

EESTI STATISTIKA
STATISTICS ESTONIA

RAHVASTIK
POPULATION
2003-2004

Aastakogumik • Yearbook

TALLINN 2006



Aastakogumik esitab ülevaate 2003. ja 2004. aasta rahvastikusündmustest ja üldandmeid Eesti rahvastiku koosseisu ja muutuste, s.o sündimuse, suremuse, abielude ja abielulahutuste kohta aegridades. Detailsemad tabelid on Statistikaameti andmebaasis veebilehel www.stat.ee.

Koostanud Statistikaameti rahvastikustatistika osakond (Ülle Valgma, tel 625 9267; Aasa Maamägi, tel 625 9148; Gleb Denissov, tel 625 9224; Jaana Rahno).

The population statistics yearbook provides an overview of vital events for 2003 and 2004 and general data on the population of Estonia in time series. This includes data on the composition of population and vital events, i.e. births, deaths, marriages and divorces. More detailed tables are presented in the Statistical Database on the web site www.stat.ee.

Compiled by the Population Statistics Department of the Statistical Office of Estonia (Ülle Valgma, tel +372 625 9267; Aasa Maamägi, tel +372 625 9148; Gleb Denissov, tel +372 625 9224; Jaana Rahno).

MÄRKIDE SELETUS EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

| | |
|-----|---|
| - | nähtust ei esinenuud <i>magnitude nil</i> |
| ... | andmed puuduavad <i>data not available</i> |
| M | mehed <i>males</i> |
| M | mehed <i>males</i> |
| N | naised <i>females</i> |
| F | naised <i>females</i> |
| K | kokku <i>total</i> |
| T | kokku <i>total</i> |

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SISSEJUHATUS

Aastakogumik "Rahvastik. 2003–2004. *Population*" on Eesti rahvastikuandmeid avaldav statistikaväljaanne. Kogumiku eesmärk on teha kättesaadavaks kõige enam huvi pakkuvad rahvastikuandmed pikema perioodi aegridadena ja anda ülevaade rahvastikudünaamikast lähiminevikus. Kogumikust leiab ka rahvastikustatistika metodikat. Üldjuhul esitatakse rahvastikustatistika perioodandmetena, mitte kohortandmetena.

Statistikaamet koostab rahvastikustatistika kogumikke 1993. aastast. Rahvastiku soo- ja vanuskoosseisu ning peamiste demograafiliste perioodnäitajate aegread esitatakse alates 1995. aastast. Trükises esitatakse andmed vaid aegridade tabelite, detailsemaid andmeid viimaste rahvastikusündmuste kohta võib leida Statistikaameti andmebaasist veebilehel www.stat.ee.

"Rahvastik. 2003–2004. *Population*" kajastab rahvaarvu, sündide ja surmade andmeid 2003. ja 2004. aasta kohta ning abielude ja lahituste andmeid 2003. aasta kohta, samuti pikemaid aegridu alates 1970. aastast nii Eesti kohta tervikuna kui ka maakonniti. 2003. ja 2004. aasta andmed avaldatakse tavapärasest hiljem seetõttu, et tulenevalt isikuandmete kaitse seaduse muudatustest oli rahvastikustatistika tegemine 2004. aastal katkestatud.

Erinevalt eelmiste aastate väljaannetest annab kogumik laiema ülevaate sünnitajate sotsiaalsest taustast. Emasid vaadeldakse hõiveseisundi ja ameti järgi. Põhjalikumalt käsitletakse sünde ema haridustaseme järgi. Esimest korda esitatakse ülevaade laste vanusevahest ja kuidas see on muutunud võrreldes 1990. aastate algusega. Et Eestis on abieluväliste sündide osatähtsus Euroopa üks kõrgemaid, antakse ülevaade ka sündidest ema perekonnaseisu alusel.

Suremuse osas tuukse seekord välja peamiste surmapõhjuste muutumine vanusest olenevalt. Eraldi leiab käsitlemist oodatava eluea pikkus Eesti eri piirkondades.

Väljaandes on avaldatud ka võrdlevat statistikat Eesti rahvastiku ja teiste Euroopa riikide rahvastike kohta.

Kogumiku lõpuosas on ülevaade sündimuse vanuskordajate võimalikust tasandamise metodikast aastatel 2001–2003.

Rändeandmeid selles kogumikus ei avaldata. Neid ei ole kasutatud ka 2000. aasta rahva ja eluruumide loenduse järgses rahvastikuarvestuses, kuna nimetatud loendus näitas, et rändeandmete kvaliteet on halb.

Aastakogumikus avaldatud rahvastikumuutuste statistika vastab aasta rahvastikusündmuste arvule, sõltumata nende registreerimise ajast.

Andmete avaldamise põhimõtted on samad mis eelmistel aastatel. Enamikus tabelites jätkatakse varasematel aastatel esitatud aegridu.

Rahvastikustatistika osakond täanab kõiki, kes oma ametikohustuste täitmisega on kaasa aidanud andmete kogumisele, eriti aga perekonnaseisuasutuste ja kohalike omavalitsuste töötajaid, Politseiametit ja Maantearuumi- ja Siseministeeriumit ning Meditsiinilist Sünniregistrit meeldiva koostöö eest.

INTRODUCTION

The yearbook "Rahvastik. 2003–2004. Population" is a statistical publication presenting population data of Estonia. The purpose of the yearbook is to provide more interesting population data in long time series and to give an overview of the recent population dynamics. Large part of the publication provides detailed data on the vital events of the last years, composition and distribution of the population. In addition to the above mentioned, the publication includes methodology of the population statistics.

The Statistical Office of Estonia has been compiling yearbooks containing population statistics starting from 1993. Since 1995 the yearbook includes time series on the population number and age structure and main demographic indicators. The publication includes data only in time series while more detailed data are presented on web site of Statistics Estonia www.stat.ee.

The present yearbook "Rahvastik. 2003–2004. Population" includes population data on population, births and deaths for 2003 and 2004, data on marriages and divorces for 2003 and longer time-series since 1970. The vital events in counties are presented. Due to amendments made in the Personal Data Protection Act, the production of population statistics was suspended in 2004. Therefore the publication of 2003 and 2004 population data was delayed.

The present yearbook gives deeper overview about social background of women giving birth. Mothers are observed by activity status and occupation. Births by mother's education are analyzed in detail. For the first time the overview about birth interval is given and how it is changed compared to the beginning of 1990s. Since the percentage of extra-marital births is one of the highest in Europe, overview of births by mothers' marital status is given.

In mortality overview the change of causes of deaths by age is given. Also life expectancy in different regions of Estonia is presented.

In the yearbook comparative statistics about the population in Estonia and other European countries are also provided.

Possible smoothing of age-specific fertility rates in 2001–2003 is presented.

The yearbook does not publish migration data. These data are also not used in the calculations of the population estimates after the 2000 Population Census because the results of the 2000 Population and Housing Census showed that the quality of the migration data is low.

Statistics on population dynamics that are presented in the yearbook correspond to the actual vital events of the year but not to the registration of the events.

The principles of the data publishing are the same as for the previous years. Most tables complement the time series that have been presented in the previous years.

Population Statistics Department thanks everyone who has assisted in data collection. Special thanks to the Registry Office, Estonian Police, Estonian Road Administration and Estonian Medical Birth and Abortion Registry.

RAHVAARV

Aasa Maamägi
Rahvastikustatistika osakonna juhtivstatistik

Arvestuslik rahvaarv vähenes 2003. aastal negatiivse liibe tõttu ligikaudu 0,4% nagu 2002. aastalgi, 2004. aastal vähenes rahvaarv 0,3%. Loomulik liive oli 2003. aastal –5116, 2004. aastal aga juba ainult –3693, sest sündide oli 2004. aastal ligi tuhande võrra rohkem kui 2003. aastal.

Surmade arv on samuti pidevalt vähenenud: 2003. aastal suri umbes kakssada inimest vähem kui 2002. aastal, 2004. aastal oli surmajuhtumeid juba 467 võrra vähem kui 2003. aastal.

Arvestuslikult oli Eestis 2005. aasta alguses 1 347 510 elanikku, neist naisi endiselt 54%. Eestlaste osatähtsus rahvastikus oli samuti endiselt veidi üle 68%.

Linnades elas 67% rahvastikust ja valdades 33%, nagu oli see ka 2001. aasta ja 2000. aasta alguses.

Rahvaarv on alates 1991. aastast järjepidevalt vähenenud, eri regioonides küll veidi erineva kiirusega (NUTS3 tase, diagramm 1 ja 2).

Diagramm 1 **Rahvaarv, 1990–2005**
Diagram 1 *Population, 1990–2005*

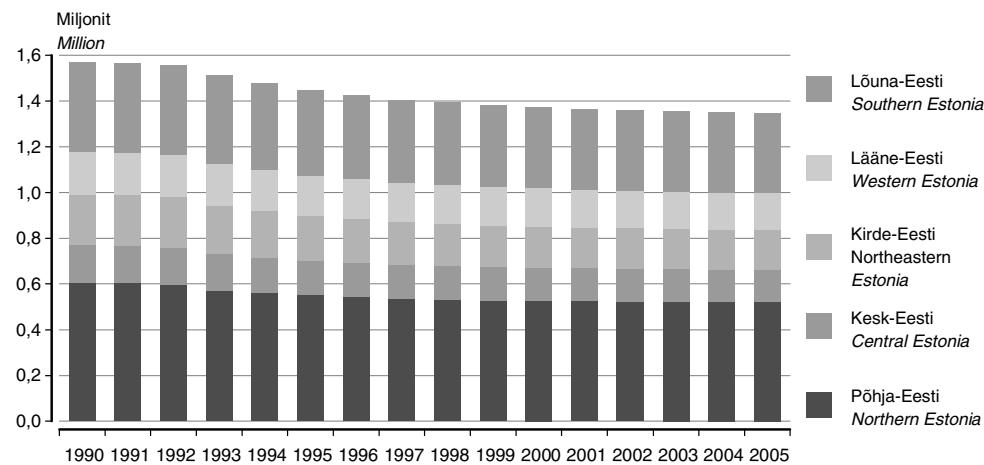
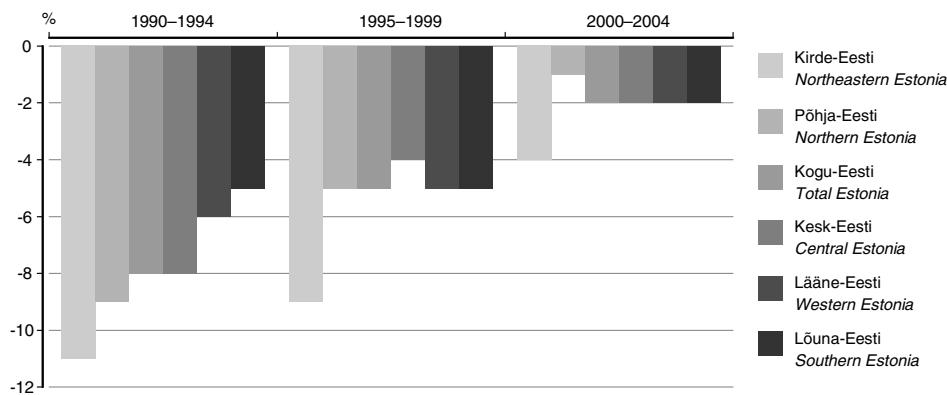
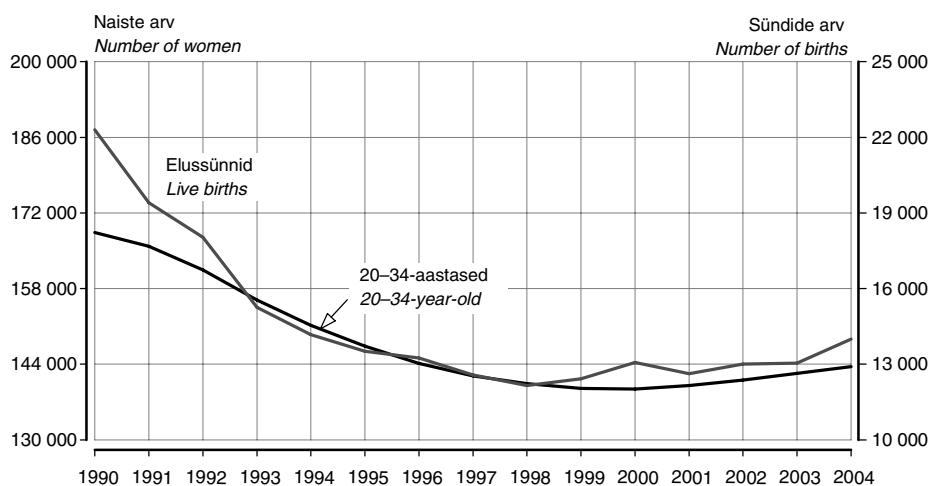


Diagramm 2 **Rahvaarvu vähenemine regiooniti, 1990–2004**
Diagram 2 *Decrease of population by regions, 1990–2004*



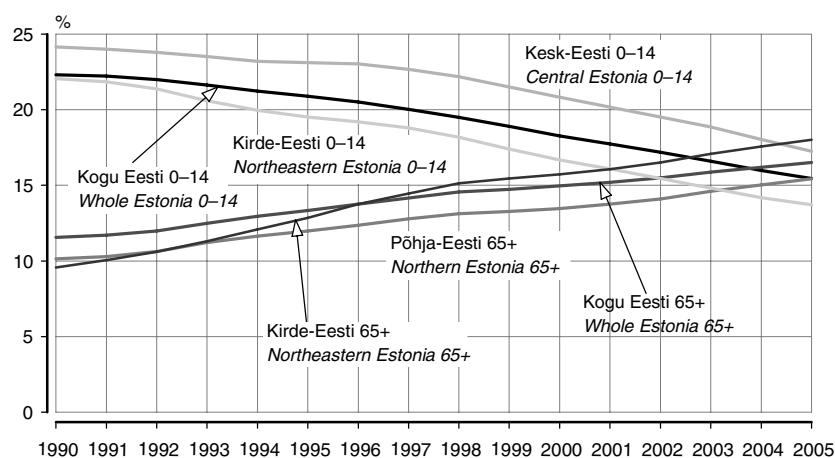
Praegu on sünnitusealiste naiste osatähtsus rahvastikus suurem kui eelmistel aastatel — see soodustab sündide arvu suurenemist. Diagrammil 3 on kujutatud 20–34-aastaste naiste aastakeskmene arv aastatel 1990–2004 ja elussündide arv samal ajavahemikul. Sündimuse taseme tõus viimastel aastatel on selgelt näha.

Diagramm 3 20–34-aastased naised ja elussünnid, 1990–2004
 Diagram 3 20–34-year-old women and live births, 1990–2004



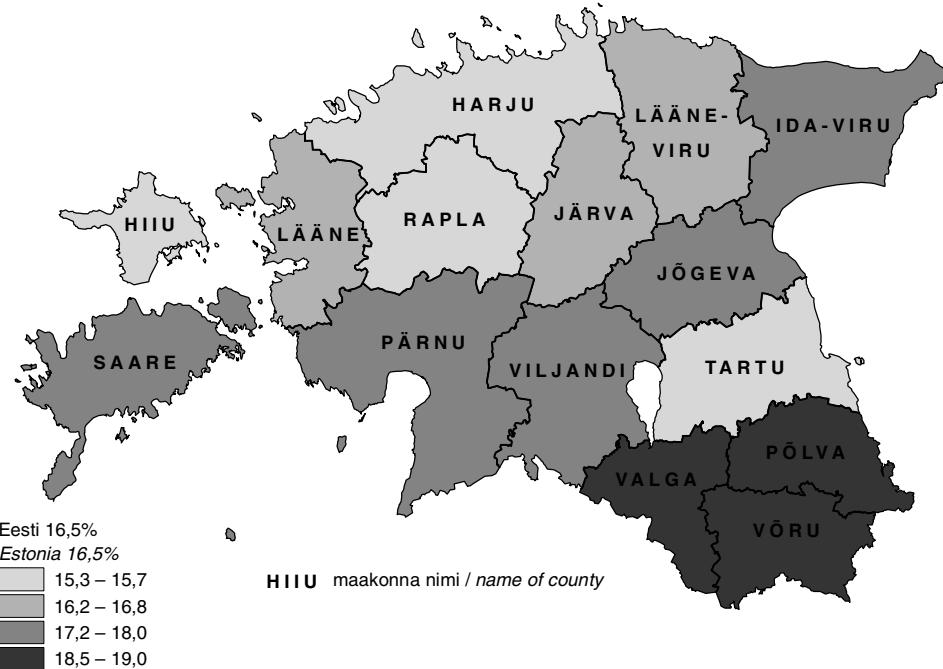
Hoolimata sündide arvu suurenemisest iseloomustab rahvastiku vanuskoosseisu muutust noorte osatähtsuse vähenemine (diagramm 4). Kuni 15-aastasi oli 2005. aasta alguses rahvastikust 15,4% (Kirde-Eestis 13,7% ja Keskk-Eestis 17,2%) ning 65-aastasi ja vanemaid 16,5% (15,4% Põhja-Eestis ja 18% Kirde-Eestis). 65-aastaste ja vanemate elanike osatähtsus maakondades on toodud teemakaardil 1. Tööealiste osatähtsus Eestikuna töousis aastatel 2003 ja 2004 pool protsendi ja jõudis 2005. aasta alguseks 68%-ni. Oma osa selles on arvatavasti ka viimasel ajal vähenenud suremusel (pikenenud oodataval elueal). Lätis oli 2004. aasta algul 65-aastaste ja vanemate osatähtsus samasugune kui Eestis, Leedus oli see näitaja 15%. Vanadest liikmesriikidest oli 65-aastaste ja vanemate osatähtsus Euroopa Liidus köige suurem Itaalias — 19,2% ja köige väiksem Iirimaa — 11,1% (teemakaart 2).

Diagramm 4 Noored ja vanad rahvastikus, 1990–2005
 Diagram 4 Young and old people in the population, 1990–2005

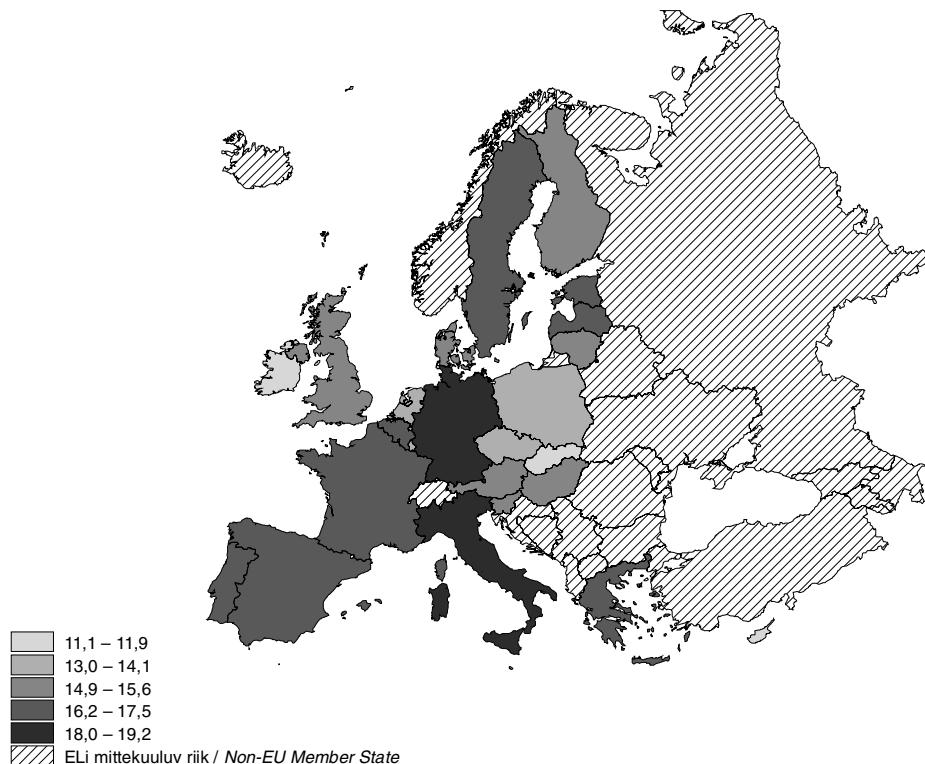


Põhjalikumalt on vanusstruktuuri muutusi kajastatud diagrammidel 5–10, kus on toodud 2005. aasta alguse vanusjaotus regiooniti võrrelduna viie aasta taguse vanusjaotusega. Selgelt on näha, kuidas viie viimase aastaga on kõikides diagrammidel kujutatud vanusjaotustes rahvaarv vähenenud vanuserühmades 5–9, 10–14 ning suurenenud vanuserühmades 75–79 ja 80–84.

Teemakaart 1 65-aastaste ja vanemate elanike osatähtsus maakondades, 1.01.2005
 Thematic map 1 Proportion of population aged 65 and older by counties, 1.01.2005



Teemakaart 2 65-aastaste ja vanemate elanike osatähtsus Euroopa Liidu liikmesriikides*
 Thematic map 2 Proportion of population aged 65 and older in the EU Member States*



* 1.01.2004 või viimased kättesaadavad andmed.

* 1.01.2004 or latest available data.

Allikas: Council of Europe

Diagramm 5 **Eesti rahvastikupüramiid**
 Diagram 5 **Population pyramid of Estonia**

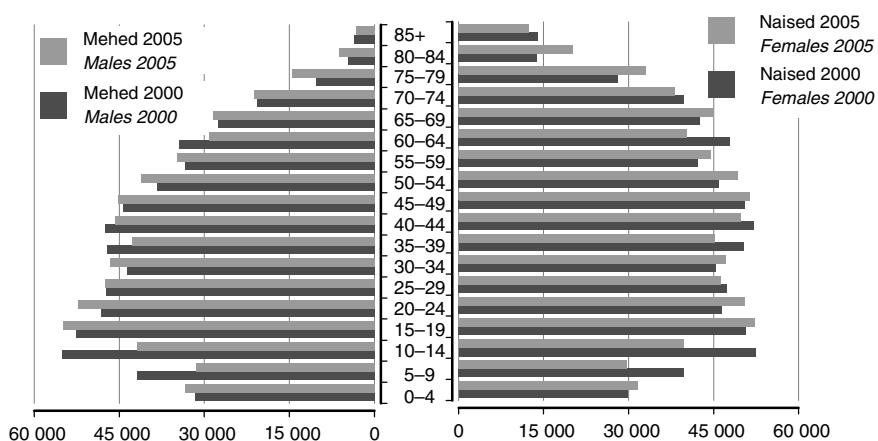


Diagramm 6 **Rahvastikupüramiid, Põhja-Eesti**
 Diagram 6 **Population pyramid, Northern Estonia**

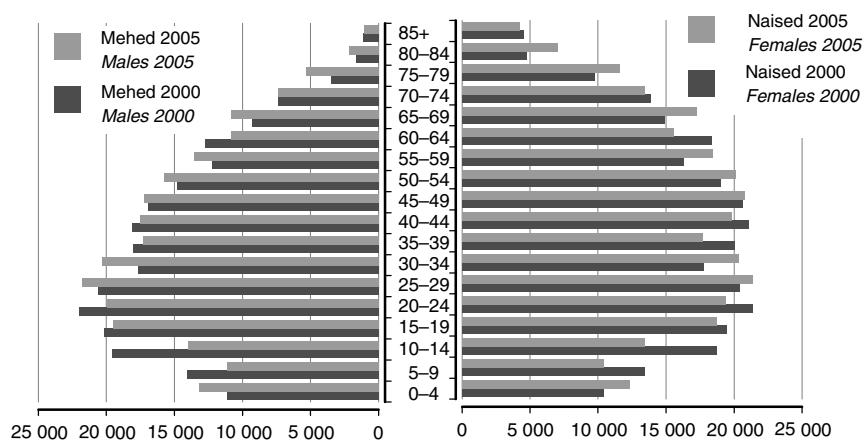


Diagramm 7 **Rahvastikupüramiid, Lääne-Eesti**
 Diagram 7 **Population pyramid, Western Estonia**

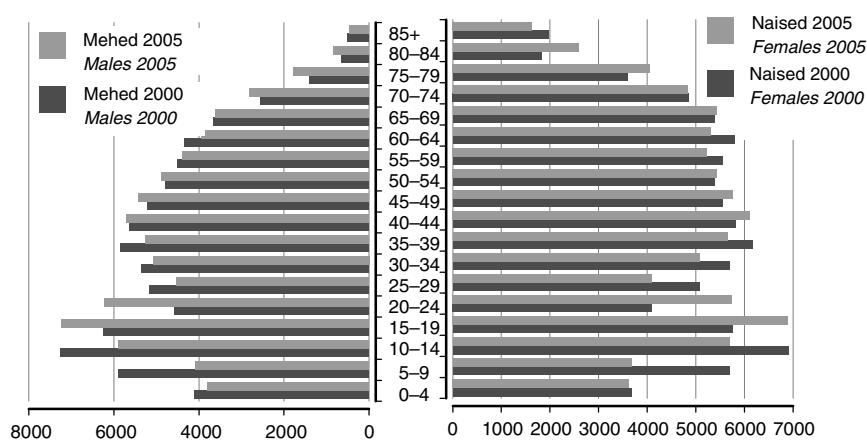


Diagramm 8 **Rahvastikupüramiid, Kesk-Eesti**
 Diagram 8 **Population pyramid, Central Estonia**

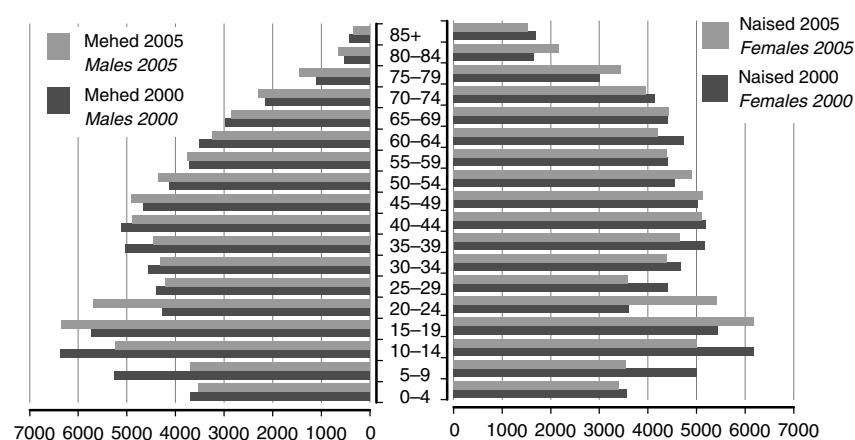


Diagramm 9 **Rahvastikupüramiid, Kirde-Eesti**
 Diagram 9 **Population pyramid, North-Eastern Estonia**

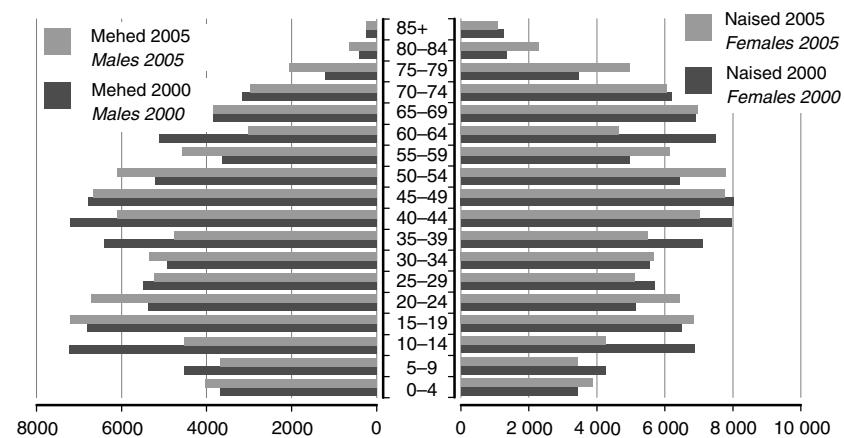
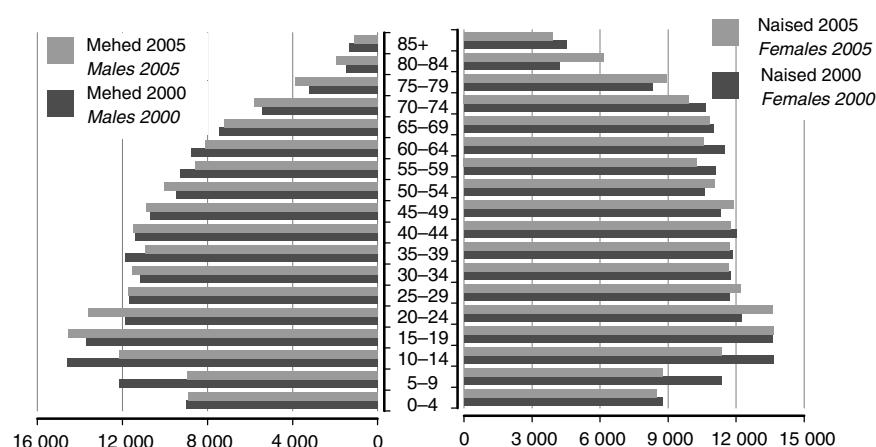


Diagramm 10 **Rahvastikupüramiid, Lõuna-Eesti**
 Diagram 10 **Population pyramid, Southern Estonia**



Population

Aasa Maamägi
Leading Statistician
Population Statistics Department

In 2003 as well as in 2002 the population number of Estonia fell approximately by 0.4% due to the negative natural increase, but in 2004 the population number fell only by 0.3%. Natural increase in 2003 was -5,116, in 2004 only -3,693 because the number of births in 2004 was higher by about 1,000 births compared to 2003.

The number of deaths has also continuously decreased. In 2003 about 200 less people died compared to 2002. In 2004 the number of deaths decreased by 467 compared to 2003.

At the beginning of 2005, the estimated population number based on the 2000 Population and Housing Census data and vital events of 2000–2004 was 1,347,510, the proportion of women was 54%. The share of Estonians was about 68%. The population change includes only the natural increase because the migration data for 2000–2004 do not cover all the migration events and the recommended definitions on migration statistics cannot be used for the data on registered changes of the place of residence.

67% of the population lived in cities and 33% in rural municipalities. The numbers were the same in 2000 and 2001.

The population number has continuously decreased since 1991, with different speed in different Estonian regions (NUTS3 level, Diagrams 1–2)

The present population age structure favours the increase in the number of births. Diagram 3 represents the average number of 20–34-year-old women and the number of births in 1990–2004. The rise in the number of births during the last few years is seen clearly.

In spite of increasing number of births the changes in the age structure of the population show continuously an ageing trend (Diagram 4). The share of up to 15-year-old people was 15.4% (13.7% in Northeastern Estonia and 17.2% in Central Estonia) and the share of over 65-year-old people was 16.5% (15.4% in Northern Estonia and 18% in Northeastern Estonia) on 1 January 2005. Proportion of population aged 65 and older by counties are shown in thematic map 1. The proportion of working-age persons in Estonia rose during 2003 and 2004 by 0.5% and reached to 68% by the beginning of 2005. The decrease of mortality plays a significant role in this trend (life expectancy has become longer). In Latvia the percentage of over 65-year-old people was similar to Estonia, in Lithuania it was 15%. Among old Member States of the European Union the percentage of over 65-year-old people was the highest in Italy — 19.2% and the lowest in Ireland — 11.1% (Thematic map 2).

The changes in the age structure of the population by regions on Diagrams 5–10 show the growth in age-groups 75–84 and decrease in age-groups 5–14 in all regions.

SÜNDIMUS

Ülle Valgma
Rahvastikustatistika osakonna analüütik

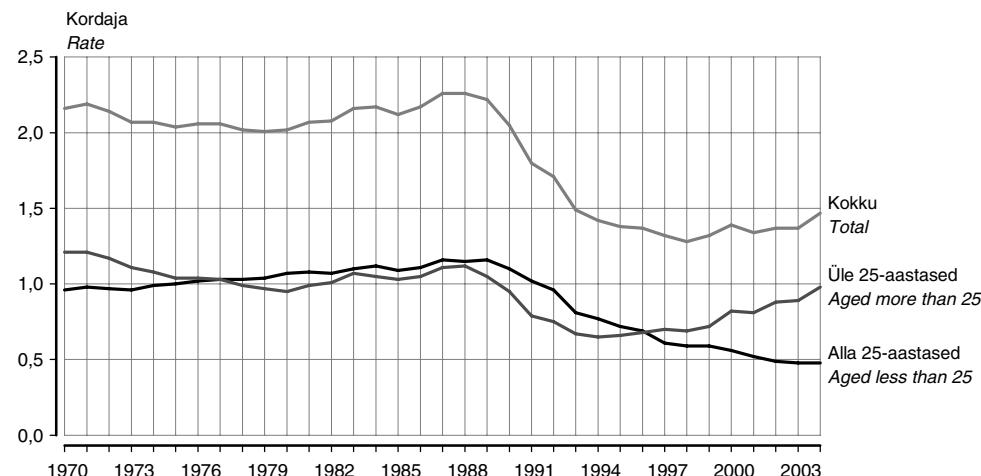
Meedias on palju diskuteeritud selle üle, kas sündide arv suurennes 2004. aastal vanemahüvitise tõttu. Statistilise vaatlusega "Sünnid" kogutavad andmed ei anna sellele küsimusele ühest vastust. Siinne ülevaade keskendub sündimuse protsessidele, mitte põhjustele, mis sündimust mõjutavad. Põhjuste väljaselgitamiseks on vaja valikuuringuid. Samas ei saa eitada emapalga mõju sündide arvu suurenemisele. Märkimisväärselt on suurenenud töötavate emade osatähtsus sünnitajate hulgas. Samas ei saa sünnitamist lõpmatuseni edasi lükata, sest viljakusiga seab omad piirid.

**2004. aastal oli
sündimus Eestis
kõrgem kui teistes
Euroopa Liidu uutes
liikmesriikides**

Võrreldes eelmiste aastatega suurennes 2004. aastal sündimus küllaltki märgatavalalt: sündis 13 992 last, s.o ligikaudu 1000 last rohkem kui 2003. aastal. Eelmiste aastate langustrendi taustal on see suur samm positiivses suunas — saavutati kindel sündide arvu tõusutrend. Hoolimata sellest, et viljakusikka on jöudmas arvukas 1980. aastate lõpus sündinute põlvkond, ei suurenenud sündide arv vaid nende naiste arvelt. Oma panuse andsid ka 1990. aastatel sünnitamise edasilükanud naised. Seda kinnitab sündimuse vanuskordaja märgatav suurenemine üle 25-aastastel. Keskmise laste arv naise kohta (summaarne sündimuskordaja) oli 2004. aasta sündimusbüntajate alusel 1,47 (diagramm 11). Viimati oli see näitaja 1,4-st suurem 1994. aastal. Summaarne sündimuskordaja võtab arvesse viljakusealiste naiste arvu ja nende vanusjaotuse, sest teatavasti ei jagune sündimus ühtlaselt üle viljakusperioodi. Eesti summaarne sündimuskordaja oli 2004. aastal vaid veidi väiksem Euroopa Liidu 25 liikmesriigi keskmisest, mis Eurostati esialgsel hinnangul oli 1,5. Kuigi näiteks Põhjamaade, Prantsusmaa ja Madalmaade sündimustasemeni on meil veel palju ruumi, on sündimus Eestis kõrgem kui teistes uutes liikmesriikides peale Küprose (teemakaart 3).

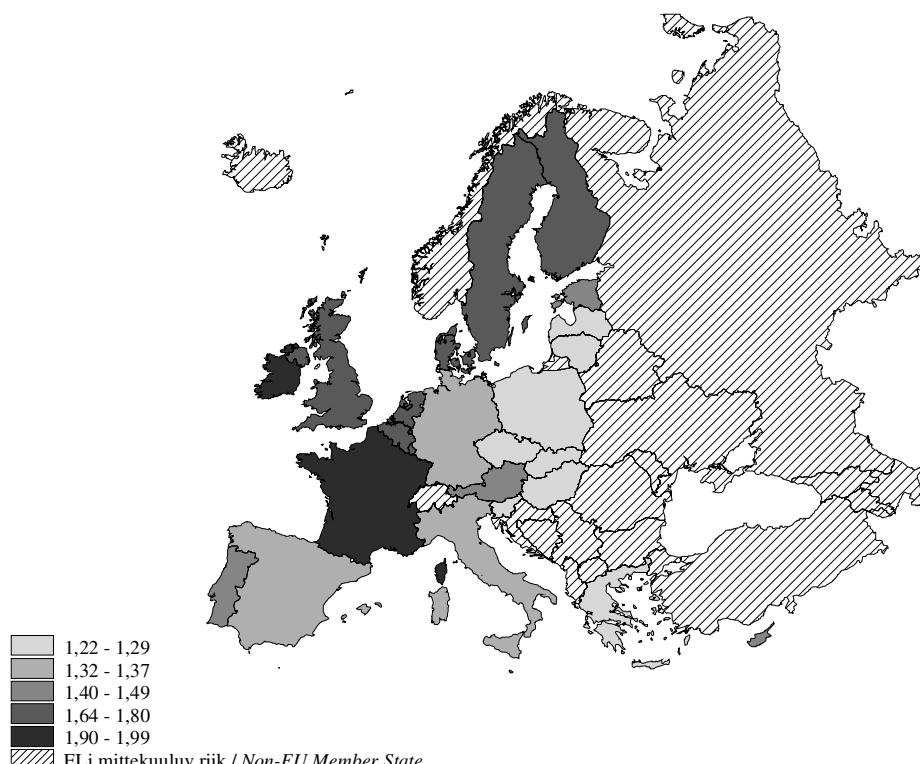
Sündimuse üldkordaja, mis näitab elussündide arvu 1000 elaniku kohta, oli Eestis 2004. aastal 10,37.

Diagramm 11 **Summaarne sündimuskordaja, 1970–2004**
Total fertility rate, 1970–2004



Teemakaart 3
Thematic map 3

Summaarne sündimuskordaja Euroopa Liidu liikmesriikides, 2004
Total fertility rate in the EU Member States, 2004



Allikas: Eurostat

Eestlaste sündimus on kõrgem kui mitte-eestlaste sündimus

Summaarne sündimuskordaja näitab, et eestlaste sündimus on kõrgem kui mitte-eestlastel. 2004. aasta sündimustajate alusel oli keskmne laste arv eestlannadel 1,50 ja mitte-eestlastel 1,37. Eestlaste sündimustase on olnud järjepidevalt kõrgem. Eestlaste ja mitte-eestlaste sündimustaseme erinevus hakkas vähenema 1990. aastate lõpus, kõige vähem erines see aastatel 2000–2003. Uuesti suurennes erinevus 2004. aastal, sest eestlaste sündimus suurennes rohkem kui mitte-eestlastel.

2004. aastal suurennes sündimus kõikides vanuserühmades

Sünnitamise edasilükkamisega on muutunud ka sündimuse vanuskordajate väärused. Vanuskordajate arvutamisel arvestatakse peale sünnitajate vanusaotuse ka viljakusealiste naiste vanusaotust. See kordaja näitab, mitu last sündis 1000 vastavas vanuses naise kohta.

Võrreldes 2003. aastaga suurennes 2004. aastal sündimus kõikides vanuserühmades. Nii suurennes sündimus ka kõige nooremate, s.o 15–19-aastaste naiste hulgas, kelle hulgas sündimus oli pidevalt vähenenud alates 1990. aastast. Kõige enam suurennes sündide arv 1000 naise kohta 25–39-aastastel. Viimastel aastatel sünnitavad kõige rohkem lapsi 25–29-aastased. Samas näiteks Hollandis, kus ema keskmne vanus lapse sünnil on üks kõrgemaid Euroopas, süninib kõige rohkem lapsi emadel, kes on 30–34-aastased.

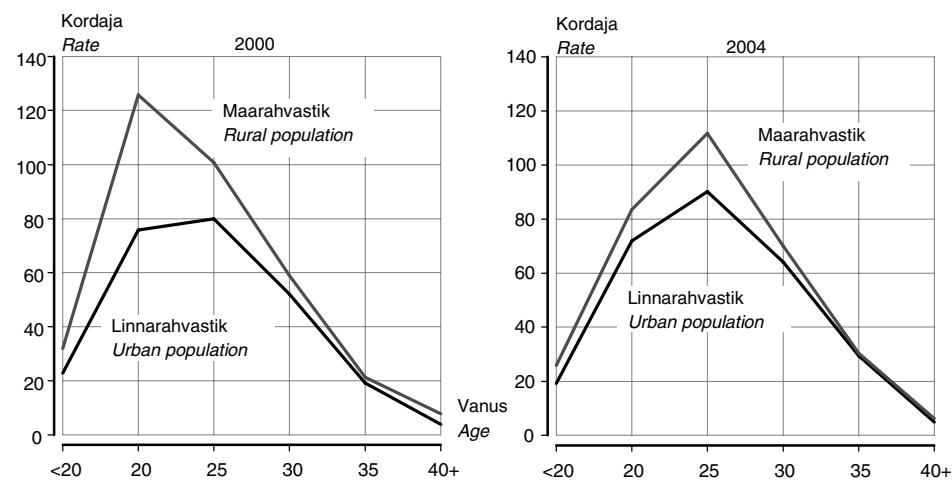
Sündimuse vanuskordajate väärused on maa- ja linnarahvastikul* erinevad (diagramm 12). Sünnitused lükkusid vanemasse ikka linnarahvastikul varem kui maarahvastikul. See protsess sai alguse Tallinnast ja Harjumaalt (Rahvastik. 1995. Population). Kui linnarahvastikul sündis 1000 naise kohta kõige enam lapsi 25–29-aastaste seas juba enne 2000. aastat, siis maal on sündimus selles vanuserühmas suurim alates 2003. aastast. Enne seda oli maarahvastiku hulgas sündimus kõrgeim 20–24-aastastel. Viimastel aastatel on sündimus kiiresti vähenenud maal elavatel alla 25-aastastel. Sündimuse vanuskordajate trendidest Eesti eri piirkondades saab põhjalikuma ülevaate kogumiku lehekülgedelt 115–125.

* Linnarahvastiku hulka on arvestatud linnade, vallasiseste linnade ja alevite rahvastik, maarahvastikul hulka alevike ja külade rahvastik.

2004. aastal suurenes sündimus eelkõige linnarahvastiku seas. Selle tulemusena vähenes erinevus maa- ja linnarahvastiku sündimustasemes. Maarahvastiku sündimus on endiselt kõrgem kui linnades.

Eestlaste ja mitte-eestlaste sündimuse vanuskordajate kõverad on viimastel aastatel olnud küllalt sarnase kujuga, kuid nad asetsevad teineteise suhtes veidi nihkes. See tähendab, et eestlased sünnitavad veidi vanemas eas kui mitte-eestlased.

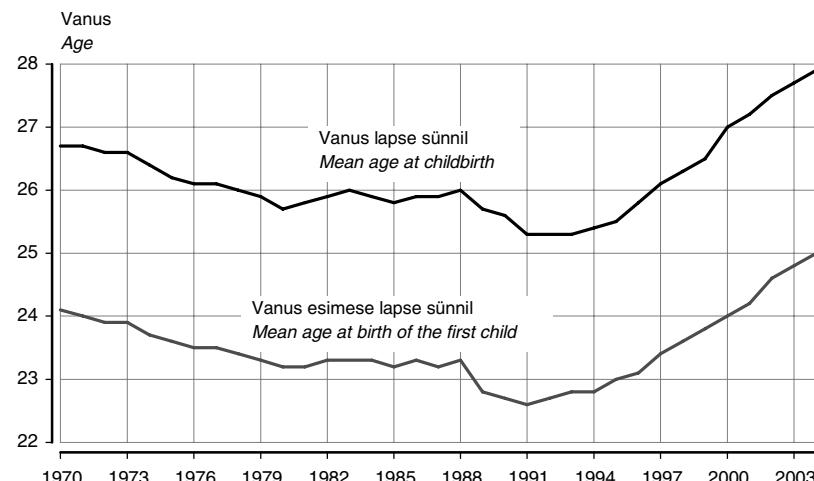
Diagramm 12

Maa- ja linnarahvastiku sündimuse vanuskordaja, 2000 ja 2004*Age-specific fertility rate among urban and rural population, 2000, 2004*

2004. aastal oli ema keskmene vanus lapse sünnil 27,9 aastat

Ema keskmene vanus on üheksakümnendate aastate keskpaigast pidevalt suurenenud, kuid samas oli see üheksakümnendate esimesel poolel kolmekümne viimase aasta madala (diagramm 13). Muutused ema keskmises vanuses lapse sünnil ja ema keskmises vanuses esimese lapse sünnil on sarnased, sest kõigist sündidest ligikaudu pooled on esmasünnid. Esmasünnitaja keskmise vanuse vähenemise periood langeb kokku kaheksakümnendate lõpu, üheksakümnendate alguse suurema sündide arvuga. Esmasünnitaja keskmene vanus hakkas tasapisi vähenema tegelikult juba seitsmekümnendatel, suurennes pisut kaheksakümnendatel ning vähenes uuesti üheksakümnendate aastate keskpaigani. Seitsmekümnendate aastate alguse taseme (24 aastat) saavutas esmasünnitaja keskmene vanus aga alles uue aastatuhande alguses. 2004. aastal oli ema keskmene vanus lapse sünnil 27,9 aastat ja ema keskmene vanus esimese lapse sünnil 25 aastat.

Diagramm 13

Ema keskmene vanus lapse sünnil, 1970–2004*Mean age of mother at childbirth, 1970–2004*

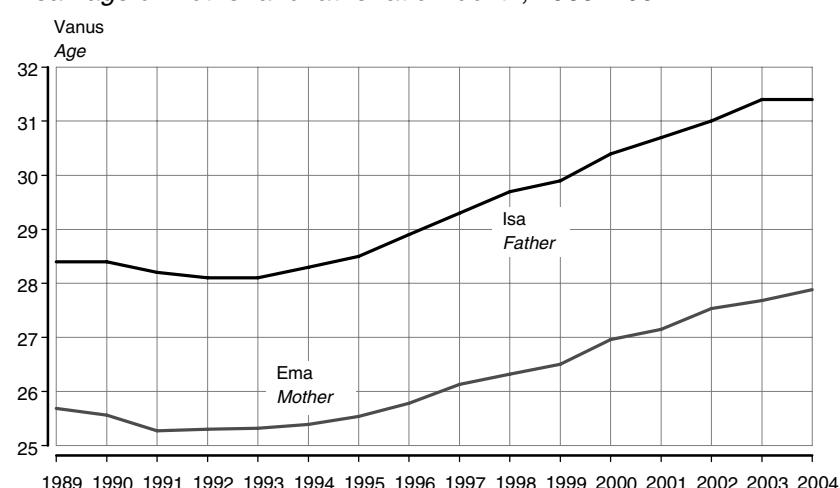
Eestlased sünnitavad veidi hilisemas eas kui mitte-eestlased

Kui võrrelda omavahel eestlastest ja mitte-eestlastest sünnitajate keskmist vanust, selgub, et eestlased sünnitavad veidi hilisemas eas kui mitte-eestlased. Eestlaste ja mitte-eestlaste keskmise vanuse vahe esimese lapse sünnil oli üheksakümnendatel keskmiselt 0,3 aastat, 2000. aastatel suurennes see 0,8 aastani. Selle põhjuseks on eesti rahvusest esmasünnitajate keskmise vanuse kiirem kasv võrreldes mitte-eestlastega. 2004. aastal oli eesti rahvusest esmasünnitajate keskmise vanus 25,2 aastat, mitte-eestlastel 24,4 aastat. Eestlaste ja mitte-eestlaste keskmise vanuse vahe kõigi laste sünnil on suurem, olles 1990. aastate esimesel poolel isegi 1,1 aastat. Viimastel aastatel on vanusevahe vähenenud: ema keskmise vanus kõigi laste sünnil oli 2004. aastal eestlastel 28,1 ja mitte-eestlastel 27,4 aastat.

Mitte ainult naised ei saa üha hilisemas eas emaks, vaid ka mehed saavad järjest vanemalt isaks (diagramm 14). Koos ema keskmise vanuse suurenemisega lapse sünnil on suurenenud ka isa keskmise vanus lapse sünnil. 2000. aastal ületas isa keskmise vanus lapse sünnil 30 aasta ja 2002. aastal 31 aasta piiri. Isa keskmise vanus lapse sünnil on suurenenud kiiremini kui ema keskmise vanus lapse sünnil: üheksakümnendate alguses oli ema ja isa keskmise vanuse vahe 2,8–2,9 aastat, 2000. aastast on see olnud 3,5 aastat.

Diagramm 14
Diagram 14

Ema ja isa keskmise vanus lapse sünnil, 1989–2004
Mean age of mother and father at childbirth, 1989–2004



Järjestikuste sündide vaheline aeg on pikenenud

Koos sündide nihkumisega vanemasse ikka pikeneb ka sünniintervall ehk ajavahemik järjestikuste sündide vahel. 1990. aastate alguses koondusid sünnid küllaltki kitsasse ajavahemikku, 2000. aastate alguses on sünnivahemik pikem ja hajusam.

Nii näiteks sündis 1992. aastal kõige enam teisi lapsi (26%) kuni kahe aasta jooksul (kuni kaks aastat tähendab 1–1,9 aastat; 2 kuni 3 aastat 2–2,9 aastat jne) pärast esimese lapse sündi. 2003. aastal aga sündis kõige enam teisi lapsi ajal, kui esmasünnist oli möödunud 2 kuni 3 aastat (diagramm 15). 2004. aasta kohta sünniintervalli andmeid ei ole. Märkimisväärselt on viimastel aastatel sagenenud teise lapse sünd 6 kuni 7 aastat pärast esimese lapse sündi. See on aeg, kui pere esimene laps on saamas kooliminekuealiseks. 1990. aastatel sellist sageduse suurenemist ei olnud. Selline sünniintervalli suurenemine tuleb isegi paremini esile kolmanda lapse sünni puhul (diagramm 16). Diagrammilt 16 on näha, et ka kolmenda lapse sündi lükatakse praegu rohkem edasi kui kümmekond aastat tagasi. Lühikesi sünnivahemikke on osaliselt seostatud rasestumisvastaste vahendite vähese kasutamisega (Höhn, 2005).

