, nurse, etc.)				X
Certifier				X
Type of certification				X
Cause of foetal death				X
Type of place of occurrence (medical institution, home, etc.)		X		
Characteristics of the foetus				
Sex	X	X		
Weight at delivery		X		
Length at birth			X	
Characteristics of the mother				
Date of birth	X	X		
Age			X	
Marital status	X	X		
Date of last menstrual period of the mother				X
Gestation age		X		
Number of prenatal visits				X
Children born alive to mother during her entire lifetime				X
Birth order or parity	X	X		
Children born to mother during her entire lifetime still living				X
Stillbirths to mother during her entire lifetime				X
Date of last previous live birth				X
Interval since last previous live birth				X
Date of marriage		X		
Duration on marriage				X
Educational attainment		X		
Literacy status				X

Topic/Variable	Available from civil registration system	Available from medical certification database	Available from other sources or by combination of difference variables	Not available
Economic activity status				X
Usual occupation				X
Socioeconomic status				X
Ethnic and/or national group				X
Citizenship	X	X		
Place of usual residence (region, municipality)		X		
Urban/rural residence			X	
Duraton of residence in usual place				X
Legal address	X	X		
Place of previous residence				X
Place of birth (region, other country)	X	X		
Migrant status				X
Characteristics of the father				
Date of birth	X	X		
Age			X	
Educational attainment		X		
Literacy status				X
Economic activity status				X
Usual occupation				X
Socioeconomic status				X
Place of usual residence (region, municipality)		X		
Urban/rural residence			X	
Duraton of residence in usual place				X
Legal address	X	X		
Place of previous residence				X
Place of birth (region, other country)	X	X		
Migrant status				X
Ethnic and/or national group				X
Citizenship	X	X		

Table 17: Variables of marriages database for producing vital statistics

Topic/Variable	Available from civil registration system	Available by combination of difference variables	Not available
Characteristics of the event			
Date of occurrence	X		
Date of registration	X		
Place of occurrence (region, municipality)			X
Urban/rural occurrence			X
Place of registration (region, other country)	X		
Characteristics of bride and groom (separately)			
Date of birth	X		
Age		X	
Marital status (previous)	X		
Number of previous marriages	X		
Marriage order		X	
Educational attainment			X
Literacy status			X
Economic activity status			X
Usual occupation			X
Socioeconomic status			X
Ethnic and/or national group			X
Citizenship	X		
Place of usual residence (region, municipality)			X
Urban/rural residence			X
Duration of residence in usual place			X
Legal address	X		
Place of previous residence			X
Place of birth (region, other country)	X		
Migrant status			X

Table 18: Variables of divorces database for producing vital statistics

Topic/Variable	Available from civil registration system	Available by combination of difference variables	Not available
Characteristics of the event			
Date of occurrence	X		
Date of registration	X		
Place of occurrence (region, municipality)			X
Urban/rural occurrence			X
Place of registration (region, other country)	X		
Characteristics of divorces (husband and wife separately)			
Date of birth	X		
Age		X	
Number of dependent children of divorced persons			X
Number of children born alive to the marriage being dissolved	X		
Date of marriage	X		
Duration of marriage		X	
Mode of dissolution of previous marriage (A legal contract of marriage may be dissolved by: I. the death of one of the spouses, II. a divorce decree or III. cancellation (annulment))			X
Number of previous marriages	X		
Marriage order	X		
Educational attainment			X
Literacy status			X
Economic activity status			X
Usual occupation			X
Socioeconomic status			X
Ethnic and/or national group			X
Citizenship	X		
Place of usual residence (region, municipality)			X
Urban/rural residence			X
Duration of residence in usual place	X		X
Legal address			
Place of previous residence			X
Place of birth (region, other country)	X		
Migrant status			X

Annex 3: Vital statistics tables by availability recommended by the United Nations¹³

