National Statistics Office of Georgia

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT IN GEORGIA

2020

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National Statistics Office of Georgia – Geostat

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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	LEPL L. Sakvarelidze 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.	
In the present publication, starting from 1994 data do not cover the occupied territories of Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region, and starting from 2009 – territories of Ajara and Akhalgori municipalities.	

Contents

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 the 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. Annex 1 contains the statistical data on Georgia since 1950: (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 required for the production of vital statistics and their availability in the databases. These variables are based on the civil registration system (births, deaths, marriages, divorces) and medical certificate databases, and are in line with the international recommendations[1].

Annex 3 includes a list of vital statistics tables by availability recommended by the United Nations for developing a vital statistics report[2].

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 the 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 live births over a given period divided by the mid-year population over that period. It is expressed as average annual number of live 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 live births per 100 female live births.
Stillbirth rate	The number of stillbirths per 1 000 total births.
Stillborn	A fetus, whose death is prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; fetus does not breathe or show any other signs of life, such as the 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.
Maternal death or maternal mortality	The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.
Maternal mortality ratio	The maternal mortality ratio is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100 000 live births during the same time 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	A person, recorded when crossing the National border, who left the country and has cumulated a minimum of 183 days of residence outside the country during the twelve following months, and who was usual resident of the country when leaving the country, which means that he spent at least a cumulate duration of 183 days of residence inside the country during the twelve months before leaving the country.
Immigrants	A person, recorded when crossing the National border, who entered the country and has cumulated a minimum of 183 days of residence in the country during the twelve following months, and who was not usual resident of the country when entering the country, which means that he spent at least a cumulate duration of 183 days of residence outside the country during the twelve months before entering the country.
Net migration	The net migration is the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants during the year.
Marriages	
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.
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.
Divorces	
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.
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.

Key Facts about Georgia

AREA (SQ. KM.)	69 700
NUMBER OF POPULATION (AS OF 1 JANUARY, 2021)	3 728.6 thousands
DENSITY (PER 1 SQ. KM.)	65.2 persons
CAPITAL CITY	Tbilisi
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE	Georgian, on the territory of Abkhazia – Georgian and Abkhazian
TIME ZONE	UTC+4
NATIONAL CURRENCY	Georgian Lari
GDP PER CAPITA (2020 PRELIMINARY)	4 274.6 USD
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (2020)	18.5 %

Physical Map of Georgia

Chapter 1. Registration System of Civil Acts and Vital Statistics

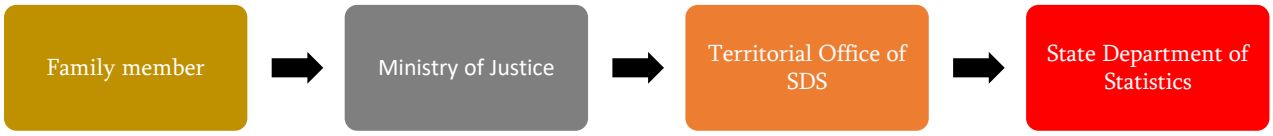
The Central Historical Archive of Georgia keeps Church Metrical Books from 1819 until 1921. The books include records about the persons born, died and married for that period. The official registration system of civil acts started in 1921. Those act records are kept in the Central Archive of the Recent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

1.1. Evolution of the registration system of births and deaths in Georgia

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. It 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 that 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, after which they were transferred to the Central Archive of Civil Acts of Georgia.

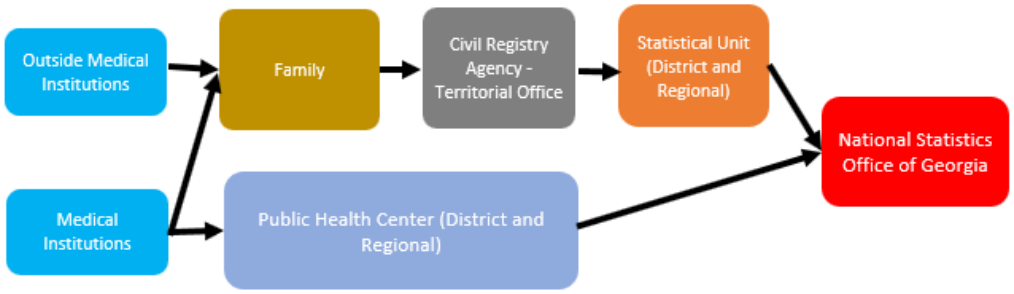
It is remarkable that the provision of primary data from territorial offices to the State Department of Statistics was carried out with a significant delay.

Registration system of births and deaths in 2003-2010

In 2003 a new registration system of births and deaths was introduced. Under the new system, SDS would obtain primary data on births and deaths directly from all medical institutions. The 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 of these copies was sent to the family for registration, while the other one was sent to the SDS via the Public Health offices, which collected data at local (regional and district) 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

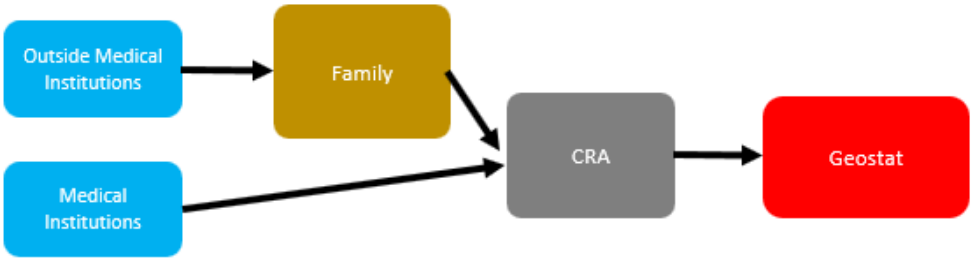
registration of civil acts, it became obligatory for medical institutions to provide a copy of the medical certificate to the CRA instead of SDS.