Diagramm 15 **Esimese ja teise lapse sünnivahemik, 1992, 2003**
Diagram 15 Birth interval between the first and second birth, 1992, 2003

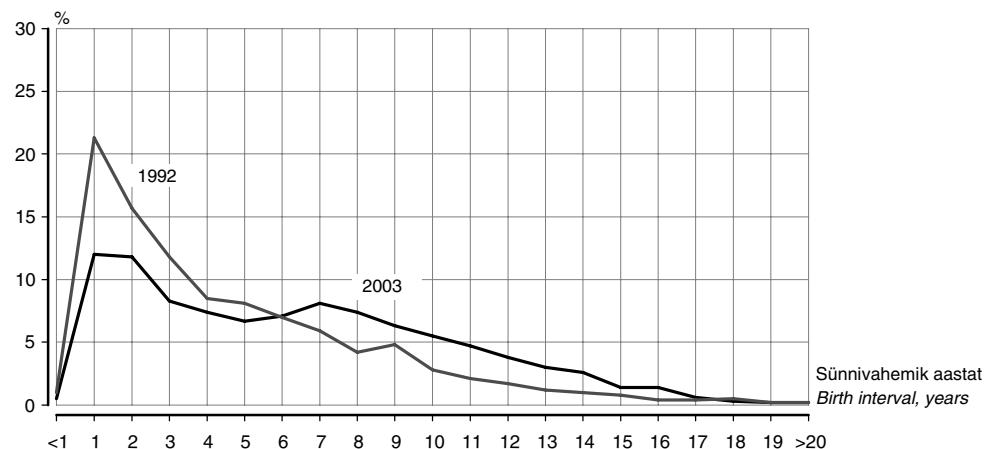
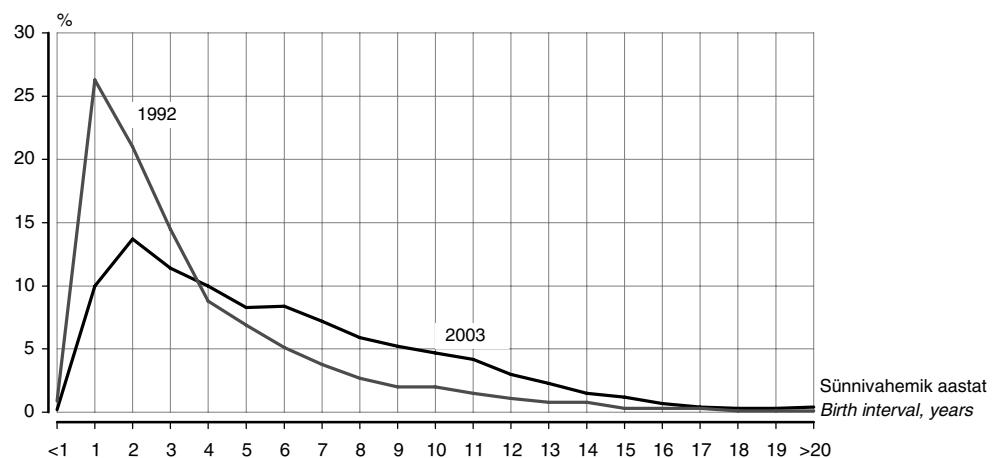


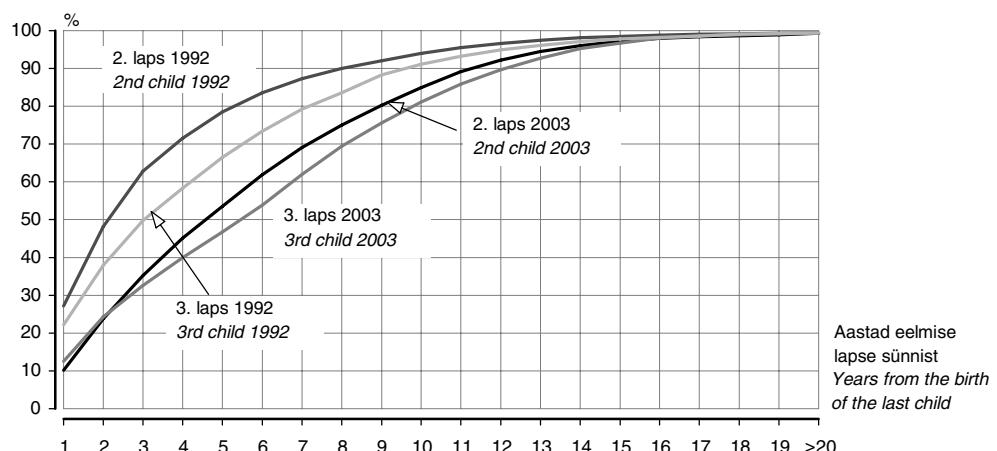
Diagramm 16 **Teise ja kolmanda lapse sünnivahemik, 1992, 2003**
Diagram 16 Birth interval between the second and third birth, 1992, 2003



Pooled teisena sündinud lastest sünnivad viie aasta jooksul pärast esimese lapse sündi Laste sünnivahemike kumulatiivselt kõveralt on näha, et 1992. aastal teisena sündinud lastest ligikaudu pooled sündisid kuni kahe aasta jooksul pärast esmasünnitust, 2003. aastaks oli see vahe piknenud 2,5 aasta võrra — ligikaudu viie aastani (diagramm 17). Kolmanda lapse sündi ei ole nii palju edasi lükatud, vastav mediaan on nihkunud 1,7 aasta võrra.

Diagramm 17
Diagram 17

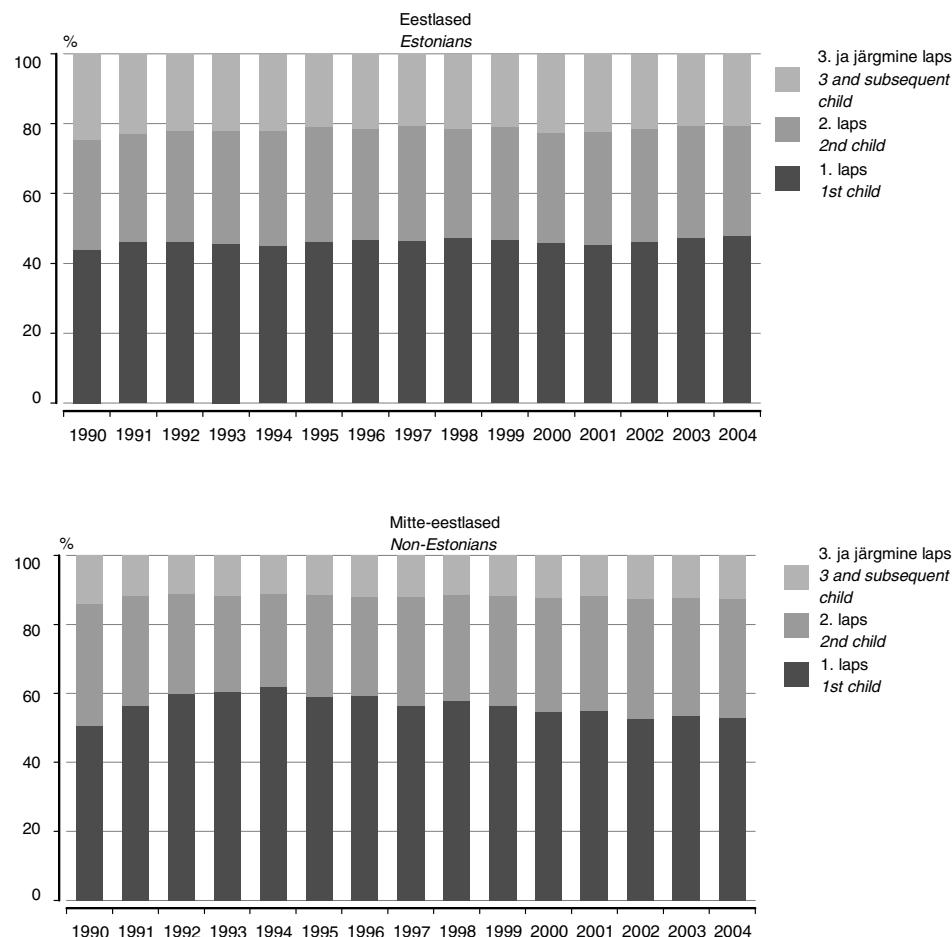
Teise ja kolmanda lapse sünnivahemike kumulatiivne kõver, 1992, 2003
Cumulative curve of birth interval of the second and third birth, 1992, 2003



Sünnijärjekord

Laste sünnijärjekorra osatähtsus on muutunud aastati vaid 1–2% piires. 2004. aastal sündinud lastest 49% olid emadel esimesed ja 32% teised lapsed. Kolmandaid ja järgmisi sünde oli 18%. Selline sündide osatähtsus on püsinud üle kümne aasta. Esmasündide osatähtsus oli suurem 1980. aastatel. Samas on sünnijärjekorra osatähtsus eestlastel ja mitte-eestlastel erinev. Eestlastel on esmasündide osatähtsus alla 50%, mitte-eestlastel aga üle 50% (diagramm 18). 1990. aastate algusest on eestlastel esmasündide osatähtsus aeglaselt suurenenud, ulatudes 2004. aastal 48%-ni, mitte-eestlastel aga esmasündide osatähtsus väheneb 1995. aastast. Väga suur mitte-eestlaste esmasündide osatähtsus, mis aastatel 1992–1994 ületas isegi 60% piiri, võib olla seotud nende suurema ebakindlusega üleminekuperioodil, mistöttu pered piirdusid sageli ühe lapsega. Esmasündide osatähtsuse erinevus ongi eestlastel ja mitte-eestlastel kõige suurem. Ka teisi lapsi sünnib mitte-eestlastest emadel veidi rohkem kui eestlannadel, kuid erinevus teiste laste osatähtsusel on väiksem kui esimeste laste puhul. Erandlikud olid aastad 1992–1999, kui mitte-eestlastel oli esmasündide osatähtsus märgatavalt suurem, mistöttu teiste laste osatähtsus oli sellevõrra väiksem. Teiste laste osatähtsus on eestlastel olnud 31–33%, mitte-eestlastel 27–35%. Kolmandaid ja järgmisi lapsi sünnib eestlastel rohkem kui mitte-eestlastel, vastavalt 21–25% ja 11–14%.

Diagramm 18 **Sünnid sünnejärjekorra alusel, 2004**
Births by birth order, 2004



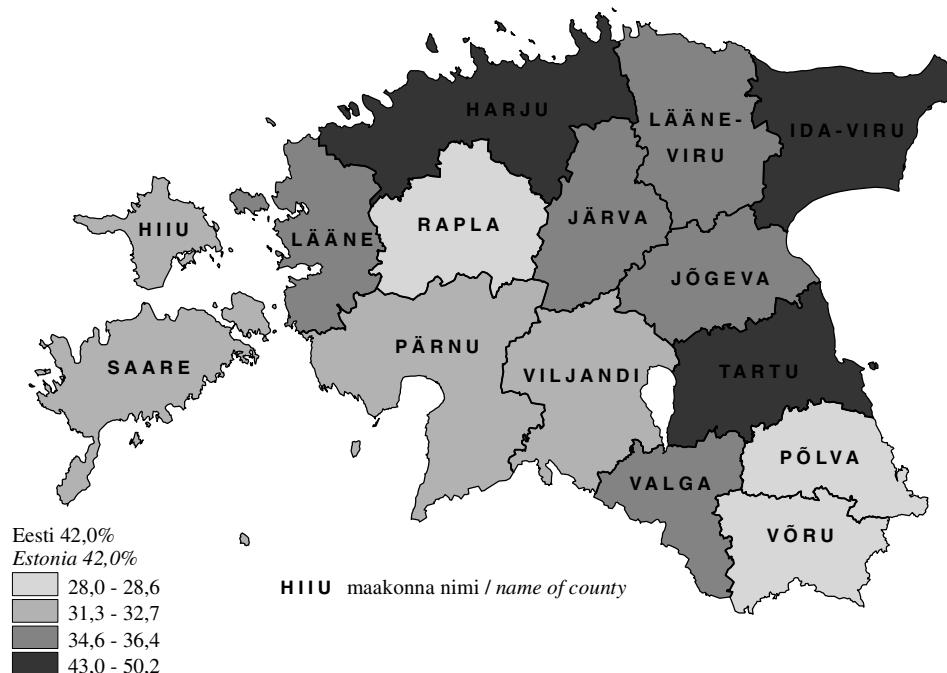
Teistest Euroopa Liidu liikmesriikidest oli esmasündide osatähtsus kõrgemaid Portugalis ja Hispaanias, kus 2002. aastal oli esmasünde 54%. Meie naaberriikidega võrreldes oli esmasündide osatähtsus Lätis 50%, Leedus 49%, Rootsis 45% ja Soomes 41%. Esmasündide osatähtsus Soomes on Euroopa väiksemaid.

Ema avalduse alusel registreeritakse sünde rohkem Ida-Virumaal ja Valgamaal

Sageli liigitatakse sünde ema seadusliku perekonnaseisu alusel. Kui ema on abielus, on tegemist seadusliku sünniga. Tänapäeval on abielulisus taandumas ja järest suurem osa lastest sünnib vabaabelius olevatele vanematele. Eestis saab lapse isadust vabatahtlikult tunnistada sünni registreerimisel, kui ema ja isa, kes ei ole omavahel abielus, esitavad selleks ühise avalduse. Siiski registreeritakse osa sünde vaid ema avalduse alusel. Sellisel juhul ei ole lapse sünnitunnistusel andmeid isa kohta. Ometi ei tähenda see alati, et laps sünnib vaid emaga peresse. Andmeanalüüs näitab, et viimastel aastatel on ema avalduse alusel registreeritud sündide arv suurem tegelikust üksikemadel sündinute arvust, sest osa vanemaid registreerivad lapse vaid ema avalduse alusel eesmärgiga saada üksikvanema lapsetoetust, mis on suurem tavaliist lapsetoetusest. Sagedamini tuleb seda ette piirkondades, kus töötus on suurem, näiteks Ida-Virumaal ja Valgamaal. Abielust sündide osatähtsus on suurem Harju, Tartu ja Ida-Viru maakonnas (teemakaart 4).

Teemakaart 4
Thematic map 4

Abielust elussündinute osatähtsus maakondades, 2004
Proportion of legitimate live births by counties, 2004



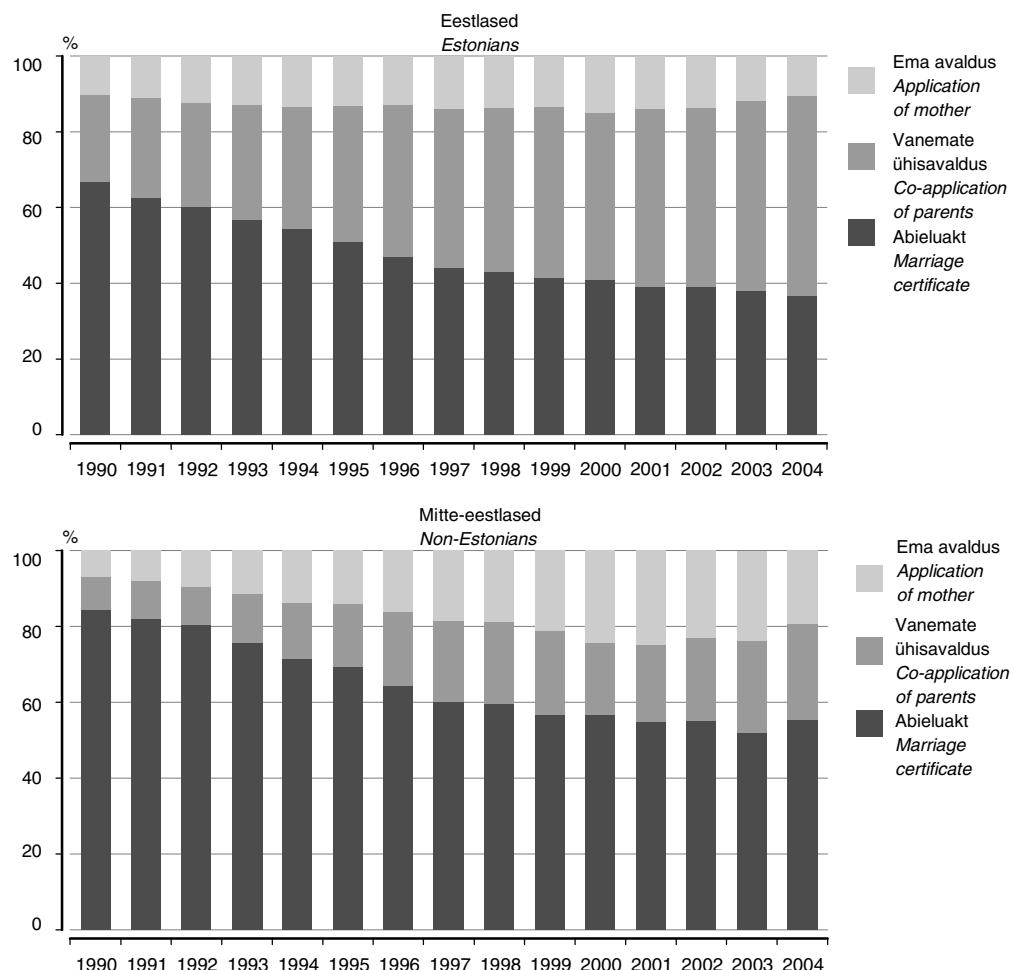
Ema avalduse alusel registreeritud sündide osatähtsus väheneb

Ema avalduse alusel registreeritud sündide osatähtsus suurenes kuni 2000. aastani, mil see näitaja oli 18%. Järgmistel aastatel on näitaja pidevalt vähenenud. 2004. aastal hõlmasid ema avalduse alusel registreeritud sünnid 13% kõikidest sündidest. 1994. aastal korraldatud pere- ja sündimusuringu järgi on üksikvanemluse osatähtsus püsinud kogu Teise maailmasõja järgsel perioodil 10% ringis (Katus jt, 2002). Ometigi on paljudes maades abielulisuse langedes üksikvanemlus ajutiselt kasvanud (Katus jt, 2002). Ka Eestis suurenes 1990. aastatel ema avalduse alusel registreeritud sündide osatähtsus.

Eestlased registreerivad ema avalduse alusel vähem sünde kui mitte-eestlased

Muutused ema avalduse alusel registreeritud sündide osatähtsus esinesid eestlastel ja mitte-eestlastel märgatavalt (diagramm 19). Kuigi 1990. aastate alguses, kui muutused toimuma hakkasid, oli ema avalduse alusel registreeritud sündide osatähtsus eestlaste hulgas suurem kui mitte-eestlastel (vastavalt 10% ja 7%), suurenes nende osa eestlastel vähem kui mitte-eestlastel. Nii oli ema avalduse alusel registreeritud sünde eestlastel maksimaalselt 15% 2000. aastal, mitte-eestlastel saabus maksimum aasta hiljem, 2001. aastal, kui ema avalduse alusel registreeritud sündide osatähtsus ulatus 25%-ni. 2000. aastatel on ema avalduse alusel registreeritud sündide osatähtsus vähenenud. 2004. aastal registreerisid mitte-eestlased ema avalduse alusel 19% sündidest, eestlased 11%. Viimane näitaja on lähdane muutuste-eelsele tasemele. Mitte-eestlaste märgatavalt suurem ema avalduse alusel registreeritud sündide osatähtsus võib tuleneda nende suuremast töötusest ja sellega kaasnevast raskemast majanduslikust olukorras. Kas ema avalduse alusel registreeritud sündide osatähtsuse muutumine 1990. aastatel olenes üksikvanemluse ajutisest kasvust abielulisuse vähenemise tõttu või muudatustest registreerimisel üksikvanema lapsetoetuse saamise eesmärgil, jäab edasiste uuringute välja selgitada.

Diagramm 19 **Sünnid isa andmete akti kandmise alusel, 1990–2004**
 Diagram 19 **Births by identification of father, 1990–2004**



Eestlaste abieluväliste sündide osatähtsus Euroopa suuremaid

Eestlaste ja mitte-eestlaste seas on erinev ka abielusündimus. Eestlannadel sünnib alates 1996. aastast abielust vähem lapsi kui väljaspool abielu. Mitte-eestlastel sünnivad üle poole lastest abielus vanematel. Nii sündis 2004. aastal mitte-eestlastel 45% lastest vanematel, kes ei olnud seaduslikus abielus. Eestlastel sündis 2004. aastal 63% lastest vanematel, kes ei olnud seaduslikus abielus.

Euroopa riikidest on nii kõrge abieluväliste sündide osatähtsus iseloomulik veel vaid Islandile, kus 2004. aastal sündis väljaspool abielu 64% lastest. Võrreldes ülejäänud Euroopaga on abieluväliste sündide osatähtsus kõrge ka Rootsis ja Norras, kus 2004. aastal sündisid enam kui pooled lapsed abieluväliselt, vastavalt 55% ja 51%. Teistes riikides domineerivad sünnid abielus vanematel. Näiteks Lätis oli abieluvälisteid sünde 45%, Leedus 29% ja Soomes 41%. Keskmiselt sündis Euroopa Liidu liikmesriikides 2002. aastal 100 lapsest 29 väljaspool abielu.

Eestlastel sünnib enamik lapsi vabaabielus vanematel

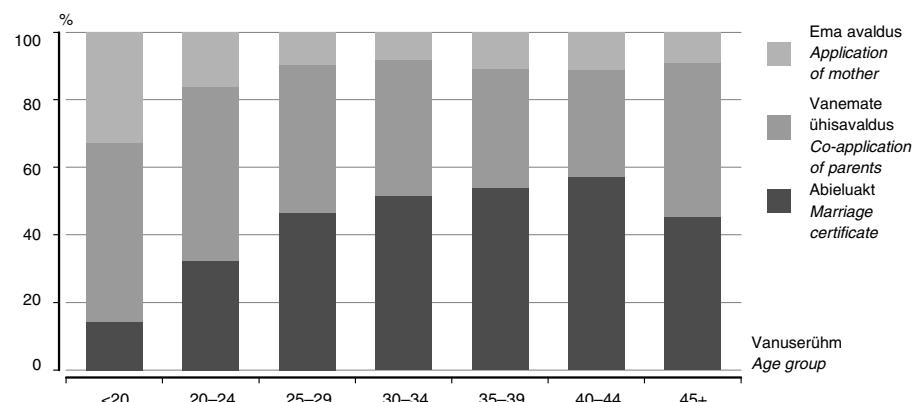
Abielusündimuse vähenemise on põhjustanud abielu kui institutsiooni tähtsuse muutumine. Abielu asemele on tulnud vabaabielu. Suur abieluväliste sündide osatähtsus tuleneb peamiselt sündide osatähtsuse suurenemisest vabaabielus vanematel (diagramm 19). Eestlannadel sündisid 2003. ja 2004. aastal veidi enam kui pooled lastest vabaabielust, mitte-eestlastel ulatub vabaabielust sündide osatähtsus 25%-ni.

Sagedamini registreerivad sünni ema avalduse alusel noored naised

Sagedamini registreerivad sünni ema avalduse alusel alla 20-aastased naised, näiteks 2004. aastal registreeris neist veidi rohkem kui kolmandik sünni ema avalduse alusel (diagramm 20). 20–24-aastased registreerisid sünni ema avalduse alusel kaks korda harvemini. Samasugune üksikvanemate vanusjaotus on jälgitav ka teistes Euroopa riikides, näiteks Hollandis (www.cbs.nl).

Diagramm 20
Diagram 20

Sünnid isa tuvastatuse alusel ja ema vanuserühma järgi, 2004
Births by identification of father and mother's age group, 2004



Sageli sõlmitakse abielu pärast lapse sündi

Nüüdisaja Eestile on iseloomulik, et abielu sõlmitakse sageli alles pärast lapse sündi. Nii sünnivadki paljud esimesed lapsed vabaabielus vanematel. Teised ja järgmised lapsed sünnivad sagedamini abielus vanematel. Näiteks 2004. aastal esmasündinud laste vanematest oli abielus 31%. Peresse teisena sündinud laste vanematest oli abielus aga juba 51%. Seevastu registreeriti esmasündidest 53% vanemate ühisavalduse alusel. Esmasündide osatähtsuse vähenemine abielust sündide hulgas seostub sellega, et järjest enam on paare, kes abielluvad pärast esimese lapse sündi. 2003. aastal abiellunutest oli ühiseid lapsi 23% paaridest.

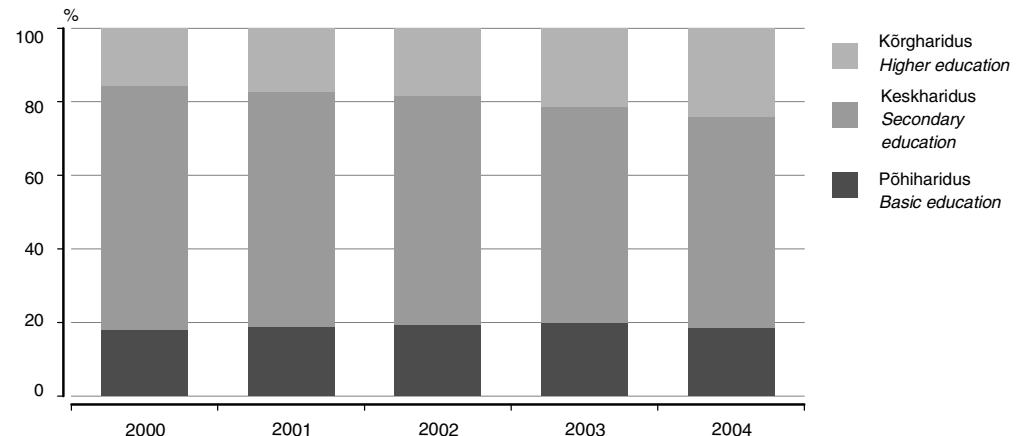
Abielust sündide puhul suureneb kolmandate ja järgmiste sündide osatähtsus. 2004. aastal sündis 25% abielus vanematel sündinud lastest ema kolmanda või järgmise lapsena. Esimese ja teise lapsena sündinute osatähtsus oli vastavalt 36% ja 39%. Need näitajad on viimastel aastatel vähe muutunud. Seevastu abieluvälistest sündidest kolmandate ja järgmiste sündide osatähtsus tasapisi väheneb — 2004. aastal alla 14%.

Ema avalduse alusel registreeritakse kõige sagedamini esmasünd: 2004. aastal registreeritud sündidest 60% puhul oli tegemist ema esimese lapsega ja 23% puhul teise lapsega.

Suureneb kõrgharidusega sünnitajate osatähtsus

Kõrgharidusega sünnitajate osatähtsus suureneb pidevalt (diagramm 21). Osaliselt on selle põhjuseks sünnitajate keskmise vanuse suurenemine ja soov omandada haridus enne lapse sündi. Möju on ka 1990. aastate teisel pool elanud kõrgharidusbuumil, mistöttu kõrgharidusega naisi on praegu rohkem kui varasematel aastatel. 2004. aastal oli 24% sünnitajatest kõrgharidusega. Nende osatähtsus on suurenenud kiiremini just viimastel aastatel ja eelkõige keskharidusega naiste arvelt. Põhiharidusega sünnitajate osatähtsus ei ole nii palju muutunud. On alust arvata, et põhiharidusega sünnitajate osatähtsus on viimastel aastatel veidi ülehinnatud, kuna sageli võetakse hariduse andmed sünnistatistika jaoks rahvastikuregistrist. Rahvastikuregistris on aga andmed hariduse kohta sageli vananenud. Seetõttu võib kõrg- ja keskharidusega sünnitajaid olla tegelikult isegi rohkem. Enam kui pool sünnitajatest on keskharidusega. Keskhariduse alla on peale üldhariduskoolis omandatud keskhariduse arvestatud ka kutsekeskharidus, keskeri- ja tehnikumiharidus. Põhjalikum ülevaade sünnitajate haridustaseme muutusest ajavahemikul 1989–2001 on kogumikus lk 55–60.

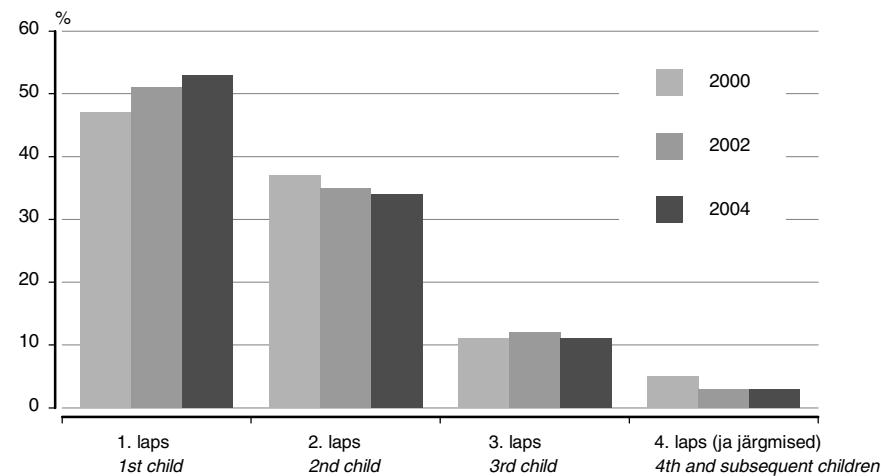
Diagramm 21 **Sünnid ema haridustaseme järgi, 2000–2004**
Births by mother's education, 2000–2004



Kõrgharidusega naistel sündinud lastest 53% on ema esimesed lapsed

Esmasündide osatähtsuse suurenemine kõrgharidusega naistel viitab lapse sünni edasiliikumisele hariduse omandamise ajaks (diagramm 22). Esmasündide osatähtsus kõrgharidusega naistel oli tõusva trendiga juba 1980. aastate lõpus. Varasema perioodi kohta andmed puuduvad. Alates 2002. aastast sünnivad veidi enam kui pooled kõrgharidusega naistel sündinud lastest emale esimese lapsena. Seevastu 1989. aastal, kui õpingud ei olnud oluliseks takistuseks lapse sünnile, oli esmasündide osatähtsus kõrgharidusega naiste hulgas märgatavalt väiksem — 37%, sest esimene laps sündis sageli kõrgkooliõpingute ajal.

Diagramm 22 **Kõrgharidusega emade lapsed sünnijärjekorra järgi, 2000, 2002, 2004**
Births to mothers with higher education by birth order, 2000, 2002, 2004

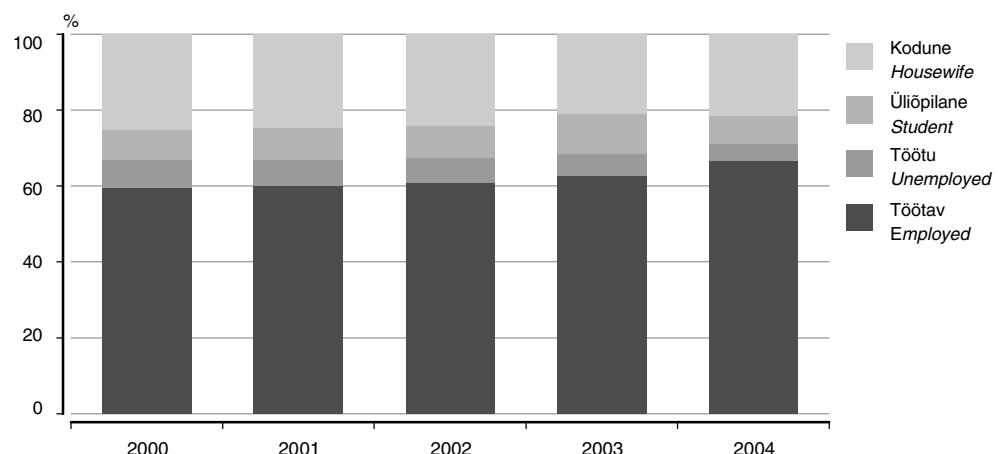


Töötavate emade osatähtsus on suurenenud

Sünnitajatest oli 2004. aastal töötavaid emasid 66% (diagramm 23). Nende osatähtsus suurenes just 2003. ja 2004. aastal. 2000. aastate alguses oli töötavate emade osatähtsus stabiilne. On töenäoline, et töötavate emade osatähtsuse suurenemine on seotud sünnitusvanuse järjepideva suurenemisega viimasel kümnendil, sest tööhõive määr kasvab vanuse kasvades. Töötavate naiste osatähtsuse märgatavat kasvu sünnitajate hulgas 2004. aastal seletab sündimuse märgatav suurenemine üle 25-aastastel. Viljakusealiste naiste tööhõive määr ei muutunud 2004. aastal paari eelmise aastaga võrreldes. Osaliselt võib olla tegu ka emapalgaga mõjuga, mis võimaldab tööst mõneks ajaks kõrvale jäädva ka neil naistel, kelle sissetulek oli oluline pere üldises sissetulekus, olgu see siis pangalaenu maksmisel või elatusallikana. Tänapäeval on naise sissetulekul sageli oluline koht pere

eelarves: kui naine koju jäääb, pere elatustase langeb. Seega loobuvad suurema sissetulekuga naised lapse saamisel rohkemast kui väiksema sissetulekuga naised, sest lapse kasvatamise ajal töölt eemale jäämise aja eest saamata jäääb tulu on neil suurem kui väiksema sissetulekuga naistel.

Diagramm 23 Sündid ema hõiveseundi järgi, 2000–2004
Births by mother's labour status, 2000–2004



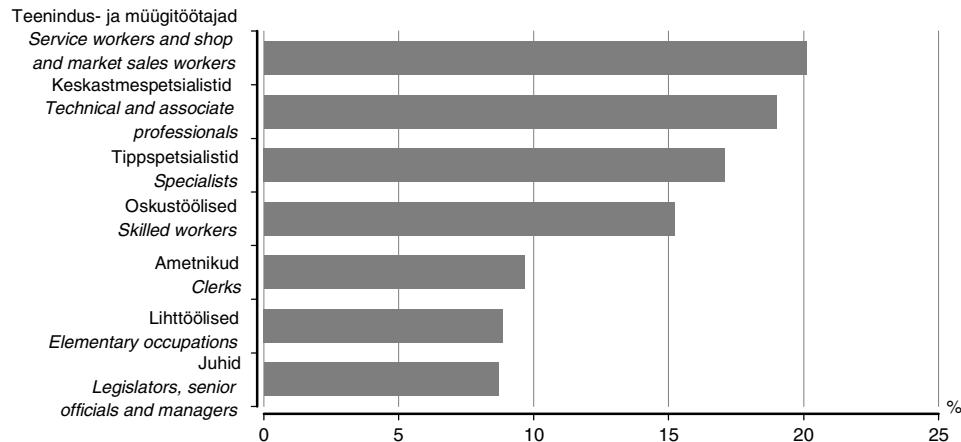
Koduseid naisi oli sünnitajatest 21% nii 2004. kui ka 2003. aastal. Nende osatähtsus viimasel ajal väheneb. On töenäoline, et koduste osatähtsus on mõnevõrra ülehinnatud. Põhjus on selles, et ajal, kui ema läheb last registreerima, võib ta ennast määratleda kodusena, kuna on mõnda aega tööst eemal olnud. Defitsiooni järgi on aga kodune see ema, kellega ei ole lapsehoolduspuhkuse ajaks säilinud töölepingut. Koduseid on alla 25-aastastest esmasünnitajatest ligikaudu 30%. 20–29-aastastest, kes sünnitasid teise lapse, on koduseid ligikaudu 25%. Osaliselt võib koduste suur osa teist last sünnitavate naiste hulgas tuleneda faktist, et kui teine laps sündis ajal, kui ema oli esimese lapsega lapsehoolduspuhkusel, siis tunnetas ta end pigem koduse kui töötavana. Ning seetõttu on teist last sünnitavate emade hulgas koduste osatähtsus ülehinnatud ja töötavate osatähtsus alahinnatud.

Väheneb ka töötute sünnitajate osatähtsus. Samas on viimastel aastatel märgatavalalt vähinenud naiste töötuse määr, ja kõige rohkem just 25–49-aastaste vanuserühmas. 2004. aastal oli sünnitajatest töötud 4%. Õpilastest ja üliõpilastest sünnitajate osatähtsus, mis 2004. aastal ulatus veidi üle 7%, on küllaltki stabiilne.

Amet

Andmed sünnitajate ameti kohta ei ole väga usaldusväärised, sest sageli on andmete kodeerimine raskendatud ebapiisava taustateabe töttu. Samas näitab võrdlus 2000. aasta rahvaloenduse andmetega, et andmed on usaldusväärised. Sündide jagunemine ema ameti järgi peegeldab 2000. aasta rahvaloenduse andmeid ametite jagunemisel viljakusealiste naiste vahel (diagramm 24). Nii nagu kõiki viljakusealisi naisi, on ka sünnitajatest kõige rohkem teenindus- ja müügitöötajaid. Teine oluline rühm on keskastme- ja tippspetsialistid. Väiksem on juhtide, lihttööliste ja ametnike osatähtsus.

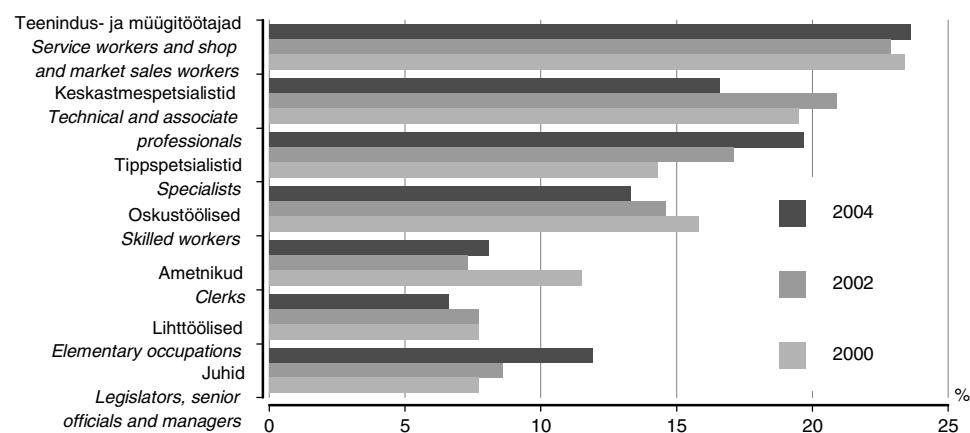
Diagramm 24 **Viljakusealised naised ameti järgi, 2000***
 Diagram 24 Women of fertile age by occupation, 2000*



* Rahvaloenduse andmed.
 * Data of Population Census.

Viimastel aastatel hakkab sünnitajate puhul silma juhtide ja tippspetsialistide osatähtsuse järjepidev suurenemine (diagramm 25). Võttes arvesse sünnitajate vanusnike, on selline suundumus loogiline — töölane eneseteostus enne lapse sündi on saanud tavaks. Statistikaametis aastatel 2000–2004 korraldatud tööjõu-uuring ei näita märkimisväärset 15–49-aastaste naiste ametialase kootseisu muutust. Seega ei ole juhtide ja tippspetsialistide osatähtsuse suurenemine töenäoliselt seotud majandusstruktuuri muutusega. Keskastmepspecialistide ja oskustööliste osatähtsus sünnitajate hulgas väheneb. Ülejäänud ametirühmade puhul ei saa tuua kindlaid trende.

Diagramm 25 **Sünnid ema ameti järgi, 2000, 2002, 2004**
 Diagram 25 Births by mother's occupation, 2000, 2002, 2004



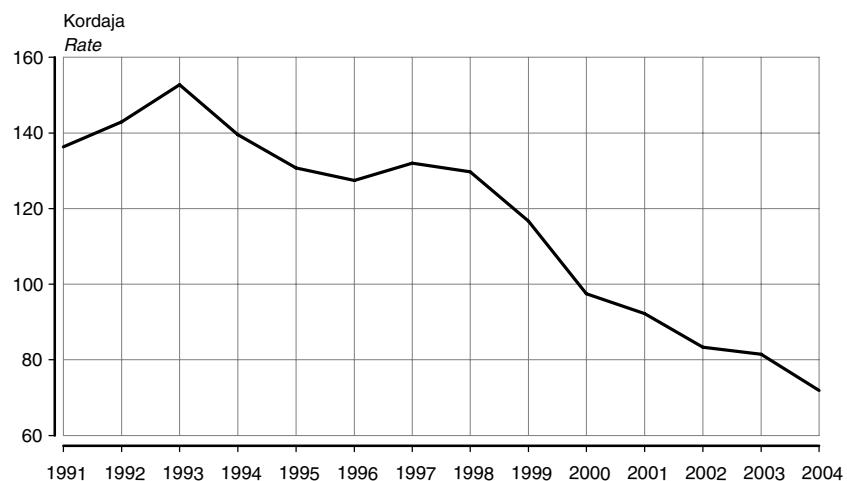
Abordid

Abortide arv on 1990. aastast pidevalt vähenenud. 2004. aastal tehti 10 074 legaalselt indutseeritud aborti, mis on kaks korda vähem kui kümmekond aastat tagasi. Legaalselt indutseeritud abortide alla kuuluvad legaalsed ja terapeutilised abordid. Legaalsed abordid on naise omal soovil tehtud abordid ja neid on enamik legaalselt indutseeritud abortitest. Terapeutiline abort tehakse meditsiinilistel näidustustel ja nende osatähtsus on paar protsenti.

Hoolimata abortide arvu pidevast vähenemisest, ei ole abortide ja elussündide suhtarv käsitletaval perioodil pidevalt langenud (diagramm 26). 1990. aastate alguses abortide arv 100 elusünni kohta suurennes, kuna elussündide arv vähenes kiiresti. Alates 2000. aastast

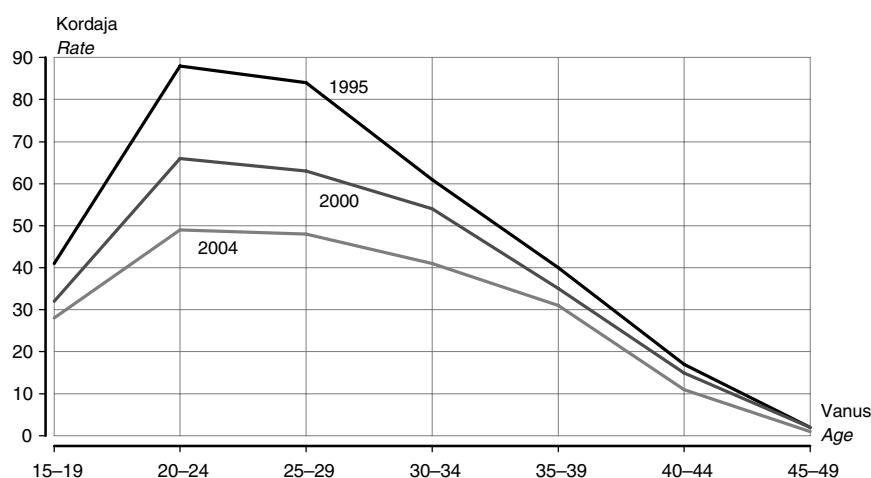
on sündinud laste arv suurem abortide arvust. 2004. aastal tehti 100 elussünni kohta 72 aborti. Vaid Ida-Virumaal ületab abortide arv endiselt elussündide arvu — 2004. aastal 101 aborti 100 elussünni kohta, kuid ka seal on suundumus langusele. Kõige väiksem on abortide ja elussündide suhtarv Saaremaal — 42. Aborte tehakse enam linna- kui maarahvastiku hulgas.

Diagramm 26 **Legaalselt indutseeritud abordid 100 elussünni kohta, 1991–2004**
Diagram 26 Legally induced abortions per 100 live births, 1991–2004



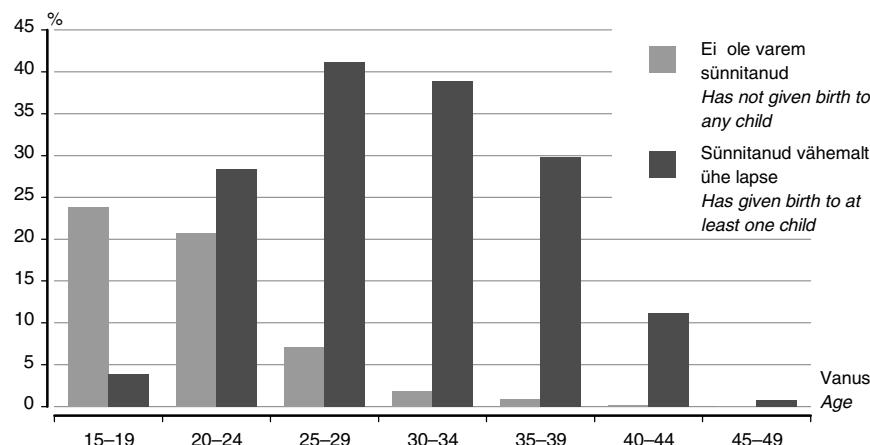
Sarnaselt sündimuse vanuskordajatele arvutatakse ka abortiivsuse vanuskordajad, mis näitavad abortide arvu 1000 vastavas vanuses naise kohta. Kümnel viimasel aastal on kõige enam aborte teinud 20–24-aastased, kuid abortide arv on selles vanuserühmas kõige jõudsamalt vähenenud (diagramm 27). 2004. aastal abortide arv 20–24- ja 25–29-aastastel peaaegu ei erinenud.

Diagramm 27 **Abortiivsuse vanuskordajad, 1995, 2000, 2004**
Diagram 27 Age-specific abortion rates, 1995, 2000, 2004



Vaadates aborte varasemate sündide järgi, on näha, et rohkem teevad aborti 25–34-aastased naised, kellel on vähemalt üks laps. Lastetutest otsustavad abordi kasuks peamiselt noored, alla 25-aastased (diagramm 28).

Diagramm 28 **Aborti teinud naised vanuse ja varasemate elussündide järgi, 2004**
 Diagram 28 **Abortions by women's age and number of previous deliveries, 2004**



2004. aastal tegid aborti peamiselt vallalised naised, kuid veel 2000. aastal just abielunaised. On töenäoline, et selline muutus on seotud abielu taandumisega. Tervise Arengu Instituudi andmetel oli 2004. aastal aborti teinud naistest 39% vallalisi, 30% abielus ja 25% vabaabielus. 2000. aastal olid need näitajad vastavalt 34%, 38% ja 21%. Lahutatute osatähtsus aborti teinute seas on aastatel 2000–2004 püsinud 6–7% piires.

Sünnitajatega võrreldes on aborti teinute hulgas vähem tööga hõivatud naisi ja rohkem (üli)õpilasi. Sünnitajate seas oli 2004. aastal töötavate naiste osatähtsus 66% ja (üli)õpilaste osatähtsus 7%, aborti teinutest oli töötavaid 52% ja (üli)õpilasi 17%, kusjuures (üli)õpilaste osatähtsus on järjepidevalt suurenenud. Selline trend viitab, et õpingud on lapse sünntitamist takistav asjaolu. Koduseid oli 2004. aastal aborti teinud naiste hulgas 26% ja töötuid 5%.

Peamiselt teeved aborti keskharidusega naised, kelle osatähtsus ulatus 2004. aastal 41%-ni. Põhi- või madalama haridusega naiste osatähtsus oli aborti teinud naiste seas 21% ja keskeriharidusega 27%. Kõige vähem teeved aborte kõrgharidusega naised. Nende osatähtsus 2004. aastal oli 11%.

Kirjandus

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FERTILITY

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In last year the discussions about the effect of parental compensation on the increased fertility have been frequent in media. According to the statistical survey Births it is not possible to answer directly to this question. The current article provides an overview about processes in fertility, not about the reasons that effect fertility. To find out the reasons that caused the increase in fertility an additional survey has to be carried out. The effect of parental compensation on the increased fertility cannot be denied. The proportion of employed mothers has increased remarkably. At the same time the fertile age of women who postponed the childbearing in 1990s is coming to an end. So they cannot postpone childbearing endlessly.

In 2004 fertility in Estonia was higher than in other new Member States of the European Union

In 2004 fertility increased in Estonia quite remarkably compared to the previous years. 13,992 children were born in 2004, i.e. about 1,000 children more than in 2003. At the light of the declining fertility of previous decade this is a big step onward. The number of births did not increase only because of the increase in the number of women in fertile age. The increase was partly caused by the women who postponed childbearing in 1990s. This is affirmed by growth of fertility rate among women aged over 25. According to the fertility data of 2004 the average number of children per woman (TFR) was 1.47 (Diagram 11). This indicator was higher than 1.4 last in 1994. The indicator takes into account also the age distribution of women. Compared to the European Union, TFR in Estonia was slightly lower. According to the preliminary estimates of Eurostat the average TFR in the European Union (EU 25) was 1.5. Fertility in Estonia is still remarkably lower than for example in Nordic countries, in France and in the Netherlands but it is higher than in other new Member States, except Cyprus (Thematic map 3).

In Estonia the crude birth rate, i.e. the number of births per 1,000 women was 10.37 in 2004.

Fertility is higher among Estonians than among non-Estonians

According to the total fertility rate fertility is higher among Estonians than among non-Estonians. In 2004 the average number of children to Estonians was 1.50 and for non-Estonians it was 1.37. Fertility among Estonians has continued being higher. The differences diminished at the end of 1990s. The difference was smallest during 2000–2003, in 2004 the discrepancy increased. In 2004 TFR grew more among Estonians.

In 2004 fertility increased in all age groups

Postponement of childbearing caused changes in the age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rate shows the number of births per 1,000 women of specific age. In 2004 the age-specific fertility rate increased in all age groups compared to 2003. The rise took place also among the youngest women aged 15–19, whose fertility rates had been continuously decreasing since 1990. The rise was most remarkable among women aged 25–39. In recent years the number of births has been highest among 25–29-year-old women. For example, in the Netherlands, where the mean age of mother at the birth of first child is one of the highest in Europe the number of births is biggest to 30–34-year-old mothers.

The age-specific fertility rate is different between urban and rural settlements* (Diagram 12). The postponement of childbearing took place earlier among urban population than among rural population. The process began in Tallinn and Harju county (Rahvastik. 1995. Population). Among urban population fertility was highest in the age group 25–29 already before 2000. Among rural population fertility is highest among this age group since 2003. Until 2003 in rural areas the number of births per 1,000 women was higher among 20–24-year-old women. In recent years fertility has decreased noticeably among women younger than 25 years in rural areas. A more thorough overview about age-specific fertility trends in regions of Estonia has been provided on pages 115–126 of the present publication.

* Urban settlements include cities, cities without municipal status and towns, rural settlements include small towns and villages.

In 2004 fertility increased first of all among urban population. This diminished the differences in fertility between urban and rural areas. Among rural population fertility is still higher than among urban population.

Although the trends of age-specific fertility rates between Estonians and non-Estonians have been similar in recent years, Estonians tend to give birth to the first child at an older age than non-Estonians.

In 2004 the mean age of mother at childbirth was 27.9 years

Mean age of mother at childbirth has increased continuously since mid-nineties, although it was the lowest of the last thirty years at the beginning of nineties (Diagram 13). Changes in the mean age of mother at childbirth and at the birth of the first child are similar because about half of all births are first births. The decline in the mean age of mother at the birth of the first child coincides with the increase in the number of births at the end of 1980s and at the beginning of 1990s. The mean age of mother at the birth of the first child started to decrease already in 1970s, then increased slightly in 1980s and decreased again until mid-nineties. At the beginning of 2000s the mean age of mother at the birth of the first child reached the level of 1970s. In 2004 the mean age of mother at childbirth was 27.9 years and the mean age of mother at the birth of the first child was 25.0 years.

Estonians have children at an older age than non-Estonians

Comparing the mean age of mother at childbirth between Estonians and non-Estonians it appears that Estonians have children at an older age than non-Estonians. The difference between the mean age of mother at the birth of the first child of Estonians and non-Estonians in 1990s was 0.3 years, but in 2000s the difference increased to 0.8 years. The reason is more rapid increase in the mean age of mother at the birth of the first child of Estonians. In 2004 the mean age of mother at the birth of the first child for Estonians was 25.2 years and for non-Estonians 24.4 years. The difference between the mean age of mother at childbirth among Estonians and non-Estonians is bigger — at the beginning of 1990s it was even 1.1 years. During the last years the difference has decreased. In 2004 the mean age of mother at childbirth for Estonians was 28.1 years and for non-Estonians 27.4 years.

Not only the mean age of mother at childbirth rises but also the mean age of father at childbirth increases (Diagram 14). In 2000 the mean age of father at childbirth exceeded 30 years and in 2002 31 years. The mean age of father at childbirth has increased even faster than the mean age of mother at childbirth. If at the beginning of 1990s the difference between mother's and father's mean age at childbirth was 2.8–2.9 years, then since 2000 the difference has been 3.5 years.

Birth interval has lengthened

Together with postponement of childbearing also the birth interval has lengthened. As the births were concentrated in quite a narrow interval at the beginning of 1990s then at the beginning of 2000s the birth interval is longer and more dispersed.

For example, in 1992 most of second children (26%) were born within the interval of two years (includes time interval 1–1.9 years, 2–3 years means the time interval 2–2.9 years, etc.) after the birth of the first child. In 2003 most of second children were born 2–3 years after the birth of the first child (Diagram 15). The data for 2004 are not available as far as birth interval is concerned. In recent years the birth of second child is more frequent 6–7 years after the first birth. It coincides with the time the first child is going to attend school. Such increase in frequency is even more remarkable in the birth interval of the third child (Diagram 16). Diagram shows that today the birth of the third child is postponed more than ten years ago. The short birth intervals are associated with low use of contraception (Höhn, 2005).

Half of the second children are born 5 years after the first birth

The cumulative curve of birth intervals shows that about half of second children were born up to 2 years after the first birth in 1992. In 2003 this time interval has lengthened by 2.5 years up to 5 years approximately (Diagram 17). The birth of the third child is not postponed as much — the median is shifted by 1.7 years.

Birth order

The proportion of child's birth order has changed only by 1–2% during last years. In 2004 49% of children were born as a first child and 32% as a second child. The proportion of third and each subsequent birth was 18%. The distribution of birth order has been similar over ten years. In 1980s the share of first births was higher. The distribution of birth order among

Estonians and non-Estonians is different. Among Estonians the share of first births is below 50%, among non-Estonians more than 50% (Diagram 18). The proportion of first births has increased slowly among Estonians since the beginning of 1990s and in 2004 it amounted to 48%. Among non-Estonians the share of first births has declined since 1995. High proportion of first births among non-Estonians in 1990s could be caused with their insecurity during the transition period. Among non-Estonians the share of first births exceeded the level of 60% in 1992–1994. The proportion of second births is also bigger among non-Estonians than among Estonians. The years 1992–1999 were exceptional when the proportion of second births was lower among non-Estonians because of high proportion of first births. The proportion of second births has been 31–33% among Estonians and 27–35% among non-Estonians. The share of third and each subsequent birth has been bigger among Estonians than non-Estonians, 21–25% and 11–14%, respectively.

