

METHODOLOGY ON THE POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

POPULATION

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.

Mid-year population

Arithmetic mean of the population on 1 January of two consecutive years.

Population density

The number of population in a certain area. Usually, shows the number of population per square kilometer.

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.

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.

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.

Median age of population

Age that divides the population in two parts of equal size, that is, there are as many persons with ages above the median as there are with ages below the median.

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.

Gross reproduction rate

The average number of live-born daughters per woman (usually at the age of 15-49 years).

Net reproduction rate

The average number of daughters per women that will survive until childbearing ages, i.e. how many girls replace a mother under the reproduction conditions during the respective year.

DEATHS

Deaths

A termination of all vital functions without a possibility to be recovered.

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.

Infant mortality

The mortality of live-born children during the first year of their life (0-12 months).

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).

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.

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.

Infant mortality rate

The number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under one year of age.

Under-5 mortality rate

The number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under 5 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.

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.

Net migration rate

The difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants during the year per 1,000 population.

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 governing 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 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.