Table number	Table content	Possible: Yes/No
Live births		
LB-1	Live births by place of occurrence and sex of child	Yes
LB-2	Live births by place of occurrence and place of usual residence of mother	Yes
LB-3	Live births by place of registration, month of occurrence and month of registration	Yes
LB-4	Live births by month, place of occurrence and place of usual residence of mother	Yes
LB-5	Live births by age, place of usual residence and marital status of mother	Yes
LB-6	Live births by age of father	Yes
LB-7	Live births by place of usual residence, age and educational attainment of mother	No
LB-8	Live births by educational attainment and age of mother, and live-birth order	No
LB-9	Live births by place of usual residence and age of mother, sex of child and live-birth order	Yes
LB-10	Live births by live-birth order and interval between last and previous live births to mother	No
LB-11	Live births by place of birth, place of usual residence and age of mother	Yes
LB-12	Live births by place of usual residence and age of mother and legitimacy status	Yes
LB-13	Live births by place of occurrence, site of delivery and attendant at birth	No
LB-14	Live births by site of delivery, attendant at birth and birth weight	No
LB-15	Live births by birth weight and place of usual residence and educational attainment of mother	No
LB-16	Live births by gestational age, place of usual residence of mother and birth weight	Yes
LB-17	Live births by birth weight, place of usual residence of mother and month in which prenatal care began	No
LB-18	Live births by age and place of usual residence of mother and month in which prenatal care began	No
LB-19	Live births by live-birth order, place of usual residence of mother and month in which prenatal care began	No
LB-20	Live births by place of usual residence of mother and duration of residence at the current usual residence	No
Deaths		
DE-1	Deaths by place of usual residence and sex of decedent	Yes
DE-2	Deaths by place of occurrence and place of usual residence and sex of decedent	Yes
DE-3	Deaths by month and place of occurrence and place of usual residence of decedent	Yes
DE-4	Deaths by place of registration, month of occurrence and month of registration	Yes
DE-5	Deaths by place of occurrence and site of occurrence	Yes
DE-6	Deaths by place of usual residence, age and sex of decedent	Yes
DE-7	Deaths by age, sex, place of usual residence and marital status of decedent	Yes
DE-8	Deaths by place of usual residence, age, sex and educational attainment of decedent	No

¹³ UN, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2014) – Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System. Revision 3

Table number	Table content	Possible: Yes/No
DE-9	Deaths by sex, cause of death, place of usual residence and age of decedent	Yes
DE-10	Deaths by month of occurrence and cause of death	Yes
DE-11	Deaths by place of occurrence, sex of decedent and type of certification	No
DE-12	Maternal deaths by cause of death and age of woman	No
DE-13	Deaths by age and type of usual activity of decedent	No
Infant deaths		
ID-1	Infant deaths by place of occurrence and place of usual residence of mother	Yes
ID-2	Infant deaths by month of occurrence and sex and age of child	Yes
ID-3	Infant deaths by place of usual residence of mother and age and sex of child	Yes
ID-4	Infant deaths by cause of death, place of usual residence of mother and sex and age of child	Yes
ID-5	Infant deaths by place of usual residence of mother and incidence of birth registration	No
Stillbirths		
FD-1	Stillbirths by age and place of usual residence of mother and sex of foetus	Yes
FD-2	Stillbirths by sex and legitimacy status of foetus	Yes
FD-3	Stillbirths by age of mother and legitimacy status and sex of foetus	Yes
FD-4	Stillbirths by place of usual residence of mother, sex and birth weight	Yes
FD-5	Stillbirths by place of usual residence of the mother and gestational age and birth weight	Yes
FD-6	Stillbirths by age and place of usual residence of mother and birth weight	Yes
FD-7	Stillbirths by sex and gestational age	Yes
FD-8	Stillbirths by age of the mother and total birth order (live births plus Stillbirths)	Yes
FD-9	Stillbirths by month of pregnancy in which prenatal care began, and number of visits and place of usual residence of the mother	No
FD-10	Stillbirths by place of occurrence and type of certification	No
Live births and Stillbirths		
LB-FD-1	Confinements by type of birth and status of issue (live-born or born dead)	Yes
LB-FD-2	Confinements by birth order and birth weight, for each type of birth	Yes
LB-FD-3	Confinements by type of birth and age of mother, for each sex	Yes
Marriages		
MA-1	Marriages by place of usual residence of groom and month of occurrence	Yes
MA-2	Marriages by place of usual residence of groom and age of bride and of groom	Yes
MA-3	Marriages by age and previous marital status of bride and of groom	Yes
MA-4	Marriages by educational attainment of bride and of groom	No
MA-5	Marriages by occupation of bride and of groom	No
Divorces		
DI-1	Divorces by place of usual residence of husband	Yes
DI-2	Divorces by age of husband and wife	Yes
DI-3	Divorces by duration of marriage and age of husband and of wife	Yes
DI-4	Divorces by duration of marriage and number of dependent children	Yes
DI-5	Divorces by educational attainment of husband and of wife	No
DI-6	Divorces by occupation of husband and of wife	No

Table number	Table content	Possible: Yes/No
DI-7	Divorces by number of previous marriages of husband and of wife	Yes
Summary tables		
ST-1	Live births, deaths, infant deaths, foetal deaths, marriages and divorces by place of usual residence	Yes
ST-2	Crude birth rate, crude death rate, infant mortality rate by sex, foetal mortality rate, crude marriage rate and crude divorce rate, by place of usual residence	Yes
ST-3	Time series of live births by place of usual residence of mother (past 10 years)	Yes
ST-4	Time series of deaths by place of usual residence of decedent (past 10 years)	Yes
ST-5	Time series of infant deaths by place of usual residence of mother (past 10 years)	Yes
ST-6	Time series of stillbirths by place of usual residence of mother (past 10 years)	Yes
ST-7	Time series of marriages by place of usual residence of groom (past 10 years)	Yes
ST-8	Time series of divorces by place of usual residence of husband (past 10 years)	Yes
ST-9	Times series of vital events in the country (past 10 years)	Yes