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 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



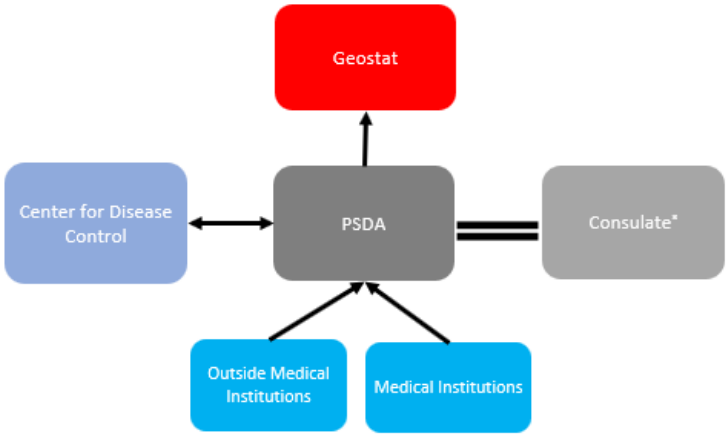
Despite the fact that regulations related to assigning a personal identification number (PIN) existed already in 1994, actual implementation of PIN assignment to a newborn child started in 2008. Without a PIN a child cannot be accepted to a kindergarten or a school. This has drastically improved registration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

Registration system of births and deaths in 2011-2016

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 was to develop 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.

1.2. Current registration system of births and deaths in Georgia

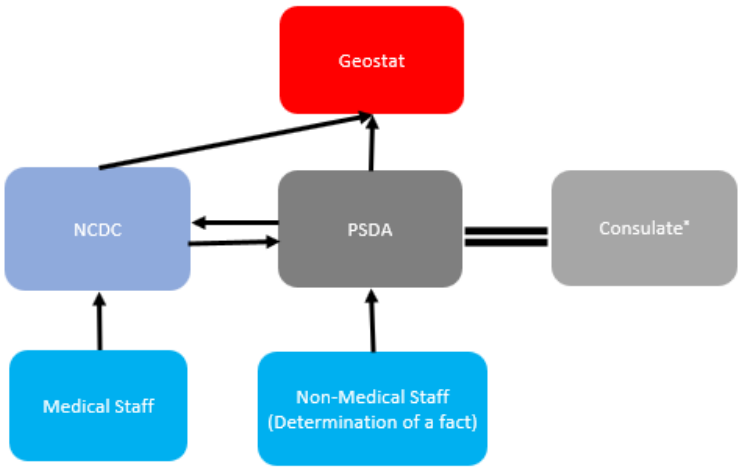
Since 2017, new changes were made to the civil registration system. If the aim of the previous one was to develop a unified registration system of Civil Acts, now the purpose for these changes was to improve the quality.

The current registration system of births and deaths divides functions among the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs and the Public Service Development Agency. NCDC has been obliged to fill in the medical certificates of birth and death facts and control the quality of the data. For this purpose, NCDC became the owner of 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), which is 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 competent 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 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.

1.3. Registration system of marriages and divorces

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

Figure 6: Registration System of Marriages and Divorces

1.4. 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 (15 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".

Taking into account 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. The head of a medical institution[3] 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;

[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.

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 in 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.

The medical certificate on birth includes the following information:

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

Filling in 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 confirm the fact of birth in the absence of the medical person (doctor, midwife, nurse) without the confirmation of the doctor.

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/referral of mother and/or newborn/stillborn from an institution that does not belong to a maternity hospital or any other places where the birth occurred.

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

In the 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 edited 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. The certificate is issued free of charge.

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:

- The head of a medical[4], 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 the 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, within 30 calendar days from the notification of a person's death;
- Government institution under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia - Emergency Management Service of MIA of Georgia - with respect to an officer dead by natural disaster, 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;

[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.

- 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 certificate issued by a competent authority, regarding the death of a person, repressed by decision of Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic Court or administrative body (Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Defense or State Security Service of Georgia);
- A notification of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, State Security Service of Georgia or Emergency Management Service, regarding the death of an officer during peacekeeping missions, in war or combat operations, as well as during natural calamity;
- 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.

Any non-receiving or late notifications of death to PSDA envisages 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.

Chapter 2. 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. The 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).

A PIN (personal identification number) consists of eleven digits. First two digits (from 01 to 99) denote an administrative-territorial unit code where the person was born or living when the PIN has been assigned; the subsequent three digits (from 001 to 999) 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 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 or the same PIN to different persons. It is prohibited to change or cancel the PIN once assigned to a person on a legal basis or to change or reuse a PIN of a deceased person.

Starting from 2009, birth and death databases are compared, on the basis of which the women are being identified who have given a birth and have died within 1 year of childbearing.

