

Tendencies of Mortality and Life Expectancy in Georgia

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From the point of view of demographic development, Georgia is currently completing the forth stage of demographic transition, which is characterized by an increase in mortality.

In 1990-2000 crude death rate in Georgia increased by 45% and made up 12.5‰ (2018). The considered coefficient depends on the sex and age structure of the population, it may also depend on the aging process. In view of the above it is not capable to characterize the full picture of the existing situation. Age-specific mortality rates more perfectly described mortality process. The analysis revealed that Georgia's indicators (2017) in all age groups, exceeded the level existing in the European countries. Especially noticeable were differences for children - aged 5-9 and 10-14 (for example, more than three times, than the corresponding data of France).

During for more than half a century, life expectancy at birth among males in Georgia has grown by 0.1 years! Only Ukraine had the worst rate. In the reviewed period, life expectancy at birth among women increased by only 2 years in Georgia (the lowest rate in Europe). In 1960-2017 in the EU countries the life expectancy of male grown up for 10.0 years and of female-for 10.6 years.

In the modern developed countries, the fact of death before the age of 65 is considered premature. Using the indirect method of standardization, we conducted a comparative analysis of the age specific coefficients of Georgia and France for 2016. Calculations showed that in Georgia (before the age 65) 5.8 thousand people died prematurely (2.1 thnd. females and 3.7 thnd. males), which accounts for 57% of the total number of deaths in the country (the rate for males and women were 61 and 47% correspondingly).

According to the World Bank for 2017, among European countries, maternal mortality in Georgia was the highest, also the highest was infant mortality (excluding the North Macedonia).

The existing difficult situation in the field of mortality is mainly caused by social-economic reasons and by the quality problems of the health system (expenditure on health per capita in Georgia is one of the lowest in Europe), it is important to note ignoring by the overwhelming majority of the population of a healthy lifestyle.