Compared to other countries of the European Union the share of first births was one of the biggest in Portugal and in Spain — 54% in 2002. In our neighbouring countries the share of first births was 50% in Latvia, 49% in Lithuania, 45% in Sweden and 41% in Finland. The proportion of first births in Finland was one of the lowest among European countries.

More births without identification of father are registered in Ida-Viru and Valga counties

Often the number of births is presented by the marital status of mother. If mother is married the birth is classified as legitimate birth. Nowadays the number of marriages is declining and more and more children are born to cohabiting couples. In Estonia fatherhood could be identified at birth registration — then the birth is registered on the basis of co-application of parents. Nevertheless some births are registered by the application of mother and the data about father are missing in the birth certificate. It does not always mean that a child was born to a single mother. According to the data analysis in recent years the proportion of births that are registered by the application of mother is larger than their real number because some parents register the birth only by application of mother in purpose to get the lone parent benefit that is bigger than ordinary benefit. This happens more frequently in regions where unemployment is bigger, for example in Ida-Viru and Valga counties. The proportion of legitimate births is bigger in Harju, Tartu and Ida-Viru counties (Thematic map 4).

The proportion of births registered by application of mother is decreasing

The proportion of births registered by application of mother in Estonia increased up to 18% until 2000. Since then the respective indicator has declined and in 2004 the proportion of births registered by application of mother accounted for 13% of all births. According to the Estonian Family and Fertility Survey from 1994, the proportion of lone parents has been about 10% throughout the post-war period (Katus et al 2002). The share of lone parents has increased temporarily with breakdown of marriages also in other countries (Katus et al, 2002). That explains also the rise of proportion of such births in Estonia in 1990s.

Non-Estonians register more births by application of mother than Estonians

The registration of births by mother's application differs between Estonians and non-Estonians (Diagram 19). Although at the beginning of 1990s the proportion of lone mothers was bigger among Estonians than among non-Estonians, 10% and 7%, respectively, the proportion of births by mother's application increased more among non-Estonians. The proportion of such births among Estonians was highest (15%) in 2000; among non-Estonians the maximum (25%) value was reached in 2001. In 2000s the proportions have declined among both. In 2004 among non-Estonians 19% of births were registered by mother's application. Among Estonians the corresponding indicator was 11%, which is quite close to the level before the rise. Bigger proportion of births by mother's application among non-Estonians could be partly caused by their higher unemployment rate and worse economic situation.

The proportion of illegitimate births among Estonians is one of the highest in Europe

The proportion of illegitimate births among Estonians and non-Estonians is different. Among Estonians the proportion of legitimate births has been smaller than that of births outside marriage since 1996. For non-Estonians the births to married parents are still prevailing. In 2004 45% of children were born to non-Estonian mothers who were not married. For Estonians the corresponding value was 63%.

Among European countries such high proportion of illegitimate births is characteristic only of Iceland, where 64% of children were born outside marriage in 2004. In other European countries the share of illegitimate births is high also in Sweden and Norway where more

than half of children were born outside marriage in 2004. In other countries the births to married parents are dominating. For example, the proportion of illegitimate births in Latvia was 45%, in Lithuania 29% and in Finland 41%. In the European Union out of 100 children on an average 29 were born out of wedlock in 2002.

**Among Estonians
births to cohabiting
parents are
dominating**

High proportion of illegitimate births does not mean that more and more children are born to lone parent families. It means that the number of births to cohabiting parents is increasing (Diagram 19). Among Estonians in 2003 and 2004 approximately half of children were born to cohabiting couples. Among non-Estonians 25% of children were born to cohabiting parents.

**More frequently young
woman register birth
of the child by
mother's application**

Mothers younger than 20 years register birth by mother's application more frequently. In 2004 about one third of births to under 20-year-old women were registered by application of mother (Diagram 20). 20–24-year-old women registered birth by mother's application about two times less. Similar age pattern of lone mothers are characteristic also of other European countries, for example to the Netherlands.

**Marriage is contracted
more frequently after
the birth of a child**

In Estonia it is typical to register the marriage after the birth of a child. Because of that a lot of first children are born to cohabiting parents. The second and subsequent children are born to married parents more frequently. For example only 31% of parents whose first child was born in 2004 were married. From those who gave birth to the second child, the proportion of married parents was 51%. From the first births 53% are registered by parents' co-application. The declining proportion of legitimate first births is related to the fact that more and more couples are marrying after the birth of the first child. 23% of couples who married in 2003 have one or more common children.

Among marital births the share of the third and subsequent births is increasing. In 2004, 25% of children who were born to married couples were the mothers' third or subsequent children. The proportion of the first and second births to married mothers was 36% and 39%, respectively. These figures have changed only a little during recent years. On the other hand, the proportion of third and subsequent births is slowly declining among illegitimate births. In 2004 it fell under 14%.

By mother's application more frequently first births are registered because these mothers are young. 60% of children, whose birth was registered by mother's application in 2004, were mother's first children. The corresponding figure for the second child was 23%.

**The proportion of
mothers with higher
education is
increasing**

The proportion of mothers with higher education is increasing (Diagram 21). This is caused partly by the increase of mean age of mother at childbirth, partly by changed attitudes to attain education before the start of family life. Also the boom of higher education, started in the middle of 1990s in Estonia affected it, whereas the number of young women with university degree has increased. In 2004, 24% of children were born to mothers with higher education. This share has increased more in recent years. At the same time the proportion of births to mothers with secondary education has decreased. The proportion of births to mothers with basic or lower education has not changed as much. The proportion of mothers with basic or lower education could be overestimated during last years because in some cases the data of mother's education are taken from the Population Register. Unfortunately the data about education are outdated in the Population Register. Regardless of that women with secondary education form the biggest proportion among young mothers. Secondary education includes also the vocational secondary education, professional secondary / technical education.

A more thorough overview about mother's education at childbirth in 1989–2001 is provided on pages 55–63.

**53% of children born
to women with higher
education are mother's
first children**

The increasing proportion of first births to mothers with higher education shows the postponement of childbearing for university studies (Diagram 22). The proportion of first births among women with higher education increased already at the end of 1980s. For earlier period the data are missing. Since 2002 slightly more than 50% of children born to women with higher education are the mother's first children. In 1989 when education had small influence on childbearing decision the corresponding indicator was remarkably lower — 37% because the first child was born often at the time when university studies were unfinished.

The proportion of employed mothers has increased

The proportion of employed mothers has increased up to 66% in 2004 (Diagram 23). The increase was more noticeable in 2003 and 2004. At the beginning of 2000s the proportion of employed mothers was stable. Such increase could be associated with the increase of mean age of mother at childbirth because the employment rate increases with age. Remarkably increased proportion of employed women among women who gave birth in 2004 is explained by increased fertility among 25-year-old and older women. Employment rate among women of fertile age did not change in 2004. It could be partly caused by the effect of parental benefit that gave an opportunity to stay at home to women whose income was very important in the total income of family as source of living or as repayment of leasing. The income of women is often very important in family budget nowadays and the living standard of family declines when women stays at home with a baby. The opportunity cost is higher for women with higher income because the loss of income for time they stay at home and raise a baby is bigger among them than among women with lower income.

The proportion of housewives among women who gave birth in 2003 and in 2004 has decreased to 21%. Their number could be overestimated because the definition of a housewife is not followed correctly at birth registration. Mothers are often registering their children after pregnancy as housewives, but the definition says that a housewife is a woman who does not have work contract at the time of birth giving. Among housewives there are about 30% such women who are younger than 25-years and who gave birth to their first child. About 25% of them had their second child at the age of 20–29. At the time of registering the second child, mother is often registering her as a housewife because she is still home with the first child in spite of having a work contract. This could be the reason for overestimating of the proportion of housewives and underestimation of employed women.

In recent years unemployment is decreasing among all women, mostly at the age of 25–29 and among women who have given birth to a child. In 2004, 4% of births were given by unemployed women. Pupils' and students' rate in birth giving has been stable. In 2004 it was 7%, in 2003 a higher rate could be a result of the low quality of statistical data.

Profession

The data about the profession of women who have given birth to a child are not highly reliable, because the background information for coding is frequently insufficient. The comparison with the Population Census data in 2000 shows a good correlation (Diagram 24). Most popular professions among women in fertility age and among mothers are service workers and shop and market sales workers. Professionals, technicians and associate professionals are the second group; and legislators, senior officials and managers, elementary occupations and clerks — the third group.

Most popular professions among mothers are legislators, senior officials, managers and professionals

The percentage of legislators, senior officials, managers and professionals among women giving birth has increased during last years (Diagram 25). This trend comes from the shift of mean age of mother at childbirth, which is the result of career interests of women. The structure of professions' rate has not been changed among 15–49-year-old women according to the Labour Force Survey from years 2000–2004. Herewith the increase of top professionals is not the result of economic processes. The percentage of technicians and associate professionals and skilled workers is decreasing among birth giving mothers. The distribution of other professions has not changed.

Abortions

The number of abortions has been constantly decreasing from the year 1990. In 2004 the number of legally induced abortions was twice lower (10,074) than ten years ago. Legally induced abortions include legal and therapeutic abortions. Legal abortions have been performed at women's own wish and are accounted as most of the legally induced abortions. Therapeutic abortions account for 2% and are termination of pregnancy on medical indications.

In spite of the fact that the number of abortions has constantly decreased, the relation of abortions and births has not been constantly decreasing (Diagram 26). At the beginning of 1990s the number of abortions per 100 live births increased, because the number of births decreased rapidly. From 2000 the birth number has been larger than the number of abortions. In 2004, 72 abortions were induced per 100 births. This ratio was still 101 abortions per 100 births in Ida-Viru county in 2004 but is decreasing there as well. This ratio is lowest (42) in Saare county. The relative number of abortions is higher in urban and lower in rural areas.

The age-specific abortion rate is calculated similarly to age-specific birth rate, showing the number of abortions per 1,000 women of specific age. During last ten years most of the abortions have been performed to 20–24-year-old women, but the number of abortions among this age group is still showing a strong decrease (Diagram 27). In 2004, the number of abortions in age groups 20–24 and 25–29 was practically equal.

Mostly 25–34-year-old women who have at least one child have abortions. Most of the women who have decided to have an abortion and have no children are under 25 years old (Diagram 28).

In 2004, most of the women who had decided to have an abortion were unmarried, but in 2000 married women induced most of the abortions. It is obvious that this change is related to the lower importance of marriage. According to the National Institute for Health Development the percentage of abortions was distributed as following among women: 39% unmarried, 30% married and 25% cohabiting. In 2000 the corresponding indicators were 34%, 38% and 21%. The rate of divorced women among those who had an abortion has been steadily 6–7% in 2000–2004.

In comparison with birth giving women, there are less abortions among employed women and more among students. In 2004, the share of employed women among mothers was 66% and that of students 7%. For those who had had an abortion the ratio was 52% and 17%, respectively. This ratio has been constantly increasing for students. It shows that studying had negative influence on childbearing. Among those who had an abortion in 2004, 26% were housewives and 5% unemployed.

Abortions were more common among women with secondary education, accounting for 41% in 2004. Women with basic or lower education accounted for 21% and those with professional secondary education for 27% of women who had had abortions. Women with higher education have the fewest number of abortions accounting for 11% in 2004.

SUREMUS

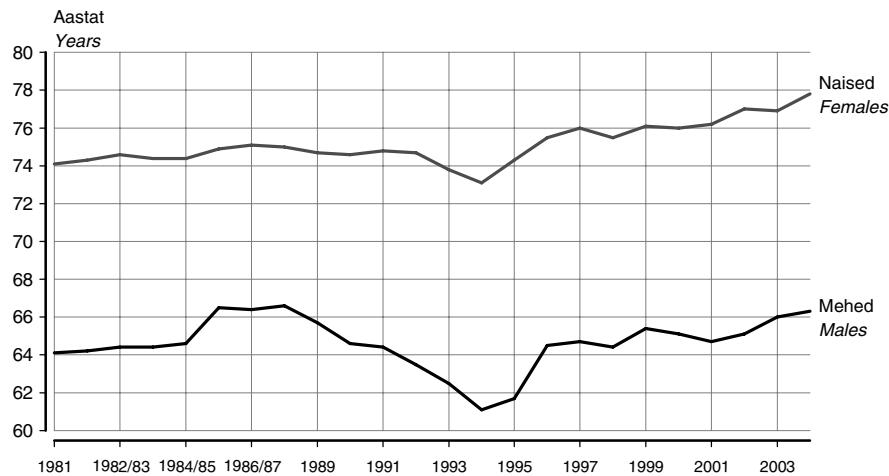
Gleb Denissov
Rahvastikustatistika osakonna juhtivstatistik

Surmajuhtumite absoluutarv aastatel 2003–2004 vähenes nii meestel kui ka naistel. Oodatav eluiga sünnimomendil kasvas. Naistel oli oodatava eluea pikkus 2004. aastal Eestis suurem kui kunagi varem — 77,8 aastat, meestel aga lähenes 1988. aasta tasemele. Pikemat eluiga 1980. aastate teisel pool seostatakse alkoholivastase kampaaniaga. 2004. aastal oli meeste oodatav eluiga 66,3 ja 1988. aastal 66,6 aastat. Lühim oodatav eluiga nii meestel kui ka naistel oli Eestis 1994. aastal (diagramm 29). Eestiga sarnane trend on Lätis, Leedus ja teistes endise Nõukogude Liidu vabariikides. Rahva tervise näitajate halvenemist 1990. aastate keskel võib siduda üleminekuperioodi raskustega, mis töid kaasa ebakindluse ja alkoholismi süvenemise ning arstiabi kättesaadavuse halvenemise. Lääne-Euroopas on oodatav eluiga oluliselt pikem. Euroopa Liidu 15 "vana" liikmesriigi keskmene oodatav eluiga 2003. aastal oli meestel 76 ja naistel 81,7 aastat.

Eestile on iseloomulik väga suur meeste ja naiste oodatava eluea erinevus, mis alates 1990. aastate algusest on olnud üle 10 aasta. 2004. aastal erines meeste ja naiste eluiga 11,5 aasta võrra.

Eestis, nagu enamikus arenenud riikides, on peamised surmapõhjused vereringeelundite haigused, järgnevad pahaloomulised kasvajad ja välispõhjused (diagramm 30). Samas on Eestis vereringeelundite haiguste ja välispõhjuste osatähtsus meeste ja naiste suremuses väga erinev. Välispõhjustest tingitud suremus on meestel kolm korda suurem kui naistel.

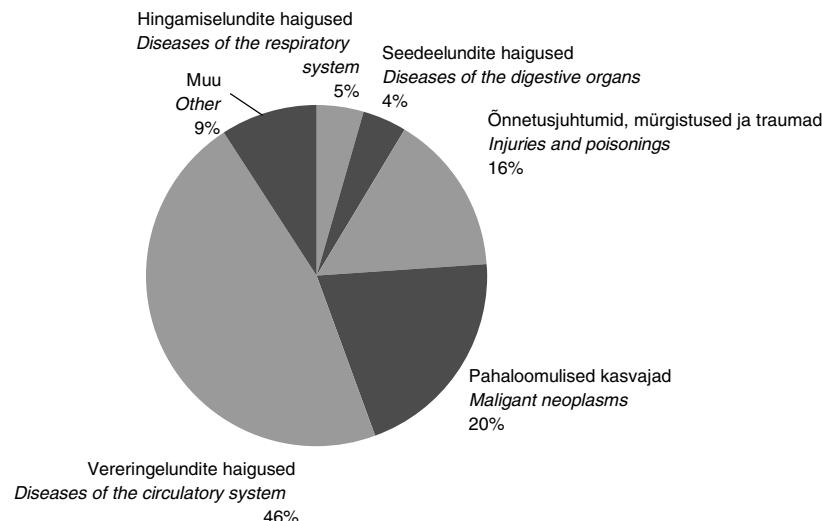
Diagramm 29 **Oodatav eluiga sünnimomendil, 1981–2004***
*Diagram 29 Life expectancy at birth, 1981–2004**



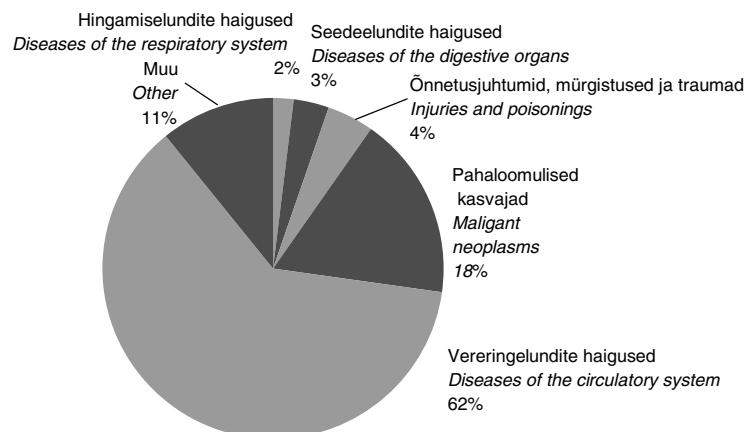
* Elutabeleid enne 1988. aastat ühe aasta andmete alusel ei arvutatud.
 * Before 1988 life tables were not calculated on the basis of the data of one year.

Diagramm 30 Peamised surmapõhjused, 2003–2004
 Diagram 30 Major causes of death, 2003–2004

Mehed...Males



Naised...Females



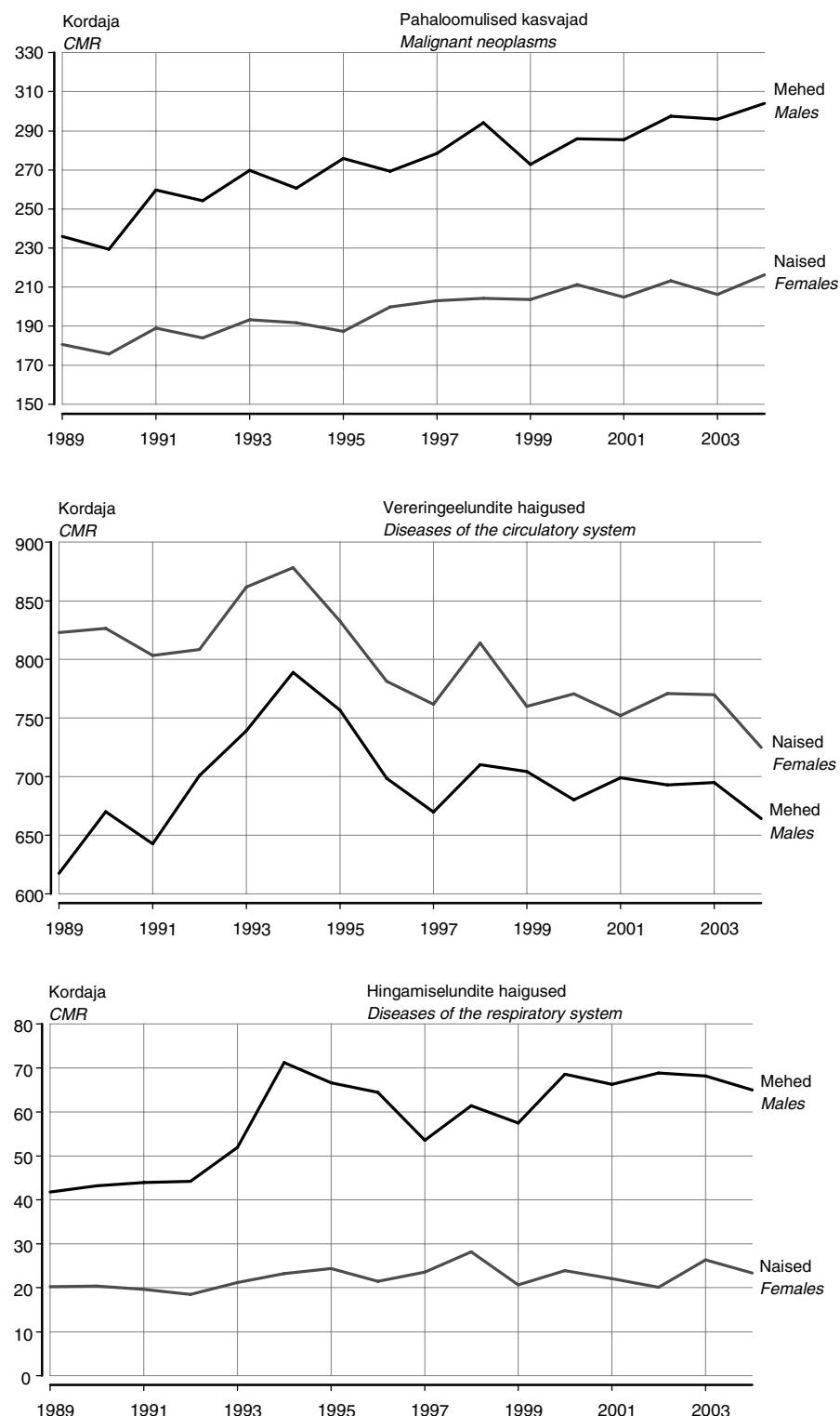
Peamistel surmapõhjustel on erinev ajaline dünaamika (diagramm 31). Suremus pahaloomulistesesse kasvajatesse suureneb aeglaselt nii meestel kui ka naistel, see on üks rahvastiku vananemise loogilisi tagajärgi. Välispõhjustest tingitud suremus suurenedes järjepidevalt 1994. aastani just meestel, 1996. aastast on aga välispõhjustest tingitud suremus üsna stabilne. Aastail 1993–1995 surid mehed sagedamini välispõhjuste kui vähi töötu. 1990. aastate keskel kasvas ka suremus vereringelundite ja hingamiselundite haigustesse. Meeste oodatava eluea lühenemine 1990. aastatel on tingitud suremuse kasvust välispõhjuste tagajärjel (traumad ja mürgistused) ning vereringelundite haigustesse. Ka suremus hingamiselundite haigustesse püsib meestel kõrgel tasemeel. Neid kolme surmapõhjust peetakse traditsiooniliselt sotsiaalsetest teguritest sõltuvaks (näiteks töötus või töökoha ebastabiilsusest tingitud stress, õigeaegse arstiabi kättesaadamatus).

Diagramm 31
Diagram 31

Peamised surmapõhjused, 1989–2004

Major causes of death, 1989–2004

(Suremuskordaja 100 000 elaniku kohta — Crude mortality rate per 100,000 population)



Välispõhjustest tingitud suremust illustreerib diagramm 32. Suremus sõidukiõnnetuste tõttu on nii meestel kui ka naistel oluliselt kahanenud. Suremus juhusliku alkoholimürgistuse, tapmise ja enesetapu tagajärel oli suurim 1994. aastal ja hiljem vähenes. 2001. aastal suurennes suremus alkoholimürgistuste tõttu nii meestel kui ka naistel 1990. aastate

keskpaiga tasemele. Tõusu tingisid 2001. aasta sügisel Pärnu ja Lääne maakonnas juhtunud metanolimürgistused. 2002. ja 2003. aastal meeste suremus alkoholimürgistuse tagajärjel küll vähenes, kuid 2004. aasta tõi kaasa tõusu. Ka naiste seas on suremus alkoholimürgistuse tagajärjel peale 2001. aastat vähinenud. Uppumiste arv võib olla mõjutatud ilmast ja trend ei sarnane teiste vigastussurmadega.

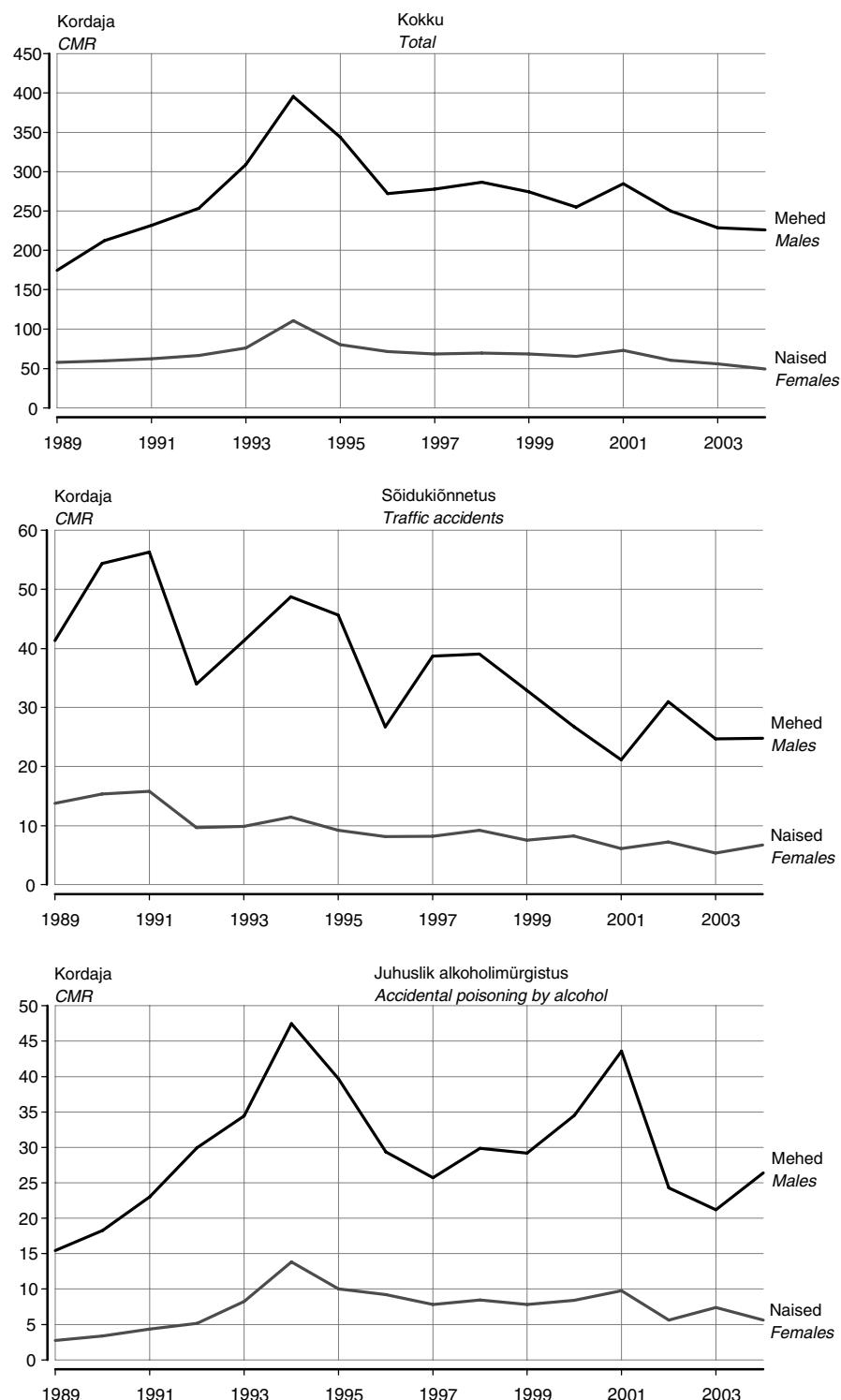
Diagramm 32

Välispõhjustest tingitud suremus, 1989–2004

Diagram 32

Mortality due to external causes, 1989–2004

(Suremuskordaja 100 000 elaniku kohta — Crude mortality rate per 100,000 population)



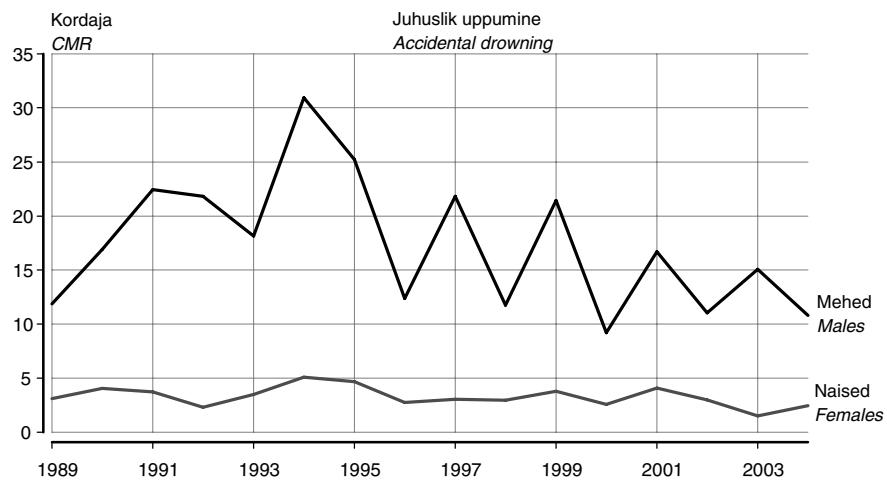
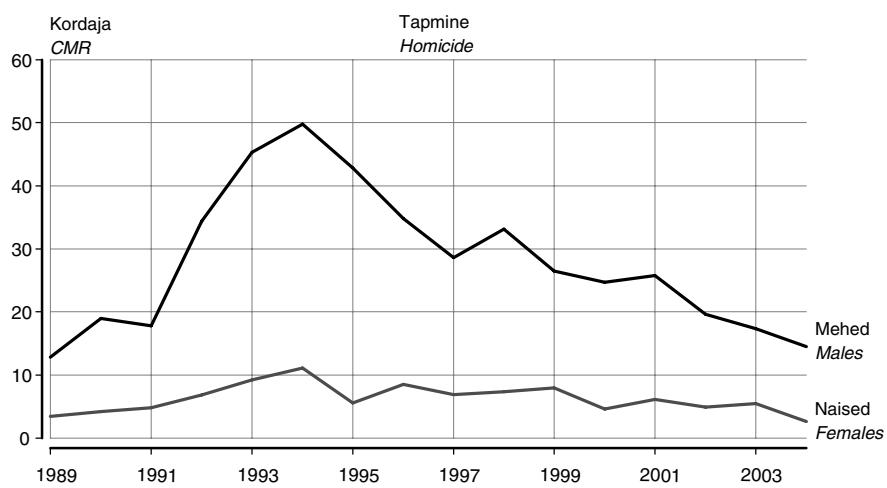
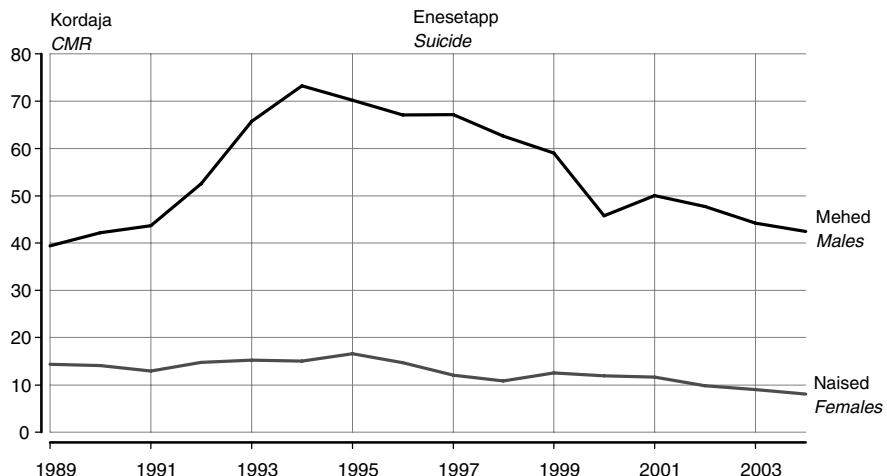
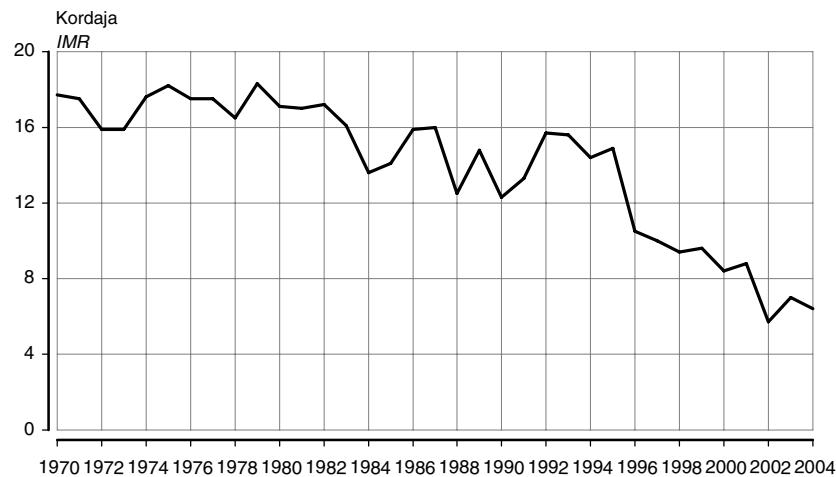


Diagramm 33 **Imikusuremuskordaja, 1970–2004***
*Diagramm 33 Infant mortality rate, 1970–2004**



* 1992. aastast muutus sünnidefinitsoon.

* In 1992 the birth definition was changed.

Imikusuremus

Imikusuremus on vörreldes kaheksakümnendate aastate algusega oluliselt vähenenud ja seda hoolimata muutunud elussünni definitsioonist. Pärast Maailma Terviseorganisatsiooni sünni-definitsooni rakendamist 1992. aastal registeeritakse elussündidena ka kõik äärmiselt väikese sünnikaaluga (500–999 grami) esimesel elunädalal surnud imikud. Seetõttu suurennesid imikusuremusnäitajad 1992. aastal tunduvalt. Aastatel 1992–1996 oli 500–999-grammise sünnikaaluga esimesel elunädalal surnud imikuid kõigist imikusurmajuhudest keskmiselt 12%. Pärast 1993. aastat imikusuremus vähenes, osaliselt seostub see sündimuse vähenemisega. Kõige väiksem oli imikusuremus 2002. aastal (diagramm 33). 2004. aastal oli imikusuremuskordaja Eestis Euroopa Liidu keskmisest veidi kõrgem: Eestis oli 1000 elussünni kohta 6,4 imikusurma, Euroopa Liidus 4,5.

Kõige sagestasemaks surmapõhjuseks esimesel eluaastal on perinatalperioodi patoloogiad (vastsündinu verejooks, hüolinmembraanide haigus) ja kaasasündinud väärarendid.

Vörreldes eelmise kümnendiga on märgatavalt vähenenud hiliste lootesurmade (surnultsündide) arv. Surnultsündimuse kordaja, mis näitab surnultsündide arvu 1000 elussünni kohta, oli 2004. aastal 4,5.

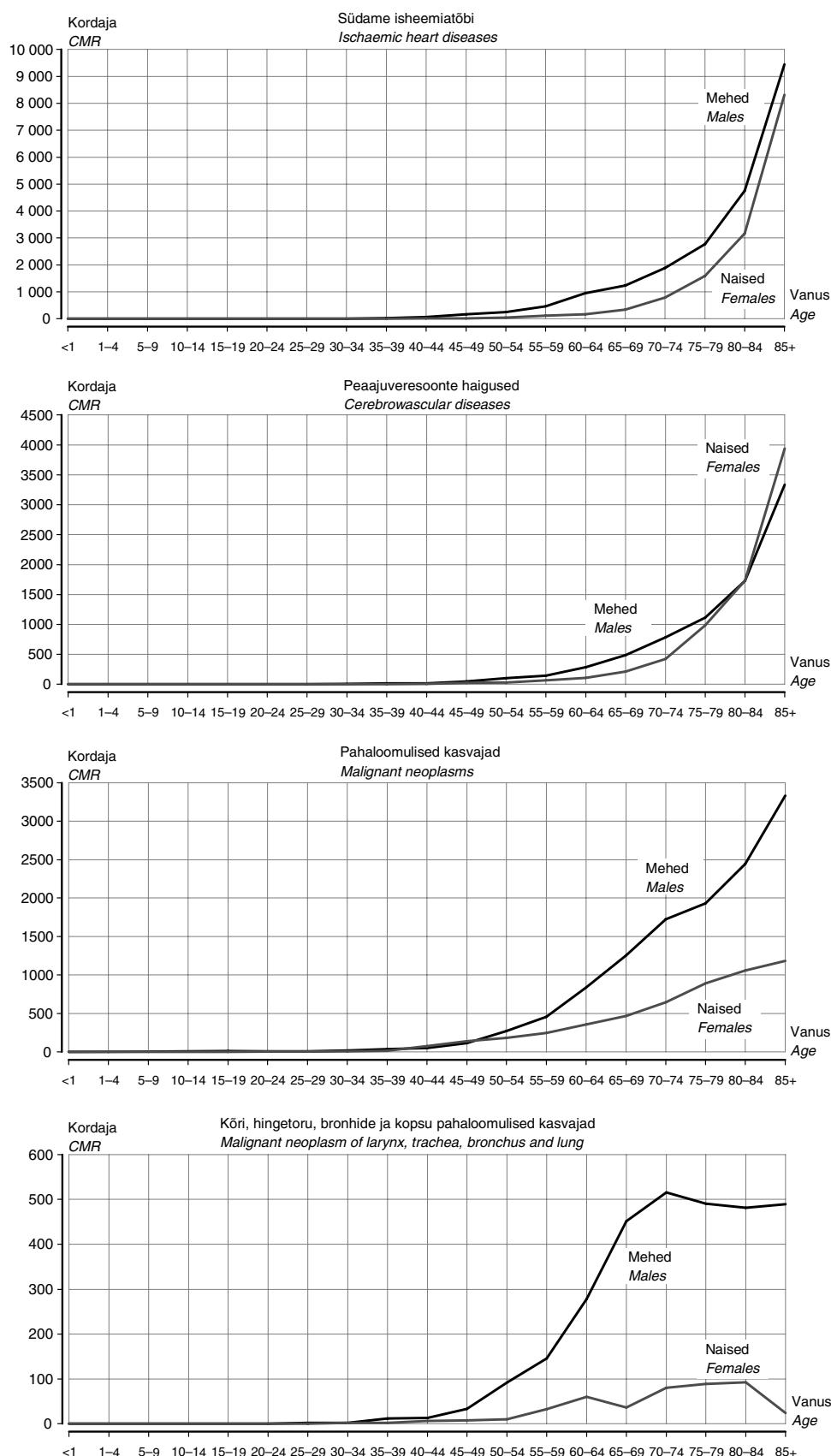
Surmapõhjused eri vanuses

Koos vanusega muutuvad peamised surmapõhjused. Kuni 50. eluaastani on olulisemaks surmapõhjuseks önnetusjuhtumid. Üle 50-aastastel on peamiseks surmapõhjuseks vereringeelundite haigused. Viimastest on olulisemad südame isheemiatöbi (sh südameinfarkt) ja ajuveresoonte haigused (sh insult). Vanematel inimestel on oluliseks surma põhjustajaks ka pahaloomulised kasvajad. Suremus pahaloomulistesse kasvajatesse on meestel oluliselt kõrgem kui naistel, seda suurel määral kõri, hingetro, bronhide ja kopsu pahaloomuliste kasvajate töltu. Nende vähiliikide teket soodustab suitsetamine.

Diagramm 34
Diagram 34

Peamised surmapõhjused, 2004
Major causes of death, 2004

(Suremuse vanuskordaja 100 000 elaiku kohta — Age-specific mortality rate per 100,000 population)



Kopsupõletik põhjustab surma ka nooremas vanuses, kuid selle tagajärvel suureneb järsult üle 80-aastaste suremus.

Otseselt alkoholist tingitud surmadest on kõige sagedamad maksa alkoholitõve ja alkoholimürgistuse tagajärvel 40–69-aastaste surmad, kusjuures meestel esineb seda oluliselt sagedamini. See näitab riskikäitumise (siin alkoholi liigtarbimise) levimust keskeas. Eakatel inimestel on see vähem levinud, mistõttu nemad surevad alkoholiliigtarvitamise tagajärvel harvemini.

Juhuslikud kukkumised aga põhjustavad surma eakatel inimestel, eriti naistel. See on seletatav vanuse tõttu luude hõrenemise ja üldise kehvema tervisega, mille tagajärvel võib luumurd viia kaudselt surmani.

Enesetapp, tapmine ja surnuks külmumine on surma põhjuseks nii eakatel kui ka keskealistel, eriti meestel. Need surmad viitavad sotsiaalsetele probleemidele ühiskonnas. Surnuks külmuvad üldjuhul kodutud, enesetapu sooritavad sagedamini ühiskonnast törjutud.

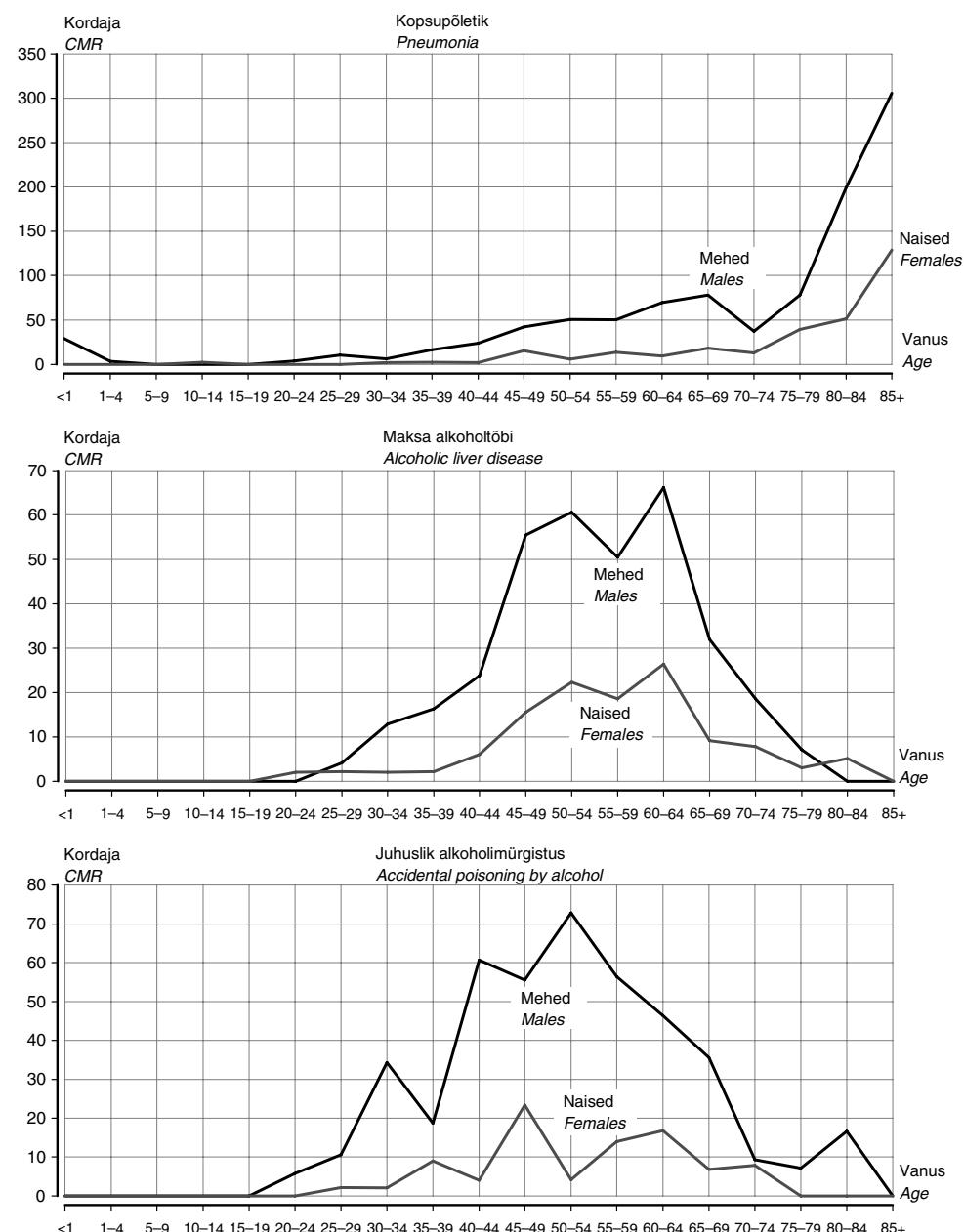
Diagramm 35

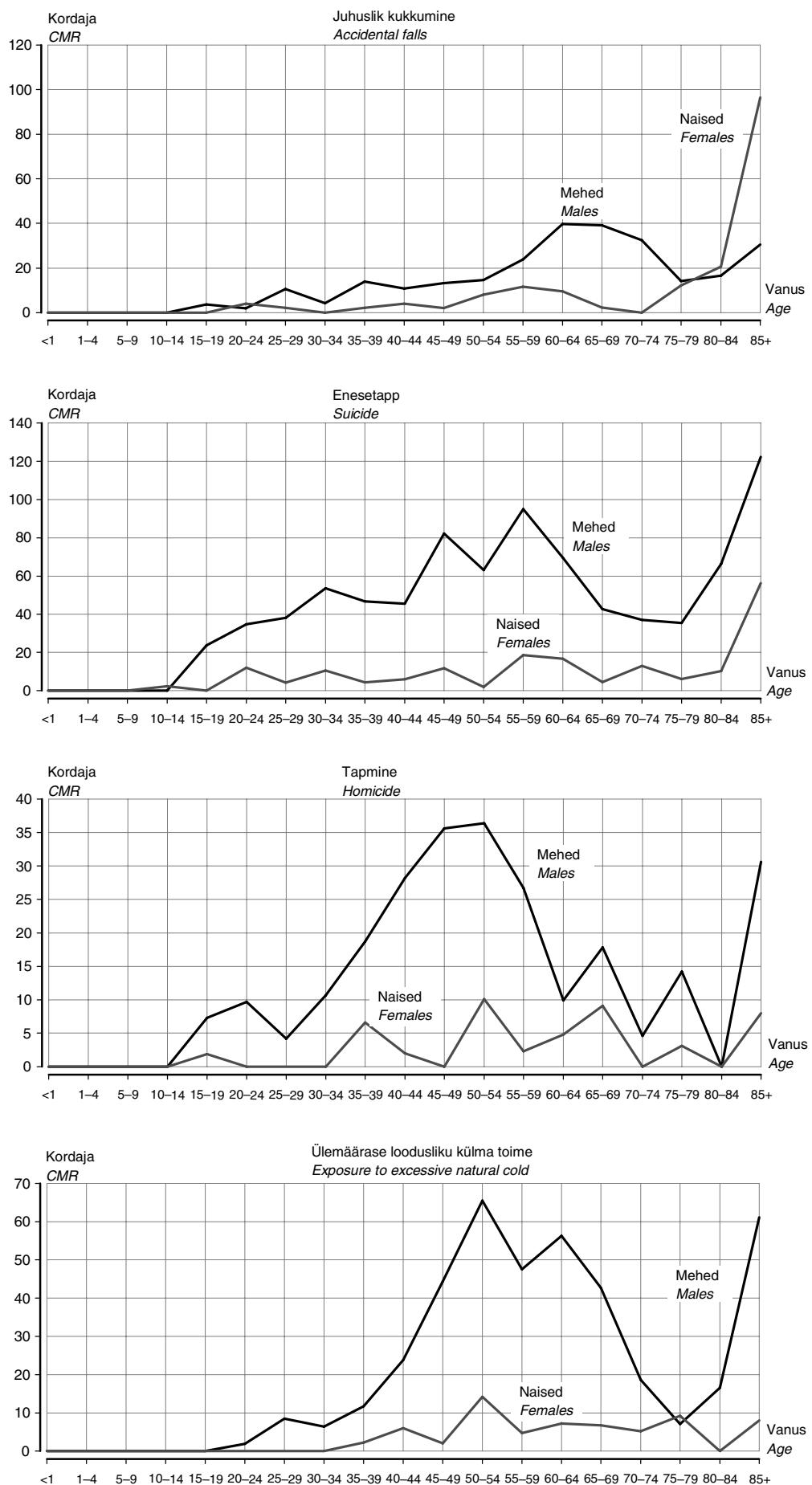
Valitud surmapõhjused, 2004

Diagram 35

Selected causes of death, 2004

(Suremuse vanuskordaja 100 000 elaniku kohta — Age-specific mortality rate per 100,000 population)





Suremus südame isheemiatõkke 45–69-aastaste vanuserühmas kasvas 1994. aastani nii meestel kui ka naistel, siis kahanes ja kasvas veidi uuesti 1998. aastaks. Samas 70-aastastel ja vanematel vähenes see näitaja pidevalt. Niisiis on suremuse kasv ja eluea lühenemine 1990. aastate keskpaigas suurel määral tingitud alla 70-aastaste südame isheemiatõkke suremuse suurenemisest.

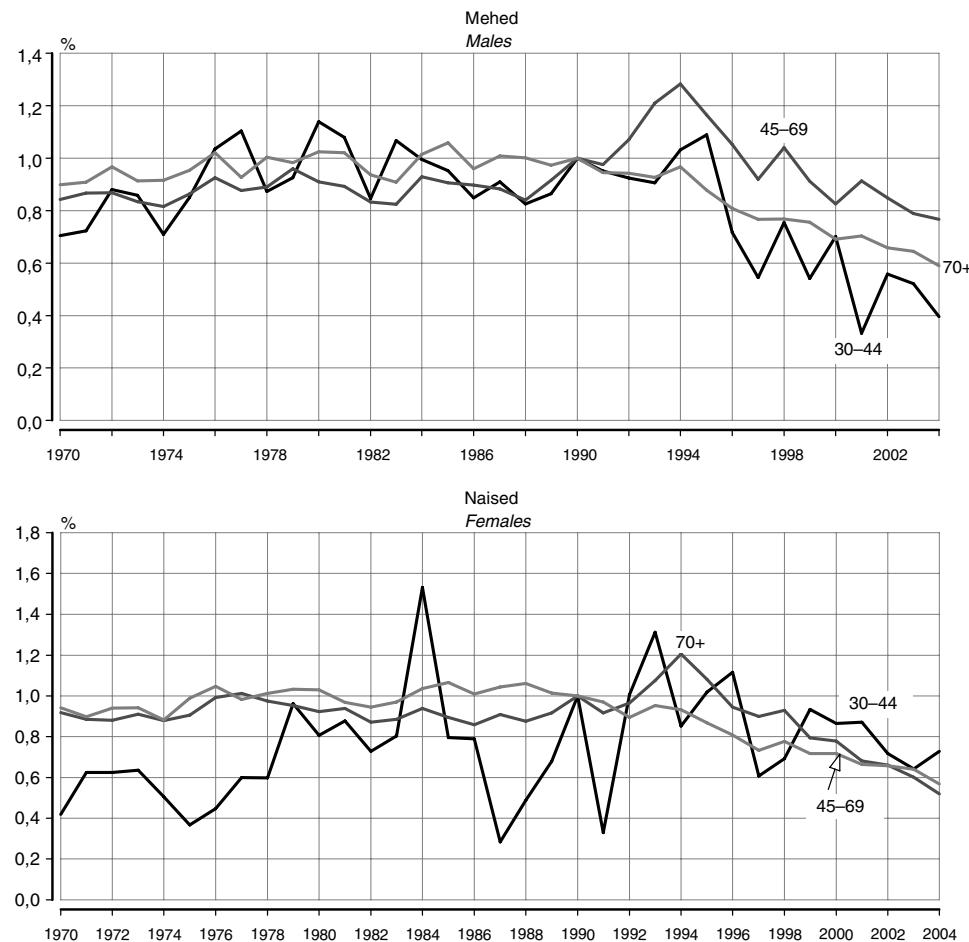
Diagramm 36

Südame isheemiatõppe suremuse muutus kolmes vanuserühmas, 1970–2004

Diagramm 36

Evolution of mortality due to ischaemic heart diseases in three age groups, 1970–2004

(Suremuse vanuskordaja suhe 1990. aasta näitajasse — *Relation of age-specific mortality rate to its value in 1990*)

**Eesti regioonid**

Suremuse statistiliseks analüüsiks sobib kõige paremini maakondade jaotus viide regiooni (NUTS-3 tase). Põhja-Eestisse kuulub Harjumaa koos Tallinnaga, Kirde-Eestisse Ida-Virumaa, Kesk-Eestisse Lääne-Viru, Rapla, Järva maakond, Lääne-Eestisse Lääne, Saare, Hiiu ja Pärnu maakond. Ülejäänud maakonnad kuuluvad Lõuna-Eestisse.

Oodatav eluiga on regiooniti erinev. Märgatavad on erinevused meeste oodatavas elueas. Kõige kõrgem oli oodatav eluiga meestel Lääne-Eestis (68,3 aastat) ja naistel Lõuna-Eestis (78,9 aastat). Oodatav eluiga oli nii meestel kui ka naistel 2004. aastal kõige madalam Kirde-Eestis, vastavalt 61,9 ja 75,3 aastat.