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. Comparison of data with this system is the basis for improving the quality of maternal mortality data.

From 2017 the NCDC is the owner of birth and death electronic system, which determines the rules and use of the system on the basis of an individual administrative-legal act.

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.

Starting from 2017, NCDC is actively working to improve the quality of data. 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-defined causes of death (Chapter XVIII) has been decreasing.

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

Chapter 3. Number of Population as of 1 January, 2021

As of January 1, 2021, the population of Georgia equals 3 728.6 thousand persons, registering a 0.3 percent increase from the previous year.

It should be mentioned that 2020 resulted in the negative natural increase (-4 017) and positive net migration (15 732).

Table 1: Components of Population Change

	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Natural increase, persons	4 164	5 798	5 471	4 614	1 637	-4 017
Net migration, persons	-30 438	-8 060	-2 212	-10 783	-8 243	15 732
Population growth, %	-0.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.3

The share of men and women to the total population as of 1 January, 2021 equals, respectively, 48.2 and 51.8 percent.

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.

Table 2: Number of population as of 1 January, 2021 by sex and major age groups (thousands), and sex ratio

Age	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio
Total	**3 728.6**	**1 796.2**	**1 932.4**	**93.0**
0-14	764.9	397.9	366.9	108.4
15-64	2 395.2	1 184.6	1 210.6	97.9
65+	568.5	213.7	354.8	60.2

Population density per 1 sq. km. as of 1 January, 2021 equals 65.2 persons. The most densely populated territory is the capital of Georgia – Tbilisi (2 385.2 persons per sq.km.), followed by Adjara A.R. (122.4 persons), Imereti (75.1 persons) and Shida Kartli (74.1 persons). The least densely populated is Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti, with the 6.2 inhabitants per 1 sq.km.

As of January 1, 2021, 59.4 percent of the population lives in urban settlements. At the same time, almost one third of total population lives in Tbilisi.

Table 3: Number of population (thousands), percentage distribution in urban-rural settlements, and population density by regions, as of 1 January, 2021

Regions	Number of population	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Population density per 1 sq. km.
Georgia	**3 728.6**	**59.4**	**40.6**	**65.2**
C. Tbilisi	1 202.7	97.4	2.6	2 385.2
Adjara A.R.	354.9	57.3	42.7	122.4
Guria	107.1	29.1	70.9	52.7
Imereti	481.5	49.6	50.4	75.1
Kakheti	309.6	22.9	77.1	27.2
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	93.4	24.2	75.8	16.7
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	28.5	23.7	76.3	6.2
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	308.4	39.8	60.2	41.3
Samtskhe-Javakheti	151.1	35.9	64.1	23.6
Kvemo Kartli	437.3	44.0	56.0	68.0
Shida Kartli	254.1	39.6	60.4	74.1

Chapter 4. Births

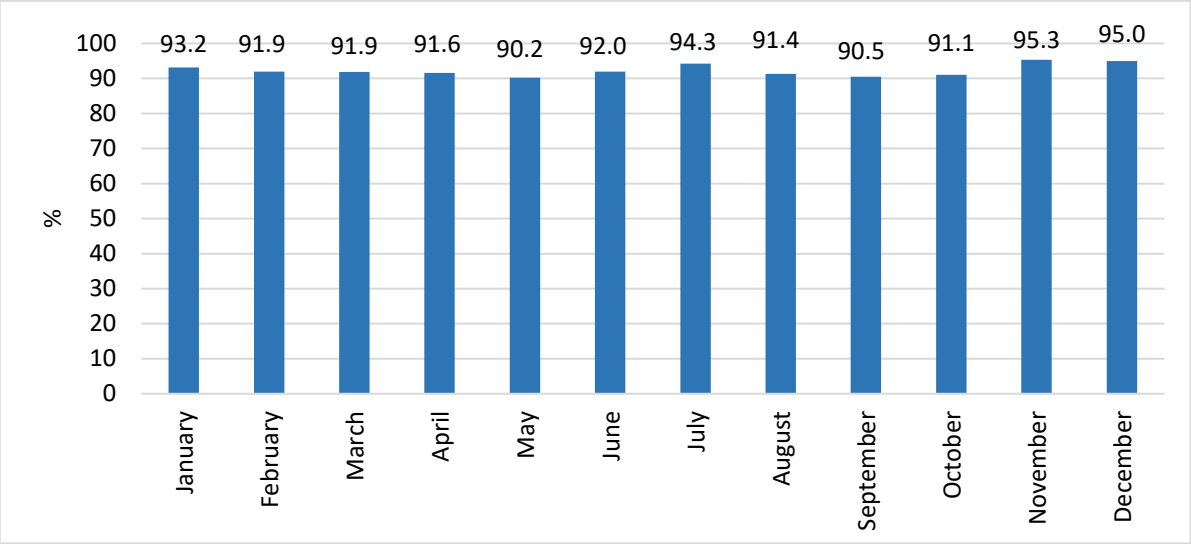
4.1. Data availability and completeness rate

The number of live births in Georgia by urban-rural settlements 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.

The introduction of the online birth registration system and the amendments to the current legislation in Georgia practically eliminated the problem of late registration.

In 2020, 92.4 percent of cases, months of live births and registration do not differ from each other.

Figure 7: Percentage distribution of live births by months of birth, for whom the months of birth and registration is the same, 2020



4.2. Main trends of birth statistics

Live births

In 2020, the number of live births equaled 46 520 in 2020, of which 24 289 boys and 22 231 girls, registering a 3.7 percent decrease from the previous year.

During the last 5 years, crude birth rate (live births per 1 000 population) is characterized by downward trend and equals 12.5 ‰ in 2020. As for total fertility rate (the average number of live births per woman), it has changed very slightly and equaled approximately 2 children.

Table 4: Number of live births and indicators

	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of live birth (persons)	55 230	56 569	53 293	51 138	48 296	46 520
Boys	28 787	28 887	27 658	26 538	25 029	24 289
Girls	26 443	27 682	25 635	24 600	23 267	22 231
Sex ratio at births	108.9	104.4	107.9	107.9	107.6	109.3
Crude births rate, per 1 000 persons	14.6	15.2	14.3	13.7	13.0	12.5
Total fertility rate	2.00	2.24	2.14	2.12	2.01	1.97

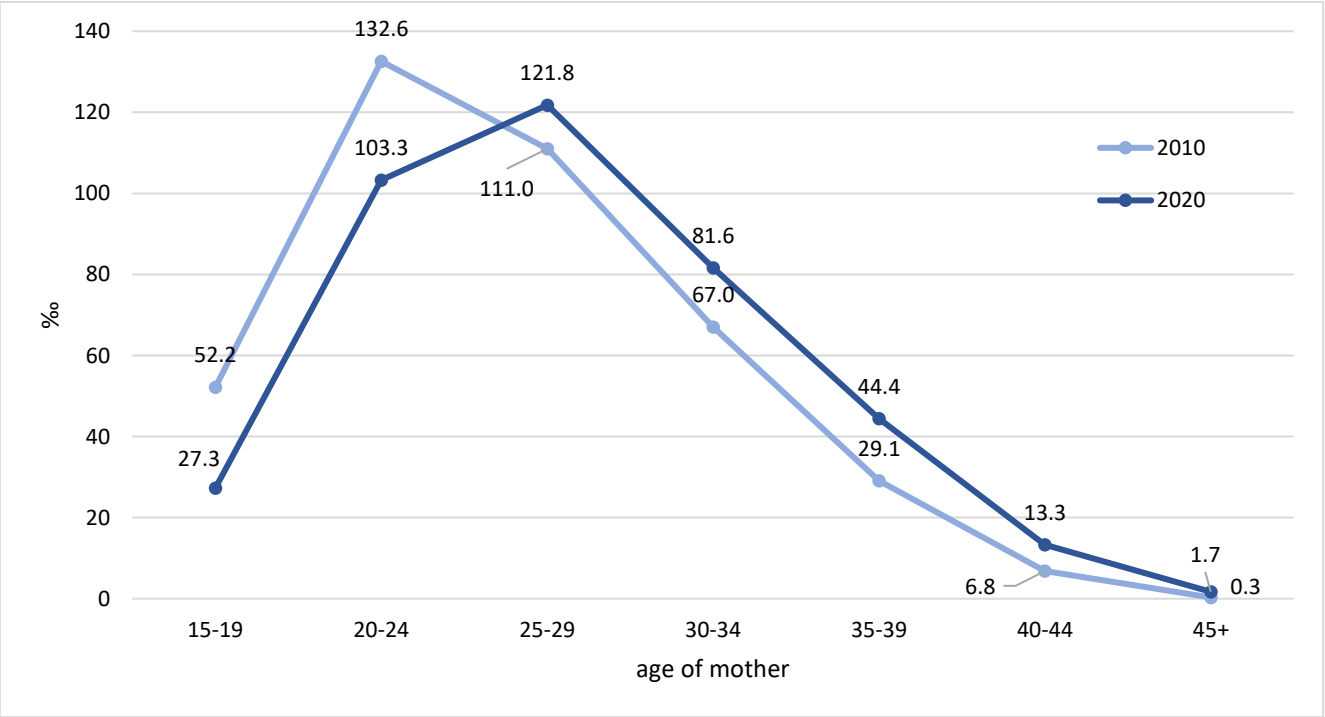
In Georgia sex ratio at birth (male births per 100 female births) equaled 109.3 in 2020. Among them, the largest value of sex ratio was accounted in Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti (125.2), Guria (119.4) and Samtskhe-Javakheti (117.8) regions.

Table 5: Number of live births by sex and sex ratio at birth by regions, 2020

Regions	Total	Boys	Girls	Sex ratio at birth
Georgia	**46 520**	**24 289**	**22 231**	**109.3**
C. Tbilisi	15 21	7 792	7 479	104.2
Adjara A.R.	5 599	2 906	2 693	107.9
Guria	1 075	585	490	119.4
Imereti	5 873	3 019	2 854	105.8
Kakheti	3 828	2 033	1 795	113.3
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	926	478	448	106.7
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	259	144	115	125.2
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	3 286	1 749	1 537	113.8
Samtskhe-Javakheti	1 912	1 034	878	117.8
Kvemo Kartli	5 530	2 973	2 557	116.3
Shida Kartli	2 961	1 576	1 385	113.8

Compared to 2010 age-specific fertility rate has decreased for women aged 15-19 and 20-24. In 2020 the number of new-borns per woman aged 15-19 equaled 27.3 and 103.3 – per woman aged 20-24. In other age groups the indicator has increased.