Kõige sagedesema surmapõhjuse — vereringeelundite haiguste suremuskordaja oli kõige kõrgem samuti Kirde-Eesti meestel ja naistel, kõige väiksem oli see näitaja Lääne-Eestis.

Diagramm 37 **Oodatav eluiga sünnimomendil, 2004**
 Diagram 37 **Life expectancy at birth, 2004**

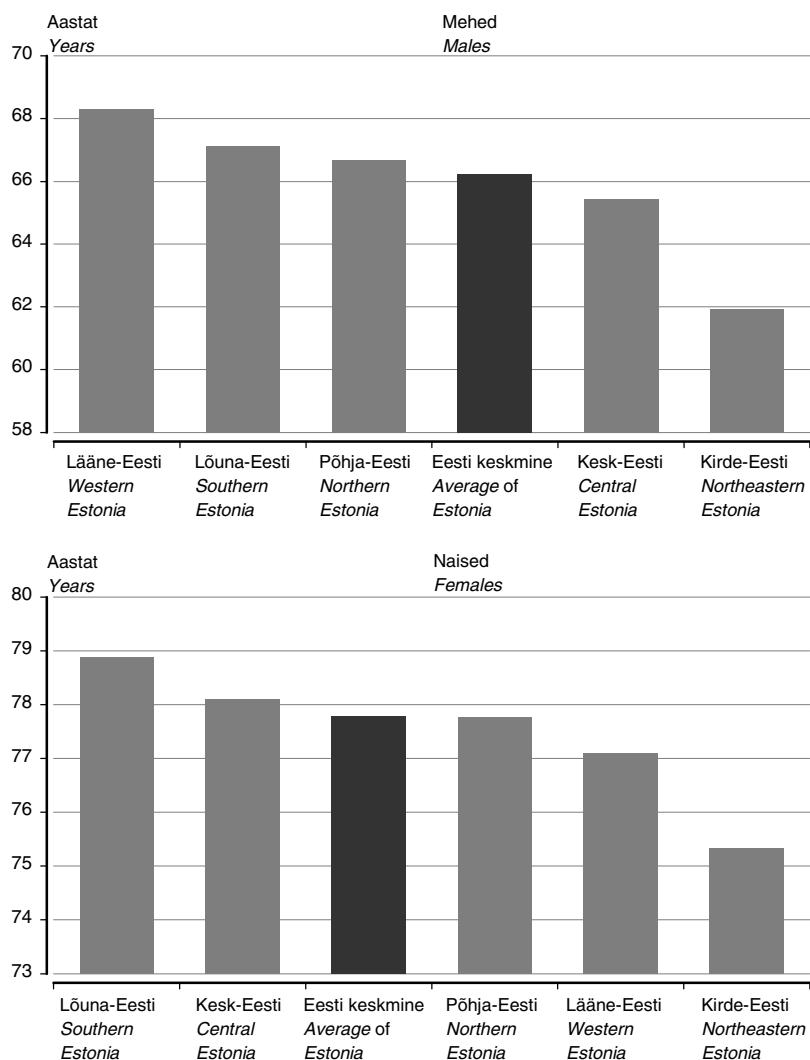
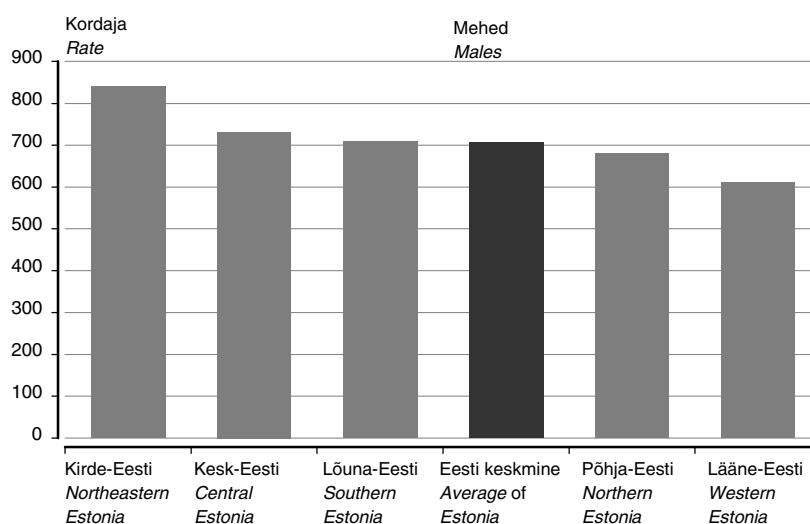
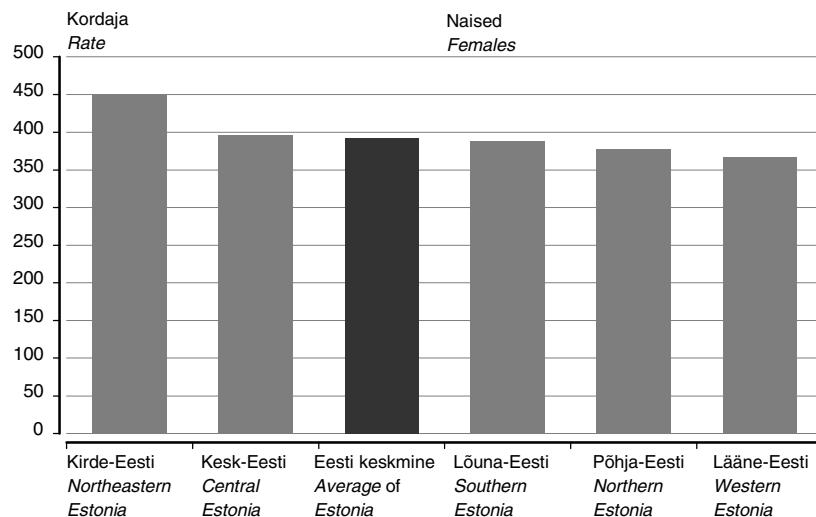


Diagramm 38 **Vereringeelundite haigused, 2004**
 Diagram 38 **Diseases of the circulatory system, 2004**

(Standarditud suremuskordaja 100 000 elaniku kohta — Age-standardized mortality rate per 100,000 population)

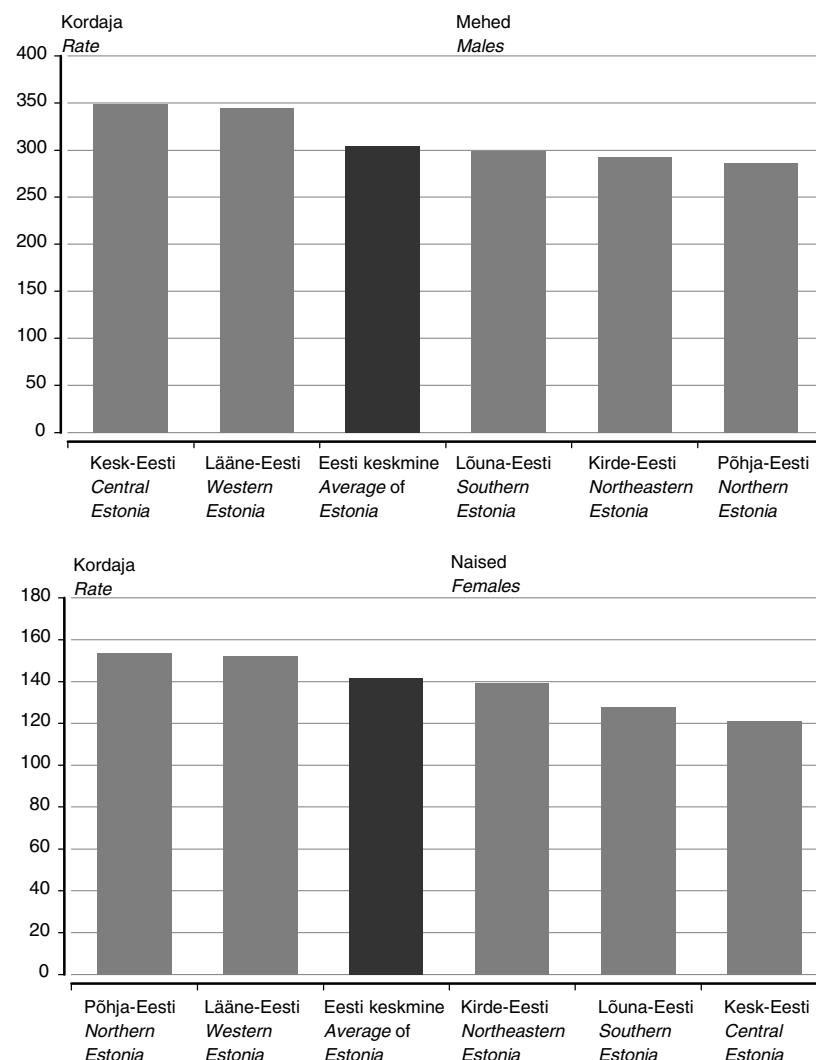




Suremus pahaloomulistesesse kasvajatesse oli kõige suurem meestel Kesk-Eestis ja naistel Põhja-Eestis, kõige väiksem meestel Põhja-Eestis ja naistel Kesk-Eestis.

Diagramm 39 Pahaloomulised kasvajad, 2004
Diagram 39 Malignant neoplasms, 2004

(Standarditud suremuskordaja 100 000 elaniku kohta — *Age-standardized mortality rate per 100,000 population*)



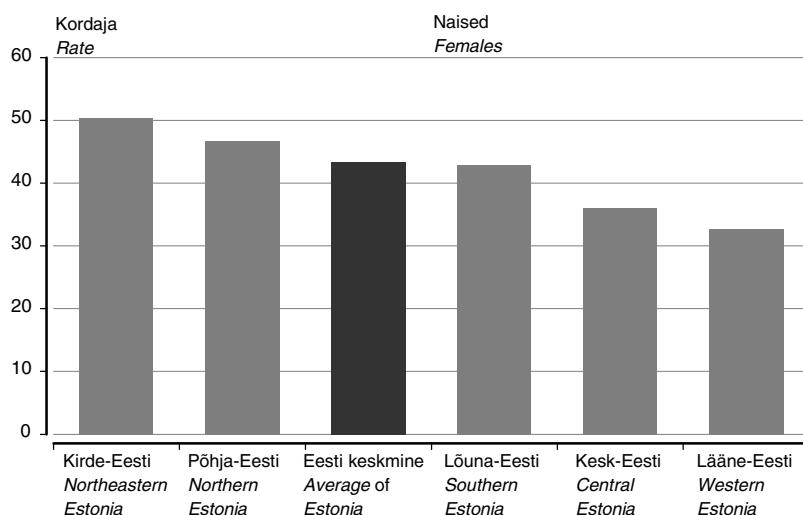
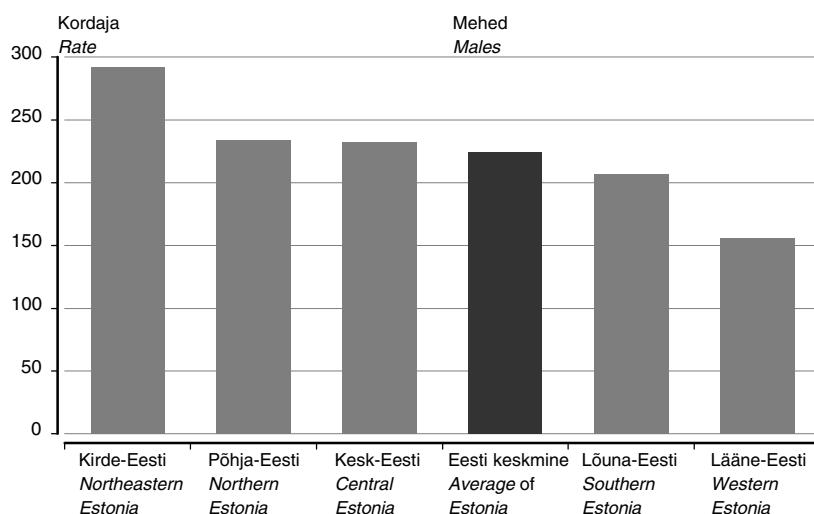
Välispõhjustest tingitud suremus oli nii meestel kui ka naistel kõige suurem Kirde-Eestis ja kõige väiksem Lääne-Eestis.

Suur suremus vereringeelundite haiguste ja välispõhjuste (traumad ja mürgistused) tagajärjel on eelkõige lühikese oodatava eluea põhjuseks Kirde-Eestis.

Diagramm 40 **Välispõhjustest tingitud surmad, 2004**

Diagram 40 Mortality due to external causes, 2004

(Standarditud suremuskordaja 100 000 elaniku kohta — *Age-standardized mortality rate per 100,000 population*)



MORTALITY

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In 2003–2004, the absolute number of deaths continued to decline both among males and females. Life expectancy at birth increased. In 2004, for females the life expectancy had reached the highest level ever observed in Estonia — 77.8 years, while for males the life expectancy became close to the level of 1988 (the period of strict anti-alcohol policy). For males the life expectancy was 66.3 years in 2004 and 66.6 years in 1988. In Estonia, the life expectancy both for males and females was the lowest in 1994 (Diagram 29). The same kind of development is typical of many countries of the ex-USSR including Latvia and Lithuania. The excessive mortality in the mid-nineties is usually associated with the difficulties of transition period, which cause stress and alcoholism, especially for males and sometimes also unavailability of timely medical assistance. Life expectancy in Western Europe is significantly longer. EU15 average in 2003 was 76.0 for males and 81.7 for females.

The difference in life expectancy of males and females in Estonia has been very significant since the beginning of 1990s, in 2004 it was 11.5 years.

The main causes of death in Estonia, the same as in many other developed countries, are the diseases of the circulatory system, followed by malignant neoplasms and external causes of death (Diagram 30). The proportion of deaths due to the diseases of the circulatory system and external causes is very different for males and females. Mortality due to external causes is three times higher for males.

The major causes of death have different dynamics (Diagram 31). Mortality due to malignant neoplasms grows slowly; this is a logical consequence of the ageing of the population. Mortality due to external causes increased sharply until 1994, especially among males, then started to decrease and since 1996 it has remained relatively stable. In 1993–1995 male deaths from external causes exceeded the deaths caused by malignant neoplasms. In the mid-nineties mortality due to diseases of the circulatory and respiratory system also increased. The decrease of life expectancy among males in the 1990s is caused by mortality growth due to diseases of the circulatory system and external causes of death (injuries and poisonings). Mortality due to diseases of the respiratory system also remains high for males. These causes of death are traditionally associated with negative social factors like unemployment, stress caused by instability, unavailability of timely medical assistance.

Mortality due to different external causes has had different trends (Diagram 32). Mortality due to traffic accidents declined both among males and females. Mortality due to suicide, homicide and accidental poisoning by alcohol reached its peak in 1994 and was then followed by a decrease, while mortality due to alcohol poisoning among both men and women had grown by 2001 to the level of the mid-nineties, then decreased. The mass poisoning by methanol in Pärnu and Lääne county in autumn 2001 also contributed to this development. In 2002 and 2003 mortality of men due to alcohol poisoning decreased but increased again in 2004. Among women mortality due to alcohol poisoning also decreased after 2001. Mortality due to accidental drowning depends largely on the weather conditions and does not show a clear trend.

The infant mortality

The infant mortality in Estonia has significantly decreased compared to the early eighties in spite of the change in the methodology. The adoption of the WHO birth definition in Estonia in 1992 had an effect on the data relating to infant mortality. Since 1992 all infants with extremely low birth weight (500–999 grams) who die within the first week are considered live-born. That caused an increase in the infant mortality in 1992. Such cases accounted for around 12% of all infant deaths in 1992–1996. Nevertheless, the infant mortality rate decreased since 1993. It correlates partly with the decline in the number of births. The lowest infant mortality rate was observed in Estonia in 2002 (Diagram 33). However infant mortality rate in Estonia is higher than the EU average — correspondingly 6.4 and 4.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2004.

The most frequent causes of death during the first year of life are conditions specific to perinatal period (haemorrhage, respiratory distress of newborn) and congenital malformations.

The number of stillbirths has decreased as well. It was 4.5 per 1,000 live births in 2004.

Causes of death in different age groups

Age-specific mortality rate due to diseases, most frequently causing death is growing with age. Up to the age of 50 the most frequent causes of death are injuries and poisonings, after 50 years the diseases of circulatory system. Most frequent of them in Estonia are ischaemic heart diseases (including heart infarction), malignant neoplasms and cerebrovascular diseases. Mortality due to malignant neoplasms among males is higher than among females because of high mortality due to malignant neoplasms of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung. Incidence of this kind of cancer increases because of smoking.

Pneumonia may cause death in younger age groups, however mortality grows drastically after the age of 80. Direct alcohol-related mortality-cases of alcoholic liver diseases and accidental poisoning by alcohol are most frequent between 40 and 69 years, more frequent among males. That shows a risk behaviour (alcohol consumption) is more widespread at middle age. Elderly people die due to these causes less frequently. Accidental falls, however, are more frequent causes of death at old age, especially among women. It is caused by weakness of bones, specific of this age and generally poor health status, complicating recovery after fractures. Suicides, homicides, deaths due to excessive natural cold are more frequent among elderly and middle-aged people, especially among men. These cases indicate social exclusion: homeless are likely to die of natural cold, suicides are committed by persons who are cut out of society.

Mortality due to ischaemic heart diseases in age group 45–69 among both males and females grew until 1994, then decreased, and grew again slightly in 1998. At the same time in age group over 70 this indicator was decreasing steadily. The increase of mortality and the decrease of life expectancy in mid-nineties is largely caused by increased mortality due to ischaemic heart diseases in age groups under 70.

Regions of Estonia

For statistical analysis of regional differences NUTS3 regions were used. Northern Estonia includes Harju county with Tallinn, the capital city; North-Eastern Estonia — Ida-Viru county; Western Estonia — Lääne, Saare, Hiiu and Pärnu counties. The rest is included in Southern Estonia.

Life expectancy is different in these regions, especially among males. The shortest life expectancy in 2004 was observed in North-Eastern Estonia both for males (61.9 years) and females (75.3), the longest — in Western Estonia for males (68.3) and Southern Estonia for females (78.9).

The highest mortality due to most frequent cause of death, ischaemic heart disease was also observed in North-Eastern Estonia both for males and females, the lowest — in Western Estonia.

The highest mortality due to malignant neoplasms was observed in Central Estonia for males, in Northern Estonia for females. The lowest — in Northern Estonia for males and in Central Estonia for females.

The highest mortality due to external causes of death was observed in North-Eastern Estonia both for males and females, the lowest — in Western Estonia.

Low life expectancy in North-Eastern Estonia is caused by high mortality due to ischaemic heart diseases and external causes of death (injuries and poisonings).

ABIELUD JA LAHUTUSED

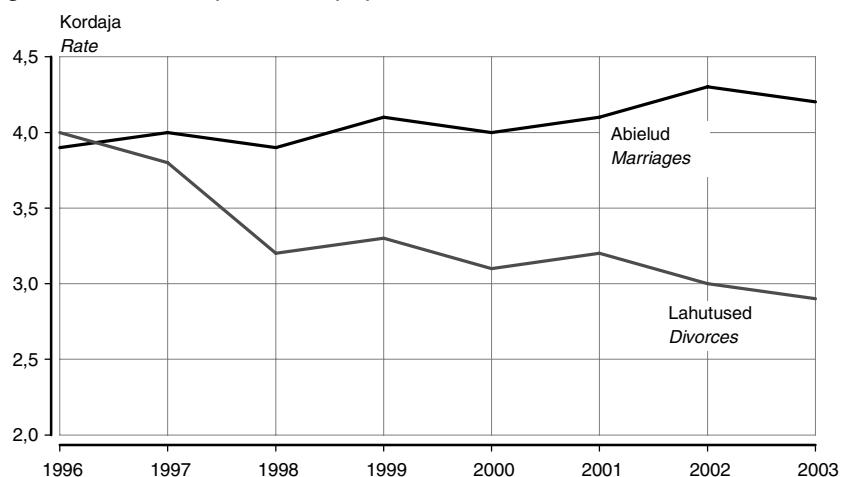
Jaana Rahno
Rahvastikustatistika osakonna juhtivstatistik

Abielude arv püsib stabiilsena

Hoolimata abiellumise populaarsuse vähenemisest, on viimased kümme aastat abielude sõlmimise arv püsinud suhteliselt stabiilsena — aastatel 1996–2003 jäab see vahemikku 5400–5900 registreeritud abielu aastas. Esialgsete andmete kohaselt ületas 2004. ja 2005. aastal registreeritud abielude arv 6000 piiri. 2003. aastal sõlmitud 5699 abielu on 2,6% väiksem kui 2002. aasta abielude arv. Vähenes ka abiellumuse üldkordaja ehk abielude arv 1000 elaniku kohta: 2002. aastal oli see näitaja 4,3, 2003. aastal 4,2 (diagramm 41). 25 Euroopa Liidu riigi hulgas on see näitaja üks madalamaid, suuremal osal riikidest on abiellumuse üldkordaja kõrgem kui Eestis. 2003. aastal oli Euroopa Liidu keskmene 4,8 abielu 1000 elaniku kohta.

Diagramm 41

Abielusid ja lahutusi 1000 elaniku kohta, 1996–2003
Marriages and divorces per 1,000 population, 1996–2003



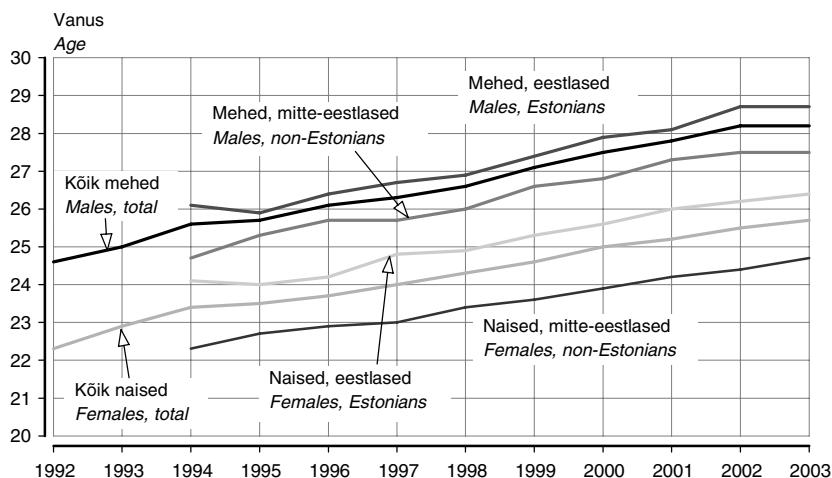
Keskmine vanus esmasabiellumisel jätkab tõusu

Abiellumuse vähenemise peamisteks põhjusteks on töenäoliselt abiellumise edasilükkamine vanemasse ikka ja vabaabielu suurenev populaarsus, mille põhjuseks omakorda on ühiskonna suurem sallitus registreerimata kooselude suhtes. Tänapäeval ei ole abiellujad enam nii noored kui mõni aeg tagasi. Esmasabiellumuse vanuskordajate järgi abiellusid 2003. aastal kõige rohkem 25–29-aastased mehed ja 20–24-aastased naised. Meeste esmasabiellumus on pidevalt vähenenud 15–19- ja 20–24-aastaste vanuserühmas ning sagedenud 25–29- ja 30–34-aastaste vanuserühmas. Sama kehtib ka naiste kohta. Keskmine vanus esmasabiellumisel oli 1990. aastate alguses nii meestel kui naistel kolmekümne viimase aasta madalaim (meestel 24,5 ja naistel 22,3 aastat). Seejärel aga hakkas keskmene esmasabiellumisvanus kiiresti tõusma ja juba 1990. aastate keskel oli näitaja kõrgem 1970. aastate tasemest. Igal aastal on nii meeste kui ka naiste esmasabiellumisvanusele lisandunud keskmiselt 0,3 aastat. 2003. aastal oli meeste keskmene vanus esmasabiellumisel 28,2 aastat ja naistel 25,8 aastat. Võrreldes esmasabiellujaid Eestis ja Euroopa Liidus, abiellutakse Eestis paari aasta vörra nooremana. Euroopa keskmised 2003. aastal olid meestel 30 aastat, naistel 27,7 aastat.

Keskmine esmasabiellumisvanus Eestis rahvuseti mõnevõrra erineb. Eestlased abielluvad hilisemas eas kui mitte-eestlased (diagramm 42). 2003. aastal oli eesti meeste keskmene vanus esmasabiellumisel 28,7 aastat, mitte-eestlastel 27,5 aastat. Eesti rahvusest naiste keskmene esmasabiellumisvanus oli 2003. aastal 26,4 aastat ja mitte-eestlastel 24,7 aastat.

Korduvalt abiellujaid umbes 30%

Kordusabielude osatähtsus suurennes pidevalt kuni üheksakümnenate kespaigani. 1970. aastal oli korduvalt abiellunuid nii meeste kui naiste hulgas 17%, 1994. aastaks kordusabielujate osakaal kahekordistus ja pärast seda korduvalt abiellujate protsent pisut vähenes. 2003. aastal abiellunud meestest abiellus vähemalt teist korda 31% ja naistest 29%.

Diagramm 42
Diagram 42**Keskmine esmasabiellumisvanus, 1992–2003**
Mean age at first marriage, 1992–2003**Ühiste lastega abiellujate osatähtsus suurenib**

Üha suuremal osal abiellujatest on abiellumise ajal ühiseid lapsi. Neid abiellujaid, kellel abielu sõlmimise ajal oli vähemalt üks ühine laps, oli 2003. aastal 23% kõigist abiellujatest. Ühiste lastega abiellujate protsent on järjepidevalt suurenenud — 1992. aastal oli ühiseid lapsi 12%-il abiellujatest. See on suures osas tingitud just vabaabielude populaarsusest. 2003. aastal oli ligikaudu kolmandikul enne abiellumist vabaabielus elanud abiellujatest vähemalt üks ühine laps. Lastega abiellujate osatähtsuse kasvu kinnitab ka tösiasi, et keskmene esmasabiellumisvanus on juba alates 1993. aastast suurem esmasünnitaja keskmisest vanusest, ja see vahe on tasapisi suurenenud. Abielude osatähtsus, kus abiellujatega koos elasid veel mehe, naise ja nende ühised lapsed, oli 2003. aastal 40%. Selliste abielude osatähtsus on viimased viis aastat püsinud enam-vähem ühel tasemel. Võrreldes eestlaste ja mitte-eestlaste abielusid ühiste laste järgi, selgub, et eestlaste vahel sõlmitud abieludest on ühiste lastega paaride osatähtsus suurem kui mitte-eestlaste vahel sõlmitud abieludel. Näiteks 2003. aastal oli eesti rahvusest abiellujatest umbes 30%-il ühiseid lapsi, samas kui mitte-eestlastest abiellujatel oli ühiseid lapsi vaid 15%-il. See on töenäoliselt sõltuv mitte-eestlaste madalamast keskmisest vanusest esmasabiellumisel, võrreldes eestlastega.

Abielujad kodakondsuse ja rahvuse järgi

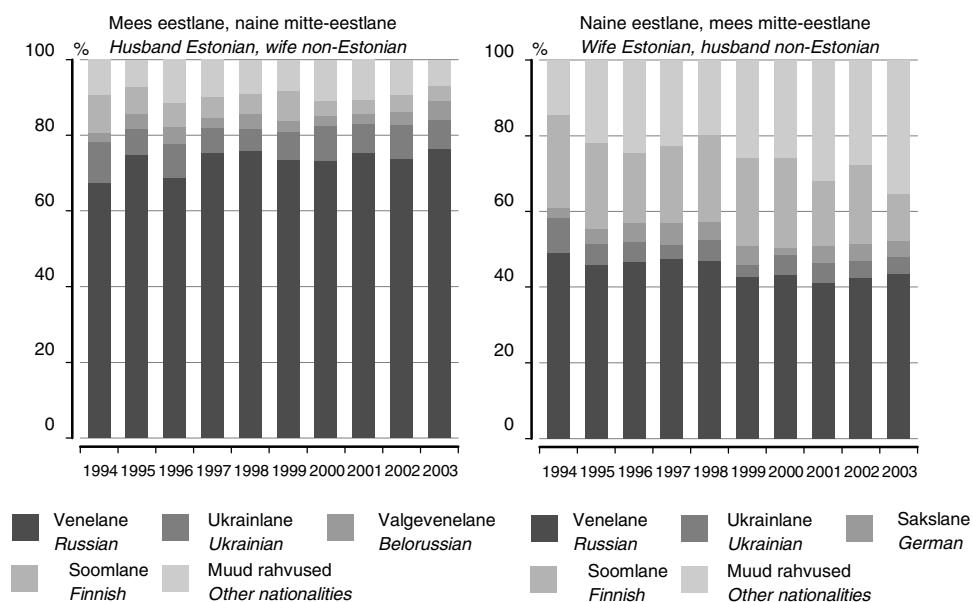
Et abielusid ei sõlmita ainult oma riigi või rahvusest inimeste vahel, on huvitav vaadata, kuidas jagunevad abielud eri rahvusest, eriti eestlaste ja muu riigi kodakondsega ning muust rahvusest kodanike vahel. Vaadeldud on abiellujate osatähtsus kodakondse ja rahvuse järgi sagadamini esinevate riikide alusel. Tulemused olid ootuspärased, arvestades Eesti asukohta ja rahvastiku koosseisu. Et Eestis on palju määramata kodakondsega elanikke, kajastub see ka abiellumisstatistikas. Umbes 16–17% viimastel aastatel abiellujatest on kodakondsus määramata või siis teadmata. Seetõttu on siin analüüsitud vaid neid abiellujaid, kellel on konkreetse riigi kodakondsus. Eesti kodakondsest naiste abielusid muu riigi kodakondsega meestega on registreeritud rohkem kui Eesti kodakondsega meeste abielusid välisriigi kodakondsega naistega. Nii mehed kui naised abielluvad kõige enam Venemaa kodanikega. Peale selle abielluvad Eesti mehed veel Ukraina ja Läti kodakondsest naistega, kuid nende osatähtsus on võrreldes Vene kodanikega oluliselt väiksem. Eesti naised abielluvad tihti ka Soome, Rootsi, Ameerika Ühendriikide ja Saksamaa kodakondsega meestega.

Rahvuskaaslaste vahel sõlmitud abielud hõlmavad kolmveerandi kõigist abieludest. Ülejäänud osa abieludest on segaabielud ehk eri rahvusest inimeste vahel sõlmitud abielud. Eestlaste ja mitte-eestlaste vahelisi abielusid on ligikaudu 7% kõigist aastas registreeritud abieludest. Põhiosa mitte-eestlastest, kes abielluvad eestlastega, on venelased (diagramm 43). Eesti rahvusest meeste ja venelannade vahel sõlmitud abielusid on ligikaudu kolmveerand eestlastest meeste ja mitte-eestlastest naiste abieludest. Samas abielluvad eestlannad rohkem teistest rahvustest meestega. Abielude osatähtsus, kus naine on eestlane ja mees venelane, on alla poole sellistest abieludest, kus naine on eestlane ja

mees mitte-eestlane. Peale venelannade abielluvad eesti mehed veel ukrainlannade, valgevenelannade ja soomlannadega. Eesti rahvusest naised sõlmivad abielusid veel soomlaste, ukrainlaste ja sakslastega.

Diagramm 43
Diagram 43

Abielud eestlaste ja mitte-eestlaste vahel, 1994–2003
Marriages between Estonians and non-Estonians, 1994–2003



Suvi on abiellujate lemmikaastaaeg

Abielude sõlmimise kõrghooaeg Eestis on suvekuudel juunist kuni augustini — sel ajal kasvab abielude sõlmimise arv järslult. Kolme suvekuu jooksul sõlmitakse umbes 40% abieludest. 2003. aastal abielluti kõige enam augustis. Peale suvekuude on populaarne aeg abiellumiseks ka detsember.

Lahutuste arv vähenes

Abielulahutuste arv oli 2003. aastal viimase ligi neljakümne aasta kõige väiksem. 2003. aastal lahutati 3973 abielu, 2,5% vähem lahitusi kui 2002. aastal. Ligikaudu veerand abielulahutustest lahutati kohtus. Viimati registreeriti alla 4000 abielulahutuse aastal 1965. Lahutumuse üldkordaja ehk lahituste arv 1000 elaniku kohta langes veidi 2003. aastal võrreldes 2002. aastaga. 1000 elaniku kohta lahutati 2003. aastal 2,9 abielu, 2002. aastal 3 abielu (diagramm 41). Euroopa Liidu riikidest on see näitaja jätkuvalt üks kõrgemaid, 25 Euroopa Liidu riigi keskmene lahutumuse üldkordaja oli 2003. aastal 2,1. 100 abielu kohta registreeriti Eestis 2003. aastal 70 lahutust, mis on küll sama palju kui 2002. aastal, kuid see näitaja on viimastel aastatel tasapisi langenud.

Lastega lahutajaid vähem

Ühiste alaealiste lastega lahutajate osatähtsus kõigis lahutustes on pidevalt vähenenud. 2002. aastal oli lastega paare lahutajate hulgas 59%, 2003. aastal aga 57%. Üheksakümnendate teisest poolest kuni 2001. aastani oli ühe ühise alaealise lapsega lahutajate osatähtsus suurem kui alaealiste lasteta lahutajate osatähtsus, 2002. aastast alates on aga alaealiste lasteta lahutajate osatähtsus suurem.

Kordulahutajad

Viimastel aastatel on korduvalt lahutajaid kõigist lahutajatest umbes viiendik. Korduvalt lahutasid oma abielu 2003. aastal 20% abielu lahutanud meestest ja 19% naistest. Korduvalt lahutajaid on rohkem mitte-eestlasti kui eestlasti. 2003. aastal lahutas eesti rahvusest meestest korduvalt 17%, eesti rahvusest naistest lahutas korduvalt 14%, samas kui mitte-eestlastest meestest ja ka naistest lahutas korduvalt 24%.

Lahutused abielu kestuse järgi

Kõige sagestdamini lahutatakse kaks kuni viis aastat kestnud abielusid. Pärast seda väheneb lahutamise töenäosus. 2003. aastal lahutati kõige enam kolm aastat kestnud abielusid. Võrreldes 2002. aastaga vähenes veidi kuni 14 aastat kestnud abielude lahutuste osatähtsus ja suurennes 15 ja enam aastat kestnud abielude lahutamise protsent. 2003. aastal oli abielu kestus keskmiselt 9,6 aastat, 2002. aastal 9,2 aastat.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

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The number of marriages is stable

In spite of the declining popularity of contracting marriages, the number of registered marriages has been quite stable for the last ten years. The number of registered marriages in 1996–2003 was between 5,400–5,900 marriages per year. According to preliminary data the number of registered marriages exceeded 6,000 marriages in 2004 and 2005. In 2003 5,699 marriages were registered which is 2.6% less than in 2002. The rate per 1,000 population also decreased — in 2002 4.3 marriages per 1,000 population were contracted, while in 2003 only 4.2 marriages (Diagram 41). This indicator is one of the lowest among 25 European Union Member States, most of these countries have higher crude marriage rate than Estonia. In 2003, the European Union average was 4.8 marriages per 1,000 population.

Mean age at first marriage continues to rise

The main reasons for the decrease in the number of contracted marriages are probably postponing marriages to older ages and the growing popularity of cohabitation. Cohabitation is popular due to more tolerant society about unregistered marriages. People who get married are not so young anymore. By the age-specific first marriage rate, first marriages for males were most frequent in age group 25–29 and for females in the age group 20–24. At the same time the age-specific first marriage rates for males have continuously decreased in age groups 15–19 and 20–24 and increased in age groups 25–29 and 30–34. The same can be said about women. At the beginning of nineties, the mean age at first marriage was the lowest during last thirty years (24.5 years for males and 22.3 for females). Then the mean age at first marriage started to rise quickly and already in mid-nineties the mean age at first marriage was higher than in seventies. Each year on the average 0.3 years have been added to the mean age at first marriage for both males and females. In 2003 the mean age at first marriage for males was 28.2 years and for females 25.8 years. Compared to the European Union, in Estonia people get married about two years earlier. The mean age at first marriage in the European Union was 30 years for males and 27.7 years for females.

The mean age at first marriage in Estonia differs by nationality. Estonians get married in older age than non-Estonians (Diagram 42). In 2003 the mean age at first marriage for Estonian males was 28.7 years while for non-Estonian males it was 27.5 years. The mean age at first marriage for Estonian females in 2003 was 26.4 years and for non-Estonian females 24.7 years.

The proportion of repeatedly married persons is 30%

The proportion of repeated marriages increased continuously until mid-nineties. In 1970 the share of repeatedly married persons among all married persons was 17%, in 1994 this indicator was already 34%. Then the percentage of repeatedly married persons decreased. In 2003 31% of married men and 29% of married women registered at least their second marriage.

The proportion of newly married persons with common children increases

More and more newly married couples have common children. The couples that had at the time of registering marriage at least one common child accounted for 23% of all newly married couples. The proportion of newly married persons with common children has continuously increased — in 1992 only 12% of newly married couples had common children. This is caused mainly by greater popularity of cohabitation. In 2003 about one third of couples that were cohabiting before registering marriage had at least one common child. The growing proportion of newly married couples with common children can also be confirmed with the fact that already since 1993 the mean age at first marriage has been higher than the mean age of women at the birth of the first child and this gap has been growing. The proportion of contracted marriages where husband's, wife's and their common children started to live together with newly married couple was 40% in 2003. The percentage of that kind of marriages has remained the same for the last five years. When comparing marriages of Estonians and non-Estonians by common children it appears that couples where both sides are Estonians have more frequently common children than couples where both sides are non-Estonians. For example, in 2003 30% of newly married Estonians had common children while only 15% of newly married non-Estonians had common children. It is probably related to lower mean age at first marriage of non-Estonians compared to Estonians.

Newly married by citizenship and nationality

Since marriages are not contracted only between people of the same citizenship or nationality it would be interesting to observe how marriages are divided between different countries and nationalities, especially between Estonians and non-Estonians. Newly married persons are observed by more frequent countries and nationalities. The results were according to expectations as to consider Estonian location and population composition. As Estonia has many persons with undefined citizenship it is also reflected in nuptial statistics. About 16–17% of newly married persons have undefined or unknown citizenship. Therefore only those newly married persons who have the citizenship of a concrete country are observed. Women with Estonian citizenship who got married with men with other citizenship exceeded the number of men with Estonian citizenship who got married with women with other citizenship. Both men and women register their marriage most frequently with Russian citizens. In addition Estonian men get married with women with Ukrainian and Latvian citizenship but their percentage is substantially smaller compared to Russian citizens. Estonian women marry besides Russian citizens also Finnish, Swedish, United States and German citizens.

Marriages between persons of the same nationality account for about 75% of all registered marriages. The rest are mixed marriages or marriages between people of different nationalities. The proportion of marriages between Estonians and non-Estonians is about 7% in a year. The most frequently Estonians get married to Russians (Diagram 43). Marriages between Estonian men and Russian women form about 75% of marriages where husband is Estonian and wife other nationality. At the same time Estonian women get married more with men from other nationality than Russians. The proportion of marriages where wife is Estonian and husband is Russian is less than half of marriages where wife is Estonian and husband non-Estonian. Estonian men marry also with Ukrainians, Belorussians and Finns. Estonian women marry more often besides Russian men also with Finns, Ukrainians and Germans.

Summer is the favourite season for marrying

The high season for weddings in Estonia is summertime — from June to August. Then the number of registering marriages rises steeply. During three summer months 40% of marriages are registered. In 2003 most marriages were registered in August. Besides summertime December is also popular for getting married.

The number of divorces decreased

In 2003, the number of divorces was the lowest of the last forty years. In 2003 3,973 marriages were divorced which is 2.5% less than in 2002. About one fourth of divorces were registered in courts. Under 4,000 divorces a year were registered last in 1965. In 2003 compared to 2002, the number of divorces per 1,000 population decreased. In 2003 there were 2.9 divorces per 1,000 population, in 2002 there were 3 divorces per 1,000 population (Diagram 41). Among the European Union Member States this indicator is one of the highest. The average of the European Union 25 Member States in 2003 was 2.1 divorces per 1,000 population. Per 100 marriages 70 marriages were divorced in Estonia in 2003 that is exactly the same as in the previous year but the indicator has decreased during last years.

Less divorced persons with children

The percentage of divorced persons with common minor children has steadily decreased. In 2002 59% of divorced couples had common children, in 2003 57%. From 1995 to 2001 the percentage of divorces where one common child was involved exceeded the percentage of divorces where no children were involved, since 2002 the percentage of divorces without common minor children is higher.

Repeated divorces

During last years the proportion of repeatedly divorced persons has remained near 20% of all divorces. In 2003 the share of repeatedly divorced men was 20% and that of repeatedly divorced women 19%. There are more repeatedly divorced persons among non-Estonians than among Estonians. In 2003 the share of repeatedly divorced Estonian men was 17% and that of Estonian women 14% while the percentage of repeatedly divorced non-Estonian men and women accounted for 24%.

Divorces by duration of marriage

Marriages that have lasted from two to five years are divorced most frequently. Later the probability to divorce decreases. In 2003 marriages that had lasted three years were divorced most frequently. At the same time the percentage of divorced marriages that had lasted up to 14 years decreased in 2003 compared to 2002 and the percentage of divorced marriages that had lasted over 15 years increased. In 2003 the mean duration of marriage at divorce was 9.6 years, in 2002 9.2 years.

SÜNNID EMA HARIDUSE JÄRGI AASTATEL 1989–2001

Ülle Valgma
Rahvastikustatistika osakonna analüütik

Viimase kümnendi kiired sotsiaalsed ja majanduslikud muutused on avaldanud mõju kõigile eluvaldkondadele. Muutus ka sündimuskäitumine. 1990. aastate sündimuse kiire vähenemine on nüüdseks lõppenud. Üheks sündimuse languse põhjuseks oli sündide edasilükkamine. Selle põhjustena on välja toodud nii majandusliku toimetuleku kui ka hariduse väärustumine, rahalised raskused, soov enne laste sündi ennast tuleviku suhtes kindlustada, eluasemeprobleemid, poolielolevad öpingud, aga ka enneolematu valikute rohkus noorte ees (Tiit 2000). Sündide edasilükkamisest andis tunnistust sünnitajate suurem keskmise vanus. Kasvas esimeste laste osatähtsus sündide hulgas.

Muutused Eesti majandus- ja sotsiaalsfääris mõjutasid ka elanike hariduse omandamist. 1990. aastatel suurennes kõrgharidust omandajate arv. Osaliselt sai see võimalikuks erakõrgkoolide tekkega: 1990. aastal oli Eestis vaid 6 kõrgkooli, 2001. aastaks oli kõrgharidust pakkuvaid õppeasutusi 49. Samas pikenes keskmene oodatav õpiaeg. Probleemiks on suur väljalangevus põhikoolist (Eesmets 2004). Muutused haridusmaastikul peegelduvad ka sünnitajate haridustasemes: suurennes nii kõrgharidusega kui ka põhi- ja madalamana haridusega sünnitajate osatähtsus.

Artikkel annab ülevaate sündimusest ema haridustaseme järgi. Arvesse ei ole võetud, et haridustase võib ajas muutuda — naise haridustase võib järgmise lapse sündides olla kõrgem kui eelmise lapse sünni ajal.

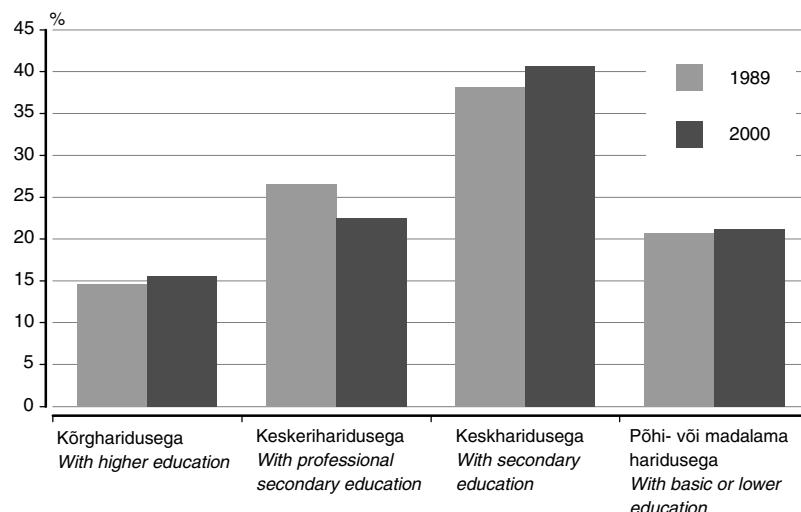
Andmed

Analüüsitud periood on aastad 1989–2001. See võimaldab jälgida sündimuskäitumises 1990. aastate kiireid muutusi ja kasutada võrdlemiseks 1989. ja 2000. aasta rahvaloendusandmeid, eelkõige rahvastiku jaotust hariduse järgi, mida pole teada loendustevaheliste aastate kohta. Alates 2002. aastast mindi sündimusstatistikas üle uuele hariduseklassifikaatorile ISCED-97, mis tagab rahvusvahelise võrreldavuse. Samas tuleb silmas pidada, et muutus ka hariduskorraldus: 1990. aastate teisel poolel asendusid keskerihariduse õppekavad kutsekeskhariduse ja kutsekõrghariduse õppekavadega. Põhihariduse õppekavad muutusid 9-klassiliseks 1989. aastast. Seetõttu ei ole haridustasemete aegread täielikult võrreldavad.

Haridus on jaotatud nelja rühma: põhiharidus, keskharidus, keskeriharidus ja kõrgharidus. Arvesse on võetud kõrgeim lõpetatud haridustase. Algharidus arvestati koos põhiharidusega, kutsekeskharidus on klassifitseeritud keskhariduse alla. Analoogselt grupperiti ka loendusandmestik.

Viljakusealiste naiste haridustaseme muutumine aastatel 1989 ja 2000

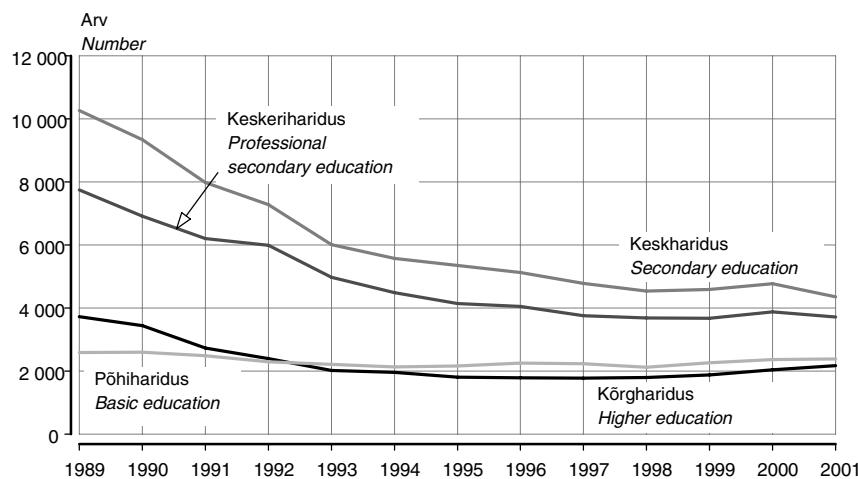
Viljakusealiste naiste hulgas on kõige rohkem keskharidusega naisi. Nende osatähtsus oli 1989. aastal 38% ja 2000. aastal 40% (diagramm 44). Järgmise suure rühma hõlmavad keskeriharidusega naised, kelle osatähtsus oli 1989. ja 2000. aastal vastavalt 27% ja 22%. Keskeriharidusega naiste osatähtsuse vähenemise põhjustas muudatus haridussüsteemis — 1990. aastate teisel poolel lõpetati vastuvõtt keskerihariduse õppekavadele. Põhi- või madalamana haridusega naisi oli mõlemal loendusel ligikaudu viiendik (21%). Kõige vähem on viljakusealiste naiste hulgas kõrgharidusega naisi. Nende osatähtsus oli nii 1989. kui ka 2000. aastal 15%.

Diagramm 44
Diagram 44**Viljakusealised naised hariduse järgi, 1989, 2000***
Share of 15–49 year-old-women by level of education, 1989, 2000*

* Rahvaloenduste andmed.
* Data of Population Censuses.

Sünnid ema haridustaseme järgi, 1989–2001

Sündide arv on kõige suurem kesk- ja keskerharidusega naistel. Sündide on vähem põhi- ja kõrgharidusega naistel (diagramm 45).

Diagramm 45
Diagram 45**Sünnid ema haridustaseme järgi, 1989–2001**
Births by mother's level of education, 1989–2001

Sündimuse langusajal 1990. aastatel vähenesid sündide absoluutarvud kõige enam kesk- ja keskerharidusega naistel (diagramm 45). Keskerharidusega naistel on sündide arvu vähenemine seotud nende naiste arvu vähenemisega viljakusealiste naiste hulgaga. Seevastu keskharidusega naistel on sündide arvu vähenemine põhjustatud pigem sündide edasilükkamisest, sageli kõrghariduse omandamise ajaks. Käsitletaval ajavahemikul muutus sündide arv kõige vähem põhiharidusega naistel. Aastatel 1993–2002 sündis põhiharidusega naistel arvuliselt rohkem lapsi kui kõrgharidusega naistel. Selle peamiseks põhjuseks oli kõrgharidusega naistel sündide arvu märgatav vähenemine 1990-ndate alguses, samas kui põhiharidusega naistel muutus sündide arv suhteliselt vähe. Sündide arv kõrgharidusega naistel hakkas suurenema 1998. aastast. 1990. aastate keskel oli sünnitajatest kõrgharidusega 13%, 2001. aastal oli neid 17%. Selle tõenäoliseks põhjuseks võib pidada sündide edasilükkamist 1990. aastatel just kõrgharidusega naiste hulgast eelkõige karjääri töltu. 1999. aastal Eestis korraldatud rahvusvahelise eluolu-uuringu

NORRBALT II tulemused näitasid, et sündide edasilükkamisel olid olulised ka majanduslikud aspektid: õppemaks, sagedane töö- ja õpiaja ühitamine, kõrged kinnisvara- ja üürihinnad (Tiit, 2000).

Sündimus on kõrgem keskeriharidusega naistel

Sündide arv eri haridustasemega naistel sõltub ka vastava haridusega viljakusealiste naiste arvust. Eri haridustasemetega naiste arvu võtab arvesse sündimuse kordaja, mis näitab sündide arvu 1000 vastava haridusega 15–44-aastase naise kohta (vt tabel). Nii 1989. kui ka 2000. aastal olid nimetatud sündimuse kordajad suuremad keskeriharidusega naistel. Selle üheks põhjuseks võib olla, et keskeriharidusega naistel on elukutse omandatud, nad on siirdunud tööturule ja on valmis pere loomiseks. Oluline muutus on keskharidusega naiste hulgas: 1989. aastal sündis 1000 keskharidusega naise kohta enam-vähem sama palju lapsi kui keskeri- ja kõrgharidusega naistel, kuid 2000. aastal sündis neile märgatavalt vähem lapsi. Et sündide arv 1000 keskharidusega naise kohta vähenes 2000. aastaks ligikaudu kaks korda, võib oletada, et 1989. aastal ei olnud õpingud oluliseks piiranguks laste sünnitamisel või siis ei olnud haridus nii oluline edasise karjääri seisukohalt. On leitud, et Ida-Euroopa endistes sotsialistlikeks maades mõjutasid õpingud ja karjääär lapse sündi vähene (Sobotka 2003). Samas ei näita statistika, et 1990. aastate alguses sündis üliõpilastel rohkem lapsi kui 2000. aastatel.