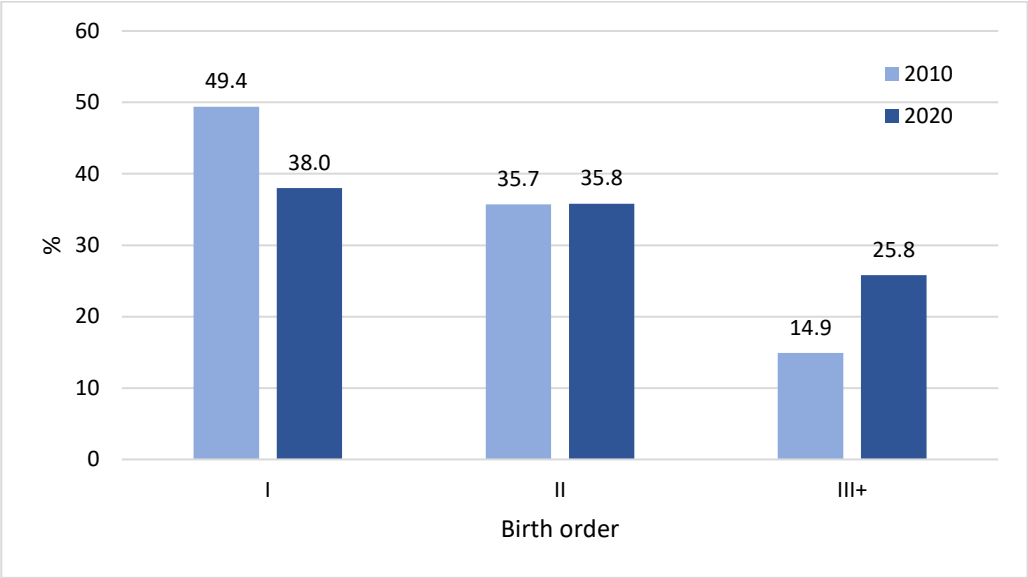
Figure 8: Age-specific fertility rates



The mean age of mothers at first birth equaled 23.9 years in 2010, while in 2020 the indicator increased to 25.8 years.

In 2020 the share of the first child in total births decreased from 49.4 percent to 38.0 percent compared to 2010. The share of the third and next order child increased from 14.9 percent to 25.8 percent, while the share of the second child increased by 0.1 percentage points.

Figure 9: Distribution of live births by order (%)



In 2020, 16 877 children were born out of wedlock which is 36.3 percent of total live births.

It is noteworthy that the registration status of birth out of wedlock can be of two types: births registered a) by joint statement of the both parents and b) only by the statement of the mother. The share of births registered according to the declaration of mother is small and does not exceed 7.6 percent.

Table 6: Number of live births by legitimacy status, 2020

	Total	Born within wedlock	Born out of wedlock *of which:*		Not stated
			According to the declaration of both parents	According to the declaration of mother	
Number, persons	**46 520**	29 607	15 587	1 290	36
%	**100.0**	63.6	33.5	2.8	0.1

Stillbirths

In Georgia, starting from 2016, the number of stillbirths and rate is characterized by downward trend.

Number of stillbirths equaled 410 in 2020, among them 227 boys and 183 girls.

Table 7: Number of stillbirths and crude rate

	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of stillbirths (persons)	653	558	506	438	457	410
Boys	344	301	277	236	235	227
Girls	309	257	229	202	222	183
Rate, per 1 000 births	11.7	9.8	9.4	8.5	9.4	8.7

Chapter 5. Deaths

5.1. Data availability and completeness rate

Similar to birth data, continuous time series for death statistics by urban-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.

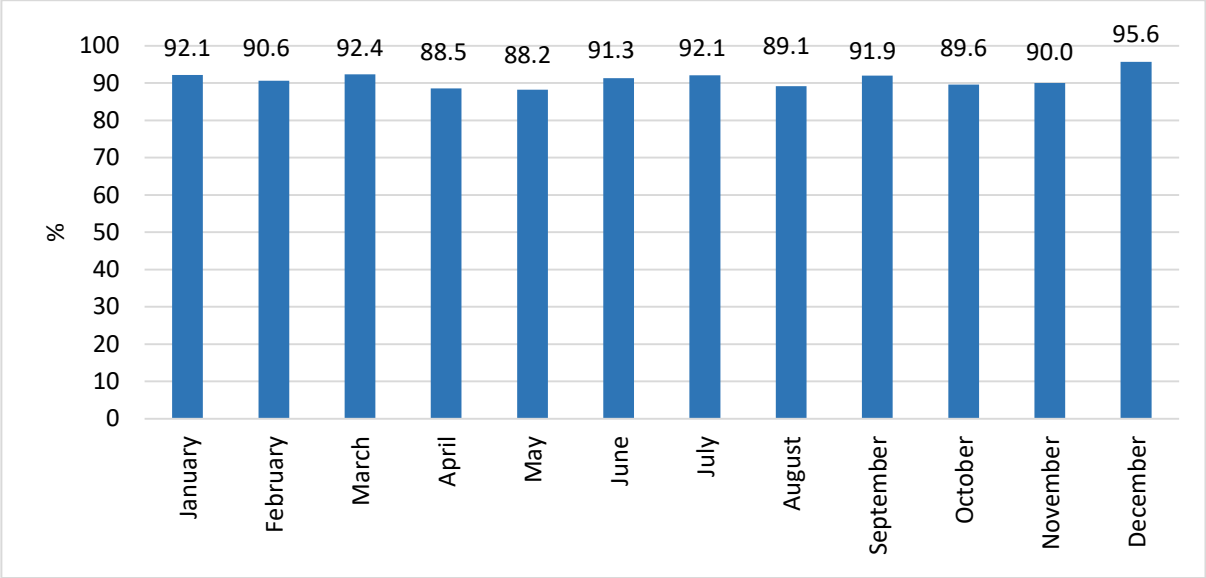
Starting from 2011 the list of variables was increased, and it currently includes data on place and site of occurrence, up to 8 causes of death, additional fields related to infant and under-5 mortality.

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.

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 2020, for 91.2 percent of cases, months of death and registration do not differ from each other.

Figure 10: Percentage distribution of deaths by months of death, for whom the months of death and registration is the same, 2020



In 2020, 46.6 percent of deaths was recorded as a death at home.

5.2. Main trends in death statistics

In 2020, the number of deaths increased by 8.3 percent in annual terms and totaled 50 537 persons (26 211 males and 24 326 females).

According to 2020 data, crude death rate (the number of deaths per 1 000 population) equaled 13.6 ‰.

Table 8: Number of deaths and crude rate

	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of deaths (persons)	51 066	50 771	47 822	46 524	46 659	50 537
Males	26 360	26 098	24 423	23 836	24 019	26 211
Females	24 706	24 673	23 399	22 688	22 640	24 326
Death rate, per 1 000 persons	13.5	13.6	12.8	12.5	12.5	13.6

Similar to births, the largest number of deaths was recorded in Tbilisi (76.5%) while the smallest – in Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti region (1.5%).

Table 9: Number of deaths by sex and regions, 2020

Regions	Both sexes	Males	Females
Georgia	**50 537**	**26 211**	**24 326**
C. Tbilisi	13 878	6 891	6 987
Adjara A.R.	4 253	2 206	2 047
Guria	1 774	888	886
Imereti	8 589	4 556	4 033
Kakheti	4 544	2 431	2 113
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	1 409	771	638
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	764	401	363
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	4 946	2 553	2 393
Samtskhe-Javakheti	2 055	1 005	1 050
Kvemo Kartli	4 892	2 619	2 273
Shida Kartli	3 433	1 890	1 543

Infant and under-5 deaths

The number of infant deaths equaled 368 in 2020. Accordingly, the infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) equaled 7.9 ‰, a 9.0 points decrease from 2010.

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

Table 10: 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
2010	**932**	680	252	**16.9**
2020	**368**	244	124	**7.9**

The under-5 mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) totaled 9.3‰ in 2020.

Maternal mortality

According to the data of Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia, in 2020 number of maternal deaths in Georgia equaled 19 and maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) – 30.1.

Table 11: Number of maternal deaths and ratio (per 100 000 live births)

Year	Number[5]	Ratio[6]
2012	14	26.0
2013	18	32.2
2014	23	34.6
2015	23	33.8
2016	13	21.2
2017	12	13.1
2018	20	27.4
2019	15	29.0
2020	19	30.1

Life expectancy

The number of boys born exceeds that of girls, but women live longer than men, which results in higher life expectancy for females. This difference in life expectancy has not only biological reasons, but it can also be caused by behavioural factors. Work-related risks in industrial activity (work injuries), smoking, alcoholism, and car accidents were the main factors contributing to excess male mortality (Omran, 1971).

Thus, in Georgia life expectancy at birth for women is much higher than men's. According to 2020 data, difference between females and males life expectancy was 8.6 years.

Life expectancy at birth increased by 2.1 points in comparison to 2010 and reached 73.4 for both sexes in 2020, 69.1 years for males and 77.7 years for females.

Table 12: Life expectancy at birth by sex, years

	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Life expectancy at birth by sex (years)	71.3	72.7	73.5	74.0	74.1	73.4
Males	66.7	68.3	69.2	69.7	69.8	69.1
Females	75.8	77.2	77.8	78.2	78.4	77.7

Main causes of death

In 2020 in Georgia like in most European countries diseases of the circulatory system (43.8 %) and neoplasms (16.0 %) are the dominant causes of death.

In 2020, new cause of death has been added to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) 10th Revision by World Health Organization, "U07.1 - COVID-19, virus identified". In Georgia 2 587 persons died from COVID-19 in 2020, equaling 5.1 percent in total deaths.

[5] **Source:** Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia
[6] Calculated by Geostat.

Unknown causes of deaths (chapter XVIII) equaled 12.8 percent in 2020, a 41.8 percentage point decrease from 2010.