Sündide arv 1000 naise kohta haridustaseme järgi, 1989, 2000

Number of births per 1,000 women by their level of education, 1989, 2000

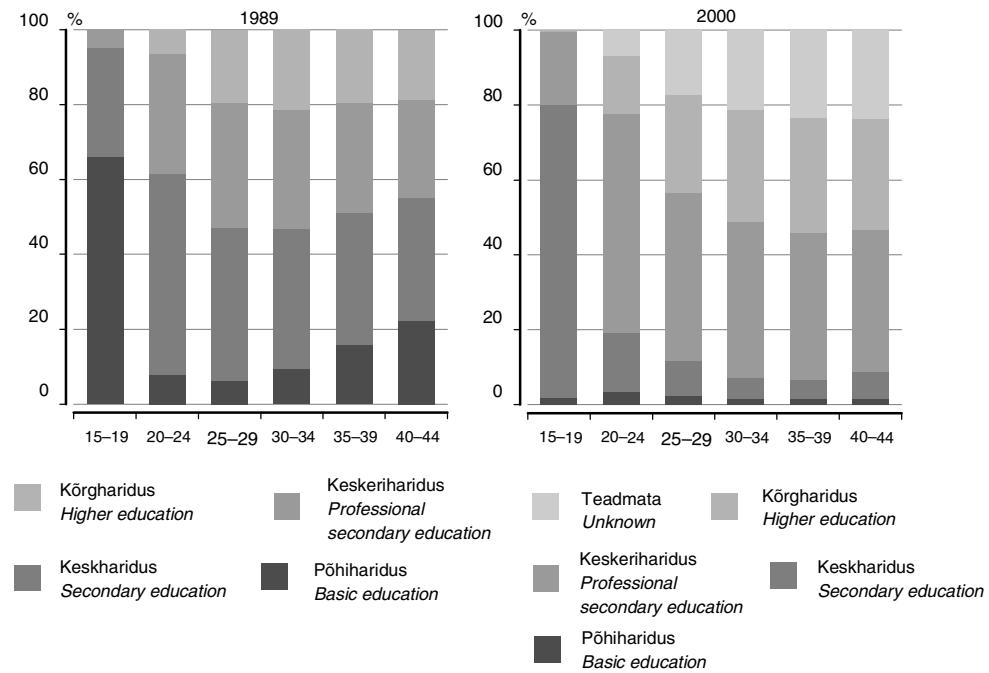
| | Põhiharidus Basic education | Keskharidus Secondary education | Keskeriharidus Professional secondary education | Kõrgharidus Higher education |
|------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1989 | 37,6 | 81,3 | 88,2 | 76,7 |
| 2000 | 39,1 | 41,0 | 60,1 | 45,9 |

Sündimuskordaja väwärtuse põhjal võib järeldada, et 2000. aastal keskharidusega naised pigem jätkasid õpinguid kui loid pere. Nii sündis 2000. aastal 1000 keskharidusega naise kohta vähem lapsi kui 1000 kõrgharidusega naise kohta. 1989. aastal oli olukord vastupidine. Samal ajal on märkimisväärselt suurenenud ka nende noorte osatähtsus, kes pärast keskhariduse omandamist jätkasid õpinguid kõrgkoolis: 1980. aastate lõpus jätkas ligikaudu viiendik keskkoolilõpetajatest õpinguid kõrgkoolis, 2001. aastaks oli selliste osatähtsus suurenenud 62%-ni (Haridus. 2003/2004. *Education*). Poolelolevaid õpinguid pidas sündi edasilükkavaks põhjuseks 49% kuni 25-aastastest ja 32% 25–34-aastastest uuringus osalenuteest (Tiit 2000). Sündimuskordaja suurenemise põhjuseks põhiharidusega naistel on peamiselt põhiharidusega naiste arvu vähinemine rahvastikus, samal ajal kui põhiharidusega emadel sündinud laste arv ei ole oluliselt muutunud.

Sünnid ema haridustaseme ja vanuserühma järgi

Haridustase ja laste arv sõltub naise vanusest. Seetõttu on oluline teada viljakusealiste naiste vanusjaotust ja nende jagunemist hariduse alusel. Haridustasemete jagunemine naiste vanuserühmade järgi on käsitletaval perioodil märgatavalt muutunud. Diagrammil 46 on näha, et kõrg- ja keskerihariduse osatähtsus on 2000. aastaks suurenenud 35–39- ja 40–44-aastaste naiste vanuserühmas. Seevastu 25–29-aastastel naistel oli kõrghariduse osatähtsus 2000. aastaks veidi vähnenenud. Kindlasti on mõju avaldanud muudatused haridussüsteemis. Keskerihariduse õppekavade asendamine kutsekeskhariduse ja kutsekõrghariduse õppekavadega 1990. aastate teisel pool tõi kaasa keskeriharidusega naiste osatähtsuse vähinemise nooremates vanuserühmades, eelkõige 20–24-aastaste hulgas. Samas on keskharidusega naiste osatähtsus suurenenud 20-aastastel ja vanematel. See võib osaliselt olla põhjustatud keskmise oodatava õpiea pikenedmisest. Oluline on asjaolu, et aastatel 1989–1991 mindi kuueaastaselt koolimineku ealt üle seitsmeaastasele, mis tõi kaasa nihke koolilõpetajate vanuses. Kui 15–19-aastaste põhiharidusega naiste osatähtsuse märgatava suurenemise põhjustas peamiselt ühe aasta võrra pikenedud põhiharidus (Haridus. 2003/2004. *Education*), siis nende osatähtsuse suurenemine 20–24- ja 25–29-aastastel on põhjustatud peamiselt haridustee katkemisest (Eesmets 2004). Üheks põhjuseks on kindlasti sotsiaalne kihistumine — vaestest või asotsiaalsetest peredest noored lahkuvad sageli koolist enne kohustusliku hariduse omandamist (2000. aasta rahva ja eluruumide loendus. IV. Haridus. Usk. 2000 *Population and Housing Census. IV. Education Completed. Religion*).

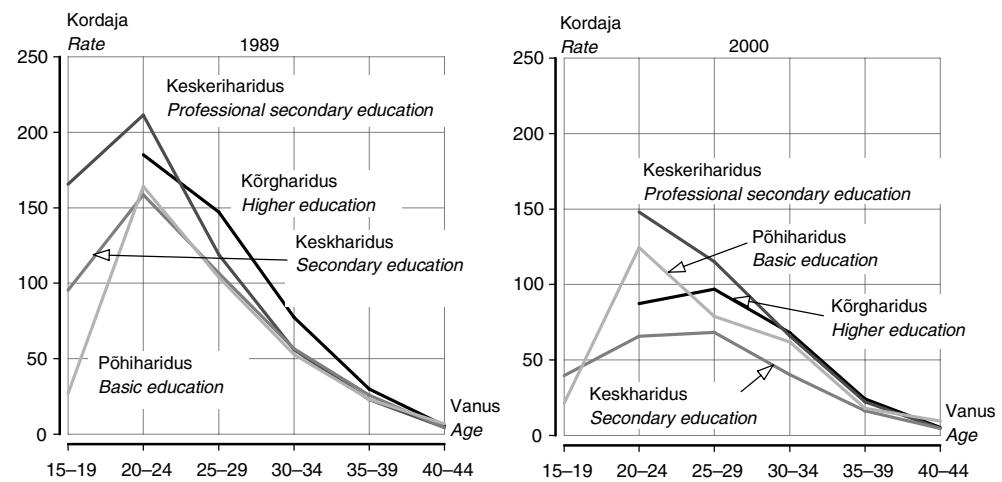
Diagramm 46 Haridustase vanuserühma järgi, 1989, 2000*
 Diagram 46 Level of education by age group, 1989, 2000*



* Rahvaloenduste andmed.
 * Data of Population Censuses.

Diagrammilt 47 on näha, et võrreldes 1989. aastaga on 2000. aastaks sündide arv 1000 naise kohta vähenenud kõikides vanuserühmades, sõltumata naise haridusest. Üldise sündimuse vähenemise taustal on kordaja väärthus veidi suurenenud vaid 30–34-aastaste põhi- ja keskeriharidusega naiste hulgas.

Diagramm 47 Sündide arv 1000 naise kohta ema hariduse ja vanuserühma järgi, 1989, 2000
 Diagram 47 Number of births per 1,000 women by education and age of mother, 1989, 2000



Sünnijärjekord

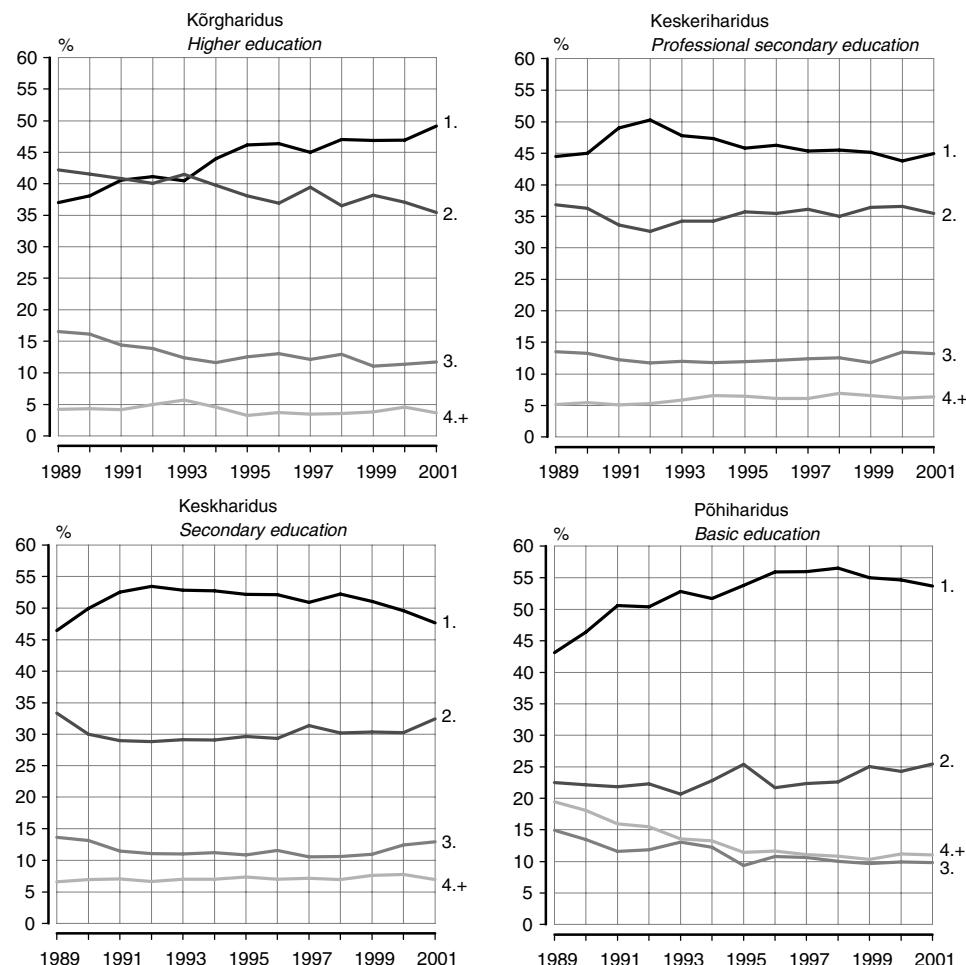
Erineva sünnijärjekorraga laste osatähtsus on püsinud üsna stabiilsena. Aastatel 1989–1992 esimeste laste osatähtsus suurenes — perioodi lõpul sündisid pooled lastest peredesse esimese lapsena. Samasugune esimeste laste osatähtsus oli iseloomulik ka 1970. aastatele. Esmasündide osatähtsus suurenes 1990. aastate algul peamiselt teiste ja kolmandate laste sündide osatähtsuse vähenemise töltu. Neljanda ja järgmiste sünnijärjekorraga laste osatähtsus on püsinud vaadeldaval perioodil 7% piires.

Käsitledes sünnijärjekorda ema haridustaseme järgi, ilmnevad suuremad muudatused, seda just kõrgharidusega naistel. 1990. aastate alguses sündis kõrgharidusega emadel rohkem teisi lapsi, 1994. aastast aga peamiselt esimesed lapsed (diagramm 48). Kümme aastat tagasi sünntitati esimene laps ajal, kui körgkool ei olnud lõpetatud ning teine laps sündis siis, kui kõrgharidus oli omandatud. 1990. aastate keskpaigast lükatakse esimese lapse sünd edasi kuni öpingute lõpetamiseni.

Keskeri-, kesk- ja põhiharidusega emadel sündinud laste sünnijärjekord ei ole nii märkimisväärselt muutunud. Keskeriharidusega naiste hulgas on 1993. aastast märgata esmasündide osatähtsuse vähenemist ja keskharidusega naistel teiste laste osatähtsuse mõningast suurenemist. Põhiharidusega naistel suureneb teiste laste sündide osatähtsus 1990. teisest pooltest. On töenäoline, et need naised pühenduvad perele ja haridusteед ei jätkata. Neljanda ja järgmiste lapsena sündinute osatähtsus on olnud suhteliselt stabiilne kogu käsitletud perioodil, sõltumata naise haridustasemest. Vaid põhiharidusega naistel vähenes neljanda ja järgmiste lapsena sündinute osatähtsus 1990. esimesel poolel 10% võrra.

Diagramm 48
Diagram 48

Sünnijärjekord sõltuvalt naise haridustasemest, 1989–2001
Birth order by mother's level of education, 1989–2001



Kokkuvõte

Alates 1990. aastate keskpaigast tähtsusustus Eestis hariduse roll. Kui varem ei olnud õpingud lapse sündi edasilükkavaks teguriks, siis tänapäeval levib trend, et lapse sünd lükatakse edasi õpingute lõpetamiseni. See on kaasa toonud sündimuse märgatava vähenemise keskharidusega naistel. Ka esmasündide osatähtsuse suurenemine kõrgharidusega naistel viitab õpingute eelistamist lapse sünnile. Samas viitab sündimuse suurenemine põhiharidusega naistel ühiskonnas süvenevale kihistumisele. On töenäoline, et suures osas on need pered sotsiaalses sfääris riskigrupp.

Kõige rohkem lapsi sünnib kesk- ja keskeriharidusega naistel, sündide arv on väiksem põhi- ja kõrgharidusega naistel. Aastatel 1993–2001 sündis põhiharidusega emadele rohkem lapsi kui kõrgharidusega emadel.

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FERTILITY BY MOTHER'S EDUCATION, 1989–2001

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Socio-economic changes that took place in Estonia in 1990s influenced all spheres of life. Also the reproductive behaviour changed. Rapid decline in fertility during 1990s has stopped for today. One reason why fertility declined is the postponement of childbearing. The main reasons for postponement were valuation of education and economic adjustment, financial difficulties, problems with dwelling, unfinished studies, wish to guarantee economic situation before the birth of a child and also unprecedented alternatives for youth (Tii 2000). The postponement of childbearing leads to the growth of the average age at childbirth. Also the share of first births increased.

Socio-economic changes also affected educational attainment. In 1990s the number of students in universities increased, caused partly by formation of private universities. In 1990 there were only 6 universities, by 2001 their number had increased to 49. At the same time school life expectancy increased. Big rate of dropouts who leave school before getting basic education is problematic (Eesmets 2004). Changes in educational behaviour reflect in educational attainment of young mothers: the share of mothers with higher education and primary or basic education has increased.

The purpose of this article is to give an overview of fertility by mother's level of education. It is not taken into account that the level of education may change in time and the educational level of mother could be higher when the next child is born than at the time of the previous birth.

Data

The years 1989–2001 are under observation. This enables to follow the changes in fertility during 1990s and to use the data of the 1989 Population Census, especially the distribution of population by educational level. Since 2002, new classification ISCED-97 is used in population statistics. This ensures the international comparability, but since 2002 it is not possible to define the professional secondary education. In the second half of 1990s, the programmes of professional secondary education were replaced by programmes of vocational secondary education and professional higher education. In 1989, a year was added to the programmes of basic education. Therefore the time-series are not completely comparable by educational level.

The level of education is divided into four categories: basic, secondary, professional secondary education and higher education. In analyses the primary and basic education is taken together, vocational secondary education and unfinished higher education is classified as secondary education. Data of the Population Censuses are categorized analogously.

Changes in the level of education of 15–49-year-old-women between the 1989 and 2000 Censuses

The share of women with secondary education is the biggest among women in fertile age. In 1989 their share was 38% and for 2000 their share had increased to 40% (Diagram 44). The women with professional secondary education form the next big group. Their share was 27% and 22%, respectively in 1989 and 2000. The decline in the proportion of women with professional secondary education is a result of changes made in educational system — admission to professional secondary education programmes was terminated in the second half of 1990s. Women with basic or lower education accounted for 21% in both censuses. Women with higher education form the smallest part among women with fertile age. Their proportion was 15% in 1989 and in 2000.

Births by mother's level of education, 1989–2001

The proportion of births by mother's level of education follow the share of different level of education among women in fertile age. According to this most children are born to mothers with secondary and professional secondary education. The number of births is smaller among women with basic and higher education (Diagram 45).

In 1990s when fertility declined the number of births to mothers with secondary and professional secondary education decreased most (Diagram 45). The number of births to mothers with professional secondary education declined because the number of women in fertile age fell. The number of births to women with secondary education declined because the postponement of childbearing, often for university studies. The number of births to mothers with basic education changed less during the observed period. The share of births

to mothers with basic education increased steadily. In 2001 about a fifth of children were born to mothers with basic education. In 1993–2002 the number of children born to mothers with basic or lower education was bigger than the number of children born to mothers with higher education. The main reason for that is the fact that the number of births to highly educated mothers declined remarkably during the 1990s. At the same time the number of births to less educated mothers changed relatively little. Since 1998 the number of births to women with higher education started to rise. In the middle of 1990s the proportion of mothers with university degree was 13%, by 2001 it had increased to 17%. Still, the proportion of mothers with higher education was 2% smaller than the proportion of mothers with basic education in 2001. It is possible that women with higher education postponed the childbearing in 1990s for self-realization. Also economic aspects are important: tuition fee, high prices in real estate and renting of houses, combining working and studying time, etc. The results of the survey about living conditions, NORRBALT II, affirm the same (Tiiit 2000).

Fertility is highest among women with professional secondary education

The number of women with different level of education in fertile age influences the number of births to women with different level of education. Birth rate shows the number of births per 1,000 15–44-year-old-women with the same level of education. Such birth rate was highest among women with professional secondary education in 1989 and 2000 (Table on page 57). It could be caused by the fact that women with professional secondary education are active in labour market and ready to have a family. A remarkable change has occurred among women with secondary education. When in 1989 the number of births per 1,000 women with secondary education was comparable with births to women with professional secondary and higher education, then for 2000 their birth rate had declined almost twice. In 1989 education was not as important for further career and studies were no limiting factor for birth as in 2000.

The small influence of education and career on childbearing decision in former Soviet countries of Eastern Europe has been pointed out by Sobotka (2003). At the same time birth statistics do not show evidence of higher fertility among students at the end of 1980s than at the beginning of 2000s.

The birth rate for 2000 show that women with secondary education rather continue the studies than have a family. In 2000, the number of births per 1,000 women with secondary education was lower than the number of births to women with higher education. In 1989 the situation was vice versa. During the 1990s, the proportion of young people who after the secondary school continue their studies at the university has increased. If at the end of 1980s about a fifth of school-leavers continued to study at universities, then at the beginning of 2000 their share accounted for 62% (Haridus. 2003/2004. Education). The survey (Tiiit 2000) shows that 49% of persons aged under 25 and 32% of persons aged 25–34 considered uncompleted studies as main reason for postponing childbearing. The birth rate of women with basic or lower education increased slightly between 1989 and 2000. Such small increase is caused by the declining number of women with basic or lower education while the number of births to them stayed quite stable.

Births by education and age group of mother

The level of education depends somewhat on age. The number of births also depends on age. Therefore, the age of mother is an important factor. The proportion of women with different level of education by age has changed remarkably. As shown in Diagram 46, in 1989–2000, the proportion of higher and professional secondary education has increased among 35–44-year-old women. At the same time the share of higher education has decreased among 25–29-year-old women. It could be partly caused by the vocational education reform. In the second half of 1990s, the programmes of professional secondary education were replaced by programmes of vocational secondary education and professional higher education. This caused the decline in the proportion of women with professional secondary education at the age of 20–24. The share of women with secondary education has increased in all age groups, except among 15–19-year-old women. In 1988–1991 the school-starting age was changed from 6 to 7 that had an influence on the age of school leavers. The proportion of 15–19-year-old women with basic or lower education has increased mostly because the basic education prolonged for 1 year (Haridus. 2003/2004. Education). The increased proportion of women with basic or lower education among 20–24 and 25–29-year-old women is caused by leaving school before basic education is attained (Eesmets 2004). One reason is the social stratification — young

persons from poor or asocial families quite frequently leave school before attainment of obligatory education (2000. aasta rahva ja eluruumide loendus. IV. Haridus. Usk. 2000 Population and Housing Census. IV. Education Completed. Religion).

Diagram 47 shows that compared to 1989, in 2000 the number of births per 1,000 women has declined in all age groups irrespective of educational level. The birth rate has slightly increased among 30–34-year-old women with basic and professional secondary education.

Birth order

The proportion of births with different birth order has been quite stable. In 1989–1992, the share of first births increased by 6% and reached the level of 50%. Such a proportion of first births was characteristic of 1970s. While the share of first births increased, the share of second and third births declined. The proportion of births of fourth and higher order have been stable, about 7%, through the period.

The changes are bigger when the mother's level of education is also taken into account. Changes are biggest among mothers with higher education. At the beginning of 1990s the mothers with higher education gave birth mostly to their second child (Diagram 48). Since 1994 the proportion of first births is biggest among them. At the same time the proportion of higher birth order has declined. It could be concluded that at the beginning of 1990s the first child was born to a mother who had not yet graduated from higher school and the second child was born after the graduation. Since the middle of 1990s the birth of the first child has been postponed until the studies in universities are finished. Although the number of third births has increased among mothers with higher education since 2000, their share has not increased.

The birth order to mothers with basic, secondary or professional secondary education has not changed remarkably. Among mothers with secondary and professional secondary education the proportion of the first birth has decreased since 1993. Among mothers with secondary education the birth of the second child has slightly increased. Since the second half of 1990s the proportion of second births among mothers with basic or lower education has increased. It is quite probable that these mothers do not continue their studies. The proportion of births of the fourth and higher order has been quite stable through the period in spite of the mothers' level of education. Only among mothers with basic or lower education its share declined by 10% in the first half of 1990s.

Conclusion

The role of education grew in Estonia since the middle of 1990s. The studies were not the reason to postpone the childbearing at the beginning of 1990s. At the beginning of 2000s the birth of a child is frequently postponed until the studies are completed. Because of that the fertility has declined remarkably among women with secondary education. Also the increased proportion of first births among mothers with higher education indicates the preference of education to the childbearing. At the same time the increased fertility among mothers with basic or lower education reflects the stratification of society.

**SÜNDMUSTE AEGREAD
*TIME SERIES***

Tabel 1 Rahvastiku vanuskoosseis vanuserühma järgi, 1. jaanuar, 1979, 1989–2005
 Table 1 Population age structure by age group, 1 January, 1979, 1989–2005

| Vanus Age | 1979* | 1989* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| KOKKU TOTAL | 1 464 476 | 1 565 662 | 1 570 599 | 1 567 749 | 1 554 878 | 1 511 303 | 1 476 952 | 1 448 075 | 1 425 192 |
| 0 | 21 348 | 24 601 | 24 006 | 22 041 | 18 956 | 17 571 | 14 794 | 13 760 | 13 192 |
| 1–4 | 87 676 | 97 121 | 97 235 | 96 701 | 94 063 | 85 961 | 78 704 | 70 180 | 62 833 |
| 5–9 | 108 911 | 115 747 | 117 512 | 118 037 | 117 768 | 115 072 | 112 881 | 111 077 | 108 578 |
| 10–14 | 97 790 | 111 269 | 111 381 | 111 503 | 111 135 | 108 093 | 107 224 | 107 473 | 107 371 |
| 15–19 | 106 079 | 111 696 | 109 719 | 108 511 | 107 641 | 104 774 | 102 019 | 99 958 | 99 129 |
| 20–24 | 115 187 | 104 027 | 105 679 | 107 063 | 106 471 | 102 906 | 101 515 | 99 551 | 97 600 |
| 25–29 | 116 386 | 119 514 | 117 298 | 112 872 | 107 553 | 100 241 | 95 906 | 93 270 | 93 026 |
| 30–34 | 96 906 | 121 092 | 120 817 | 120 007 | 118 861 | 113 471 | 108 263 | 103 760 | 98 911 |
| 35–39 | 101 114 | 114 371 | 114 879 | 116 264 | 115 869 | 111 906 | 109 327 | 106 694 | 104 622 |
| 40–44 | 105 643 | 93 743 | 101 229 | 106 675 | 108 681 | 107 117 | 104 622 | 102 411 | 101 993 |
| 45–49 | 102 794 | 96 833 | 90 162 | 85 478 | 81 810 | 82 618 | 86 880 | 91 842 | 95 114 |
| 50–54 | 95 410 | 98 567 | 101 609 | 101 666 | 103 039 | 97 279 | 89 673 | 82 575 | 77 480 |
| 55–59 | 70 493 | 93 682 | 91 201 | 89 144 | 88 343 | 88 485 | 90 279 | 91 864 | 90 915 |
| 60–64 | 55 235 | 84 504 | 86 267 | 88 238 | 88 314 | 87 169 | 83 802 | 80 777 | 78 593 |
| 65–69 | 63 752 | 58 355 | 62 671 | 66 178 | 68 758 | 70 986 | 72 541 | 73 213 | 74 486 |
| 70–74 | 51 549 | 41 155 | 38 851 | 38 397 | 41 333 | 44 986 | 47 519 | 50 539 | 53 360 |
| 75–79 | 36 968 | 40 627 | 40 487 | 38 562 | 35 416 | 31 539 | 30 244 | 28 339 | 27 981 |
| 80–84 | 19 457 | 24 449 | 24 770 | 25 291 | 25 452 | 25 693 | 25 412 | 25 154 | 23 930 |
| 85+ | 11 444 | 14 309 | 14 826 | 15 121 | 15 415 | 15 436 | 15 347 | 15 638 | 16 078 |
| Teadmata Unknown | 334 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Rahvaloenduse andmed.

* Population Census data.

Järg — Cont.

| Vanus Age | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| KOKKU TOTAL | 1 405 996 | 1 393 074 | 1 379 237 | 1 372 071 | 1 366 959 | 1 361 242 | 1 356 045 | 1 351 069 | 1 347 510 |
| 0 | 12 981 | 12 326 | 11 911 | 12 067 | 12 965 | 12 542 | 12 938 | 12 961 | 13 915 |
| 1–4 | 57 778 | 53 516 | 51 121 | 49 373 | 48 573 | 48 810 | 49 237 | 50 386 | 51 282 |
| 5–9 | 103 783 | 98 039 | 89 963 | 81 707 | 74 577 | 69 760 | 65 107 | 62 580 | 61 322 |
| 10–14 | 106 744 | 107 582 | 107 574 | 107 356 | 106 293 | 102 717 | 97 479 | 89 791 | 81 591 |
| 15–19 | 98 966 | 99 564 | 101 406 | 103 382 | 104 708 | 105 362 | 106 728 | 107 182 | 107 139 |
| 20–24 | 95 731 | 94 786 | 94 477 | 94 583 | 95 434 | 96 761 | 98 131 | 100 566 | 102 777 |
| 25–29 | 94 143 | 95 350 | 95 133 | 94 656 | 93 982 | 93 296 | 93 094 | 93 415 | 93 866 |
| 30–34 | 94 274 | 90 805 | 89 383 | 89 115 | 90 297 | 92 152 | 93 792 | 94 066 | 93 786 |
| 35–39 | 103 275 | 102 090 | 99 848 | 97 509 | 94 525 | 91 371 | 88 712 | 87 975 | 87 977 |
| 40–44 | 100 627 | 99 789 | 99 792 | 99 533 | 99 266 | 99 450 | 99 016 | 97 464 | 95 559 |
| 45–49 | 95 947 | 96 172 | 95 423 | 94 782 | 95 963 | 95 667 | 95 566 | 96 294 | 96 454 |
| 50–54 | 73 686 | 74 763 | 78 955 | 84 398 | 88 508 | 90 435 | 91 131 | 90 883 | 90 435 |
| 55–59 | 91 484 | 87 541 | 81 243 | 75 660 | 71 501 | 68 459 | 69 710 | 74 005 | 79 286 |
| 60–64 | 77 729 | 78 197 | 79 962 | 82 320 | 82 309 | 83 320 | 79 954 | 74 466 | 69 392 |
| 65–69 | 74 647 | 74 549 | 72 077 | 70 102 | 68 759 | 68 307 | 69 308 | 71 206 | 73 397 |
| 70–74 | 55 283 | 57 502 | 59 051 | 60 475 | 61 934 | 62 571 | 62 676 | 61 057 | 59 418 |
| 75–79 | 30 279 | 33 443 | 35 636 | 38 483 | 41 017 | 42 847 | 44 707 | 46 187 | 47 484 |
| 80–84 | 22 102 | 20 011 | 19 310 | 18 487 | 18 436 | 20 220 | 22 520 | 24 429 | 26 472 |
| 85+ | 16 537 | 17 049 | 16 972 | 17 642 | 17 471 | 16 754 | 15 798 | 15 779 | 15 634 |
| Teadmata Unknown | - | - | - | 441 | 441 | 441 | 441 | 377 | 324 |

Tabel 2 Meeste vanuskoosseis vanuserühma järgi, 1. jaanuar, 1979, 1989–2005
 Table 2 Age structure of male population by age group, 1 January, 1979, 1989–2005

| Vanus Age | 1979* | 1989* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| KOKKU TOTAL | 677 274 | 731 392 | 734 538 | 733 549 | 726 755 | 703 305 | 686 000 | 671 264 | 659 355 |
| 0 | 10 806 | 12 412 | 12 369 | 11 352 | 9 732 | 9 026 | 7 678 | 7 004 | 6 762 |
| 1–4 | 44 639 | 49 436 | 49 480 | 49 475 | 48 209 | 44 070 | 40 495 | 36 135 | 32 227 |
| 5–9 | 55 591 | 58 987 | 59 729 | 59 923 | 59 817 | 58 648 | 57 511 | 56 881 | 55 749 |
| 10–14 | 49 675 | 56 593 | 56 778 | 56 796 | 56 738 | 55 096 | 54 758 | 54 759 | 54 681 |
| 15–19 | 55 615 | 58 744 | 56 463 | 55 376 | 54 738 | 53 368 | 51 869 | 51 026 | 50 609 |
| 20–24 | 59 822 | 53 315 | 55 144 | 56 164 | 54 988 | 51 521 | 51 082 | 50 231 | 49 383 |
| 25–29 | 59 202 | 60 212 | 59 210 | 57 043 | 54 583 | 50 331 | 47 723 | 46 085 | 45 953 |
| 30–34 | 47 861 | 59 920 | 59 907 | 59 554 | 58 860 | 56 284 | 53 590 | 51 191 | 48 676 |
| 35–39 | 49 536 | 55 992 | 56 280 | 56 877 | 56 802 | 54 827 | 53 312 | 51 933 | 50 755 |
| 40–44 | 50 711 | 45 058 | 48 735 | 51 420 | 52 369 | 51 522 | 50 322 | 49 147 | 48 749 |
| 45–49 | 48 473 | 46 122 | 42 908 | 40 547 | 38 780 | 39 036 | 40 888 | 43 102 | 44 557 |
| 50–54 | 40 713 | 45 619 | 47 058 | 47 031 | 47 680 | 45 061 | 41 472 | 38 081 | 35 554 |
| 55–59 | 26 660 | 41 536 | 40 592 | 39 757 | 39 368 | 39 428 | 40 172 | 40 765 | 40 130 |
| 60–64 | 21 072 | 33 278 | 34 958 | 36 760 | 37 313 | 36 615 | 35 408 | 34 125 | 33 165 |
| 65–69 | 22 507 | 19 785 | 21 105 | 22 139 | 23 449 | 25 362 | 26 564 | 27 528 | 28 737 |
| 70–74 | 16 702 | 13 557 | 12 769 | 12 494 | 13 260 | 14 207 | 14 678 | 15 396 | 16 143 |
| 75–79 | 10 595 | 11 677 | 11 673 | 11 336 | 10 444 | 9 127 | 8 874 | 8 264 | 8 043 |
| 80–84 | 4 623 | 6 246 | 6 310 | 6 399 | 6 422 | 6 527 | 6 408 | 6 315 | 6 155 |
| 85+ | 2 338 | 2 903 | 3 070 | 3 106 | 3 203 | 3 249 | 3 196 | 3 296 | 3 327 |
| Teadmata Unknown | 133 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Rahvaloenduse andmed.

* Population Census data.

Järg — Cont.

| Vanus Age | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| KOKKU TOTAL | 649 490 | 642 999 | 636 259 | 632 709 | 630 449 | 627 591 | 624 961 | 622 450 | 620 600 |
| 0 | 6 661 | 6 395 | 6 150 | 6 178 | 6 763 | 6 481 | 6 581 | 6 580 | 7 137 |
| 1–4 | 29 627 | 27 435 | 26 202 | 25 409 | 25 012 | 25 250 | 25 431 | 25 925 | 26 333 |
| 5–9 | 53 247 | 50 266 | 46 270 | 41 918 | 38 177 | 35 728 | 33 436 | 32 113 | 31 518 |
| 10–14 | 54 327 | 54 882 | 54 895 | 55 006 | 54 607 | 52 725 | 49 985 | 46 168 | 41 840 |
| 15–19 | 50 716 | 50 911 | 51 850 | 52 677 | 53 332 | 53 608 | 54 436 | 54 681 | 54 844 |
| 20–24 | 48 373 | 47 941 | 47 776 | 48 130 | 48 576 | 49 447 | 50 013 | 51 243 | 52 198 |
| 25–29 | 46 653 | 47 512 | 47 555 | 47 326 | 47 180 | 46 843 | 46 842 | 47 011 | 47 539 |
| 30–34 | 46 449 | 44 476 | 43 799 | 43 647 | 44 340 | 45 390 | 46 481 | 46 746 | 46 610 |
| 35–39 | 49 885 | 49 412 | 48 365 | 47 206 | 45 808 | 44 451 | 43 018 | 42 759 | 42 766 |
| 40–44 | 48 025 | 47 540 | 47 481 | 47 468 | 47 310 | 47 328 | 47 275 | 46 599 | 45 715 |
| 45–49 | 44 906 | 44 957 | 44 613 | 44 276 | 44 783 | 44 638 | 44 554 | 44 901 | 45 122 |
| 50–54 | 33 683 | 34 112 | 35 890 | 38 384 | 40 229 | 41 192 | 41 446 | 41 354 | 41 115 |
| 55–59 | 40 275 | 38 675 | 35 908 | 33 414 | 31 584 | 30 158 | 30 717 | 32 511 | 34 836 |
| 60–64 | 32 762 | 32 917 | 33 515 | 34 487 | 34 402 | 34 767 | 33 478 | 31 266 | 29 127 |
| 65–69 | 29 246 | 29 084 | 28 280 | 27 514 | 26 986 | 26 781 | 27 144 | 27 732 | 28 518 |
| 70–74 | 16 972 | 18 533 | 19 572 | 20 717 | 21 834 | 22 390 | 22 274 | 21 881 | 21 213 |
| 75–79 | 8 610 | 9 355 | 9 764 | 10 361 | 11 019 | 11 687 | 12 846 | 13 642 | 14 504 |
| 80–84 | 5 621 | 4 965 | 4 859 | 4 666 | 4 584 | 4 975 | 5 454 | 5 809 | 6 230 |
| 85+ | 3 452 | 3 631 | 3 515 | 3 660 | 3 658 | 3 487 | 3 285 | 3 297 | 3 245 |
| Teadmata Unknown | - | - | - | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 232 | 190 |

Tabel 3 Naiste vanuskoosseis vanuserühma järgi, 1. jaanuar, 1979, 1989–2005
 Table 3 Age structure of female population by age group, 1 January, 1979, 1989–2005

| Vanus Age | 1979* | 1989* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| KOKKU TOTAL | 787 202 | 834 270 | 836 061 | 834 200 | 828 123 | 807 998 | 790 952 | 776 811 | 765 837 |
| 0 | 10 542 | 12 189 | 11 637 | 10 689 | 9 224 | 8 545 | 7 116 | 6 756 | 6 430 |
| 1–4 | 43 037 | 47 685 | 47 755 | 47 226 | 45 854 | 41 891 | 38 209 | 34 045 | 30 606 |
| 5–9 | 53 320 | 56 760 | 57 783 | 58 114 | 57 951 | 56 424 | 55 370 | 54 196 | 52 829 |
| 10–14 | 48 115 | 54 676 | 54 603 | 54 707 | 54 397 | 52 997 | 52 466 | 52 714 | 52 690 |
| 15–19 | 50 464 | 52 952 | 53 256 | 53 135 | 52 903 | 51 406 | 50 150 | 48 932 | 48 520 |
| 20–24 | 55 365 | 50 712 | 50 535 | 50 899 | 51 483 | 51 385 | 50 433 | 49 320 | 48 217 |
| 25–29 | 57 184 | 59 302 | 58 088 | 55 829 | 52 970 | 49 910 | 48 183 | 47 185 | 47 073 |
| 30–34 | 49 045 | 61 172 | 60 910 | 60 453 | 60 001 | 57 187 | 54 673 | 52 569 | 50 235 |
| 35–39 | 51 578 | 58 379 | 58 599 | 59 387 | 59 067 | 57 079 | 56 015 | 54 761 | 53 867 |
| 40–44 | 54 932 | 48 685 | 52 494 | 55 255 | 56 312 | 55 595 | 54 300 | 53 264 | 53 244 |
| 45–49 | 54 321 | 50 711 | 47 254 | 44 931 | 43 030 | 43 582 | 45 992 | 48 740 | 50 557 |
| 50–54 | 54 697 | 52 948 | 54 551 | 54 635 | 55 359 | 52 218 | 48 201 | 44 494 | 41 926 |
| 55–59 | 43 833 | 52 146 | 50 609 | 49 387 | 48 975 | 49 057 | 50 107 | 51 099 | 50 785 |
| 60–64 | 34 163 | 51 226 | 51 309 | 51 478 | 51 001 | 50 554 | 48 394 | 46 652 | 45 428 |
| 65–69 | 41 245 | 38 570 | 41 566 | 44 039 | 45 309 | 45 624 | 45 977 | 45 685 | 45 749 |
| 70–74 | 34 847 | 27 598 | 26 082 | 25 903 | 28 073 | 30 779 | 32 841 | 35 143 | 37 217 |
| 75–79 | 26 373 | 28 950 | 28 814 | 27 226 | 24 972 | 22 412 | 21 370 | 20 075 | 19 938 |
| 80–84 | 14 834 | 18 203 | 18 460 | 18 892 | 19 030 | 19 166 | 19 004 | 18 839 | 17 775 |
| 85+ | 9 106 | 11 406 | 11 756 | 12 015 | 12 212 | 12 187 | 12 151 | 12 342 | 12 751 |
| Teadmata Unknown | 201 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Rahvaloenduse andmed.

* Population Census data.

Järg — Cont.

| Vanus Age | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| KOKKU TOTAL | 756 506 | 750 075 | 742 978 | 739 362 | 736 510 | 733 651 | 731 084 | 728 619 | 726 910 |
| 0 | 6 320 | 5 931 | 5 761 | 5 889 | 6 202 | 6 061 | 6 357 | 6 381 | 6 778 |
| 1–4 | 28 151 | 26 081 | 24 919 | 23 964 | 23 561 | 23 560 | 23 806 | 24 461 | 24 949 |
| 5–9 | 50 536 | 47 773 | 43 693 | 39 789 | 36 400 | 34 032 | 31 671 | 30 467 | 29 804 |
| 10–14 | 52 417 | 52 700 | 52 679 | 52 350 | 51 686 | 49 992 | 47 494 | 43 623 | 39 751 |
| 15–19 | 48 250 | 48 653 | 49 556 | 50 705 | 51 376 | 51 754 | 52 292 | 52 501 | 52 295 |
| 20–24 | 47 358 | 46 845 | 46 701 | 46 453 | 46 858 | 47 314 | 48 118 | 49 323 | 50 579 |
| 25–29 | 47 490 | 47 838 | 47 578 | 47 330 | 46 802 | 46 453 | 46 252 | 46 404 | 46 327 |
| 30–34 | 47 825 | 46 329 | 45 584 | 45 468 | 45 957 | 46 762 | 47 311 | 47 320 | 47 176 |
| 35–39 | 53 390 | 52 678 | 51 483 | 50 303 | 48 717 | 46 920 | 45 694 | 45 216 | 45 211 |
| 40–44 | 52 602 | 52 249 | 52 311 | 52 065 | 51 956 | 52 122 | 51 741 | 50 865 | 49 844 |
| 45–49 | 51 041 | 51 215 | 50 810 | 50 506 | 51 180 | 51 029 | 51 012 | 51 393 | 51 332 |
| 50–54 | 40 003 | 40 651 | 43 065 | 46 014 | 48 279 | 49 243 | 49 685 | 49 529 | 49 320 |
| 55–59 | 51 209 | 48 866 | 45 335 | 42 246 | 39 917 | 38 301 | 38 993 | 41 494 | 44 450 |
| 60–64 | 44 967 | 45 280 | 46 447 | 47 833 | 47 907 | 48 553 | 46 476 | 43 200 | 40 265 |
| 65–69 | 45 401 | 45 465 | 43 797 | 42 588 | 41 773 | 41 526 | 42 164 | 43 474 | 44 879 |
| 70–74 | 38 311 | 38 969 | 39 479 | 39 758 | 40 100 | 40 181 | 40 402 | 39 176 | 38 205 |
| 75–79 | 21 669 | 24 088 | 25 872 | 28 122 | 29 998 | 31 160 | 31 861 | 32 545 | 32 980 |
| 80–84 | 16 481 | 15 046 | 14 451 | 13 821 | 13 852 | 15 245 | 17 066 | 18 620 | 20 242 |
| 85+ | 13 085 | 13 418 | 13 457 | 13 982 | 13 813 | 13 267 | 12 513 | 12 482 | 12 389 |
| Teadmata Unknown | - | - | - | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 145 | 134 |

Tabel 4 Aastakeskmine rahvaarv vanuserühma järgi, 1979, 1989–2004
 Table 4 Mean annual population by age group, 1979, 1989–2004

| Vanus Age | 1979 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| KOKKU TOTAL | 1 468 333 | 1 568 131 | 1 569 174 | 1 561 314 | 1 533 091 | 1 494 128 | 1 462 514 | 1 436 634 | 1 415 594 |
| 0 | 21 539 | 24 304 | 23 024 | 20 499 | 18 264 | 16 183 | 14 277 | 13 476 | 13 087 |
| 1–4 | 87 594 | 97 178 | 96 968 | 95 382 | 90 012 | 82 333 | 74 442 | 66 507 | 60 305 |
| 5–9 | 109 385 | 116 629 | 117 774 | 117 902 | 116 420 | 113 976 | 111 979 | 109 827 | 106 181 |
| 10–14 | 98 263 | 111 325 | 111 442 | 111 319 | 109 614 | 107 658 | 107 348 | 107 422 | 107 057 |
| 15–19 | 105 572 | 110 708 | 109 115 | 108 076 | 106 207 | 103 397 | 100 989 | 99 544 | 99 047 |
| 20–24 | 114 708 | 104 853 | 106 371 | 106 767 | 104 689 | 102 210 | 100 533 | 98 575 | 96 666 |
| 25–29 | 116 500 | 118 406 | 115 085 | 110 212 | 103 897 | 98 074 | 94 588 | 93 148 | 93 584 |
| 30–34 | 100 537 | 120 954 | 120 412 | 119 434 | 116 166 | 110 867 | 106 012 | 101 335 | 96 593 |
| 35–39 | 97 840 | 114 625 | 115 571 | 116 067 | 113 887 | 110 616 | 108 010 | 105 658 | 103 948 |
| 40–44 | 107 275 | 97 486 | 103 952 | 107 678 | 107 899 | 105 870 | 103 517 | 102 202 | 101 310 |
| 45–49 | 101 488 | 93 498 | 87 820 | 83 644 | 82 214 | 84 749 | 89 361 | 93 478 | 95 530 |
| 50–54 | 96 724 | 100 088 | 101 637 | 102 352 | 100 159 | 93 476 | 86 124 | 80 028 | 75 583 |
| 55–59 | 73 031 | 92 441 | 90 173 | 88 744 | 88 414 | 89 382 | 91 071 | 91 389 | 91 200 |
| 60–64 | 53 674 | 85 386 | 87 253 | 88 276 | 87 741 | 85 485 | 82 290 | 79 685 | 78 161 |
| 65–69 | 63 663 | 60 513 | 64 424 | 67 468 | 69 872 | 71 763 | 72 877 | 73 850 | 74 567 |
| 70–74 | 51 719 | 40 003 | 38 624 | 39 865 | 43 160 | 46 253 | 49 029 | 51 949 | 54 321 |
| 75–79 | 37 385 | 40 557 | 39 525 | 36 989 | 33 478 | 30 891 | 29 292 | 28 160 | 29 130 |
| 80–84 | 19 709 | 24 609 | 25 030 | 25 372 | 25 572 | 25 553 | 25 283 | 24 542 | 23 016 |
| 85+ | 11 405 | 14 568 | 14 974 | 15 268 | 15 426 | 15 392 | 15 492 | 15 859 | 16 308 |
| Teadmata Unknown | 322 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Järg — Cont.

| Vanus Age | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| KOKKU TOTAL | 1 399 535 | 1 386 156 | 1 375 654 | 1 369 515 | 1 364 101 | 1 358 644 | 1 353 557 | 1 349 290 |
| 0 | 12 654 | 12 119 | 11 989 | 12 516 | 12 754 | 12 740 | 12 949 | 13 438 |
| 1–4 | 55 647 | 52 318 | 50 247 | 48 973 | 48 691 | 49 024 | 49 812 | 50 834 |
| 5–9 | 100 911 | 94 001 | 85 835 | 78 142 | 72 169 | 67 433 | 63 843 | 61 951 |
| 10–14 | 107 163 | 107 578 | 107 465 | 106 825 | 104 505 | 100 098 | 93 635 | 85 691 |
| 15–19 | 99 265 | 100 485 | 102 394 | 104 045 | 105 035 | 106 045 | 106 955 | 107 160 |
| 20–24 | 95 259 | 94 632 | 94 530 | 95 008 | 96 098 | 97 446 | 99 349 | 101 672 |
| 25–29 | 94 746 | 95 241 | 94 895 | 94 319 | 93 639 | 93 195 | 93 254 | 93 640 |
| 30–34 | 92 539 | 90 094 | 89 249 | 89 706 | 91 224 | 92 972 | 93 929 | 93 926 |
| 35–39 | 102 683 | 100 969 | 98 678 | 96 017 | 92 948 | 90 041 | 88 343 | 87 976 |
| 40–44 | 100 208 | 99 791 | 99 663 | 99 399 | 99 358 | 99 233 | 98 240 | 96 512 |
| 45–49 | 96 059 | 95 797 | 95 102 | 95 373 | 95 815 | 95 617 | 95 931 | 96 374 |
| 50–54 | 74 225 | 76 859 | 81 676 | 86 453 | 89 471 | 90 783 | 91 007 | 90 659 |
| 55–59 | 89 512 | 84 392 | 78 452 | 73 580 | 69 980 | 69 084 | 71 857 | 76 646 |
| 60–64 | 77 963 | 79 080 | 81 141 | 82 315 | 82 814 | 81 637 | 77 210 | 71 929 |
| 65–69 | 74 598 | 73 313 | 71 089 | 69 431 | 68 533 | 68 807 | 70 257 | 72 301 |
| 70–74 | 56 393 | 58 277 | 59 763 | 61 204 | 62 253 | 62 624 | 61 866 | 60 238 |
| 75–79 | 31 861 | 34 539 | 37 060 | 39 750 | 41 932 | 43 777 | 45 447 | 46 835 |
| 80–84 | 21 056 | 19 661 | 18 899 | 18 462 | 19 328 | 21 370 | 23 475 | 25 451 |
| 85+ | 16 793 | 17 010 | 17 307 | 17 556 | 17 113 | 16 277 | 15 789 | 15 706 |
| Teadmata Unknown | - | - | 220 | 441 | 441 | 441 | 409 | 351 |

Tabel 5 Aastakeskmme meeste arv vanuserühma järgi, 1979, 1989–2004
 Table 5 Mean annual male population by age group, 1979, 1989–2004

| Vanus Age | 1979 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| KOKKU TOTAL | 679 424 | 732 965 | 734 044 | 730 152 | 715 030 | 694 653 | 678 632 | 665 310 | 654 423 |
| 0 | 11 028 | 12 391 | 11 861 | 10 542 | 9 379 | 8 352 | 7 341 | 6 883 | 6 712 |
| 1–4 | 44 626 | 49 458 | 49 477 | 48 842 | 46 140 | 42 283 | 38 315 | 34 181 | 30 927 |
| 5–9 | 55 816 | 59 358 | 59 826 | 59 870 | 59 232 | 58 079 | 57 196 | 56 315 | 54 498 |
| 10–14 | 49 927 | 56 685 | 56 787 | 56 767 | 55 917 | 54 927 | 54 758 | 54 720 | 54 504 |
| 15–19 | 55 368 | 57 604 | 55 920 | 55 057 | 54 053 | 52 619 | 51 448 | 50 818 | 50 662 |
| 20–24 | 59 309 | 54 229 | 55 654 | 55 576 | 53 255 | 51 301 | 50 656 | 49 807 | 48 878 |
| 25–29 | 59 246 | 59 711 | 58 126 | 55 813 | 52 457 | 49 027 | 46 904 | 46 019 | 46 303 |
| 30–34 | 49 727 | 59 913 | 59 731 | 59 207 | 57 572 | 54 937 | 52 391 | 49 933 | 47 563 |
| 35–39 | 47 952 | 56 136 | 56 578 | 56 840 | 55 814 | 54 069 | 52 622 | 51 344 | 50 320 |
| 40–44 | 51 553 | 46 897 | 50 077 | 51 894 | 51 946 | 50 922 | 49 735 | 48 948 | 48 387 |
| 45–49 | 47 854 | 44 515 | 41 728 | 39 664 | 38 908 | 39 962 | 41 995 | 43 829 | 44 731 |
| 50–54 | 41 903 | 46 339 | 47 044 | 47 355 | 46 370 | 43 267 | 39 777 | 36 818 | 34 618 |
| 55–59 | 27 528 | 41 064 | 40 175 | 39 563 | 39 398 | 39 800 | 40 468 | 40 447 | 40 203 |
| 60–64 | 20 481 | 34 118 | 35 859 | 37 036 | 36 964 | 36 011 | 34 767 | 33 645 | 32 963 |
| 65–69 | 22 479 | 20 445 | 21 622 | 22 794 | 24 405 | 25 963 | 27 046 | 28 133 | 28 992 |
| 70–74 | 16 764 | 13 163 | 12 631 | 12 877 | 13 734 | 14 443 | 15 037 | 15 769 | 16 557 |
| 75–79 | 10 751 | 11 675 | 11 505 | 10 890 | 9 786 | 9 000 | 8 569 | 8 154 | 8 327 |
| 80–84 | 4 684 | 6 278 | 6 354 | 6 411 | 6 474 | 6 468 | 6 361 | 6 235 | 5 888 |
| 85+ | 2 298 | 2 986 | 3 089 | 3 154 | 3 226 | 3 223 | 3 246 | 3 312 | 3 390 |
| Teadmata Unknown | 130 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Järg — Cont.