Table 13: Number of deaths by causes of death

Chapter[7]	Title	2010	2020
I	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	223	753
II	Neoplasms	3 085	8 089
III	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	55	322
IV	Endocrine nutritional and metabolic diseases	511	1011
V	Mental and behavioural disorders	31	76
VI	Diseases of the nervous system	430	562
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	15 547	22 126
X	Diseases of the respiratory system	583	4 017
XI	Diseases of the digestive system	834	1 465
XII	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0	20
XIII	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	13	9
XIV	Diseases of the genitourinary system	164	431
XV	Pregnancy childbirth and the puerperium	13	19
XVI	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	549	266
XVII	Congenital malformations deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	39	85
XVIII	Symptoms signs and abnormal clinical and labouratory findings not elsewhere classified	27 880	6 489
XIX[8]	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1 109	2 210
XXII	Codes for special purposes (U07.1 - COVID-19, virus identified)		2 587
Total		**51 066**	**50 537**

Causes of death vary with age and sex. Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities, and accidents are 3 dominant causes of death among children under-5.

At the age of 5-14, deaths from accidents and malignant neoplasms prevail for both sexes. Other diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs is one of the common causes of death for males in this age group (10.3 percent), while for females – pneumonia (11.4 percent).

Malignant neoplasms as the causes of death are prevalent in 15-69 age group (for males 20.5 percent, females – 32.2). In this age group ischaemic heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases also dominate. It has to be noted that among females aged 15-69, one of the main causes of death is the disease caused by the novel coronavirus, with the share of 8.0 percent.

At the age of 70 and above, as expected the dominant causes of death are ischaemic heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases.

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

Table 14: Distribution (%) of deaths by sex, age and 3 dominant causes of death, 2020

	Males		Females	
	Cause of death	%	Cause of death	%
0-4 years of age	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	61.3	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	62.2
	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	18.5	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	19.7
	Accidents (V01-X59, Y85, Y86)	8.4	Accidents (V01-X59, Y85, Y86)	3.1
	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	1.3	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	3.1
5–14 years of age	Accidents (V01-X59, Y85, Y86)	43.1	Accidents (V01-X59, Y85, Y86)	31.4
	Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	13.8	Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	14.3
	Other diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs	10.3	Pneumonia	11.4
	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	5.2	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	5.7
15–69 years of age	Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	20.5	Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	32.2
	Ischaemic heart diseases	12	Cerebrovascular diseases	12.3
	Cerebrovascular diseases	11.8	Codes for special purposes	8.0
	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	10.8	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	8.4
70 years of age and over	Cerebrovascular diseases	22.4	Cerebrovascular diseases	26.3
	Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	13.8	Ischaemic heart diseases	12.1
	Ischaemic heart diseases	12.5	Other diseases of the circulatory system	10.6
	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	12.9	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	15.6

Chapter 6. Marriages and Divorces

6.1. Data availability

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.

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

It has to be noted, that in 2020 due to the citizens' activity restrictions, imposed by Georgian authorities for dealing with the global coronavirus pandemic, the number of marriages and divorces sharply decreased in comparison to the previous years.

6.2. Main trends in marriages statistics

The number of registered marriages[9] equaled 16 359 in 2020. Accordingly, crude marriage rate (number of marriages per 1 000 persons) equaled 4.4 ‰.

According to 2020 data, for the majority of men and women (81.8% and 83.6%, respectively) were married for the first time. It has to be noted, that the share of the first marriages decreases with time, equaling 95.6% for males, and 96.6% for females in 2010.

In comparison to 2010, in 2020, the mean age of first marriage increased and equaled 30.7 years for males and 28.1 years for females.

Table 15: Number of marriages and indicators

	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Registered marriages	34 675	25 101	23 684	23 202	23 285	16 359
Rate, per 1 000 persons	9.2	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.3	4.4
Share of first marriages (%)						
Males	95.6	88.0	87.2	85.4	82.5	81.8
Females	96.6	89.7	88.5	87.2	84.7	83.6
Mean age at first marriages (years)						
Males	29.5	30.1	30.2	30.4	30.7	30.7
Females	25.8	27.2	27.4	27.7	28.1	28.1

In 2020 the largest number of marriages was recorded in Tbilisi (30.6%).

Table 16: Number and distribution (%) of registered marriages by regions, 2020

Regions	Marriages	%
Georgia	**16 359**	**100.0**
C. Tbilisi	5 008	30.6
Adjara A.R.	1 761	10.8
Guria	448	2.7
Imereti	2 544	15.6
Kakheti	1 166	7.1
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	339	2.1

[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

Regions	Marriages	%
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	146	0.9
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1 363	8.3
Samtskhe-Javakheti	788	4.8
Kvemo Kartli	1 740	10.6
Shida Kartli	1 056	6.5

6.3. Main trends in divorces statistics

In 2020, the number of registered divorce equaled 7 643, therefore crude divorce rate (number of divorces per 1 000 persons) equaled 2.1 ‰.

Mean age at divorce for females in 2020 was 37.3, for males – 40.1 years.

Table 17: Number of divorces and indicators

	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Registered divorces	4 726	9 539	10 222	10 288	11 205	7 643
Rate, per 1 000 persons	1.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.1
Mean age at divorce (years)						
Males	39.4	39.6	39.5	40.1	40.4	40.1
Females	36.1	36.7	36.7	37.2	37.6	37.3

The highest number of divorces in 2020 was registered in c. Tbilisi (37.9 percent).