| Vanus Age | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| KOKKU TOTAL | 646 245 | 639 629 | 634 484 | 631 579 | 629 020 | 626 276 | 623 705 | 621 525 |
| 0 | 6 528 | 6 273 | 6 164 | 6 470 | 6 622 | 6 531 | 6 580 | 6 858 |
| 1–4 | 28 531 | 26 818 | 25 805 | 25 211 | 25 131 | 25 341 | 25 678 | 26 129 |
| 5–9 | 51 757 | 48 268 | 44 094 | 40 047 | 36 953 | 34 582 | 32 775 | 31 816 |
| 10–14 | 54 604 | 54 889 | 54 951 | 54 807 | 53 666 | 51 355 | 48 076 | 44 004 |
| 15–19 | 50 814 | 51 380 | 52 263 | 53 005 | 53 470 | 54 022 | 54 559 | 54 762 |
| 20–24 | 48 157 | 47 859 | 47 953 | 48 353 | 49 012 | 49 730 | 50 628 | 51 721 |
| 25–29 | 47 082 | 47 533 | 47 441 | 47 253 | 47 011 | 46 842 | 46 926 | 47 275 |
| 30–34 | 45 462 | 44 138 | 43 723 | 43 993 | 44 865 | 45 936 | 46 614 | 46 678 |
| 35–39 | 49 649 | 48 888 | 47 785 | 46 507 | 45 129 | 43 734 | 42 888 | 42 763 |
| 40–44 | 47 783 | 47 511 | 47 475 | 47 389 | 47 319 | 47 302 | 46 937 | 46 157 |
| 45–49 | 44 931 | 44 785 | 44 444 | 44 530 | 44 711 | 44 596 | 44 728 | 45 011 |
| 50–54 | 33 898 | 35 001 | 37 137 | 39 306 | 40 710 | 41 319 | 41 400 | 41 234 |
| 55–59 | 39 475 | 37 291 | 34 661 | 32 499 | 30 871 | 30 437 | 31 614 | 33 674 |
| 60–64 | 32 839 | 33 216 | 34 001 | 34 445 | 34 584 | 34 123 | 32 372 | 30 196 |
| 65–69 | 29 165 | 28 682 | 27 897 | 27 250 | 26 884 | 26 962 | 27 438 | 28 125 |
| 70–74 | 17 753 | 19 053 | 20 144 | 21 275 | 22 112 | 22 332 | 22 077 | 21 547 |
| 75–79 | 8 982 | 9 559 | 10 063 | 10 690 | 11 353 | 12 267 | 13 244 | 14 073 |
| 80–84 | 5 293 | 4 912 | 4 763 | 4 625 | 4 779 | 5 214 | 5 632 | 6 020 |
| 85+ | 3 542 | 3 573 | 3 588 | 3 659 | 3 573 | 3 386 | 3 291 | 3 271 |
| Teadmata Unknown | - | - | 132 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 248 | 211 |

Tabel 6 Aastakeskmene naiste arv vanuserühma järgi, 1979, 1989–2004
 Table 6 Mean annual female population by age group, 1979, 1989–2004

| Vanus Age | 1979 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| KOKKU TOTAL | 788 909 | 835 166 | 835 130 | 831 162 | 818 061 | 799 475 | 783 882 | 771 324 | 761 171 |
| 0 | 10 511 | 11 913 | 11 163 | 9 957 | 8 885 | 7 831 | 6 936 | 6 593 | 6 375 |
| 1–4 | 42 968 | 47 720 | 47 491 | 46 540 | 43 872 | 40 050 | 36 127 | 32 326 | 29 378 |
| 5–9 | 53 569 | 57 271 | 57 948 | 58 032 | 57 188 | 55 897 | 54 783 | 53 512 | 51 683 |
| 10–14 | 48 336 | 54 640 | 54 655 | 54 552 | 53 697 | 52 731 | 52 590 | 52 702 | 52 553 |
| 15–19 | 50 204 | 53 104 | 53 195 | 53 019 | 52 154 | 50 778 | 49 541 | 48 726 | 48 385 |
| 20–24 | 55 399 | 50 624 | 50 717 | 51 191 | 51 434 | 50 909 | 49 877 | 48 768 | 47 788 |
| 25–29 | 57 254 | 58 695 | 56 959 | 54 399 | 51 440 | 49 047 | 47 684 | 47 129 | 47 281 |
| 30–34 | 50 810 | 61 041 | 60 681 | 60 227 | 58 594 | 55 930 | 53 621 | 51 402 | 49 030 |
| 35–39 | 49 888 | 58 489 | 58 993 | 59 227 | 58 073 | 56 547 | 55 388 | 54 314 | 53 628 |
| 40–44 | 55 722 | 50 589 | 53 875 | 55 784 | 55 953 | 54 948 | 53 782 | 53 254 | 52 923 |
| 45–49 | 53 634 | 48 983 | 46 092 | 43 980 | 43 306 | 44 787 | 47 366 | 49 649 | 50 799 |
| 50–54 | 54 821 | 53 749 | 54 593 | 54 997 | 53 789 | 50 209 | 46 347 | 43 210 | 40 965 |
| 55–59 | 45 503 | 51 377 | 49 998 | 49 181 | 49 016 | 49 582 | 50 603 | 50 942 | 50 997 |
| 60–64 | 33 193 | 51 268 | 51 394 | 51 240 | 50 777 | 49 474 | 47 523 | 46 040 | 45 198 |
| 65–69 | 41 184 | 40 068 | 42 802 | 44 674 | 45 467 | 45 800 | 45 831 | 45 717 | 45 575 |
| 70–74 | 34 955 | 26 840 | 25 993 | 26 988 | 29 426 | 31 810 | 33 992 | 36 180 | 37 764 |
| 75–79 | 26 634 | 28 882 | 28 020 | 26 099 | 23 692 | 21 891 | 20 723 | 20 006 | 20 803 |
| 80–84 | 15 025 | 18 331 | 18 676 | 18 961 | 19 098 | 19 085 | 18 922 | 18 307 | 17 128 |
| 85+ | 9 107 | 11 582 | 11 885 | 12 114 | 12 200 | 12 169 | 12 246 | 12 547 | 12 918 |
| Teadmata Unknown | 192 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Järg — Cont.

| Vanus Age | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| KOKKU TOTAL | 753 290 | 746 527 | 741 170 | 737 936 | 735 081 | 732 368 | 729 852 | 727 765 |
| 0 | 6 126 | 5 846 | 5 825 | 6 046 | 6 132 | 6 209 | 6 369 | 6 580 |
| 1–4 | 27 116 | 25 500 | 24 442 | 23 762 | 23 560 | 23 683 | 24 134 | 24 705 |
| 5–9 | 49 154 | 45 733 | 41 741 | 38 095 | 35 216 | 32 851 | 31 068 | 30 135 |
| 10–14 | 52 559 | 52 689 | 52 514 | 52 018 | 50 839 | 48 743 | 45 559 | 41 687 |
| 15–19 | 48 451 | 49 105 | 50 131 | 51 040 | 51 565 | 52 023 | 52 396 | 52 398 |
| 20–24 | 47 102 | 46 773 | 46 577 | 46 655 | 47 086 | 47 716 | 48 721 | 49 951 |
| 25–29 | 47 664 | 47 708 | 47 454 | 47 066 | 46 628 | 46 353 | 46 328 | 46 365 |
| 30–34 | 47 077 | 45 956 | 45 526 | 45 713 | 46 359 | 47 036 | 47 315 | 47 248 |
| 35–39 | 53 034 | 52 081 | 50 893 | 49 510 | 47 819 | 46 307 | 45 455 | 45 213 |
| 40–44 | 52 425 | 52 280 | 52 188 | 52 010 | 52 039 | 51 931 | 51 303 | 50 355 |
| 45–49 | 51 128 | 51 012 | 50 658 | 50 843 | 51 104 | 51 021 | 51 203 | 51 363 |
| 50–54 | 40 327 | 41 858 | 44 539 | 47 147 | 48 761 | 49 464 | 49 607 | 49 425 |
| 55–59 | 50 037 | 47 101 | 43 791 | 41 081 | 39 109 | 38 647 | 40 243 | 42 972 |
| 60–64 | 45 124 | 45 864 | 47 140 | 47 870 | 48 230 | 47 514 | 44 838 | 41 733 |
| 65–69 | 45 433 | 44 631 | 43 192 | 42 181 | 41 649 | 41 845 | 42 819 | 44 176 |
| 70–74 | 38 640 | 39 224 | 39 619 | 39 929 | 40 141 | 40 292 | 39 789 | 38 691 |
| 75–79 | 22 879 | 24 980 | 26 997 | 29 060 | 30 579 | 31 510 | 32 203 | 32 762 |
| 80–84 | 15 763 | 14 749 | 14 136 | 13 837 | 14 549 | 16 156 | 17 843 | 19 431 |
| 85+ | 13 251 | 13 437 | 13 719 | 13 897 | 13 540 | 12 891 | 12 498 | 12 435 |
| Teadmata Unknown | - | - | 88 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 161 | 140 |

Tabel 7 Rahvastiku vanuskoosseis vanuserühma järgi. Eestlased, 1. jaanuar,

2000–2005

Table 7 Population age structure by age group. Estonians, 1 January, 2000–2005

| Vanus Age | 2000 kokku total | 2000 mehed males | 2000 naised females | 2001 kokku total | 2001 mehed males | 2001 naised females | 2002 kokku total | 2002 mehed males | 2002 naised females |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| KOKKU TOTAL | 935 884 | 435 342 | 500 542 | 933 203 | 434 364 | 498 839 | 930 033 | 432 972 | 497 061 |
| 0–4 | 47 294 | 24 252 | 23 042 | 46 467 | 23 886 | 22 581 | 45 480 | 23 415 | 22 065 |
| 5–9 | 63 313 | 32 367 | 30 946 | 58 208 | 29 709 | 28 499 | 54 429 | 27 809 | 26 620 |
| 10–14 | 75 492 | 38 588 | 36 904 | 76 174 | 38 965 | 37 209 | 75 206 | 38 488 | 36 718 |
| 15–19 | 70 605 | 36 030 | 34 575 | 71 447 | 36 527 | 34 920 | 71 958 | 36 678 | 35 280 |
| 20–24 | 65 379 | 33 188 | 32 191 | 65 894 | 33 396 | 32 498 | 66 620 | 33 895 | 32 725 |
| 25–29 | 67 050 | 33 514 | 33 536 | 66 061 | 33 183 | 32 878 | 65 265 | 32 815 | 32 450 |
| 30–34 | 62 941 | 31 121 | 31 820 | 64 576 | 31 954 | 32 622 | 66 313 | 32 780 | 33 533 |
| 35–39 | 62 560 | 30 864 | 31 696 | 61 757 | 30 415 | 31 342 | 60 968 | 30 174 | 30 794 |
| 40–44 | 60 225 | 29 216 | 31 009 | 60 504 | 29 384 | 31 120 | 61 059 | 29 595 | 31 464 |
| 45–49 | 56 392 | 26 904 | 29 488 | 57 073 | 27 244 | 29 829 | 57 224 | 27 286 | 29 938 |
| 50–54 | 54 024 | 25 052 | 28 972 | 55 033 | 25 545 | 29 488 | 55 336 | 25 795 | 29 541 |
| 55–59 | 54 685 | 24 426 | 30 259 | 52 819 | 23 634 | 29 185 | 50 322 | 22 472 | 27 850 |
| 60–64 | 52 299 | 22 317 | 29 982 | 52 179 | 22 210 | 29 969 | 53 407 | 22 713 | 30 694 |
| 65–69 | 47 828 | 19 312 | 28 516 | 47 232 | 19 056 | 28 176 | 46 608 | 18 851 | 27 757 |
| 70–74 | 39 282 | 13 662 | 25 620 | 40 356 | 14 426 | 25 930 | 41 304 | 15 006 | 26 298 |
| 75–79 | 27 364 | 7 672 | 19 692 | 28 722 | 8 113 | 20 609 | 29 295 | 8 361 | 20 934 |
| 80–84 | 14 166 | 3 614 | 10 552 | 13 913 | 3 504 | 10 409 | 15 126 | 3 800 | 11 326 |
| 85+ | 14 777 | 3 125 | 11 652 | 14 580 | 3 095 | 11 485 | 13 905 | 2 921 | 10 984 |
| Teadmata Unknown | 208 | 118 | 90 | 208 | 118 | 90 | 208 | 118 | 90 |

Järg — Cont.

| Vanus Age | 2003 kokku total | 2003 mehed males | 2003 naised females | 2004 kokku total | 2004 mehed males | 2004 naised females | 2005 kokku total | 2005 mehed males | 2005 naised females |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| KOKKU TOTAL | 927 293 | 431 753 | 495 540 | 924 589 | 430 494 | 494 095 | 922 989 | 429 833 | 493 156 |
| 0–4 | 45 145 | 23 182 | 21 963 | 45 219 | 23 120 | 22 099 | 45 991 | 23 595 | 22 396 |
| 5–9 | 50 792 | 25 995 | 24 797 | 48 531 | 24 821 | 23 710 | 47 202 | 24 200 | 23 002 |
| 10–14 | 72 961 | 37 274 | 35 687 | 68 739 | 35 251 | 33 488 | 63 237 | 32 318 | 30 919 |
| 15–19 | 73 036 | 37 298 | 35 738 | 73 991 | 37 648 | 36 343 | 75 351 | 38 487 | 36 864 |
| 20–24 | 67 550 | 34 421 | 33 129 | 69 002 | 35 265 | 33 737 | 70 314 | 35 801 | 34 513 |
| 25–29 | 65 024 | 32 679 | 32 345 | 64 989 | 32 702 | 32 287 | 65 033 | 32 914 | 32 119 |
| 30–34 | 67 332 | 33 486 | 33 846 | 67 119 | 33 366 | 33 753 | 66 588 | 33 142 | 33 446 |
| 35–39 | 60 480 | 29 750 | 30 730 | 61 232 | 30 140 | 31 092 | 62 299 | 30 623 | 31 676 |
| 40–44 | 61 532 | 29 941 | 31 591 | 61 634 | 30 059 | 31 575 | 61 504 | 30 044 | 31 460 |
| 45–49 | 57 491 | 27 386 | 30 105 | 58 226 | 27 699 | 30 527 | 58 643 | 27 990 | 30 653 |
| 50–54 | 55 096 | 25 657 | 29 439 | 54 378 | 25 436 | 28 942 | 54 141 | 25 234 | 28 907 |
| 55–59 | 49 067 | 21 999 | 27 068 | 49 783 | 22 259 | 27 524 | 51 077 | 22 955 | 28 122 |
| 60–64 | 53 700 | 22 891 | 30 809 | 52 144 | 22 265 | 29 879 | 50 463 | 21 499 | 28 964 |
| 65–69 | 46 236 | 18 626 | 27 610 | 46 356 | 18 562 | 27 794 | 47 000 | 18 710 | 28 290 |
| 70–74 | 42 086 | 15 447 | 26 639 | 41 743 | 15 506 | 26 237 | 41 023 | 15 196 | 25 827 |
| 75–79 | 29 859 | 8 772 | 21 087 | 30 587 | 9 188 | 21 399 | 31 321 | 9 747 | 21 574 |
| 80–84 | 16 632 | 4 089 | 12 543 | 17 909 | 4 386 | 13 523 | 19 179 | 4 677 | 14 502 |
| 85+ | 13 066 | 2 742 | 10 324 | 12 814 | 2 706 | 10 108 | 12 431 | 2 586 | 9 845 |
| Teadmata Unknown | 208 | 118 | 90 | 193 | 115 | 78 | 192 | 115 | 77 |

Tabel 8 **Rahvastiku rahvuskoosseis, 1979, 1989, 2000; 1. jaanuar, 2002–2005**
 Table 8 *Ethnic composition of the population, 1979, 1989, 2000; 1 January, 2002–2005*

| Rahvus | 1979* | 1989** | 2000*** | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | Ethnic nationality |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| Kogurahvastik | 1 464 476 | 1 565 662 | 1 370 052 | 1 361 242 | 1 356 045 | 1 351 069 | 1 347 510 | Total population |
| eestlased | 947 812 | 963 281 | 930 219 | 930 033 | 927 293 | 924 589 | 922 989 | Estonians |
| venelased | 408 778 | 474 834 | 351 178 | 351 036 | 349 227 | 347 645 | 346 339 | Russians |
| ukrainlased | 36 044 | 48 271 | 29 012 | 29 005 | 28 820 | 28 643 | 28 456 | Ukrainians |
| valgevenelased | 23 461 | 27 711 | 17 241 | 17 089 | 16 891 | 16 665 | 16 487 | Belorussians |
| soomlased | 17 753 | 16 622 | 11 837 | 11 532 | 11 371 | 11 235 | 11 080 | Finns |
| juudid | 4 954 | 4 613 | 2 145 | 2 094 | 2 046 | 2 003 | 1 971 | Jews |
| tatarlased | 3 195 | 4 058 | 2 582 | 2 566 | 2 562 | 2 540 | 2 524 | Tatars |
| sakslased | 3 944 | 3 466 | 1 870 | 1 890 | 1 900 | 1 893 | 1 898 | Germans |
| lätlased | 3 963 | 3 135 | 2 330 | 2 296 | 2 276 | 2 258 | 2 238 | Latvians |
| poolakad | 2 897 | 3 008 | 2 193 | 2 169 | 2 147 | 2 134 | 2 116 | Poles |
| leedulased | 2 379 | 2 568 | 2 116 | 2 102 | 2 100 | 2 090 | 2 079 | Lithuanians |
| muud rahvused | 9 209 | 14 088 | 9 410 | 9 430 | 9 412 | 9 374 | 9 333 | other nationalities |
| teadmata**** | 87 | 7 | 7 919 | - | - | - | - | unknown**** |
| 10 000 elaniku kohta — Per 10,000 inhabitants | | | | | | | | |
| Kogurahvastik | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | Total population |
| eestlased | 6 472 | 6 153 | 6 790 | 6 832 | 6 838 | 6 843 | 6 850 | Estonians |
| venelased | 2 791 | 3 033 | 2 563 | 2 579 | 2 575 | 2 573 | 2 570 | Russians |
| ukrainlased | 246 | 308 | 212 | 213 | 213 | 212 | 211 | Ukrainians |
| valgevenelased | 160 | 177 | 126 | 126 | 125 | 123 | 122 | Belorussians |
| soomlased | 121 | 106 | 86 | 85 | 84 | 83 | 82 | Finns |
| juudid | 34 | 29 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Jews |
| tatarlased | 22 | 26 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Tatars |
| sakslased | 27 | 22 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Germans |
| lätlased | 27 | 20 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Latvians |
| poolakad | 20 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Poles |
| leedulased | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Lithuanians |
| muud rahvused | 64 | 90 | 67 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | other nationalities |
| teadmata | - | - | 58 | - | - | - | - | unknown |

* Rahvaloenduse andmed, 17. jaanuar 1979.

** Rahvaloenduse andmed, 12. jaanuar 1989.

*** Rahvaloenduse andmed, 31. märts 2000.

**** Teadmata rahvusest elanikud jaotatud aastatel 2001–2004 rahvuste vahel proporsionaalselt.

* Population Census data, 17 January 1979.

** Population Census data, 12 January 1989.

*** Population Census data, 31 March 2000.

**** Residents of unknown ethnic nationality are distributed proportionally in 2001–2004.

Tabel 9 Sünnid, surmad ja loomulik iive, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004
 Table 9 Births, deaths and natural increase, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004

| Aasta Year | Elussünnid Live births | Surmad Deaths | Loomulik iive Natural increase | Sündimuse üldkordaja Crude birth rate | Suremuse üldkordaja Crude death rate | Loomuliku iibe kordaja* Rate of natural increase* |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1970 | 21 552 | 15 186 | 6 366 | 15,85 | 11,17 | 4,68 |
| 1975 | 21 360 | 16 572 | 4 788 | 14,94 | 11,59 | 3,35 |
| 1980 | 22 204 | 18 199 | 4 005 | 15,03 | 12,32 | 2,71 |
| 1985 | 23 630 | 19 343 | 4 287 | 15,46 | 12,65 | 2,81 |
| 1986 | 24 106 | 17 986 | 6 120 | 15,65 | 11,68 | 3,97 |
| 1987 | 25 086 | 18 279 | 6 807 | 16,16 | 11,78 | 4,38 |
| 1988 | 25 060 | 18 551 | 6 509 | 16,04 | 11,88 | 4,16 |
| 1989 | 24 318 | 18 536 | 5 782 | 15,51 | 11,82 | 3,69 |
| 1990 | 22 304 | 19 531 | 2 773 | 14,21 | 12,45 | 1,76 |
| 1991 | 19 413 | 19 715 | -302 | 12,43 | 12,63 | -0,20 |
| 1992 | 18 038 | 20 126 | -2 088 | 11,77 | 13,13 | -1,36 |
| 1993 | 15 253 | 21 286 | -6 033 | 10,21 | 14,25 | -4,04 |
| 1994 | 14 176 | 22 212 | -8 036 | 9,69 | 15,19 | -5,50 |
| 1995 | 13 509 | 20 828 | -7 319 | 9,40 | 14,50 | -5,10 |
| 1996 | 13 242 | 19 020 | -5 778 | 9,35 | 13,44 | -4,09 |
| 1997 | 12 577 | 18 572 | -5 995 | 8,99 | 13,27 | -4,28 |
| 1998 | 12 167 | 19 445 | -7 278 | 8,78 | 14,03 | -5,25 |
| 1999 | 12 425 | 18 447 | -6 022 | 9,03 | 13,41 | -4,38 |
| 2000 | 13 067 | 18 403 | -5 336 | 9,54 | 13,44 | -3,90 |
| 2001 | 12 632 | 18 516 | -5 884 | 9,26 | 13,57 | -4,31 |
| 2002 | 13 001 | 18 355 | -5 354 | 9,57 | 13,51 | -3,94 |
| 2003 | 13 036 | 18 152 | -5 116 | 9,63 | 13,41 | -3,78 |
| 2004 | 13 992 | 17 685 | -3 693 | 10,37 | 13,11 | -2,74 |

Tabel 10 Sünnid, surmad ja loomulik iive, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004. Eestlased
 Table 10 Births, deaths and natural increase, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004. Estonians

| Aasta Year | Elussünnid Live births | Surmad Deaths | Loomulik iive Natural increase | Sündimuse üldkordaja Crude birth rate | Suremuse üldkordaja Crude death rate | Loomuliku iibe kordaja* Rate of natural increase* |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1970 | 14 429 | 12 356 | 2 073 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1975 | 13 495 | 13 018 | 477 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1980 | 13 531 | 13 721 | -190 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1985 | 13 863 | 14 015 | -152 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1986 | 14 121 | 12 950 | 1 171 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1987 | 14 808 | 13 154 | 1 654 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1988 | 15 210 | 13 261 | 1 949 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1989 | 15 701 | 13 124 | 2 577 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1990 | 14 751 | 13 654 | 1 097 | 15,27 | 14,14 | 1,13 |
| 1991 | 13 300 | 13 595 | -295 | 13,77 | 14,08 | -0,31 |
| 1992 | 12 724 | 13 479 | -755 | 13,20 | 13,98 | -0,78 |
| 1993 | 11 206 | 13 937 | -2 731 | 11,66 | 14,50 | -2,84 |
| 1994 | 10 403 | 14 726 | -4 323 | 10,89 | 15,41 | -4,52 |
| 1995 | 9 860 | 14 088 | -4 228 | 10,39 | 14,84 | -4,45 |
| 1996 | 9 607 | 12 881 | -3 274 | 10,17 | 13,64 | -3,47 |
| 1997 | 9 183 | 12 485 | -3 302 | 9,76 | 13,28 | -3,52 |
| 1998 | 8 781 | 12 779 | -3 998 | 9,37 | 13,63 | -4,26 |
| 1999 | 8 848 | 12 042 | -3 194 | 9,45 | 12,87 | -3,42 |
| 2000 | 9 208 | 11 893 | -2 685 | 9,85 | 12,73 | -2,88 |
| 2001 | 8 867 | 12 047 | -3 180 | 9,52 | 12,93 | -3,41 |
| 2002 | 9 099 | 11 858 | -2 759 | 9,80 | 12,77 | -2,97 |
| 2003 | 9 183 | 11 889 | -2 706 | 9,92 | 12,84 | -2,92 |
| 2004 | 9 968 | 11 567 | -1 599 | 10,79 | 12,52 | -1,73 |

* Loomuliku iibe kordaja on arvutatud sündimuse ja suremuse üldkordajate vahena.

* Crude rate of natural increase has been calculated as the difference of crude rates of birth and death.

Tabel 11 Elussündinud sünnikuu järgi, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004
 Table 11 Live births by month of birth, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | Jaan Jan | Veebr Feb | Märts March | Apr April | Mai May | Juuni June | Juuli July | Aug Aug | Sept Sept | Okt Oct | Nov Nov | Dets Dec |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1970 | 21 552 | 1 843 | 1 697 | 1 998 | 1 982 | 2 012 | 1 892 | 1 866 | 1 694 | 1 659 | 1 630 | 1 597 | 1 682 |
| 1975 | 21 360 | 1 820 | 1 619 | 1 925 | 1 926 | 1 926 | 1 847 | 1 844 | 1 820 | 1 695 | 1 656 | 1 570 | 1 712 |
| 1980 | 22 204 | 1 824 | 1 729 | 1 918 | 1 995 | 1 962 | 1 800 | 2 016 | 1 740 | 1 749 | 1 767 | 1 765 | 1 939 |
| 1985 | 23 630 | 1 984 | 1 783 | 2 091 | 2 102 | 2 127 | 2 054 | 2 068 | 2 014 | 1 886 | 1 916 | 1 771 | 1 834 |
| 1986 | 24 106 | 1 958 | 1 846 | 2 122 | 2 095 | 2 193 | 2 094 | 2 074 | 2 055 | 1 958 | 1 951 | 1 866 | 1 894 |
| 1987 | 25 086 | 2 100 | 1 963 | 2 222 | 2 275 | 2 233 | 2 163 | 2 215 | 2 047 | 1 891 | 2 035 | 1 923 | 2 019 |
| 1988 | 25 060 | 2 112 | 1 980 | 2 192 | 2 366 | 2 306 | 2 168 | 2 131 | 2 167 | 1 951 | 1 930 | 1 819 | 1 938 |
| 1989 | 24 318 | 1 983 | 1 947 | 2 245 | 2 059 | 2 108 | 2 081 | 2 053 | 2 086 | 1 994 | 1 934 | 1 847 | 1 981 |
| 1990 | 22 304 | 1 927 | 1 902 | 2 078 | 2 032 | 2 028 | 1 916 | 1 954 | 1 778 | 1 804 | 1 671 | 1 538 | 1 676 |
| 1991 | 19 413 | 1 788 | 1 563 | 1 796 | 1 841 | 1 729 | 1 617 | 1 662 | 1 604 | 1 495 | 1 431 | 1 454 | 1 433 |
| 1992 | 18 038 | 1 474 | 1 472 | 1 712 | 1 580 | 1 658 | 1 581 | 1 559 | 1 504 | 1 458 | 1 412 | 1 312 | 1 316 |
| 1993 | 15 253 | 1 347 | 1 355 | 1 449 | 1 429 | 1 413 | 1 311 | 1 287 | 1 177 | 1 194 | 1 153 | 1 001 | 1 137 |
| 1994 | 14 176 | 1 115 | 1 161 | 1 381 | 1 257 | 1 309 | 1 205 | 1 246 | 1 152 | 1 095 | 1 079 | 1 069 | 1 107 |
| 1995 | 13 509 | 1 117 | 1 065 | 1 257 | 1 176 | 1 189 | 1 183 | 1 208 | 1 151 | 1 123 | 998 | 1 053 | 989 |
| 1996 | 13 242 | 1 054 | 1 132 | 1 176 | 1 228 | 1 256 | 1 104 | 1 170 | 1 090 | 989 | 1 009 | 1 039 | 995 |
| 1997 | 12 577 | 1 067 | 980 | 1 124 | 1 053 | 1 173 | 1 123 | 1 139 | 1 021 | 1 061 | 987 | 930 | 919 |
| 1998 | 12 167 | 967 | 954 | 1 042 | 1 076 | 1 024 | 1 044 | 1 102 | 1 091 | 1 020 | 971 | 895 | 981 |
| 1999 | 12 425 | 947 | 960 | 1 104 | 1 091 | 1 185 | 1 054 | 1 053 | 1 083 | 1 094 | 975 | 915 | 964 |
| 2000 | 13 067 | 1 131 | 1 022 | 1 176 | 1 116 | 1 188 | 1 176 | 1 121 | 1 099 | 1 026 | 1 025 | 965 | 1 022 |
| 2001 | 12 632 | 1 099 | 951 | 1 158 | 1 027 | 1 176 | 1 083 | 1 048 | 1 096 | 1 027 | 1 020 | 971 | 976 |
| 2002 | 13 001 | 1 100 | 994 | 1 162 | 1 115 | 1 143 | 1 094 | 1 134 | 1 092 | 1 095 | 1 033 | 1 002 | 1 037 |
| 2003 | 13 036 | 1 051 | 945 | 1 120 | 1 036 | 1 098 | 1 178 | 1 255 | 1 119 | 1 180 | 1 057 | 977 | 1 020 |
| 2004 | 13 992 | 1 082 | 1 076 | 1 250 | 1 185 | 1 145 | 1 248 | 1 288 | 1 181 | 1 233 | 1 103 | 1 095 | 1 106 |

Tabel 12 Elussündinud soo järgi, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004
 Table 12 Live births by sex, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004

| Aasta Year | Kõik rahvused kokku | | | Poisse 1000 tüdruku kohta Boys per 1,000 girls | Tüdrukute osatähtsus, % % of girls | Eestlased kokku | | | % of Estonians |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|---|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | All ethnic nationalities total | poisid boys | tüdrukud girls | | | Estonians total | poisid boys | tüdrukud girls | |
| 1970 | 21 552 | 10 975 | 10 577 | 1 038 | 49,08 | 14 429 | 7 277 | 7 152 | 66,9 |
| 1975 | 21 360 | 11 123 | 10 237 | 1 087 | 47,93 | 13 495 | 7 008 | 6 487 | 63,2 |
| 1980 | 22 204 | 11 409 | 10 795 | 1 057 | 48,62 | 13 531 | 6 837 | 6 694 | 60,9 |
| 1985 | 23 630 | 12 062 | 11 568 | 1 043 | 48,95 | 13 863 | 7 097 | 6 766 | 58,7 |
| 1986 | 24 106 | 12 385 | 11 721 | 1 057 | 48,62 | 14 121 | 7 210 | 6 911 | 58,6 |
| 1987 | 25 086 | 12 994 | 12 092 | 1 075 | 48,20 | 14 808 | 7 704 | 7 104 | 59,0 |
| 1988 | 25 060 | 12 773 | 12 287 | 1 040 | 49,03 | 15 210 | 7 767 | 7 443 | 60,7 |
| 1989 | 24 318 | 12 563 | 11 755 | 1 069 | 48,34 | 15 701 | 8 120 | 7 581 | 64,6 |
| 1990 | 22 304 | 11 482 | 10 822 | 1 061 | 48,52 | 14 751 | 7 625 | 7 126 | 66,1 |
| 1991 | 19 413 | 9 963 | 9 450 | 1 054 | 48,68 | 13 300 | 6 813 | 6 487 | 68,5 |
| 1992 | 18 038 | 9 260 | 8 778 | 1 055 | 48,66 | 12 724 | 6 551 | 6 173 | 70,5 |
| 1993 | 15 253 | 7 935 | 7 318 | 1 084 | 47,98 | 11 206 | 5 812 | 5 394 | 73,5 |
| 1994 | 14 176 | 7 230 | 6 946 | 1 041 | 49,00 | 10 403 | 5 279 | 5 124 | 73,4 |
| 1995 | 13 509 | 6 942 | 6 567 | 1 057 | 48,61 | 9 860 | 5 080 | 4 780 | 73,0 |
| 1996 | 13 242 | 6 813 | 6 429 | 1 060 | 48,55 | 9 607 | 4 942 | 4 665 | 72,5 |
| 1997 | 12 577 | 6 528 | 6 049 | 1 079 | 48,10 | 9 183 | 4 741 | 4 442 | 73,0 |
| 1998 | 12 167 | 6 283 | 5 884 | 1 068 | 48,36 | 8 781 | 4 548 | 4 233 | 72,2 |
| 1999 | 12 425 | 6 367 | 6 058 | 1 051 | 48,76 | 8 848 | 4 509 | 4 339 | 71,2 |
| 2000 | 13 067 | 6 824 | 6 243 | 1 093 | 47,78 | 9 208 | 4 749 | 4 459 | 70,5 |
| 2001 | 12 632 | 6 531 | 6 101 | 1 070 | 48,30 | 8 867 | 4 567 | 4 300 | 70,2 |
| 2002 | 13 001 | 6 619 | 6 382 | 1 037 | 49,09 | 9 099 | 4 651 | 4 448 | 70,0 |
| 2003 | 13 036 | 6 627 | 6 409 | 1 034 | 49,16 | 9 183 | 4 650 | 4 533 | 70,4 |
| 2004 | 13 992 | 7 176 | 6 816 | 1 053 | 48,71 | 9 968 | 5 165 | 4 803 | 71,2 |

Tabel 13 Elussündinud vanemate rahvuse järgi, 1999–2004
 Table 13 Live births by ethnic nationality of parents, 1999–2004

| Ema rahvus | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | Mother's ethnic nationality |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|
| Sündinute arv | 12 425 | 13 067 | 12 632 | 13 001 | 13 036 | 13 992 | Number of births |
| Ema ja isa samast rahvusest — Mother and father of the same ethnic nationality | | | | | | | |
| KOKKU | 9 589 | 9 771 | 9 292 | 9 353 | 9 491 | 10 380 | TOTAL |
| Eestlane | 7 598 | 7 706 | 7 398 | 7 501 | 7 638 | 8 367 | Estonian |
| Venelane | 1 908 | 1 978 | 1 818 | 1 764 | 1 790 | 1 950 | Russian |
| Ukrainlane | 37 | 38 | 34 | 35 | 21 | 22 | Ukrainian |
| Valgevenelane | 7 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 4 | Belorussian |
| Soomlane | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | Finn |
| Juut | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 | Jew |
| Tatarlane | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | Tatar |
| Sakslane | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | German |
| Lätlane | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | Latvian |
| Poolakas | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | Pole |
| Leedulane | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | Lithuanian |
| Armeenlane | 8 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 3 | Armenian |
| Muu rahvus | 15 | 23 | 19 | 25 | 15 | 22 | Other nationality |
| Teadmata | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | - | 2 | Unknown |
| Ema ja isa eri rahvusest — Mother and father of different ethnic nationalities | | | | | | | |
| KOKKU | 1 565 | 1 566 | 1 455 | 1 624 | 1 554 | 1 784 | TOTAL |
| Eestlane | 431 | 442 | 392 | 456 | 472 | 552 | Estonian |
| Venelane | 719 | 680 | 648 | 732 | 696 | 793 | Russian |
| Ukrainlane | 158 | 171 | 167 | 165 | 170 | 159 | Ukrainian |
| Valgevenelane | 80 | 83 | 77 | 69 | 63 | 91 | Belorussian |
| Soomlane | 46 | 54 | 45 | 59 | 43 | 54 | Finn |
| Juut | 6 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | Jew |
| Tatarlane | 17 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 8 | Tatar |
| Sakslane | 17 | 20 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 19 | German |
| Lätlane | 15 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 12 | Latvian |
| Poolakas | 9 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 18 | Pole |
| Leedulane | 18 | 7 | 20 | 23 | 15 | 17 | Lithuanian |
| Armeenlane | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | Armenian |
| Muu rahvus | 48 | 59 | 41 | 53 | 41 | 51 | Other nationality |
| Teadmata | - | - | - | - | - | - | Unknown |
| Isa rahvus teadmata — Father's ethnic nationality unknown | | | | | | | |
| KOKKU | 1 271 | 1 730 | 1 885 | 2 024 | 1 991 | 1 828 | TOTAL |
| Eestlane | 819 | 1 060 | 1 077 | 1 142 | 1 073 | 1 049 | Estonian |
| Venelane | 393 | 587 | 706 | 783 | 816 | 671 | Russian |
| Ukrainlane | 29 | 26 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 31 | Ukrainian |
| Valgevenelane | 4 | 16 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 17 | Belorussian |
| Soomlane | 11 | 8 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 17 | Finn |
| Juut | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 1 | Jew |
| Tatarlane | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | Tatar |
| Sakslane | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | German |
| Lätlane | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | Latvian |
| Poolakas | - | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | Pole |
| Leedulane | - | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | Lithuanian |
| Armeenlane | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 1 | Armenian |
| Muu rahvus | 7 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 22 | 22 | Other nationality |
| Teadmata | - | - | - | - | - | - | Unknown |

Tabel 14 Elussündinud ema vanuse järgi, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004
 Table 14 Live births by age of mother, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | Ema vanus — Age of mother | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|---------------------|
| | | -16 | 16–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40–44 | 45+ | teadmata unknown |
| 1970 | 21 552 | 7 | 1 553 | 7 863 | 6 017 | 4 104 | 1 575 | 406 | 26 | 1 |
| 1975 | 21 360 | 10 | 1 778 | 8 702 | 6 229 | 2 817 | 1 477 | 326 | 21 | - |
| 1980 | 22 204 | 13 | 2 194 | 9 454 | 6 331 | 2 912 | 991 | 300 | 7 | 2 |
| 1985 | 23 630 | 11 | 2 135 | 9 450 | 7 041 | 3 429 | 1 346 | 206 | 12 | - |
| 1986 | 24 106 | 16 | 2 116 | 9 496 | 7 103 | 3 711 | 1 425 | 231 | 8 | - |
| 1987 | 25 086 | 7 | 2 261 | 9 618 | 7 562 | 3 835 | 1 555 | 234 | 10 | 4 |
| 1988 | 25 060 | 11 | 2 301 | 9 433 | 7 514 | 3 969 | 1 519 | 296 | 10 | 7 |
| 1989 | 24 318 | 25 | 2 810 | 9 015 | 7 035 | 3 701 | 1 480 | 248 | 4 | - |
| 1990 | 22 304 | 26 | 2 898 | 8 353 | 6 035 | 3 357 | 1 363 | 261 | 10 | 1 |
| 1991 | 19 413 | 36 | 2 822 | 7 642 | 4 837 | 2 687 | 1 157 | 222 | 7 | 3 |
| 1992 | 18 038 | 38 | 2 598 | 7 225 | 4 328 | 2 554 | 1 059 | 228 | 4 | 4 |
| 1993 | 15 253 | 27 | 2 218 | 6 045 | 3 917 | 1 999 | 860 | 173 | 9 | 5 |
| 1994 | 14 176 | 31 | 1 977 | 5 672 | 3 612 | 1 924 | 797 | 155 | 6 | 2 |
| 1995 | 13 509 | 46 | 1 801 | 5 197 | 3 632 | 1 874 | 787 | 161 | 7 | 4 |
| 1996 | 13 242 | 36 | 1 688 | 4 855 | 3 757 | 1 886 | 833 | 177 | 6 | 4 |
| 1997 | 12 577 | 39 | 1 470 | 4 321 | 3 820 | 1 870 | 845 | 209 | 3 | - |
| 1998 | 12 167 | 23 | 1 325 | 4 196 | 3 660 | 1 917 | 856 | 180 | 8 | 2 |
| 1999 | 12 425 | 17 | 1 307 | 4 256 | 3 699 | 2 034 | 897 | 204 | 8 | 3 |
| 2000 | 13 067 | 27 | 1 280 | 4 038 | 4 009 | 2 470 | 982 | 250 | 9 | 2 |
| 2001 | 12 632 | 22 | 1 207 | 3 795 | 3 872 | 2 462 | 1 045 | 219 | 8 | 2 |
| 2002 | 13 001 | 24 | 1 115 | 3 644 | 4 105 | 2 729 | 1 125 | 252 | 6 | 1 |
| 2003 | 13 036 | 17 | 1 080 | 3 612 | 4 104 | 2 798 | 1 178 | 233 | 14 | - |
| 2004 | 13 992 | 23 | 1 103 | 3 753 | 4 403 | 3 103 | 1 339 | 256 | 11 | 1 |

Tabel 15 Elussündinud sünnijärjekorra järgi, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004
 Table 15 Live births by birth order, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | 1. laps 1st child | 2. laps 2nd child | 3. laps 3rd child | 4. laps 4th child | 5. laps 5th child | 6. laps 6th child | 7. laps 7th child | 8. laps 8th child | 9. laps 9th child | 10. ja + 10th and + | teadmata unknown |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | | 1. laps 1st child | 2. laps 2nd child | 3. laps 3rd child | 4. laps 4th child | 5. laps 5th child | 6. laps 6th child | 7. laps 7th child | 8. laps 8th child | 9. laps 9th child | 10. ja + 10th and + | teadmata unknown |
| 1970 | 21 552 | 10 641 | 7 685 | 2 043 | 607 | 282 | 139 | 77 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 1 |
| 1975 | 21 360 | 10 533 | 7 553 | 2 144 | 621 | 262 | 104 | 77 | 28 | 14 | 24 | - |
| 1980 | 22 204 | 10 970 | 7 909 | 2 181 | 589 | 294 | 126 | 68 | 33 | 16 | 18 | - |
| 1985 | 23 630 | 10 627 | 8 896 | 2 768 | 734 | 329 | 139 | 70 | 36 | 15 | 16 | - |
| 1986 | 24 106 | 10 704 | 9 076 | 2 840 | 819 | 368 | 140 | 66 | 41 | 29 | 22 | 1 |
| 1987 | 25 086 | 10 902 | 9 542 | 3 163 | 796 | 403 | 142 | 62 | 34 | 22 | 18 | 2 |
| 1988 | 25 060 | 10 894 | 9 064 | 3 396 | 992 | 406 | 147 | 78 | 38 | 19 | 26 | - |
| 1989 | 24 318 | 10 708 | 8 427 | 3 442 | 1 023 | 442 | 148 | 68 | 32 | 15 | 13 | - |
| 1990 | 22 304 | 10 302 | 7 314 | 3 043 | 960 | 401 | 149 | 70 | 31 | 10 | 24 | - |
| 1991 | 19 413 | 9 602 | 6 061 | 2 359 | 786 | 335 | 136 | 65 | 34 | 21 | 13 | 1 |
| 1992 | 18 038 | 9 072 | 5 553 | 2 124 | 702 | 317 | 132 | 74 | 26 | 18 | 14 | 6 |
| 1993 | 15 253 | 7 558 | 4 760 | 1 800 | 628 | 235 | 134 | 61 | 38 | 14 | 20 | 5 |
| 1994 | 14 176 | 7 033 | 4 435 | 1 649 | 583 | 229 | 120 | 48 | 37 | 22 | 18 | 2 |
| 1995 | 13 509 | 6 705 | 4 316 | 1 514 | 524 | 255 | 96 | 46 | 24 | 11 | 14 | 4 |
| 1996 | 13 242 | 6 647 | 4 088 | 1 565 | 518 | 221 | 96 | 44 | 26 | 15 | 18 | 4 |
| 1997 | 12 577 | 6 197 | 4 070 | 1 429 | 452 | 212 | 119 | 43 | 22 | 10 | 23 | - |
| 1998 | 12 167 | 6 103 | 3 804 | 1 392 | 482 | 186 | 98 | 49 | 20 | 10 | 21 | 2 |
| 1999 | 12 425 | 6 135 | 4 022 | 1 369 | 499 | 191 | 102 | 57 | 24 | 13 | 10 | 3 |
| 2000 | 13 067 | 6 320 | 4 195 | 1 582 | 552 | 223 | 92 | 49 | 22 | 18 | 13 | 1 |
| 2001 | 12 632 | 6 099 | 4 106 | 1 542 | 495 | 191 | 96 | 43 | 27 | 14 | 17 | 2 |
| 2002 | 13 001 | 6 264 | 4 299 | 1 567 | 497 | 186 | 82 | 51 | 28 | 14 | 12 | 1 |
| 2003 | 13 036 | 6 422 | 4 252 | 1 505 | 495 | 195 | 86 | 41 | 17 | 8 | 15 | - |
| 2004 | 13 992 | 6 900 | 4 525 | 1 715 | 496 | 187 | 87 | 35 | 24 | 11 | 12 | - |

Tabel 16 Elussündinud sünnejärjekorra ja ema vanuse järgi, 1992–2004
 Table 16 Live births by birth order and age of mother, 1992–2004

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | Ema vanus — Age of mother | | | | | | | | % üldarvust % of the total teadmata unknown | |
|--|----------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|--|------|
| | | -16 | 16–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40–44 | 45+ | | |
| Esimese lapsena sündinud — First live births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 9 072 | 38 | 2 332 | 4 690 | 1 328 | 495 | 156 | 32 | 1 | - | 50,3 |
| 1993 | 7 558 | 27 | 2 009 | 3 828 | 1 152 | 385 | 135 | 19 | 3 | - | 49,6 |
| 1994 | 7 033 | 31 | 1 778 | 3 614 | 1 131 | 357 | 111 | 11 | - | - | 49,6 |
| 1995 | 6 705 | 46 | 1 637 | 3 318 | 1 185 | 383 | 117 | 17 | 2 | - | 49,6 |
| 1996 | 6 647 | 36 | 1 533 | 3 252 | 1 350 | 344 | 112 | 20 | - | - | 50,2 |
| 1997 | 6 197 | 38 | 1 344 | 2 927 | 1 405 | 359 | 106 | 18 | - | - | 49,3 |
| 1998 | 6 103 | 23 | 1 220 | 2 920 | 1 420 | 383 | 122 | 15 | - | - | 50,2 |
| 1999 | 6 135 | 17 | 1 175 | 2 949 | 1 437 | 410 | 117 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 49,4 |
| 2000 | 6 320 | 27 | 1 188 | 2 864 | 1 610 | 492 | 116 | 22 | - | 1 | 48,4 |
| 2001 | 6 099 | 22 | 1 106 | 2 699 | 1 635 | 486 | 128 | 23 | - | - | 48,3 |
| 2002 | 6 264 | 24 | 1 032 | 2 595 | 1 836 | 616 | 143 | 17 | 1 | - | 48,2 |
| 2003 | 6 422 | 17 | 1 000 | 2 661 | 1 939 | 644 | 135 | 25 | 1 | - | 49,3 |
| 2004 | 6 900 | 23 | 1 022 | 2 814 | 2 106 | 719 | 186 | 29 | - | 1 | 49,3 |
| Teise lapsena sündinud — Second live births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 5 553 | - | 258 | 2 119 | 1 947 | 898 | 292 | 38 | 1 | - | 30,8 |
| 1993 | 4 760 | - | 199 | 1 812 | 1 790 | 696 | 231 | 32 | - | - | 31,2 |
| 1994 | 4 435 | - | 183 | 1 682 | 1 625 | 695 | 218 | 31 | 1 | - | 31,3 |
| 1995 | 4 316 | - | 157 | 1 576 | 1 655 | 690 | 209 | 27 | 2 | - | 31,9 |
| 1996 | 4 088 | - | 138 | 1 298 | 1 673 | 724 | 221 | 33 | 1 | - | 30,9 |
| 1997 | 4 070 | 1 | 119 | 1 155 | 1 734 | 772 | 259 | 30 | - | - | 32,4 |
| 1998 | 3 804 | - | 97 | 1 043 | 1 588 | 792 | 248 | 35 | 1 | - | 31,3 |
| 1999 | 4 022 | - | 126 | 1 074 | 1 675 | 853 | 253 | 41 | - | - | 32,4 |
| 2000 | 4 195 | - | 90 | 953 | 1 736 | 1 047 | 318 | 48 | 3 | - | 32,1 |
| 2001 | 4 106 | - | 92 | 908 | 1 688 | 1 079 | 295 | 43 | 1 | - | 32,5 |
| 2002 | 4 299 | - | 79 | 870 | 1 721 | 1 216 | 368 | 45 | - | - | 33,1 |
| 2003 | 4 252 | - | 77 | 790 | 1 660 | 1 259 | 407 | 59 | - | - | 32,6 |
| 2004 | 4 525 | - | 76 | 780 | 1 729 | 1 448 | 436 | 55 | 1 | - | 32,3 |
| Kolmanda lapsena sündinud — Third live births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 2 124 | - | 8 | 351 | 736 | 673 | 289 | 65 | 2 | - | 11,8 |
| 1993 | 1 800 | - | 10 | 351 | 667 | 520 | 214 | 34 | 4 | - | 11,8 |
| 1994 | 1 649 | - | 16 | 325 | 586 | 473 | 206 | 42 | 1 | - | 11,6 |
| 1995 | 1 514 | - | 7 | 244 | 538 | 465 | 217 | 42 | 1 | - | 11,2 |
| 1996 | 1 565 | - | 16 | 250 | 513 | 494 | 230 | 62 | - | - | 11,8 |
| 1997 | 1 429 | - | 6 | 197 | 474 | 464 | 228 | 60 | - | - | 11,4 |
| 1998 | 1 392 | - | 7 | 182 | 463 | 431 | 262 | 45 | 2 | - | 11,4 |
| 1999 | 1 369 | - | 6 | 182 | 415 | 457 | 263 | 43 | 3 | - | 11,0 |
| 2000 | 1 582 | - | 2 | 173 | 469 | 585 | 273 | 75 | 5 | - | 12,1 |
| 2001 | 1 542 | - | 7 | 145 | 390 | 592 | 346 | 59 | 3 | - | 12,2 |
| 2002 | 1 567 | - | 4 | 147 | 382 | 592 | 351 | 89 | 2 | - | 12,1 |
| 2003 | 1 505 | - | 2 | 131 | 354 | 602 | 358 | 54 | 4 | - | 11,5 |
| 2004 | 1 715 | - | 5 | 124 | 409 | 671 | 442 | 63 | 1 | - | 12,3 |
| Neljanda ja järgmiste lapsena sündinud — Fourth and more live births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 1 283 | - | - | 65 | 316 | 487 | 322 | 93 | - | - | 7,1 |
| 1993 | 1 130 | - | - | 54 | 308 | 398 | 280 | 88 | 2 | - | 7,4 |
| 1994 | 1 057 | - | - | 51 | 270 | 399 | 262 | 71 | 4 | - | 7,5 |
| 1995 | 970 | - | - | 59 | 254 | 336 | 244 | 75 | 2 | - | 7,2 |
| 1996 | 938 | - | 1 | 55 | 221 | 324 | 270 | 62 | 5 | - | 7,1 |
| 1997 | 881 | - | 1 | 42 | 207 | 275 | 252 | 101 | 3 | - | 7,0 |
| 1998 | 866 | - | 1 | 51 | 189 | 311 | 224 | 85 | 5 | - | 7,1 |
| 1999 | 896 | - | - | 50 | 172 | 314 | 264 | 92 | 4 | - | 7,2 |
| 2000 | 969 | - | - | 48 | 194 | 346 | 275 | 105 | 1 | - | 7,4 |
| 2001 | 883 | - | 2 | 43 | 159 | 305 | 276 | 94 | 4 | - | 7,0 |
| 2002 | 870 | - | - | 32 | 166 | 305 | 263 | 101 | 3 | - | 6,7 |
| 2003 | 857 | - | 1 | 30 | 151 | 293 | 278 | 95 | 9 | - | 6,6 |
| 2004 | 852 | - | - | 35 | 159 | 265 | 275 | 109 | 9 | - | 6,1 |

Tabel 17 Abielust elussündinud ema vanuse järgi, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004
 Table 17 Legitimate live births by age of mother, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | Ema vanus — Age of mother | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|---------------------|
| | | -16 | 16–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40–44 | 45+ | teadmata unknown |
| 1970 | 18 511 | - | 1 104 | 6 843 | 5 362 | 3 589 | 1 298 | 293 | 22 | - |
| 1975 | 18 014 | 1 | 1 255 | 7 609 | 5 470 | 2 295 | 1 137 | 232 | 15 | - |
| 1980 | 18 147 | - | 1 496 | 8 017 | 5 412 | 2 363 | 666 | 189 | 4 | - |
| 1985 | 18 733 | - | 1 404 | 7 802 | 5 749 | 2 676 | 961 | 135 | 6 | - |
| 1986 | 18 813 | 2 | 1 395 | 7 689 | 5 716 | 2 839 | 1 025 | 142 | 5 | - |
| 1987 | 19 534 | - | 1 431 | 7 789 | 6 108 | 2 943 | 1 106 | 152 | 5 | - |
| 1988 | 19 272 | - | 1 581 | 7 430 | 6 036 | 3 010 | 1 050 | 153 | 8 | 4 |
| 1989 | 18 174 | - | 1 696 | 6 944 | 5 570 | 2 757 | 1 050 | 156 | 1 | - |
| 1990 | 16 232 | 2 | 1 762 | 6 219 | 4 612 | 2 481 | 973 | 175 | 8 | - |
| 1991 | 13 348 | 3 | 1 568 | 5 396 | 3 558 | 1 913 | 767 | 141 | 2 | - |
| 1992 | 11 915 | - | 1 369 | 4 882 | 3 046 | 1 788 | 686 | 142 | 2 | - |
| 1993 | 9 430 | 1 | 1 012 | 3 773 | 2 688 | 1 318 | 530 | 102 | 6 | - |
| 1994 | 8 362 | - | 842 | 3 339 | 2 369 | 1 242 | 477 | 89 | 4 | - |
| 1995 | 7 541 | 2 | 683 | 2 792 | 2 300 | 1 201 | 469 | 93 | 1 | - |
| 1996 | 6 872 | 1 | 522 | 2 433 | 2 160 | 1 160 | 491 | 102 | 3 | - |
| 1997 | 6 089 | 2 | 360 | 1 925 | 2 126 | 1 101 | 453 | 119 | 3 | - |
| 1998 | 5 784 | 1 | 320 | 1 770 | 1 994 | 1 120 | 476 | 99 | 4 | - |
| 1999 | 5 689 | 1 | 303 | 1 651 | 1 957 | 1 150 | 514 | 108 | 5 | - |
| 2000 | 5 952 | 1 | 263 | 1 521 | 2 083 | 1 388 | 553 | 138 | 5 | - |
| 2001 | 5 531 | 1 | 214 | 1 330 | 1 940 | 1 326 | 598 | 118 | 4 | - |
| 2002 | 5 683 | - | 199 | 1 228 | 2 024 | 1 475 | 609 | 142 | 6 | - |
| 2003 | 5 498 | 3 | 195 | 1 144 | 1 921 | 1 504 | 605 | 120 | 6 | - |
| 2004 | 5 881 | - | 160 | 1 209 | 2 046 | 1 594 | 721 | 146 | 5 | - |

Tabel 18 Abielust elussündinud sünnijärjekorra järgi, 1983–2004
 Table 18 Legitimate live births by birth order, 1983–2004

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | 1. laps | 2. laps | 3. laps | 4. laps | 5. laps | 6. laps | 7. laps | 8. laps | 9. laps | 10. ja + 10th and + |
|---------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| | | 1st child | 2nd child | 3rd child | 4th child | 5th child | 6th child | 7th child | 8th child | 9th child | 10th child |
| 1983 | 19 445 | 8 145 | 8 219 | 2 157 | 485 | 250 | 90 | 50 | 22 | 11 | 16 |
| 1984 | 19 296 | 8 342 | 7 911 | 2 125 | 531 | 210 | 82 | 53 | 14 | 15 | 13 |
| 1985 | 18 733 | 7 945 | 7 683 | 2 212 | 487 | 238 | 88 | 35 | 27 | 11 | 7 |
| 1986 | 18 813 | 7 758 | 7 823 | 2 237 | 563 | 242 | 88 | 43 | 28 | 20 | 11 |
| 1987 | 19 534 | 7 845 | 8 169 | 2 498 | 560 | 273 | 91 | 45 | 22 | 16 | 15 |
| 1988 | 19 272 | 7 623 | 7 740 | 2 736 | 712 | 271 | 86 | 45 | 25 | 12 | 22 |
| 1989 | 18 174 | 7 173 | 7 013 | 2 804 | 727 | 295 | 82 | 44 | 22 | 9 | 5 |
| 1990 | 16 232 | 6 778 | 5 874 | 2 406 | 706 | 293 | 89 | 36 | 24 | 8 | 18 |
| 1991 | 13 348 | 5 944 | 4 664 | 1 793 | 550 | 229 | 93 | 35 | 20 | 12 | 8 |
| 1992 | 11 915 | 5 354 | 4 136 | 1 572 | 496 | 204 | 79 | 38 | 11 | 16 | 9 |
| 1993 | 9 430 | 3 998 | 3 413 | 1 283 | 427 | 148 | 83 | 41 | 16 | 9 | 12 |
| 1994 | 8 362 | 3 570 | 3 048 | 1 107 | 352 | 139 | 70 | 29 | 20 | 10 | 17 |
| 1995 | 7 541 | 3 136 | 2 827 | 993 | 326 | 152 | 49 | 26 | 16 | 5 | 11 |
| 1996 | 6 872 | 2 857 | 2 528 | 962 | 286 | 131 | 50 | 22 | 14 | 9 | 13 |
| 1997 | 6 089 | 2 326 | 2 434 | 845 | 252 | 112 | 61 | 25 | 12 | 4 | 18 |
| 1998 | 5 784 | 2 227 | 2 239 | 845 | 260 | 107 | 52 | 26 | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| 1999 | 5 689 | 2 172 | 2 248 | 796 | 276 | 92 | 53 | 23 | 15 | 7 | 7 |
| 2000 | 5 952 | 2 190 | 2 310 | 917 | 300 | 123 | 48 | 28 | 16 | 9 | 11 |
| 2001 | 5 531 | 2 028 | 2 133 | 887 | 281 | 100 | 50 | 28 | 9 | 6 | 9 |
| 2002 | 5 683 | 2 072 | 2 223 | 914 | 267 | 107 | 45 | 20 | 19 | 7 | 9 |
| 2003 | 5 498 | 2 011 | 2 224 | 839 | 258 | 74 | 49 | 21 | 8 | 4 | 10 |
| 2004 | 5 881 | 2 139 | 2 286 | 985 | 272 | 104 | 45 | 21 | 12 | 7 | 10 |

Tabel 19 Abielust elussündinud vanemate kooselu kestuse järgi, 1997–2004
 Table 19 Legitimate live births by duration of cohabitation of parents, 1997–2004

| Kooselu kestus | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | Duration of cohabitation |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| KOKKU | 6 089 | 5 784 | 5 689 | 5 952 | 5 531 | 5 683 | 5 498 | 5 881 | TOTAL |
| 0 kuud | 66 | 60 | 65 | 71 | 79 | 57 | 58 | 87 | 0 month |
| 1 kuu | 102 | 118 | 101 | 106 | 92 | 107 | 127 | 118 | 1 month |
| 2 kuud | 142 | 105 | 134 | 126 | 134 | 115 | 124 | 139 | 2 months |
| 3 kuud | 184 | 184 | 167 | 169 | 177 | 169 | 166 | 174 | 3 months |
| 4 kuud | 287 | 262 | 272 | 252 | 211 | 230 | 211 | 243 | 4 months |
| 5 kuud | 352 | 326 | 305 | 313 | 272 | 278 | 237 | 247 | 5 months |
| 6 kuud | 186 | 202 | 190 | 179 | 174 | 186 | 165 | 163 | 6 months |
| 7 kuud | 99 | 104 | 94 | 106 | 82 | 90 | 85 | 105 | 7 months |
| 8 kuud | 91 | 101 | 77 | 95 | 87 | 89 | 84 | 90 | 8 months |
| 9–11 kuud | 256 | 236 | 247 | 276 | 259 | 250 | 278 | 264 | 9–11 months |
| 1 aasta | 704 | 649 | 652 | 654 | 634 | 669 | 739 | 703 | 1 year |
| 2 aastat | 609 | 527 | 506 | 522 | 466 | 462 | 522 | 561 | 2 years |
| 3 aastat | 445 | 444 | 427 | 415 | 403 | 410 | 389 | 423 | 3 years |
| 4 aastat | 388 | 357 | 366 | 353 | 308 | 317 | 286 | 382 | 4 years |
| 5 aastat | 394 | 326 | 298 | 303 | 276 | 292 | 290 | 276 | 5 years |
| 6 aastat | 364 | 300 | 288 | 273 | 282 | 247 | 210 | 234 | 6 years |
| 7 aastat | 302 | 284 | 296 | 267 | 239 | 261 | 223 | 231 | 7 years |
| 8 aastat | 243 | 219 | 218 | 280 | 209 | 240 | 196 | 222 | 8 years |
| 9 aastat | 204 | 254 | 224 | 234 | 208 | 199 | 176 | 181 | 9 years |
| 10–14 aastat | 501 | 570 | 576 | 736 | 720 | 739 | 698 | 748 | 10–14 years |
| 15–19 aastat | 144 | 131 | 157 | 187 | 181 | 243 | 204 | 250 | 15–19 years |
| 20+ aastat | 26 | 25 | 29 | 35 | 38 | 33 | 30 | 40 | 20+ years |

Tabel 20 Vabaabielust elussündinud vanemate kooselu kestuse järgi, 1997–2004*
 Table 20 Non-marital live births by duration of cohabitation of parents, 1997–2004*

| Kooselu kestus | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | Duration of cohabitation |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| KOKKU | 4 065 | 4 071 | 4 123 | 3 675 | 3 804 | 2 642 | 2 891 | 5 730 | TOTAL |
| 0 kuud | 43 | 31 | 37 | 42 | 54 | 24 | 23 | 27 | 0 month |
| 1 kuu | 23 | 14 | 16 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 1 month |
| 2 kuud | 17 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 7 | 15 | 17 | 2 months |
| 3 kuud | 26 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 3 months |
| 4 kuud | 34 | 37 | 19 | 19 | 23 | 8 | 7 | 21 | 4 months |
| 5 kuud | 20 | 43 | 22 | 19 | 19 | 14 | 12 | 29 | 5 months |
| 6 kuud | 36 | 50 | 25 | 34 | 33 | 16 | 14 | 28 | 6 months |
| 7 kuud | 44 | 51 | 37 | 39 | 31 | 19 | 16 | 34 | 7 months |
| 8 kuud | 64 | 52 | 50 | 40 | 35 | 22 | 23 | 50 | 8 months |
| 9–11 kuud | 413 | 370 | 433 | 313 | 305 | 211 | 231 | 360 | 9–11 months |
| 1 aasta | 1 265 | 1 286 | 1 226 | 1 020 | 946 | 620 | 678 | 1 288 | 1 year |
| 2 aastat | 726 | 641 | 673 | 588 | 590 | 441 | 416 | 879 | 2 years |
| 3 aastat | 449 | 478 | 475 | 430 | 413 | 276 | 312 | 660 | 3 years |
| 4 aastat | 303 | 316 | 317 | 315 | 333 | 215 | 235 | 583 | 4 years |
| 5 aastat | 201 | 206 | 252 | 247 | 271 | 182 | 194 | 381 | 5 years |
| 6 aastat | 142 | 157 | 171 | 147 | 216 | 152 | 145 | 333 | 6 years |
| 7 aastat | 94 | 86 | 113 | 112 | 150 | 123 | 152 | 281 | 7 years |
| 8 aastat | 53 | 95 | 67 | 81 | 104 | 75 | 126 | 183 | 8 years |
| 9 aastat | 39 | 39 | 68 | 59 | 77 | 56 | 74 | 159 | 9 years |
| 10–14 aastat | 60 | 68 | 76 | 110 | 148 | 142 | 172 | 356 | 10–14 years |
| 15–19 aastat | 12 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 32 | 15–19 years |
| 20+ aastat | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | - | 5 | 20+ years |

* Vabaabielust sündinute arv vähenes 2002.–2003. aastal tegeliku perekonnaseisu juriidilise perekonnaseisuga asendamise tõttu, 2004. aasta tõus on tingitud muutustest andmete kontrolli protsessis.

* The number of non-marital births decreased in 2002–2003 due to the replacement of the actual marital status with the legal marital status, the increase of the number of non-marital births in 2004 is caused by the changes in data checking process.

Tabel 21 Väljaspool abielu sündinud lapsed isa tuvastatuse ja ema vanuse järgi, 1989–2004

Table 21 Legitimate live births by identification of father and by age of mother, 1989–2004

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | Ema vanus — Age of mother | | | | | | | | | Osatähtsus kõigis sündides, % % of all births |
|--|----------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|---------------------|---|
| | | -16 | 16–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40–44 | 45+ | teadmata unknown | |
| <i>Isa tuvastatud — Father identified</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 | 3 861 | 8 | 645 | 1 317 | 920 | 629 | 288 | 53 | 1 | - | 15,9 |
| 1990 | 4 043 | 13 | 724 | 1 454 | 942 | 587 | 262 | 59 | 2 | - | 18,1 |
| 1991 | 4 114 | 22 | 813 | 1 589 | 858 | 513 | 263 | 53 | 2 | 1 | 21,2 |
| 1992 | 4 034 | 25 | 767 | 1 594 | 861 | 486 | 245 | 55 | 1 | - | 22,4 |
| 1993 | 3 926 | 15 | 744 | 1 610 | 855 | 456 | 208 | 36 | 2 | - | 25,7 |
| 1994 | 3 902 | 16 | 702 | 1 644 | 865 | 437 | 195 | 41 | 2 | - | 27,5 |
| 1995 | 4 160 | 15 | 697 | 1 762 | 956 | 464 | 226 | 36 | 4 | - | 30,8 |
| 1996 | 4 562 | 19 | 737 | 1 809 | 1 189 | 522 | 231 | 52 | 3 | - | 34,5 |
| 1997 | 4 590 | 16 | 700 | 1 743 | 1 268 | 545 | 253 | 65 | - | - | 36,5 |
| 1998 | 4 553 | 9 | 603 | 1 754 | 1 295 | 568 | 265 | 55 | 4 | - | 37,4 |
| 1999 | 4 802 | 9 | 591 | 1 870 | 1 355 | 674 | 231 | 69 | 3 | - | 38,6 |
| 2000 | 4 796 | 7 | 552 | 1 683 | 1 412 | 783 | 288 | 70 | 1 | - | 36,7 |
| 2001 | 4 929 | 5 | 539 | 1 685 | 1 473 | 837 | 321 | 66 | 3 | - | 39,0 |
| 2002 | 5 180 | 10 | 510 | 1 648 | 1 602 | 972 | 361 | 76 | - | 1 | 39,8 |
| 2003 | 5 531 | 3 | 515 | 1 763 | 1 749 | 983 | 432 | 82 | 4 | - | 42,4 |
| 2004 | 6 280 | 14 | 584 | 1 933 | 1 935 | 1 255 | 473 | 81 | 5 | - | 44,9 |
| <i>Isa tuvastamata — Father not identified</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 | 2 283 | 17 | 469 | 754 | 545 | 315 | 142 | 39 | 2 | - | 9,4 |
| 1990 | 2 029 | 11 | 412 | 680 | 481 | 289 | 128 | 27 | - | 1 | 9,1 |
| 1991 | 1 951 | 11 | 441 | 657 | 421 | 261 | 127 | 28 | 3 | 2 | 10,0 |
| 1992 | 2 089 | 13 | 462 | 749 | 421 | 280 | 128 | 31 | 1 | 4 | 11,6 |
| 1993 | 1 897 | 11 | 462 | 662 | 374 | 225 | 122 | 35 | 1 | 5 | 12,4 |
| 1994 | 1 912 | 15 | 433 | 689 | 378 | 245 | 125 | 25 | - | 2 | 13,5 |
| 1995 | 1 808 | 29 | 421 | 643 | 376 | 209 | 92 | 32 | 2 | 4 | 13,4 |
| 1996 | 1 808 | 16 | 429 | 613 | 408 | 204 | 111 | 23 | - | 4 | 13,7 |
| 1997 | 1 898 | 21 | 410 | 653 | 426 | 224 | 139 | 25 | - | - | 15,1 |
| 1998 | 1 830 | 13 | 402 | 672 | 371 | 229 | 115 | 26 | - | 2 | 15,0 |
| 1999 | 1 934 | 7 | 413 | 735 | 387 | 210 | 152 | 27 | - | 3 | 15,6 |
| 2000 | 2 319 | 19 | 465 | 834 | 514 | 299 | 141 | 42 | 3 | 2 | 17,7 |
| 2001 | 2 172 | 16 | 454 | 780 | 459 | 299 | 126 | 35 | 1 | 2 | 17,2 |
| 2002 | 2 138 | 14 | 406 | 768 | 479 | 282 | 155 | 34 | - | - | 16,4 |
| 2003 | 2 007 | 11 | 370 | 705 | 434 | 311 | 141 | 31 | 4 | - | 15,4 |
| 2004 | 1 831 | 9 | 359 | 611 | 422 | 254 | 145 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 13,1 |

Tabel 22 Elussündinud ema haridustaseme järgi, 1989–2004
Table 22 Live births by mother's education, 1989–2004

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | Alg- või põhiharidus Primary or basic education | Keskharidus Secondary education | Kõrgharidus Higher education | Teadmata Unknown |
|---------------|----------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1989 | 24 318 | 2 586 | 18 010 | 3 718 | 4 |
| 1990 | 22 304 | 2 596 | 16 266 | 3 436 | 6 |
| 1991 | 19 413 | 2 486 | 14 187 | 2 728 | 12 |
| 1992 | 18 038 | 2 296 | 13 279 | 2 402 | 61 |
| 1993 | 15 253 | 2 219 | 10 986 | 2 022 | 26 |
| 1994 | 14 176 | 2 132 | 10 067 | 1 964 | 13 |
| 1995 | 13 509 | 2 163 | 9 492 | 1 809 | 45 |
| 1996 | 13 242 | 2 263 | 9 171 | 1 788 | 20 |
| 1997 | 12 577 | 2 237 | 8 531 | 1 785 | 24 |
| 1998 | 12 167 | 2 123 | 8 218 | 1 799 | 27 |
| 1999 | 12 425 | 2 267 | 8 268 | 1 882 | 8 |
| 2000 | 13 067 | 2 371 | 8 644 | 2 050 | 2 |
| 2001 | 12 632 | 2 390 | 8 067 | 2 173 | 2 |
| 2002 | 13 001 | 2 519 | 8 079 | 2 401 | 2 |
| 2003 | 13 036 | 2 586 | 7 673 | 2 777 | - |
| 2004 | 13 992 | 2 575 | 8 024 | 3 392 | 1 |

Tabel 23 Elussündinud ema tööalase seisundi järgi, 1989–2004
 Table 23 Live births by mother's status in employment, 1989–2004

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | Töötav Employed | Töötu Unemployed | (Üli)õpilane Student | Töövõimetu Disabled | Muu mittetöötav Other not employed | Teadmata Unknown |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1989 | 24 318 | 22 108 | 39 | 989 | 21 | 1 151 | 10 |
| 1990 | 22 304 | 19 874 | 21 | 1 003 | 25 | 1 372 | 9 |
| 1991 | 19 413 | 16 655 | 139 | 897 | 22 | 1 683 | 17 |
| 1992 | 18 038 | 14 039 | 165 | 849 | 24 | 2 784 | 177 |
| 1993 | 15 253 | 9 946 | 660 | 675 | 35 | 3 927 | 10 |
| 1994 | 14 176 | 8 830 | 1 455 | 622 | 34 | 3 212 | 23 |
| 1995 | 13 509 | 8 376 | 1 215 | 617 | 31 | 3 157 | 113 |
| 1996 | 13 242 | 8 184 | 1 192 | 698 | 32 | 3 060 | 76 |
| 1997 | 12 577 | 7 677 | 1 010 | 736 | 30 | 3 023 | 101 |
| 1998 | 12 167 | 7 483 | 909 | 794 | 41 | 2 890 | 50 |
| 1999 | 12 425 | 7 419 | 1 081 | 887 | 45 | 2 972 | 21 |
| 2000 | 13 067 | 7 732 | 958 | 1 039 | 47 | 3 288 | 3 |
| 2001 | 12 632 | 7 554 | 866 | 1 075 | 36 | 3 091 | 10 |
| 2002 | 13 001 | 7 867 | 848 | 1 132 | 39 | 3 114 | 1 |
| 2003 | 13 036 | 8 144 | 742 | 1 364 | 42 | 2 743 | 1 |
| 2004 | 13 992 | 9 271 | 623 | 1 041 | 54 | 2 999 | 4 |

Tabel 24 Sünnituste arv ja mitmikesünnitused, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004*
 Table 24 Number of deliveries and multiple births, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004*

| Aasta Year | Sünnitused | | | | Mitmikesünnitusi 10 000 sünnituse kohta Multiple births per 10,000 deliveries |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | kokku <i>Deliveries</i> | üksikud <i>single</i> | kaksikud <i>twins</i> | kolmikud <i>triplets</i> | |
| | total | | | | |
| 1970 | 21 530 | 21 307 | 220 | 3 | 103,6 |
| 1975 | 21 160 | 20 959 | 200 | 1 | 95,0 |
| 1980 | 22 242 | 22 084 | 156 | 2 | 71,0 |
| 1985 | 23 634 | 23 446 | 183 | 5 | 79,5 |
| 1986 | 24 121 | 23 913 | 205 | 3 | 86,2 |
| 1987 | 25 056 | 24 840 | 215 | 1 | 86,2 |
| 1988 | 25 049 | 24 838 | 206 | 5 | 84,2 |
| 1989 | 24 286 | 24 075 | 208 | 3 | 86,9 |
| 1990 | 22 288 | 22 100 | 187 | 1 | 84,4 |
| 1991 | 19 359 | 19 157 | 201 | 1 | 104,3 |
| 1992 | 18 049 | 17 888 | 158 | 3 | 89,2 |
| 1993 | 15 241 | 15 111 | 127 | 3 | 85,3 |
| 1994 | 14 169 | 14 039 | 129 | 1 | 91,7 |
| 1995 | 13 468 | 13 330 | 134 | 4 | 102,5 |
| 1996 | 13 222 | 13 104 | 115 | 3 | 89,2 |
| 1997 | 12 582 | 12 479 | 102 | 1 | 81,9 |
| 1998 | 12 125 | 11 994 | 129 | 2 | 108,0 |
| 1999 | 12 374 | 12 239 | 134 | 1 | 109,1 |
| 2000 | 12 995 | 12 864 | 126 | 5 | 100,8 |
| 2001 | 12 551 | 12 403 | 146 | 2 | 117,9 |
| 2002 | 12 904 | 12 734 | 169 | 1 | 131,7 |
| 2003 | 12 948 | 12 798 | 149 | 1 | 115,8 |
| 2004 | 13 886 | 13 718 | 167 | 1 | 121,0 |

* Kaasa arvatud surnultüsünnid.

* Including stillbirths.

Tabel 25 Summaarne sündimuskordaja, taaste brutokordaja, taaste netokordaja, ema keskmise vanus ja abielusündimuse osatähtsus, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004
Table 25 Total fertility rate, gross reproduction rate, net reproduction rate, mean age of mother at childbirth and proportion of marital live births, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004

| Aasta Year | Summaarne sündimuskordaja <i>Total fertility rate</i> | Taaste brutokordaja <i>Gross reproduction rate</i> | Taaste netokordaja <i>Net reproduction rate</i> | Ema keskmise vanus | | Abielusündimuse osatähtsus, % <i>Proportion of marital births, %</i> |
|---------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | lapse sünnil <i>Mean age of mother at childbirth</i> | esimese lapse sünnil <i>at birth of the first child</i> | |
| 1970 | 2,16 | 1,06 | ... | 26,72 | 24,12 | 85,89 |
| 1975 | 2,04 | 0,98 | ... | 26,23 | 23,59 | 84,34 |
| 1980 | 2,02 | 0,98 | ... | 25,68 | 23,16 | 81,73 |
| 1985 | 2,12 | 1,04 | ... | 25,84 | 23,22 | 79,28 |
| 1986 | 2,17 | 1,05 | ... | 25,92 | 23,26 | 78,04 |
| 1987 | 2,26 | 1,09 | ... | 25,94 | 23,23 | 77,87 |
| 1988 | 2,26 | 1,11 | ... | 25,99 | 23,28 | 76,90 |
| 1989 | 2,22 | 1,07 | 1,04 | 25,69 | 22,84 | 74,73 |
| 1990 | 2,05 | 0,99 | 0,97 | 25,56 | 22,73 | 72,78 |
| 1991 | 1,80 | 0,88 | 0,86 | 25,27 | 22,64 | 68,76 |
| 1992 | 1,71 | 0,83 | 0,81 | 25,30 | 22,73 | 66,05 |
| 1993 | 1,49 | 0,71 | 0,70 | 25,32 | 22,75 | 61,82 |
| 1994 | 1,42 | 0,70 | 0,67 | 25,39 | 22,80 | 58,99 |
| 1995 | 1,38 | 0,67 | 0,65 | 25,54 | 22,98 | 55,82 |
| 1996 | 1,37 | 0,67 | 0,65 | 25,78 | 23,13 | 51,90 |
| 1997 | 1,32 | 0,63 | 0,62 | 26,13 | 23,37 | 48,41 |
| 1998 | 1,28 | 0,62 | 0,61 | 26,32 | 23,60 | 47,54 |
| 1999 | 1,32 | 0,64 | 0,63 | 26,50 | 23,77 | 45,79 |
| 2000 | 1,39 | 0,66 | 0,65 | 26,96 | 24,01 | 45,55 |
| 2001 | 1,34 | 0,65 | 0,63 | 27,15 | 24,22 | 43,79 |
| 2002 | 1,37 | 0,67 | 0,66 | 27,53 | 24,63 | 43,71 |
| 2003 | 1,37 | 0,67 | 0,66 | 27,68 | 24,78 | 42,18 |
| 2004 | 1,47 | 0,71 | 0,70 | 27,88 | 24,97 | 42,03 |

Tabel 26 Sündimuse vanuskordajad ja sündimuse erikordaja, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004

Table 26 Age-specific fertility rates and general fertility rate, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004

| Aasta Year | Sündimuse vanuskordajad <i>Age-specific fertility rates</i> | | | | | | | Sündimuse erikordaja <i>General fertility rate</i> |
|---------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40–44 | 45–49 | |
| 1970 | 32,6 | 158,9 | 130,6 | 73,2 | 29,7 | 7,2 | 0,5 | 60,0 |
| 1975 | 36,0 | 163,4 | 116,5 | 59,7 | 25,9 | 6,1 | 0,4 | 57,8 |
| 1980 | 44,6 | 170,4 | 109,2 | 53,9 | 21,1 | 5,3 | 0,1 | 59,5 |
| 1985 | 43,9 | 175,0 | 117,5 | 58,0 | 24,8 | 4,4 | 0,2 | 62,4 |
| 1986 | 42,4 | 180,6 | 117,9 | 61,9 | 25,2 | 5,2 | 0,1 | 63,3 |
| 1987 | 43,8 | 187,3 | 125,1 | 63,6 | 26,9 | 5,2 | 0,2 | 65,7 |
| 1988 | 43,8 | 185,8 | 125,6 | 65,2 | 26,0 | 6,3 | 0,2 | 65,6 |
| 1989 | 53,4 | 178,1 | 119,9 | 60,6 | 25,3 | 4,9 | 0,1 | 63,7 |
| 1990 | 55,0 | 164,7 | 106,0 | 55,3 | 23,1 | 4,8 | 0,2 | 58,6 |
| 1991 | 53,9 | 149,3 | 88,9 | 44,6 | 19,5 | 4,0 | 0,2 | 51,4 |
| 1992 | 50,5 | 140,5 | 84,2 | 43,6 | 18,2 | 4,1 | 0,1 | 48,6 |
| 1993 | 44,2 | 118,8 | 79,9 | 35,7 | 15,2 | 3,1 | 0,2 | 42,0 |
| 1994 | 40,5 | 113,8 | 75,7 | 35,9 | 14,4 | 2,9 | 0,1 | 39,7 |
| 1995 | 37,9 | 106,6 | 77,1 | 36,5 | 14,5 | 3,0 | 0,1 | 38,2 |
| 1996 | 35,6 | 101,6 | 79,5 | 38,5 | 15,5 | 3,3 | 0,1 | 37,9 |
| 1997 | 31,1 | 91,7 | 80,1 | 39,7 | 15,9 | 4,0 | 0,1 | 36,3 |
| 1998 | 27,5 | 89,7 | 76,7 | 41,7 | 16,4 | 3,4 | 0,2 | 35,3 |
| 1999 | 26,4 | 91,4 | 78,0 | 44,7 | 17,6 | 3,9 | 0,2 | 36,2 |
| 2000 | 25,6 | 86,6 | 85,2 | 54,0 | 19,8 | 4,8 | 0,2 | 38,1 |
| 2001 | 23,8 | 80,6 | 83,1 | 53,1 | 21,9 | 4,2 | 0,2 | 36,9 |
| 2002 | 21,9 | 76,3 | 88,6 | 58,0 | 24,3 | 4,9 | 0,1 | 38,0 |
| 2003 | 20,9 | 74,1 | 88,6 | 59,1 | 25,9 | 4,5 | 0,3 | 38,0 |
| 2004 | 21,5 | 75,1 | 95,0 | 65,7 | 29,6 | 5,1 | 0,2 | 40,8 |

Tabel 27 Elussünnid maakondades, 1970–2004
 Table 27 Live births in counties, 1970–2004

| Aasta Year | Maakond — County | Kokku Total | Harju | sh Tallinn of which Tallinn | Hiiu | Ida-Viru | Jõgeva | Järva | Lääne |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|----------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1970 | 21 552 | 7 349 | 5 923 | 182 | 2 838 | 726 | 603 | 468 | |
| 1971 | 22 118 | 7 646 | 6 211 | 147 | 2 942 | 713 | 653 | 500 | |
| 1972 | 21 757 | 7 394 | 5 969 | 155 | 3 028 | 649 | 638 | 491 | |
| 1973 | 21 239 | 7 400 | 6 027 | 158 | 2 812 | 647 | 678 | 481 | |
| 1974 | 21 461 | 7 610 | 6 153 | 148 | 2 935 | 632 | 665 | 542 | |
| 1975 | 21 360 | 7 552 | 6 058 | 169 | 2 791 | 616 | 650 | 549 | |
| 1976 | 21 801 | 7 851 | 6 263 | 143 | 2 934 | 613 | 680 | 515 | |
| 1977 | 21 977 | 8 036 | 6 408 | 147 | 2 880 | 646 | 703 | 510 | |
| 1978 | 21 842 | 8 028 | 6 348 | 156 | 2 914 | 626 | 641 | 497 | |
| 1979 | 21 879 | 8 018 | 6 348 | 148 | 2 954 | 616 | 722 | 507 | |
| 1980 | 22 204 | 8 167 | 6 390 | 163 | 2 978 | 621 | 673 | 499 | |
| 1981 | 22 937 | 8 343 | 6 593 | 179 | 3 279 | 638 | 682 | 515 | |
| 1982 | 23 128 | 8 560 | 6 722 | 154 | 3 397 | 625 | 703 | 491 | |
| 1983 | 24 155 | 8 913 | 7 122 | 210 | 3 629 | 604 | 709 | 519 | |
| 1984 | 24 234 | 9 254 | 7 467 | 170 | 3 535 | 628 | 658 | 507 | |
| 1985 | 23 630 | 8 903 | 7 167 | 193 | 3 320 | 645 | 765 | 530 | |
| 1986 | 24 106 | 9 062 | 7 236 | 203 | 3 438 | 679 | 695 | 528 | |
| 1987 | 25 086 | 9 446 | 7 360 | 225 | 3 493 | 708 | 709 | 510 | |
| 1988 | 25 060 | 9 448 | 7 398 | 218 | 3 366 | 736 | 749 | 546 | |
| 1989 | 24 318 | 8 724 | 6 659 | 217 | 3 098 | 746 | 778 | 569 | |
| 1990 | 22 304 | 7 889 | 5 985 | 233 | 2 634 | 732 | 661 | 518 | |
| 1991 | 19 413 | 6 566 | 4 924 | 217 | 2 338 | 631 | 657 | 492 | |
| 1992 | 18 038 | 5 884 | 4 465 | 195 | 2 026 | 635 | 644 | 449 | |
| 1993 | 15 253 | 4 828 | 3 687 | 182 | 1 642 | 541 | 523 | 403 | |
| 1994 | 14 176 | 4 555 | 3 464 | 153 | 1 587 | 529 | 451 | 386 | |
| 1995 | 13 509 | 4 403 | 3 261 | 161 | 1 594 | 472 | 433 | 299 | |
| 1996 | 13 242 | 4 228 | 3 148 | 136 | 1 604 | 448 | 460 | 348 | |
| 1997 | 12 577 | 4 092 | 3 029 | 120 | 1 448 | 452 | 421 | 313 | |
| 1998 | 12 167 | 4 120 | 3 056 | 98 | 1 481 | 393 | 391 | 307 | |
| 1999 | 12 425 | 4 272 | 3 169 | 93 | 1 523 | 414 | 380 | 282 | |
| 2000 | 13 067 | 4 888 | 3 680 | 100 | 1 615 | 409 | 373 | 246 | |
| 2001 | 12 632 | 4 749 | 3 501 | 105 | 1 568 | 383 | 359 | 242 | |
| 2002 | 13 001 | 4 849 | 3 538 | 93 | 1 658 | 351 | 401 | 255 | |
| 2003 | 13 036 | 5 246 | 3 935 | 97 | 1 536 | 306 | 383 | 248 | |
| 2004 | 13 992 | 5 936 | 4 584 | 79 | 1 627 | 341 | 394 | 245 | |

| Lääne-Viru | Põlva | Pärnu | Rapla | Saare | Tartu | Valga | Viljandi | Võru |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------|
| 1 258 | 556 | 1 451 | 594 | 622 | 2 435 | 706 | 1 043 | 721 |
| 1 239 | 576 | 1 538 | 612 | 632 | 2 453 | 716 | 1 039 | 712 |
| 1 242 | 552 | 1 467 | 594 | 604 | 2 519 | 660 | 1 053 | 711 |
| 1 202 | 550 | 1 415 | 595 | 594 | 2 339 | 624 | 1 046 | 698 |
| 1 218 | 522 | 1 331 | 580 | 585 | 2 326 | 645 | 1 069 | 653 |
| | 545 | 1 331 | 594 | 563 | 2 325 | 662 | 1 081 | 749 |
| 1 207 | 465 | 1 408 | 589 | 589 | 2 423 | 662 | 1 032 | 690 |
| 1 160 | 502 | 1 442 | 571 | 566 | 2 470 | 607 | 1 088 | 649 |
| 1 157 | 487 | 1 396 | 588 | 570 | 2 475 | 633 | 1 018 | 656 |
| 1 180 | 503 | 1 354 | 623 | 614 | 2 380 | 617 | 1 024 | 619 |
| 1 177 | 514 | 1 478 | 597 | 579 | 2 462 | 608 | 1 014 | 674 |
| 1 205 | 451 | 1 516 | 639 | 571 | 2 566 | 615 | 1 045 | 693 |
| 1 178 | 528 | 1 507 | 568 | 568 | 2 481 | 748 | 954 | 666 |
| 1 286 | 546 | 1 525 | 605 | 607 | 2 669 | 577 | 1 029 | 727 |
| 1 276 | 555 | 1 515 | 601 | 638 | 2 538 | 567 | 1 057 | 735 |
| 1 231 | 527 | 1 498 | 583 | 603 | 2 515 | 558 | 1 031 | 728 |
| 1 271 | 568 | 1 495 | 646 | 616 | 2 477 | 669 | 1 043 | 716 |
| 1 344 | 608 | 1 587 | 602 | 680 | 2 720 | 664 | 1 088 | 702 |
| 1 307 | 552 | 1 604 | 659 | 688 | 2 715 | 625 | 1 073 | 774 |
| 1 277 | 572 | 1 631 | 692 | 753 | 2 768 | 703 | 1 080 | 710 |
| 1 212 | 508 | 1 542 | 666 | 713 | 2 651 | 591 | 1 013 | 741 |
| 1 103 | 490 | 1 338 | 588 | 609 | 2 227 | 569 | 941 | 647 |
| 1 015 | 502 | 1 314 | 575 | 595 | 2 170 | 545 | 830 | 659 |
| 929 | 427 | 1 098 | 536 | 537 | 1 760 | 474 | 818 | 555 |
| 849 | 420 | 1 041 | 446 | 474 | 1 614 | 466 | 717 | 488 |
| 806 | 410 | 894 | 458 | 440 | 1 570 | 384 | 693 | 492 |
| 748 | 401 | 915 | 433 | 343 | 1 590 | 434 | 683 | 471 |
| 761 | 328 | 927 | 393 | 373 | 1 493 | 358 | 675 | 423 |
| 698 | 282 | 876 | 353 | 321 | 1 506 | 379 | 567 | 395 |
| 707 | 322 | 881 | 374 | 360 | 1 525 | 336 | 588 | 368 |
| 725 | 270 | 869 | 358 | 334 | 1 584 | 380 | 537 | 379 |
| 686 | 264 | 829 | 341 | 318 | 1 519 | 371 | 539 | 359 |
| 656 | 310 | 859 | 380 | 305 | 1 673 | 339 | 523 | 349 |
| 636 | 296 | 818 | 309 | 298 | 1 674 | 319 | 529 | 341 |
| 606 | 283 | 821 | 405 | 333 | 1 773 | 327 | 518 | 304 |

Tabel 28 Abordid, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004*
 Table 28 Abortions, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004*

| Aasta Year | Kõik abordid | | | sh legaalselt indutseeritud abordid | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | arv | 1000 15–49-a naise kohta | 100 elus- sünni kohta | arv | 1000 15–49-a naise kohta | 100 elus- sünni kohta |
| | All abortions number | per 1,000 women aged 15–49 | per 100 live births | of which legally induced abortions number | per 1,000 women aged 15–49 | per 100 live births |
| 1970 | 40 663 | 113,2 | 188,7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1975 | 38 927 | 105,3 | 182,2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1980 | 35 497 | 95,2 | 159,9 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1985 | 35 652 | 94,2 | 150,9 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1986 | 35 749 | 93,9 | 148,3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1987 | 34 713 | 90,9 | 138,4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1988 | 30 702 | 80,4 | 122,5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1989 | 28 216 | 74,0 | 116,0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1990 | 29 410 | 77,3 | 131,9 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1991 | 29 406 | 77,8 | 151,5 | 26 470 | 70,1 | 136,4 |
| 1992 | 28 403 | 76,6 | 157,5 | 25 803 | 69,6 | 143,0 |
| 1993 | 25 587 | 70,5 | 167,8 | 23 284 | 64,2 | 152,7 |
| 1994 | 22 450 | 62,8 | 158,4 | 19 784 | 55,4 | 139,6 |
| 1995 | 20 518 | 58,1 | 151,9 | 17 671 | 50,0 | 130,8 |
| 1996 | 19 464 | 55,6 | 147,0 | 16 887 | 48,3 | 127,5 |
| 1997 | 19 157 | 55,2 | 152,3 | 16 615 | 47,9 | 132,1 |
| 1998 | 18 424 | 53,4 | 151,4 | 15 798 | 45,8 | 129,8 |
| 1999 | 17 027 | 49,6 | 137,0 | 14 503 | 42,2 | 116,7 |
| 2000 | 15 331 | 44,7 | 117,3 | 12 743 | 37,2 | 97,5 |
| 2001 | 14 049 | 41,0 | 111,2 | 11 653 | 34,0 | 92,2 |
| 2002 | 13 149 | 38,4 | 101,1 | 10 834 | 31,6 | 83,3 |
| 2003 | 13 008 | 38,0 | 99,8 | 10 619 | 31,0 | 81,5 |
| 2004 | 12 625 | 36,8 | 90,2 | 10 074 | 29,4 | 72,0 |

* Raseduskatkestusandmekogu andmed.

* Data of the Abortion Register.

Tabel 29 Legaalselt indutseeritud abordid naise vanuse ja varasemate elussündide järgi, 2000–2004*
 Table 29 Legally induced abortions by age of woman and number of previous live births, 2000–2004*

| Aasta/vanus Year/age | Kokku Total | Varasemate elussündide arv — Number of previous live births | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---|-------|-------|-----|-----|----|----|---------------------|--|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | teadmata unknown | |
| 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| KOKKU — TOTAL | 12 743 | 3 131 | 4 568 | 3 667 | 990 | 235 | 69 | 29 | 54 | |
| –15 | 20 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 15–19 | 1 631 | 1 376 | 225 | 11 | – | – | – | – | 19 | |
| 20–24 | 3 076 | 1 251 | 1 414 | 345 | 43 | 3 | – | – | 20 | |
| 25–29 | 2 950 | 329 | 1 422 | 975 | 172 | 31 | 8 | – | 13 | |
| 30–34 | 2 453 | 97 | 897 | 1 055 | 302 | 73 | 21 | 6 | 2 | |
| 35–39 | 1 733 | 42 | 432 | 841 | 304 | 77 | 27 | 10 | – | |
| 40–44 | 801 | 15 | 166 | 398 | 152 | 47 | 12 | 11 | – | |
| 45–49 | 77 | – | 12 | 41 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 2 | – | |
| 50+ | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | |
| Teadmata — Unknown | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| KOKKU — TOTAL | 11 653 | 2 953 | 4 214 | 3 251 | 903 | 217 | 62 | 38 | 15 | |
| –15 | 13 | 13 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 15–19 | 1 568 | 1 320 | 223 | 19 | – | – | – | – | 6 | |
| 20–24 | 2 907 | 1 152 | 1 406 | 297 | 40 | 6 | 2 | – | 4 | |
| 25–29 | 2 601 | 313 | 1 275 | 816 | 148 | 36 | 8 | 2 | 3 | |
| 30–34 | 2 235 | 110 | 763 | 979 | 288 | 65 | 19 | 9 | 2 | |
| 35–39 | 1 567 | 33 | 395 | 756 | 270 | 68 | 25 | 20 | – | |
| 40–44 | 719 | 12 | 141 | 364 | 146 | 42 | 7 | 7 | – | |
| 45–49 | 42 | – | 11 | 20 | 10 | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 50+ | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | |
| Teadmata — Unknown | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| KOKKU — TOTAL | 10 834 | 2 758 | 3 948 | 2 958 | 813 | 248 | 64 | 30 | 15 | |
| –15 | 18 | 17 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 15–19 | 1 414 | 1 196 | 200 | 15 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | |
| 20–24 | 2 656 | 1 093 | 1 275 | 241 | 40 | 4 | 2 | – | 1 | |
| 25–29 | 2 404 | 333 | 1 213 | 681 | 127 | 33 | 8 | 3 | 6 | |
| 30–34 | 2 055 | 80 | 667 | 961 | 262 | 62 | 18 | 2 | 3 | |
| 35–39 | 1 524 | 26 | 430 | 693 | 242 | 93 | 19 | 19 | 2 | |
| 40–44 | 711 | 13 | 157 | 334 | 128 | 56 | 16 | 6 | 1 | |
| 45–49 | 51 | – | 5 | 32 | 13 | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 50+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| Teadmata — Unknown | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 2003 | | | | | | | | | | |
| KOKKU — TOTAL | 10 619 | 2 881 | 3 800 | 2 835 | 776 | 217 | 58 | 28 | 24 | |
| –15 | 22 | 22 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 15–19 | 1 460 | 1 255 | 193 | 10 | – | – | – | – | 2 | |
| 20–24 | 2 562 | 1 133 | 1 130 | 250 | 34 | 9 | – | – | 6 | |
| 25–29 | 2 361 | 330 | 1 206 | 661 | 134 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 3 | |
| 30–34 | 2 049 | 90 | 726 | 892 | 237 | 74 | 14 | 10 | 6 | |
| 35–39 | 1 464 | 41 | 399 | 678 | 237 | 75 | 22 | 9 | 3 | |
| 40–44 | 646 | 10 | 137 | 319 | 120 | 35 | 16 | 5 | 4 | |
| 45–49 | 55 | – | 9 | 25 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 1 | – | |
| 50+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| Teadmata — Unknown | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 2004 | | | | | | | | | | |
| KOKKU — TOTAL | 10 074 | 2 755 | 3 628 | 2 639 | 769 | 184 | 63 | 21 | 15 | |
| –15 | 21 | 21 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 15–19 | 1 430 | 1 225 | 192 | 10 | – | – | – | – | 3 | |
| 20–24 | 2 456 | 1 037 | 1 141 | 234 | 39 | 4 | 1 | – | – | |
| 25–29 | 2 237 | 332 | 1 068 | 656 | 139 | 28 | 8 | 4 | 2 | |
| 30–34 | 1 923 | 88 | 691 | 831 | 228 | 52 | 20 | 8 | 5 | |
| 35–39 | 1 390 | 40 | 406 | 615 | 229 | 66 | 21 | 8 | 5 | |
| 40–44 | 574 | 10 | 126 | 272 | 124 | 30 | 11 | 1 | – | |
| 45–49 | 42 | 2 | 4 | 21 | 9 | 4 | 2 | – | – | |
| 50+ | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | |
| Teadmata — Unknown | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |

* Raseduskatkestusandmekogu andmed.

* Data of the Abortion Register.

Tabel 30 Legaalselt indutseeritud abordid naise vanuse ja varasemate elussündide järgi, 2000–2004. Eestlased*

Table 30 Legally induced abortions by age of woman and number of previous live births, 2000–2004. Estonians*

| Aasta/vanus Year/age | Kokku Total | Varasemate elussündide arv — Number of previous live births | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---|-------|-------|-----|-----|----|----|---------------------|--|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | teadmata unknown | |
| 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| KOKKU — TOTAL | 7 256 | 1 954 | 2 085 | 2 152 | 768 | 204 | 63 | 27 | 3 | |
| -15 | 9 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 15–19 | 979 | 846 | 128 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| 20–24 | 1 749 | 784 | 687 | 242 | 32 | 2 | - | - | 2 | |
| 25–29 | 1 687 | 216 | 656 | 640 | 140 | 28 | 7 | - | - | |
| 30–34 | 1 438 | 66 | 385 | 652 | 242 | 67 | 20 | 6 | - | |
| 35–39 | 938 | 23 | 162 | 421 | 234 | 64 | 25 | 9 | - | |
| 40–44 | 416 | 9 | 64 | 173 | 109 | 41 | 10 | 10 | - | |
| 45–49 | 38 | - | 3 | 19 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | |
| 50+ | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Teadmata — Unknown | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| KOKKU — TOTAL | 6 699 | 1 834 | 1 955 | 1 910 | 720 | 186 | 55 | 32 | 7 | |
| -15 | 9 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 15–19 | 952 | 816 | 126 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 2 | |
| 20–24 | 1 671 | 698 | 720 | 211 | 33 | 4 | 1 | - | 4 | |
| 25–29 | 1 434 | 216 | 564 | 492 | 122 | 31 | 6 | 2 | 1 | |
| 30–34 | 1 372 | 76 | 332 | 637 | 239 | 61 | 18 | 9 | - | |
| 35–39 | 853 | 11 | 148 | 387 | 211 | 56 | 23 | 17 | - | |
| 40–44 | 390 | 8 | 61 | 168 | 109 | 34 | 6 | 4 | - | |
| 45–49 | 18 | - | 4 | 7 | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | |
| 50+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Teadmata — Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| KOKKU — TOTAL | 6 205 | 1 706 | 1 835 | 1 745 | 621 | 205 | 52 | 28 | 13 | |
| -15 | 10 | 9 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 15–19 | 894 | 779 | 106 | 8 | 1 | - | - | - | - | |
| 20–24 | 1 483 | 635 | 660 | 152 | 30 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | |
| 25–29 | 1 338 | 210 | 553 | 440 | 97 | 24 | 5 | 3 | 6 | |
| 30–34 | 1 239 | 51 | 293 | 610 | 211 | 53 | 16 | 2 | 3 | |
| 35–39 | 840 | 14 | 164 | 367 | 182 | 77 | 16 | 18 | 2 | |
| 40–44 | 376 | 8 | 57 | 152 | 93 | 48 | 12 | 5 | 1 | |
| 45–49 | 24 | - | 1 | 15 | 7 | - | 1 | - | - | |
| 50+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Teadmata — Unknown | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 2003 | | | | | | | | | | |
| KOKKU — TOTAL | 6 359 | 1 899 | 1 897 | 1 692 | 602 | 181 | 51 | 25 | 12 | |
| -15 | 14 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 15–19 | 952 | 830 | 117 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| 20–24 | 1 537 | 730 | 602 | 167 | 28 | 7 | - | - | 3 | |
| 25–29 | 1 357 | 234 | 595 | 411 | 97 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 3 | |
| 30–34 | 1 239 | 55 | 349 | 551 | 191 | 67 | 13 | 10 | 3 | |
| 35–39 | 871 | 29 | 176 | 390 | 184 | 65 | 18 | 8 | 1 | |
| 40–44 | 352 | 7 | 53 | 156 | 90 | 26 | 15 | 4 | 1 | |
| 45–49 | 37 | - | 5 | 13 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | |
| 50+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Teadmata — Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 2004 | | | | | | | | | | |
| KOKKU — TOTAL | 5 866 | 1 785 | 1 725 | 1 548 | 579 | 157 | 47 | 17 | 8 | |
| -15 | 18 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 15–19 | 950 | 831 | 113 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| 20–24 | 1 400 | 637 | 596 | 143 | 22 | 1 | 1 | - | - | |
| 25–29 | 1 249 | 213 | 504 | 397 | 100 | 25 | 6 | 3 | 1 | |
| 30–34 | 1 106 | 58 | 313 | 497 | 164 | 47 | 19 | 5 | 3 | |
| 35–39 | 788 | 20 | 151 | 353 | 185 | 55 | 13 | 8 | 3 | |
| 40–44 | 326 | 8 | 45 | 140 | 100 | 25 | 7 | 1 | - | |
| 45–49 | 28 | - | 3 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 1 | - | - | |
| 50+ | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | |
| Teadmata — Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

* Raseduskatkestusandmekogu andmed.

* Data of the Abortion Register.

Tabel 31 **Surnud surmakuu järgi, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004**
 Table 31 Deaths by month of death, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | Jaan Jan | Veebr Feb | Märts March | Apr April | Mai May | Juuni June | Juuli July | Aug Aug | Sept Sept | Okt Oct | Nov Nov | Dets Dec |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1970 | 15 186 | 1 367 | 1 464 | 1 545 | 1 221 | 1 341 | 1 211 | 1 150 | 1 146 | 1 131 | 1 205 | 1 153 | 1 252 |
| 1975 | 16 572 | 1 671 | 1 580 | 1 375 | 1 360 | 1 349 | 1 328 | 1 325 | 1 283 | 1 241 | 1 293 | 1 333 | 1 434 |
| 1980 | 18 199 | 1 904 | 1 556 | 1 593 | 1 488 | 1 502 | 1 412 | 1 476 | 1 358 | 1 390 | 1 452 | 1 447 | 1 621 |
| 1985 | 19 343 | 1 795 | 1 948 | 1 833 | 1 621 | 1 630 | 1 482 | 1 514 | 1 456 | 1 420 | 1 505 | 1 495 | 1 644 |
| 1986 | 17 986 | 1 666 | 1 520 | 1 629 | 1 551 | 1 475 | 1 421 | 1 382 | 1 394 | 1 418 | 1 476 | 1 454 | 1 600 |
| 1987 | 18 279 | 1 973 | 1 446 | 1 609 | 1 502 | 1 498 | 1 497 | 1 438 | 1 457 | 1 416 | 1 399 | 1 519 | 1 525 |
| 1988 | 18 551 | 1 591 | 1 645 | 1 747 | 1 642 | 1 630 | 1 524 | 1 485 | 1 409 | 1 400 | 1 460 | 1 438 | 1 580 |
| 1989 | 18 536 | 1 590 | 1 461 | 1 653 | 1 476 | 1 549 | 1 547 | 1 503 | 1 357 | 1 523 | 1 617 | 1 522 | 1 738 |
| 1990* | 19 531 | 1 849 | 1 643 | 1 671 | 1 590 | 1 626 | 1 605 | 1 500 | 1 515 | 1 592 | 1 595 | 1 553 | 1 792 |
| 1991 | 19 715 | 1 765 | 1 566 | 1 774 | 1 747 | 1 642 | 1 620 | 1 695 | 1 453 | 1 594 | 1 558 | 1 625 | 1 676 |
| 1992 | 20 126 | 1 830 | 1 683 | 1 700 | 1 604 | 1 702 | 1 589 | 1 519 | 1 509 | 1 530 | 1 826 | 1 716 | 1 918 |
| 1993 | 21 286 | 1 940 | 1 681 | 1 815 | 1 764 | 1 721 | 1 817 | 1 704 | 1 624 | 1 732 | 1 723 | 1 715 | 2 050 |
| 1994 | 22 212 | 1 988 | 1 752 | 1 833 | 1 756 | 1 776 | 1 794 | 1 831 | 1 649 | 2 022 | 1 974 | 1 841 | 1 996 |
| 1995 | 20 828 | 1 891 | 1 674 | 1 876 | 1 916 | 1 829 | 1 651 | 1 659 | 1 532 | 1 595 | 1 701 | 1 637 | 1 867 |
| 1996 | 19 020 | 2 105 | 1 767 | 1 532 | 1 611 | 1 553 | 1 527 | 1 504 | 1 431 | 1 404 | 1 502 | 1 430 | 1 654 |
| 1997 | 18 572 | 1 650 | 1 532 | 1 620 | 1 447 | 1 574 | 1 495 | 1 465 | 1 514 | 1 425 | 1 621 | 1 532 | 1 697 |
| 1998 | 19 445 | 1 639 | 1 519 | 1 838 | 1 808 | 1 543 | 1 582 | 1 444 | 1 518 | 1 551 | 1 628 | 1 672 | 1 703 |
| 1999 | 18 447 | 1 669 | 1 552 | 1 690 | 1 560 | 1 537 | 1 496 | 1 472 | 1 435 | 1 428 | 1 518 | 1 504 | 1 586 |
| 2000 | 18 403 | 1 920 | 1 808 | 1 584 | 1 407 | 1 459 | 1 443 | 1 337 | 1 390 | 1 394 | 1 478 | 1 476 | 1 707 |
| 2001 | 18 516 | 1 651 | 1 517 | 1 638 | 1 505 | 1 528 | 1 503 | 1 510 | 1 379 | 1 499 | 1 466 | 1 600 | 1 720 |
| 2002 | 18 355 | 1 714 | 1 420 | 1 577 | 1 554 | 1 557 | 1 438 | 1 443 | 1 370 | 1 391 | 1 648 | 1 517 | 1 726 |
| 2003 | 18 152 | 1 869 | 1 441 | 1 709 | 1 532 | 1 443 | 1 364 | 1 460 | 1 310 | 1 374 | 1 499 | 1 442 | 1 709 |
| 2004 | 17 685 | 1 797 | 1 598 | 1 497 | 1 439 | 1 515 | 1 432 | 1 330 | 1 301 | 1 320 | 1 450 | 1 445 | 1 561 |

* 1990. aastal oli üks teadmata surmakuuga surmajuhtum.