Table 18: Number and distribution (%) of registered divorces by regions, 2020

Regions	Divorces	%
Georgia	**7 643**	**100.0**
C. Tbilisi	2 894	37.9
Adjara A.R.	565	7.4
Guria	187	2.4
Imereti	1 316	17.2
Kakheti	505	6.6
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	134	1.8
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	53	0.7
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	694	9.1
Samtskhe-Javakheti	171	2.2
Kvemo Kartli	705	9.2
Shida Kartli	419	5.5

According to the 2020 data analysis on registered divorces, the average duration of marriages at the time of divorces equaled 11.1 years, among them the first marriages for males and females - 11.8 and 11.7 years respectively, and in the case of remarriage does not exceed 5 years.

Table 19: Average duration of marriages, years

	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	11.8	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.1	11.1
First marriages						
Males	12.9	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.3	11.8
Females	12.9	12.0	11.9	12.2	12.3	11.7
Remarriages						
Males	9.8	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.2	4.3
Females	7.6	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.2	4.3

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Annex 1: Main tables

Table 20: 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
2020	46 520	410	50 537	368	16 359	7 643

Table 21: Crude Rates of Vital Statistics

Years	Crude birth rate	Stillbirth rate[11]	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	7.0	7.5	28.4	7.6	1.0
1970	19.2	7.7	7.3	25.0	7.8	1.1
1971	19.1	6.1	7.5	24.5	7.8	1.0
1972	18.1	6.4	7.6	25.4	7.6	1.0
1973	18.4	8.1	7.5	29.4	8.3	1.1
1974	18.5	8.3	7.7	30.1	8.6	1.1
1975	18.4	8.8	8.0	32.7	8.6	1.1
1976	18.4	8.7	7.9	29.4	8.9	1.3
1977	18.0	8.0	8.1	30.4	8.9	1.3
1978	17.8	7.9	8.1	26.5	9.4	1.3
1979	17.9	8.5	8.4	28.9	10.5	1.3
1980	17.7	8.7	8.6	25.4	10.0	1.3
1981	18.2	7.4	8.6	29.4	9.5	1.4
1982	17.9	8.0	8.3	25.4	9.7	1.4
1983	17.9	7.9	8.4	23.8	8.8	1.4
1984	18.4	7.3	8.8	23.7	8.0	1.4
1985	18.6	9.0	8.8	23.9	8.4	1.2
1986	18.5	8.9	8.8	25.5	8.4	1.3
1987	17.7	9.1	8.7	24.5	7.3	1.3
1988	17.1	8.6	8.8	22.0	7.1	1.3
1989	16.8	6.7	9.2	22.0	7.1	1.4
1990	17.1	9.2	9.3	20.6	6.8	1.4
1991	16.3	10.6	9.6	20.8	7.0	1.4
1992	13.4	8.2	10.2	22.0	5.0	0.9
1993	12.0	8.6	11.2	29.2	4.7	0.6

[11] Data is available from 1969

1994	11.9	10.3	10.4	29.3	4.5	0.6
1995	12.1	11.4	10.6	29.2	4.6	0.6
1996	12.3	17.7	10.7	29.9	4.3	0.5
1997	12.4	20.1	11.0	26.4	3.9	0.5
1998	12.1	22.3	11.3	25.3	3.6	0.4
1999	11.6	19.4	11.5	26.6	3.3	0.4
2000	11.8	17.9	11.8	27.3	3.2	0.5
2001	11.6	15.7	11.7	29.0	3.3	0.5
2002	11.3	15.8	11.9	30.8	3.2	0.5
2003	11.5	17.5	11.9	31.8	3.2	0.5
2004	11.6	18.7	12.7	32.6	3.8	0.5
2005	11.8	15.8	12.7	29.5	4.6	0.5
2006	12.1	15.0	12.9	23.5	5.6	0.5
2007	12.6	12.9	13.0	20.6	6.4	0.6
2008	13.6	12.4	13.1	26.4	8.2	0.8
2009	14.8	8.5	13.3	22.5	8.3	1.1
2010	14.6	11.7	13.5	16.9	9.2	1.2
2011	13.7	10.8	13.3	13.8	8.2	1.6
2012	13.4	13.1	13.2	14.6	8.2	1.9
2013	13.4	11.3	13.1	13.2	9.3	2.2
2014	16.3	10.4	13.2	9.5	8.5	2.5
2015	15.9	9.8	13.2	8.6	7.8	2.4
2016	15.2	9.8	13.6	9.0	6.7	2.6
2017	14.3	9.4	12.8	9.6	6.4	2.7
2018	13.7	8.5	12.5	8.1	6.2	2.8
2019	13.0	9.4	12.5	7.9	6.3	3.0
2020	12.5	8.7	13.6	7.9	4.4	2.1

Table 22: Population as of 1 January, components of population change and population growth (%)

Years	Population (thousands)	Natural Increase (thousands)	Net migration[12] (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

[12] Data is available from 1960

Years	Population (thousands)	Natural Increase (thousands)	Net migration[12] (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	-4 0	15 7	0 3
2021	3 728.6			

Annex 2: Variables for producing vital statistics[13]

Table 23: 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

[13] 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 entre 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 24: 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	
Duration 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 25: 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	
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
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	
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
Ethnic and/or national group				X
Citizenship	X	X		

Table 26: 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 27: 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 Nations[14]

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

[14] 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	Yes
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