* There was one death with unknown month of death in 1990.

Tabel 32 **Surnud soo ja rahvuse järgi, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004**
 Table 32 Deaths by sex and ethnic nationality, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004

| Aasta Year | Kõik rahvused | | | Eestlased | | | Eestlaste osa- tähtsus surnute üldarvus, %* | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------|---|---------|-----------------|
| | kokku | | mehed | naised | | kokku | mehed | naised | % of Estonians* |
| | All ethnic nationalities | total | males | females | Estonians | total | males | females | |
| 1970 | 15 186 | 7 056 | 8 130 | 12 356 | 5 643 | 6 713 | | | 81,4 |
| 1975 | 16 572 | 7 781 | 8 791 | 13 018 | 5 981 | 7 037 | | | 78,6 |
| 1980 | 18 199 | 8 667 | 9 532 | 13 721 | 6 307 | 7 414 | | | 75,4 |
| 1985 | 19 343 | 9 098 | 10 245 | 14 015 | 6 401 | 7 614 | | | 72,5 |
| 1986 | 17 986 | 8 349 | 9 637 | 12 950 | 5 941 | 7 009 | | | 72,0 |
| 1987 | 18 279 | 8 405 | 9 874 | 13 154 | 5 910 | 7 244 | | | 72,0 |
| 1988 | 18 551 | 8 471 | 10 080 | 13 261 | 5 893 | 7 368 | | | 71,5 |
| 1989 | 18 536 | 8 696 | 9 840 | 13 124 | 6 054 | 7 070 | | | 70,9 |
| 1990 | 19 531 | 9 429 | 10 102 | 13 654 | 6 406 | 7 248 | | | 70,0 |
| 1991 | 19 715 | 9 605 | 10 110 | 13 595 | 6 406 | 7 189 | | | 69,1 |
| 1992 | 20 126 | 10 051 | 10 075 | 13 479 | 6 424 | 7 055 | | | 67,3 |
| 1993 | 21 286 | 10 725 | 10 561 | 13 937 | 6 672 | 7 265 | | | 67,6 |
| 1994 | 22 212 | 11 483 | 10 729 | 14 726 | 7 265 | 7 461 | | | 66,9 |
| 1995 | 20 828 | 10 833 | 9 995 | 14 088 | 7 002 | 7 086 | | | 68,1 |
| 1996 | 19 020 | 9 629 | 9 391 | 12 881 | 6 246 | 6 635 | | | 68,0 |
| 1997 | 18 572 | 9 415 | 9 157 | 12 485 | 6 121 | 6 364 | | | 67,6 |
| 1998 | 19 445 | 9 859 | 9 586 | 12 779 | 6 266 | 6 513 | | | 66,3 |
| 1999 | 18 447 | 9 386 | 9 061 | 12 042 | 5 893 | 6 149 | | | 66,0 |
| 2000 | 18 403 | 9 265 | 9 138 | 11 893 | 5 729 | 6 164 | | | 65,5 |
| 2001 | 18 516 | 9 527 | 8 989 | 12 047 | 5 962 | 6 085 | | | 65,9 |
| 2002 | 18 355 | 9 369 | 8 986 | 11 858 | 5 881 | 5 977 | | | 64,6 |
| 2003 | 18 152 | 9 192 | 8 960 | 11 889 | 5 911 | 5 978 | | | 65,5 |
| 2004 | 17 685 | 9 067 | 8 618 | 11 567 | 5 825 | 5 742 | | | 65,4 |

* Eestlaste osatähtsus arvutamisel pole teadmata rahvusega isikuid arvesse võetud.

* In calculating the percentage of Estonians, persons with unknown ethnic nationality have not been taken into account.

Tabel 33 Surnud rahvuse järgi, 1999–2004
 Table 33 Deaths by ethnic nationality, 1999–2004

| Rahvus Ethnic nationality | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| KÕIK RAHVUSED ALL ETHNIC NATIONALITIES | 18 447 | 18 403 | 18 516 | 18 355 | 18 152 | 17 685 |
| Eestlased <i>Estonians</i> | 12 042 | 11 893 | 12 047 | 11 858 | 11 889 | 11 567 |
| Venelased <i>Russians</i> | 4 959 | 4 955 | 5 007 | 5 064 | 4 909 | 4 745 |
| Ukrainlased <i>Ukrainians</i> | 378 | 367 | 356 | 414 | 406 | 404 |
| Valgevenelased <i>Belorussians</i> | 291 | 306 | 272 | 287 | 308 | 290 |
| Soomlased <i>Finns</i> | 258 | 288 | 282 | 241 | 206 | 237 |
| Juudid <i>Jews</i> | 55 | 67 | 36 | 55 | 48 | 40 |
| Lätlased <i>Latvians</i> | 34 | 48 | 39 | 41 | 33 | 38 |
| Sakslased <i>Germans</i> | 13 | 19 | 21 | 10 | 26 | 20 |
| Tatarlased <i>Tatars</i> | 34 | 38 | 35 | 27 | 37 | 31 |
| Poolakad <i>Poles</i> | 42 | 31 | 41 | 38 | 25 | 40 |
| Leedulased <i>Lithuanians</i> | 37 | 33 | 32 | 29 | 29 | 30 |
| Muud rahvused <i>Other</i> | 112 | 117 | 115 | 121 | 131 | 148 |
| Rahvus teadmata <i>Unknown</i> | 192 | 241 | 233 | 170 | 105 | 95 |
| 10 000 surmajuhu kohta — Per 10,000 deaths | | | | | | |
| KÕIK RAHVUSED ALL ETHNIC NATIONALITIES | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 |
| Eestlased <i>Estonians</i> | 6 527,9 | 6 462,5 | 6 506,3 | 6 460,4 | 6 549,7 | 6 540,6 |
| Venelased <i>Russians</i> | 2 688,2 | 2 692,5 | 2 704,1 | 2 758,9 | 2 704,4 | 2 683,1 |
| Ukrainlased <i>Ukrainians</i> | 204,9 | 199,4 | 192,3 | 225,6 | 223,7 | 228,4 |
| Valgevenelased <i>Belorussians</i> | 157,7 | 166,3 | 146,9 | 156,4 | 169,7 | 164,0 |
| Soomlased <i>Finns</i> | 139,9 | 156,5 | 152,3 | 131,3 | 113,5 | 134,0 |
| Juudid <i>Jews</i> | 29,8 | 36,4 | 19,4 | 30,0 | 26,4 | 22,6 |
| Lätlased <i>Latvians</i> | 18,4 | 26,1 | 21,1 | 22,3 | 18,2 | 21,5 |
| Sakslased <i>Germans</i> | 7,0 | 10,3 | 11,3 | 5,4 | 14,3 | 11,3 |
| Tatarlased <i>Tatars</i> | 18,4 | 20,6 | 18,9 | 14,7 | 20,4 | 17,5 |
| Poolakad <i>Poles</i> | 22,8 | 16,8 | 22,1 | 20,7 | 13,8 | 22,6 |
| Leedulased <i>Lithuanians</i> | 20,1 | 17,9 | 17,3 | 15,8 | 16,0 | 17,0 |
| Muud rahvused <i>Other</i> | 60,7 | 63,6 | 62,1 | 65,9 | 72,2 | 83,7 |
| Rahvus teadmata <i>Unknown</i> | 104,1 | 131,0 | 125,8 | 92,6 | 57,8 | 53,7 |

Tabel 34 Perinataalperioodi surmad, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004
 Table 34 Perinatal deaths, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004

| Aasta Year | Hilised lootesurmad (surnultsünnid) | | | | Varased neonataalsurmad | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| | kokku total | poisid boys | tüdrukud girls | 1000 sündinu kohta per 1,000 births | kokku total | poisid boys | tüdrukud girls | 1000 elus-sündinu kohta per 1,000 live births |
| 1970 | 204 | 91 | 113 | 9,4 | 175 | 101 | 74 | 8,1 |
| 1975 | 203 | 117 | 86 | 9,4 | 174 | 116 | 58 | 8,1 |
| 1980 | 198 | 110 | 88 | 8,8 | 162 | 108 | 54 | 7,3 |
| 1985 | 197 | 95 | 102 | 8,3 | 178 | 110 | 68 | 7,5 |
| 1986 | 226 | 120 | 106 | 9,3 | 222 | 127 | 95 | 9,2 |
| 1987 | 187 | 98 | 89 | 7,4 | 240 | 145 | 95 | 9,6 |
| 1988 | 205 | 106 | 99 | 8,1 | 226 | 131 | 95 | 9,0 |
| 1989 | 182 | 95 | 87 | 7,4 | 193 | 121 | 72 | 7,9 |
| 1990 | 173 | 92 | 81 | 7,7 | 136 | 76 | 60 | 6,1 |
| 1991 | 149 | 79 | 70 | 7,6 | 131 | 76 | 55 | 6,7 |
| 1992* | 175 | 86 | 89 | 9,6 | 185 | 109 | 76 | 10,3 |
| 1993 | 121 | 69 | 52 | 7,9 | 124 | 68 | 56 | 8,1 |
| 1994 | 124 | 67 | 57 | 8,7 | 93 | 54 | 39 | 6,5 |
| 1995 | 101 | 44 | 57 | 7,4 | 107 | 64 | 43 | 7,9 |
| 1996 | 102 | 52 | 50 | 7,6 | 73 | 47 | 26 | 5,5 |
| 1997 | 109 | 66 | 43 | 8,6 | 51 | 25 | 26 | 4,0 |
| 1998 | 91 | 50 | 41 | 7,4 | 37 | 19 | 18 | 3,0 |
| 1999 | 85 | 49 | 36 | 6,8 | 51 | 27 | 24 | 4,1 |
| 2000 | 64 | 35 | 29 | 4,9 | 50 | 33 | 17 | 3,8 |
| 2001 | 69 | 33 | 36 | 5,4 | 32 | 19 | 13 | 2,5 |
| 2002 | 74 | 39 | 35 | 5,7 | 31 | 20 | 11 | 2,4 |
| 2003 | 63 | 34 | 29 | 4,8 | 39 | 22 | 17 | 3,0 |
| 2004 | 63 | 25 | 38 | 4,5 | 47 | 21 | 26 | 3,4 |

* 1992. aastast muutus Eestis sünnimääratlus. Selle töttu suurenes hiliste lootesurmade ja varaste neonataalsurmade arv.

* Since 1992 the birth definition used in Estonia was changed. This has caused an increase in the number of late foetal and early neonatal deaths.

Tabel 35 Imikusurmad, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004
 Table 35 Infant deaths, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2004

| Aasta Year | Alla 1 aasta vanuselt surnud | | | Alla 1 aasta vanuselt surnuid 1000 elussündinu kohta | | |
|---------------|--|----------------|-------------------|---|------|-------|
| | Deaths of children under 1 year of age | | | Deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births | | |
| | kokku total | poisid boys | tüdrukud girls | total | boys | girls |
| 1970 | 381 | 233 | 148 | 17,7 | 21,2 | 14,0 |
| 1975 | 388 | 243 | 145 | 18,2 | 21,8 | 14,2 |
| 1980 | 379 | 225 | 154 | 17,1 | 19,7 | 14,3 |
| 1985 | 333 | 209 | 124 | 14,1 | 17,3 | 10,7 |
| 1986 | 384 | 207 | 177 | 15,9 | 16,7 | 15,1 |
| 1987 | 402 | 221 | 181 | 16,0 | 17,0 | 15,0 |
| 1988 | 312 | 175 | 137 | 12,5 | 13,7 | 11,1 |
| 1989 | 360 | 220 | 140 | 14,8 | 17,5 | 11,9 |
| 1990 | 275 | 165 | 110 | 12,3 | 14,4 | 10,2 |
| 1991 | 258 | 150 | 108 | 13,3 | 15,1 | 11,4 |
| 1992* | 283 | 162 | 121 | 15,7 | 17,5 | 13,8 |
| 1993 | 238 | 138 | 100 | 15,6 | 17,4 | 13,7 |
| 1994 | 204 | 115 | 89 | 14,4 | 15,9 | 12,8 |
| 1995 | 201 | 115 | 86 | 14,9 | 16,6 | 13,1 |
| 1996 | 139 | 85 | 54 | 10,5 | 12,5 | 8,4 |
| 1997 | 126 | 64 | 62 | 10,0 | 9,8 | 10,2 |
| 1998 | 114 | 63 | 51 | 9,4 | 10,0 | 8,7 |
| 1999 | 119 | 70 | 49 | 9,6 | 11,0 | 8,1 |
| 2000 | 110 | 65 | 45 | 8,4 | 9,5 | 7,2 |
| 2001 | 111 | 65 | 46 | 8,8 | 10,0 | 7,5 |
| 2002 | 74 | 46 | 28 | 5,7 | 7,0 | 4,4 |
| 2003 | 91 | 56 | 35 | 7,0 | 8,4 | 5,5 |
| 2004 | 90 | 47 | 43 | 6,4 | 6,6 | 6,3 |

* 1992. aastast muutus Eestis sünnimääratlus. Selle töttu suurenes surmajuhkude arv.

* Since 1992 the birth definition used in Estonia was changed. This caused an increase in the number of infant deaths.

Tabel 36 **Surmajuhtumid, suremuskordaja ja standarditud suremuskordaja surmapõhjuse järgi, 2000–2004***

Table 36 *Number of deaths, crude death rate and age-standardized death rate by cause of death, 2000–2004**

(100 000 elaniku kohta — per 100,000 inhabitants)

| Surmapõhjus Cause of death | Sugu Sex | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|-------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Kõik põhjused <i>All causes</i> | K/T | Arv* | 18 403 | 18 516 | 18 355 | 18 152 |
| (A00–Y89) | | SK* | 1 343,76 | 1 357,38 | 1 350,98 | 1 341,06 |
| | | SSK* | 1 109,36 | 1 116,07 | 1 090,58 | 1 066,24 |
| | M/M | Arv | 9 265 | 9 527 | 9 369 | 9 192 |
| | | SK | 1 466,96 | 1 514,58 | 1 495,99 | 1 473,77 |
| | | SSK | 1 609,75 | 1 637,67 | 1 588,38 | 1 553,39 |
| | N/F | Arv | 9 138 | 8 989 | 8 986 | 8 960 |
| | | SK | 1 238,32 | 1 222,86 | 1 227,0 | 1 227,65 |
| | | SSK | 788,80 | 776,52 | 756,4 | 748,61 |
| Nakkus- ja parasiithaigused <i>Infectious and parasitic diseases</i> | K/T | Arv | 147 | 145 | 123 | 153 |
| (A00–B99) | | SK | 10,73 | 10,63 | 9,05 | 11,30 |
| | | SSK | 10,52 | 9,91 | 8,43 | 10,54 |
| | M/M | Arv | 106 | 102 | 91 | 109 |
| | | SK | 16,78 | 16,22 | 14,53 | 17,48 |
| | | SSK | 17,16 | 16,86 | 14,45 | 17,49 |
| | N/F | Arv | 41 | 43 | 32 | 44 |
| | | SK | 5,56 | 5,85 | 4,37 | 6,03 |
| | | SSK | 5,02 | 4,76 | 3,52 | 4,77 |
| Kasvajad <i>Neoplasms</i> | K/T | Arv | 3 389 | 3 332 | 3 453 | 3 376 |
| (C00–D48) | | SK | 247,46 | 244,26 | 254,15 | 249,42 |
| | | SSK | 203,74 | 198,98 | 202,23 | 195,82 |
| | M/M | Arv | 1 818 | 1 807 | 1 878 | 1 856 |
| | | SK | 287,85 | 287,27 | 299,87 | 297,58 |
| | | SSK | 301,15 | 297,05 | 305,59 | 298,35 |
| | N/F | Arv | 1 571 | 1 525 | 1 575 | 1 520 |
| | | SK | 212,89 | 207,46 | 215,06 | 208,26 |
| | | SSK | 151,93 | 145,43 | 145,28 | 139,43 |
| Pahaloomulised kasvajad <i>Malignant neoplasms</i> | K/T | Arv | 3 365 | 3 302 | 3 426 | 3 351 |
| (C00–C97) | | SK | 245,71 | 242,06 | 252,16 | 247,57 |
| | | SSK | 202,38 | 197,25 | 200,60 | 194,47 |
| | M/M | Arv | 1 806 | 1 796 | 1 864 | 1 846 |
| | | SK | 285,95 | 285,52 | 297,63 | 295,97 |
| | | SSK | 299,23 | 295,33 | 303,29 | 296,70 |
| | N/F | Arv | 1 559 | 1 506 | 1 562 | 1 505 |
| | | SK | 211,26 | 204,88 | 213,28 | 206,21 |
| | | SSK | 150,90 | 143,65 | 144,06 | 138,11 |
| Sisesekretsiooni- ja ainevahetushaigused <i>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases</i> | K/T | Arv | 156 | 177 | 153 | 192 |
| (E00–E9(0)) | | SK | 11,39 | 12,98 | 11,26 | 14,18 |
| | | SSK | 9,31 | 10,77 | 9,12 | 10,74 |
| | M/M | Arv | 66 | 65 | 45 | 54 |
| | | SK | 10,45 | 10,33 | 7,19 | 8,66 |
| | | SSK | 10,94 | 10,60 | 7,17 | 8,30 |
| | N/F | Arv | 90 | 112 | 108 | 138 |
| | | SK | 12,20 | 15,24 | 14,75 | 18,91 |
| | | SSK | 8,35 | 10,74 | 10,15 | 11,98 |

* Lühendite seletus tabeli lõpus.

* See end of the table for explanation of abbreviations.

Tabel 36 **Surmajuhtumid, suremuskordaja ja standarditud suremuskordaja surmapõhjuse järgi, 2000–2004***

Table 36 *Number of deaths, crude death rate and age-standardized death rate by cause of death, 2000–2004**

(100 000 elaniku kohta — per 100,000 inhabitants)

Järg — Cont.

| Surmapõhjus Cause of death | Sugu Sex | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Vere- ja vereloomeelundite haigused <i>Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs</i> (D50–D89) | K/T Arv | 12 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 16 |
| | SK | 0,88 | 1,10 | 0,81 | 1,18 | 1,19 |
| | SSK | 0,76 | 1,05 | 0,77 | 0,97 | 0,85 |
| | M/M Arv | 5 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| | SK | 0,79 | 0,95 | 1,28 | 1,12 | 0,48 |
| | SSK | 0,81 | 1,11 | 1,37 | 1,14 | 0,47 |
| | N/F Arv | 9 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 13 |
| | SK | 0,95 | 1,22 | 0,41 | 1,23 | 1,79 |
| | SSK | 0,57 | 1,24 | 0,30 | 0,82 | 0,93 |
| | | | | | | |
| Psüühikahäired <i>Mental disorders</i> (F00–F99) | K/T Arv | 25 | 65 | 61 | 153 | 139 |
| | SK | 1,83 | 4,77 | 4,50 | 11,30 | 10,30 |
| | SSK | 1,77 | 4,66 | 4,30 | 10,92 | 10,08 |
| | M/M Arv | 20 | 44 | 48 | 107 | 108 |
| | SK | 3,17 | 7,00 | 7,66 | 17,16 | 17,38 |
| | SSK | 3,22 | 7,06 | 7,84 | 17,39 | 17,44 |
| | N/F Arv | 5 | 21 | 13 | 46 | 31 |
| | SK | 0,68 | 2,86 | 1,78 | 6,30 | 4,26 |
| | SSK | 0,70 | 2,70 | 1,66 | 5,52 | 3,84 |
| | | | | | | |
| Närvisüsteemi- ja tundeelundite haigused <i>Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs</i> (G00–H95) | K/T Arv | 184 | 233 | 230 | 209 | 230 |
| | SK | 13,44 | 17,08 | 16,93 | 15,44 | 17,19 |
| | SSK | 12,40 | 15,72 | 15,31 | 13,46 | 15,03 |
| | M/M Arv | 95 | 137 | 134 | 129 | 119 |
| | SK | 15,04 | 21,78 | 21,40 | 20,68 | 19,31 |
| | SSK | 16,05 | 23,32 | 21,72 | 21,03 | 20,10 |
| | N/F Arv | 89 | 96 | 96 | 80 | 111 |
| | SK | 12,06 | 13,06 | 13,11 | 10,96 | 15,39 |
| | SSK | 9,57 | 10,32 | 10,13 | 7,44 | 11,04 |
| | | | | | | |
| Vereringeelundite haigused <i>Diseases of the circulatory system</i> (I00–I99) | K/T Arv | 9 981 | 9 924 | 9 983 | 9 952 | 9 402 |
| | SK | 728,80 | 727,51 | 734,78 | 735,25 | 696,81 |
| | SSK | 569,79 | 563,20 | 560,35 | 551,85 | 515,39 |
| | M/M Arv | 4 295 | 4 396 | 4 338 | 4 334 | 4 127 |
| | SK | 680,04 | 698,86 | 692,67 | 694,88 | 664,01 |
| | SSK | 767,02 | 776,90 | 753,36 | 753,83 | 706,12 |
| | N/F Arv | 5 686 | 5 528 | 5 645 | 5 618 | 5 275 |
| | SK | 770,53 | 752,03 | 770,79 | 769,75 | 724,82 |
| | SSK | 447,63 | 432,05 | 434,56 | 427,17 | 392,85 |
| | | | | | | |
| Hingamiselundite haigused <i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i> (J00–J99) | K/T Arv | 609 | 579 | 578 | 617 | 574 |
| | SK | 44,47 | 42,45 | 42,55 | 45,58 | 42,54 |
| | SSK | 38,21 | 36,74 | 36,26 | 37,09 | 33,47 |
| | M/M Arv | 433 | 417 | 431 | 425 | 404 |
| | SK | 68,56 | 66,29 | 68,82 | 68,14 | 65,00 |
| | SSK | 73,57 | 69,83 | 72,30 | 69,45 | 66,91 |
| | N/F Arv | 176 | 162 | 147 | 192 | 170 |
| | SK | 23,85 | 22,04 | 20,07 | 26,31 | 23,36 |
| | SSK | 17,04 | 15,99 | 14,13 | 17,87 | 13,97 |
| | | | | | | |

* Lühendite seletus tabeli lõpus.

* See end of the table for explanation of abbreviations.

Tabel 36 **Surmajuhtumid, suremuskordaja ja standarditud suremuskordaja surmapõhjuse järgi, 2000–2004***

Table 36 *Number of deaths, crude death rate and age-standardized death rate by cause of death, 2000–2004**

(100 000 elaniku kohta — per 100,000 inhabitants)

Järg — Cont.

| Surmapõhjus Cause of death | Sugu Sex | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Seedeelundite haigused <i>Diseases of the digestive organs</i> | K/T Arv | 636 | 665 | 673 | 642 | 648 |
| | SK | 46,44 | 48,75 | 49,53 | 47,43 | 48,03 |
| | SSK | 40,63 | 42,77 | 42,82 | 40,34 | 40,36 |
| (K00–K93) | M/M Arv | 363 | 356 | 385 | 348 | 371 |
| | SK | 57,47 | 56,60 | 61,47 | 55,80 | 59,69 |
| | SSK | 60,08 | 60,30 | 62,93 | 56,49 | 59,36 |
| | N/F Arv | 273 | 309 | 288 | 294 | 277 |
| | SK | 37,00 | 42,04 | 39,32 | 40,28 | 38,06 |
| | SSK | 26,45 | 31,37 | 28,26 | 28,99 | 26,25 |
| Kuse- ja suguelundite haigused <i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system</i> | K/T Arv | 176 | 151 | 143 | 156 | 147 |
| | SK | 12,85 | 11,07 | 10,53 | 11,53 | 10,89 |
| | SSK | 10,06 | 8,48 | 8,07 | 8,64 | 8,00 |
| (N00–N99) | M/M Arv | 77 | 75 | 50 | 64 | 71 |
| | SK | 12,19 | 11,92 | 7,98 | 10,26 | 11,42 |
| | SSK | 14,07 | 13,21 | 9,43 | 11,78 | 12,03 |
| | N/F Arv | 99 | 76 | 93 | 92 | 76 |
| | SK | 13,42 | 10,34 | 12,70 | 12,61 | 10,44 |
| | SSK | 8,39 | 6,26 | 7,68 | 7,66 | 6,08 |
| Raseduse, sünnituse ja sünnitusjärgse perioodi tūsistused <i>Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium</i> | K/T Arv | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| | SK | 0,37 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,30 | 0,30 |
| | SSK | 0,36 | 0,07 | 0,08 | 0,30 | 0,29 |
| (O00–O99) | M/M Arv | - | - | - | - | - |
| | SK | - | - | - | - | - |
| | SSK | - | - | - | - | - |
| | N/F Arv | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| | SK | 0,68 | 0,14 | 0,14 | 0,55 | 0,55 |
| | SSK | 0,72 | 0,15 | 0,15 | 0,59 | 0,59 |
| Naha- ja nahaaluskoed haigused <i>Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> | K/T Arv | 18 | 15 | 17 | 9 | 18 |
| | SK | 1,31 | 1,10 | 1,25 | 0,66 | 1,33 |
| | SSK | 1,09 | 0,94 | 1,11 | 0,60 | 1,16 |
| (L00–L99) | M/M Arv | 12 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 7 |
| | SK | 1,90 | 1,27 | 1,12 | 0,48 | 1,13 |
| | SSK | 2,25 | 1,25 | 1,13 | 0,46 | 1,09 |
| | N/F Arv | 6 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 11 |
| | SK | 0,81 | 0,95 | 1,37 | 0,82 | 1,51 |
| | SSK | 0,57 | 0,79 | 1,01 | 0,65 | 1,13 |
| Lihasluukonna ja sidekoe-haigused <i>Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue</i> | K/T Arv | 45 | 61 | 77 | 49 | 56 |
| | SK | 3,29 | 4,47 | 5,67 | 3,62 | 4,15 |
| | SSK | 2,56 | 3,59 | 4,59 | 3,03 | 3,17 |
| (M00–M99) | M/M Arv | 18 | 11 | 24 | 12 | 19 |
| | SK | 2,85 | 1,75 | 3,83 | 1,92 | 3,06 |
| | SSK | 3,06 | 1,80 | 4,11 | 2,34 | 2,97 |
| | N/F Arv | 27 | 50 | 53 | 37 | 37 |
| | SK | 3,66 | 6,80 | 7,24 | 5,07 | 5,08 |
| | SSK | 2,36 | 4,46 | 4,56 | 3,64 | 3,14 |

* Lühendite seletus tabeli lõpus.

* See end of the table for explanation of abbreviations.

Tabel 36 **Surmajuhtumid, suremuskordaja ja standarditud suremuskordaja surmapõhjuse järgi, 2000–2004**

Table 36 *Number of deaths, crude death rate and age-standardized death rate by cause of death, 2000–2004*

(100 000 elaniku kohta — per 100,000 inhabitants)

Järg — Cont.

| Surmapõhjus Cause of death | Sugu Sex | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Kaasasündinud väärarendid <i>Congenital anomalies</i> | K/T Arv | 54 | 49 | 42 | 46 | 43 |
| (Q00–Q99) | SK | 3,94 | 3,59 | 3,09 | 3,40 | 3,19 |
| | SSK | 5,69 | 5,55 | 4,73 | 4,93 | 4,36 |
| | M/M Arv | 27 | 34 | 29 | 22 | 20 |
| | SK | 4,27 | 5,41 | 4,63 | 3,53 | 3,22 |
| | SSK | 5,79 | 7,60 | 6,42 | 4,78 | 4,20 |
| | N/F Arv | 27 | 15 | 13 | 24 | 23 |
| | SK | 3,66 | 2,04 | 1,78 | 3,29 | 3,16 |
| | SSK | 5,52 | 3,38 | 2,98 | 5,11 | 4,53 |
| Perinataalperioodi patoloogia <i>Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period</i> | K/T Arv | 51 | 50 | 30 | 36 | 49 |
| (P05–P96) | SK | 3,72 | 3,67 | 2,21 | 2,66 | 3,63 |
| | SSK | 6,52 | 6,27 | 3,77 | 4,45 | 5,83 |
| | M/M Arv | 32 | 23 | 21 | 23 | 24 |
| | SK | 5,07 | 3,66 | 3,35 | 3,69 | 3,86 |
| | SSK | 7,91 | 5,56 | 5,14 | 5,59 | 5,60 |
| | N/F Arv | 19 | 27 | 9 | 13 | 25 |
| | SK | 2,57 | 3,67 | 1,23 | 1,78 | 3,44 |
| | SSK | 5,03 | 7,05 | 2,32 | 3,27 | 6,08 |
| Sümptomid ja ebatäpsed seisundid <i>Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions</i> | K/T Arv | 822 | 724 | 771 | 705 | 610 |
| (R00–R99) | SK | 60,02 | 53,08 | 56,75 | 52,08 | 45,21 |
| | SSK | 48,10 | 43,03 | 46,46 | 43,31 | 36,40 |
| | M/M Arv | 288 | 255 | 314 | 272 | 241 |
| | SK | 45,60 | 40,54 | 50,14 | 43,61 | 38,78 |
| | SSK | 59,03 | 52,65 | 62,38 | 56,32 | 46,81 |
| | N/F Arv | 534 | 469 | 457 | 433 | 369 |
| | SK | 72,36 | 63,80 | 62,40 | 59,33 | 50,70 |
| | SSK | 40,04 | 35,23 | 35,51 | 34,30 | 27,96 |
| Õnnetusjuhtumid, mürgistused ja traumad <i>Injuries and poisonings</i> | K/T Arv | 2 093 | 2 330 | 2 009 | 1 837 | 1 766 |
| (V01–Y89) | SK | 152,83 | 170,81 | 147,87 | 135,72 | 130,88 |
| | SSK | 147,83 | 164,32 | 142,19 | 129,27 | 124,43 |
| | M/M Arv | 1 610 | 1 791 | 1 566 | 1 427 | 1 405 |
| | SK | 254,92 | 284,73 | 250,05 | 228,79 | 226,06 |
| | SSK | 267,62 | 292,57 | 253,04 | 228,65 | 224,56 |
| | N/F Arv | 483 | 539 | 443 | 410 | 361 |
| | SK | 65,45 | 73,33 | 60,49 | 56,18 | 49,60 |
| | SSK | 58,90 | 64,61 | 54,22 | 49,41 | 43,36 |

Lühendite seletus:

Arv — surmajuhtumite arv

SK — suremuskordaja 100 000 elaniku kohta

SSK — standarditud suremuskordaja (Euroopa standardrahvastiku vanusjaotuse alusel)

Key to abbreviations:

Arv — number of deaths

SK — crude mortality rate per 100,000 population

SSK — age-standardized death rate (European standard population)

Tabel 37 Ŷonnetused ja märgistused surmapõhjusena, 2000–2004
 Table 37 External causes of death, 2000–2004

| Surmapõhjus Cause of death | Sugu Sex | | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|-------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Sõidukiõnnetus <i>Transport accident</i> | K/T | Arv | 252 | 237 | 247 | 193 | 203 |
| | | SSK | 17,80 | 17,08 | 17,96 | 13,64 | 14,29 |
| (V01–V99) | M/M | Arv | 187 | 181 | 194 | 154 | 154 |
| | | SSK | 28,74 | 28,06 | 30,23 | 24,20 | 23,86 |
| | N/F | Arv | 65 | 56 | 53 | 39 | 49 |
| | | SSK | 8,19 | 7,64 | 7,67 | 5,06 | 6,02 |
| Juhuslik alkoholimärgistus <i>Accidental poisoning by alcohol</i> | K/T | Arv | 280 | 346 | 193 | 105 | 85 |
| | | SSK | 20,20 | 25,05 | 13,91 | 7,67 | 6,16 |
| (X45) | M/M | Arv | 218 | 274 | 152 | 94 | 67 |
| | | SSK | 36,30 | 44,41 | 24,83 | 15,17 | 10,51 |
| | N/F | Arv | 62 | 72 | 41 | 11 | 18 |
| | | SSK | 8,12 | 9,62 | 5,30 | 1,63 | 2,68 |
| Enesetapp <i>Suicide</i> | K/T | Arv | 377 | 401 | 371 | 186 | 205 |
| | | SSK | 26,20 | 28,14 | 26,01 | 17,58 | 14,81 |
| (X60–X85) | M/M | Arv | 289 | 315 | 299 | 132 | 164 |
| | | SSK | 45,97 | 49,80 | 47,18 | 28,51 | 26,41 |
| | N/F | Arv | 88 | 86 | 72 | 54 | 41 |
| | | SSK | 10,12 | 9,52 | 8,58 | 8,08 | 5,30 |
| Tapmine <i>Homicide</i> | K/T | Arv | 190 | 207 | 159 | 342 | 323 |
| | | SSK | 13,64 | 14,82 | 11,47 | 23,66 | 22,75 |
| (X85–Y09, Y35–Y36) | M/M | Arv | 156 | 162 | 123 | 276 | 264 |
| | | SSK | 25,44 | 25,90 | 19,44 | 43,27 | 41,74 |
| | N/F | Arv | 34 | 45 | 36 | 66 | 59 |
| | | SSK | 4,33 | 5,44 | 4,54 | 7,57 | 7,05 |
| Juhuslik uppumine <i>Accidental drowning</i> | K/T | Arv | 77 | 135 | 91 | 148 | 109 |
| | | SSK | 5,57 | 9,68 | 6,63 | 10,75 | 7,79 |
| (W65–W74) | M/M | Arv | 58 | 105 | 69 | 108 | 90 |
| | | SSK | 9,41 | 16,68 | 11,14 | 17,01 | 14,40 |
| | N/F | Arv | 19 | 30 | 22 | 40 | 19 |
| | | SSK | 2,14 | 3,83 | 2,72 | 5,06 | 2,33 |

Lühendite seletus:

Arv — surmajuhtumite arv
 SSK — standarditud suremuskordaja (Euroopa standard-rahvastiku vanusjaotuse alusel)

Key to abbreviations:

Arv — number of deaths

SSK — age-standardized death rate (European standard population)

Tabel 38 Südame isheemiatöbi kolmes vanuserühmas, 1970–2004
 Table 38 Ischaemic heart disease in three age groups, 1970–2004

| Aasta Year | Suremuse vanuskordaja 100 000 elaniku kohta Age-specific mortality rate per 100,000 population | | | | | | Suhe 1990. aasta tasemesse, % Relation to the level in 1990, % | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|---------|---|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Mehed Males | | Naised Females | | | | Mehed Males | | Naised Females | | | |
| | 30–44 | 45–69 | 70+ | 30–44 | 45–69 | 70+ | 30–44 | 45–69 | 70+ | 30–44 | 45–69 | 70+ |
| 1970 | 52,5 | 592,2 | 4 714,5 | 3,6 | 225,3 | 3 963,9 | 70,4 | 84,3 | 89,8 | 41,9 | 91,8 | 94,2 |
| 1971 | 53,9 | 608,3 | 4 762,6 | 5,4 | 217,3 | 3 777,8 | 72,4 | 86,6 | 90,8 | 62,5 | 88,6 | 89,8 |
| 1972 | 65,7 | 609,6 | 5 079,1 | 5,4 | 215,9 | 3 956,8 | 88,1 | 86,8 | 96,8 | 62,6 | 88,0 | 94,1 |
| 1973 | 64,0 | 585,6 | 4 791,1 | 5,5 | 223,2 | 3 961,3 | 85,9 | 83,4 | 91,3 | 63,6 | 91,0 | 94,2 |
| 1974 | 52,8 | 572,5 | 4 799,7 | 4,4 | 215,5 | 3 710,2 | 70,9 | 81,5 | 91,5 | 50,5 | 87,8 | 88,2 |
| 1975 | 63,3 | 605,6 | 5 004,0 | 3,2 | 222,2 | 4 160,1 | 85,0 | 86,2 | 95,4 | 36,8 | 90,5 | 98,9 |
| 1976 | 77,1 | 650,0 | 5 355,2 | 3,9 | 243,7 | 4 407,9 | 103,5 | 92,6 | 102,1 | 44,7 | 99,3 | 104,8 |
| 1977 | 82,2 | 615,2 | 4 867,4 | 5,2 | 248,4 | 4 128,9 | 110,3 | 87,6 | 92,8 | 59,9 | 101,2 | 98,2 |
| 1978 | 65,0 | 624,8 | 5 272,0 | 5,2 | 239,1 | 4 259,9 | 87,3 | 89,0 | 100,5 | 59,7 | 97,4 | 101,3 |
| 1979 | 69,0 | 674,0 | 5 157,0 | 8,3 | 233,9 | 4 343,2 | 92,6 | 96,0 | 98,3 | 96,2 | 95,3 | 103,3 |
| 1980 | 84,9 | 638,4 | 5 377,7 | 7,0 | 226,2 | 4 325,1 | 113,9 | 90,9 | 102,5 | 80,7 | 92,2 | 102,8 |
| 1981 | 80,4 | 626,9 | 5 358,2 | 7,6 | 230,5 | 4 069,5 | 107,9 | 89,3 | 102,1 | 87,6 | 93,9 | 96,8 |
| 1982 | 63,1 | 584,0 | 4 916,2 | 6,3 | 213,7 | 3 975,0 | 84,6 | 83,2 | 93,7 | 72,9 | 87,1 | 94,5 |
| 1983 | 79,5 | 578,7 | 4 764,7 | 6,9 | 217,4 | 4 076,1 | 106,7 | 82,4 | 90,8 | 80,3 | 88,6 | 96,9 |
| 1984 | 74,2 | 652,3 | 5 325,7 | 13,2 | 230,4 | 4 352,0 | 99,5 | 92,9 | 101,5 | 153,1 | 93,9 | 103,5 |
| 1985 | 70,9 | 636,3 | 5 553,3 | 6,9 | 219,6 | 4 479,1 | 95,2 | 90,6 | 105,8 | 79,5 | 89,5 | 106,5 |
| 1986 | 63,2 | 630,2 | 5 032,4 | 6,8 | 210,5 | 4 245,3 | 84,9 | 89,7 | 95,9 | 79,0 | 85,8 | 100,9 |
| 1987 | 67,8 | 620,0 | 5 295,2 | 2,5 | 223,2 | 4 390,7 | 90,9 | 88,3 | 100,9 | 28,5 | 90,9 | 104,4 |
| 1988 | 61,5 | 590,3 | 5 254,0 | 4,2 | 214,8 | 4 462,0 | 82,5 | 84,1 | 100,1 | 48,7 | 87,5 | 106,1 |
| 1989 | 64,4 | 642,4 | 5 108,2 | 5,9 | 224,9 | 4 264,6 | 86,5 | 91,5 | 97,3 | 68,0 | 91,6 | 101,4 |
| 1990 | 74,5 | 702,1 | 5 247,3 | 8,6 | 245,4 | 4 205,8 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| 1991 | 70,9 | 685,0 | 4 959,2 | 2,9 | 224,9 | 4 080,2 | 95,1 | 97,6 | 94,5 | 33,0 | 91,6 | 97,0 |
| 1992 | 69,0 | 751,4 | 4 942,8 | 8,7 | 236,8 | 3 764,7 | 92,5 | 107,0 | 94,2 | 100,5 | 96,5 | 89,5 |
| 1993 | 67,5 | 850,3 | 4 862,1 | 11,3 | 263,9 | 4 010,4 | 90,6 | 121,1 | 92,7 | 131,3 | 107,5 | 95,4 |
| 1994 | 76,9 | 901,4 | 5 073,3 | 7,4 | 295,8 | 3 923,9 | 103,2 | 128,4 | 96,7 | 85,3 | 120,5 | 93,3 |
| 1995 | 81,2 | 818,1 | 4 607,1 | 8,8 | 265,3 | 3 645,5 | 109,0 | 116,5 | 87,8 | 101,9 | 108,1 | 86,7 |
| 1996 | 53,3 | 739,4 | 4 241,6 | 9,6 | 232,1 | 3 395,7 | 71,6 | 105,3 | 80,8 | 111,5 | 94,6 | 80,7 |
| 1997 | 40,6 | 645,6 | 4 025,9 | 5,2 | 220,6 | 3 081,7 | 54,5 | 91,9 | 76,7 | 60,7 | 89,9 | 73,3 |
| 1998 | 56,2 | 729,7 | 4 032,7 | 6,0 | 227,8 | 3 269,8 | 75,4 | 103,9 | 76,9 | 69,3 | 92,8 | 77,7 |
| 1999 | 40,3 | 640,5 | 3 960,3 | 8,1 | 194,9 | 3 011,5 | 54,1 | 91,2 | 75,5 | 93,4 | 79,4 | 71,6 |
| 2000 | 52,2 | 579,7 | 3 627,4 | 7,5 | 191,2 | 3 011,7 | 70,1 | 82,6 | 69,1 | 86,4 | 77,9 | 71,6 |
| 2001 | 24,8 | 640,8 | 3 689,9 | 7,5 | 167,4 | 2 790,2 | 33,2 | 91,3 | 70,3 | 87,0 | 68,2 | 66,3 |
| 2002 | 41,6 | 595,7 | 3 453,8 | 6,2 | 161,9 | 2 764,5 | 55,8 | 84,8 | 65,8 | 71,7 | 66,0 | 65,7 |
| 2003 | 38,8 | 553,6 | 3 383,5 | 5,6 | 147,3 | 2 696,1 | 52,1 | 78,8 | 64,5 | 64,2 | 60,0 | 64,1 |
| 2004 | 29,5 | 538,6 | 3 095,0 | 6,3 | 127,6 | 2 389,7 | 39,6 | 76,7 | 59,0 | 72,9 | 52,0 | 56,8 |

Tabel 39 Suremuse vanuskordajad, 2004
 Table 39 Age-specific mortality rates, 2004
 (100 000 elaniku kohta — per 100,000 inhabitants)

| Surmapõhjus Cause of death | Sugu Sex | Vanus Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| | | | 0 | 1–4 | 5–9 | 10–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40–44 | 45–49 |
| Kõik põhjused <i>All causes</i> | K/T | 669,7 | 33,4 | 17,8 | 18,7 | 73,7 | 131,8 | 158,1 | 211,9 | 263,7 | 447,6 | 718,0 | |
| (A00–Y89) | M/M | 685,3 | 30,6 | 22,0 | 22,7 | 124,2 | 205,0 | 270,8 | 344,9 | 456,0 | 715,0 | 1 159,7 | |
| Pahaloomulised kasvajad <i>Malignant neoplasms</i> | N/F | 653,5 | 36,4 | 13,3 | 14,4 | 21,0 | 56,1 | 43,1 | 80,4 | 81,8 | 202,6 | 331,0 | |
| (C00–C97) | M/M | - | 2,0 | 1,6 | 3,5 | 6,5 | 4,9 | 6,4 | 14,9 | 27,3 | 62,2 | 128,7 | |
| | N/F | - | 4,1 | - | - | - | 4,0 | 2,2 | 10,6 | 17,7 | 75,5 | 142,1 | |
| Kõri, hingetoru, bronhi ja kopsu pahaloomuline kasvaja <i>Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung</i> | K/T | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,1 | 2,1 | 6,8 | 9,3 | 19,7 | |
| (C32–C34) | M/M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,1 | 2,1 | 11,7 | 13,0 | |
| | N/F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,1 | 2,2 | 6,0 | 7,8 | |
| Südame isheemiatöbi <i>Ischaemic heart disease</i> | K/T | - | 2,0 | - | - | - | - | 3,2 | 4,3 | 13,6 | 34,2 | 82,0 | |
| (I20–I25) | M/M | - | 3,8 | - | - | - | - | 6,4 | 6,4 | 25,7 | 56,3 | 160,0 | |
| | N/F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,1 | 2,2 | 13,9 | 13,6 | |
| Peaajuveresoonte haigused <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i> | K/T | - | - | - | - | 1,9 | - | 2,1 | 3,2 | 8,0 | 9,3 | 34,2 | |
| (I60–I69) | M/M | - | - | - | - | 1,8 | - | 2,1 | 6,4 | 16,4 | 15,2 | 48,9 | |
| | N/F | - | - | - | - | 1,9 | - | 2,2 | - | - | 4,0 | 21,4 | |
| Kopsupõletik <i>Pneumonia</i> | K/T | 14,9 | 2,0 | - | 1,2 | - | 2,0 | 5,3 | 4,3 | 9,1 | 12,4 | 28,0 | |
| (J12–J18) | M/M | 29,2 | 3,8 | - | - | - | 3,9 | 10,6 | 6,4 | 16,4 | 23,8 | 42,2 | |
| | N/F | - | - | - | - | 2,4 | - | - | 2,1 | 2,2 | 2,0 | 15,6 | |
| Maksa alkoholtöbi <i>Alcoholic liver disease</i> | K/T | - | - | - | - | - | 1,0 | 3,2 | 7,5 | 9,1 | 14,5 | 34,2 | |
| (K70) | M/M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,2 | 12,9 | 16,4 | 23,8 | 55,5 | |
| | N/F | - | - | - | - | - | 2,0 | 2,2 | 2,1 | 2,2 | 6,0 | 15,6 | |
| Sõidukiõnnetused <i>Transport accidents</i> | K/T | - | 2,0 | 4,8 | 5,8 | 12,1 | 14,8 | 15,0 | 14,9 | 23,9 | 15,5 | 21,8 | |
| (V01–V99) | M/M | - | - | 9,4 | 6,8 | 18,3 | 23,2 | 23,3 | 23,6 | 39,8 | 26,0 | 46,7 | |
| | N/F | - | 4,1 | - | 4,8 | 5,7 | 6,0 | 6,5 | 6,4 | 8,9 | 6,0 | - | |
| Juhuslik kukkumine <i>Accidental falls</i> | K/T | - | - | - | - | 1,9 | 3,0 | 6,4 | 2,1 | 8,0 | 7,3 | 7,3 | |
| (W00–W19) | M/M | - | - | - | - | 3,7 | 1,9 | 10,6 | 4,3 | 14,0 | 10,8 | 13,3 | |
| | N/F | - | - | - | - | - | 4,0 | 2,2 | - | 2,2 | 4,0 | 2,0 | |
| Juhuslik uppumine <i>Accidental drowning</i> | K/T | - | 2,0 | 6,5 | - | 4,7 | 3,9 | 3,2 | 2,1 | 11,4 | 6,2 | 9,3 | |
| (W65–W74) | M/M | - | - | 3,1 | - | 9,1 | 5,8 | 6,4 | 4,3 | 21,1 | 8,7 | 17,8 | |
| | N/F | - | 4,1 | 1- | - | - | 2,0 | - | - | 2,2 | 4,0 | 2,0 | |
| Ülemäärase loodusliku külma toime <i>Exposure to excessive natural cold</i> | K/T | - | - | - | - | - | 1,0 | 4,3 | 3,2 | 6,8 | 14,5 | 21,8 | |
| (X31) | M/M | - | - | - | - | - | 1,9 | 8,5 | 6,4 | 11,7 | 23,8 | 44,4 | |
| | N/F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,2 | 6,0 | 2,0 | |
| Alkoholimürgistus <i>Accidental poisoning by alcohol</i> | K/T | - | - | - | - | - | 3,0 | 6,4 | 18,1 | 13,6 | 31,1 | 38,4 | |
| (X45) | M/M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,8 | 10,6 | 34,3 | 18,7 | 60,7 | 55,5 |
| | N/F | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,2 | 2,1 | 8,9 | 4,0 | 23,4 | |
| Enesetapp <i>Suicide</i> | K/T | - | - | - | 1,2 | 12,1 | 23,6 | 21,4 | 31,9 | 25,0 | 24,9 | 44,6 | |
| (X60–X84) | M/M | - | - | - | - | 23,7 | 34,8 | 38,1 | 53,6 | 46,8 | 45,5 | 82,2 | |
| | N/F | - | - | - | 2,4 | - | 12,0 | 4,3 | 10,6 | 4,4 | 6,0 | 11,7 | |
| Tapmine <i>Homicide</i> | K/T | - | - | - | - | 4,7 | 4,9 | 2,1 | 5,3 | 12,5 | 14,5 | 16,6 | |
| (X85–Y09, Y35–Y36) | M/M | - | - | - | - | 7,3 | 9,7 | 4,2 | 10,7 | 18,7 | 28,2 | 35,6 | |
| | N/F | - | - | - | - | 1,9 | - | - | - | 6,6 | 2,0 | - | |

Tabel 39 Suremuse vanuskordajad, 2004

Table 39 Age-specific mortality rates, 2004

(100 000 elaniku kohta — per 100,000 inhabitants)

Järg — Cont.

| Vanus Age | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–59 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80–84 | 85+ | Kokku Total | Sugu Sex | Surmapõhjus Cause of death |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 021,4 | 1 353,0 | 1 982,5 | 2 596,1 | 3 746,8 | 5 662,4 | 9 131,3 | 19 725,0 | 1 310,7 | K/T | Kõik põhjused | |
| 1 651,6 | 2 078,8 | 3 348,1 | 4 327,1 | 5 954,4 | 7 944,3 | 12 01- | 21 950,5 | 1 458,8 | M/M | All causes | |
| 495,7 | 784,2 | 994,4 | 1 494,0 | 2 517,4 | 4 682,3 | 8 239,4 | 19 139,5 | 1 184,2 | N/F | (A00–Y89) | |
| 222,8 | 339,2 | 557,5 | 774,5 | 1 032,6 | 1 204,2 | 1 387,0 | 1 630,0 | 256,7 | K/T | Pahaloomulised kasvajad | |
| 274,1 | 457,3 | 834,6 | 1 255,1 | 1 726,5 | 1 932,8 | 2 441,9 | 3 332,3 | 303,9 | M/M | Malignant neoplasms | |
| 180,1 | 246,7 | 357,0 | 468,6 | 646,1 | 891,3 | 1 060,2 | 1 182,2 | 216,3 | N/F | (C00–C97) | |
| 47,4 | 82,2 | 151,5 | 197,8 | 235,7 | 209,2 | 184,7 | 121,0 | 52,0 | K/T | Kõri, hingetroo, bronhi ja kopsu pahaloomuline kasvaja | |
| 92,2 | 145,5 | 278,2 | 451,6 | 515,2 | 490,3 | 481,7 | 489,2 | 88,7 | M/M | Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung | |
| 10,1 | 32,6 | 59,9 | 36,2 | 80,1 | 88,5 | 92,6 | 24,1 | 20,6 | N/F | (C32–C34) | |
| 132,4 | 262,2 | 489,4 | 692,9 | 1 175,3 | 1 938,7 | 3 540,1 | 8 544,5 | 383,0 | K/T | Südame isheemiatöbi | |
| 247,4 | 454,4 | 943,8 | 1 237,3 | 1 879,6 | 2 771,3 | 4 750,8 | 9 446,7 | 385,5 | M/M | Ischaemic heart disease | |
| 36,4 | 111,7 | 160,5 | 346,3 | 783,1 | 1 581,1 | 3 165,1 | 8 307,2 | 380,9 | N/F | (I20–I25) | |
| 61,8 | 100,5 | 182,1 | 320,9 | 551,2 | 1 022,7 | 1 732,7 | 3 813,8 | 178,1 | K/T | Peaajuveresoonte haigused | |
| 104,3 | 142,5 | 284,8 | 487,1 | 784,3 | 1 115,6 | 1 727,6 | 3 332,3 | 143,8 | M/M | Cerebrovascular diseases | |
| 26,3 | 67,5 | 107,8 | 215,1 | 421,3 | 982,9 | 1 734,3 | 3 940,5 | 207,4 | N/F | (I60–I69) | |
| 26,5 | 30,0 | 34,8 | 41,5 | 21,6 | 51,2 | 86,4 | 165,5 | 18,5 | K/T | Kopsupõletik | |
| 50,9 | 50,5 | 69,6 | 78,2 | 37,1 | 78,2 | 199,3 | 305,7 | 27,7 | M/M | Pneumonia | |
| 6,1 | 14,0 | 9,6 | 18,1 | 12,9 | 39,7 | 51,5 | 128,7 | 10,6 | N/F | (J12–J18) | |
| 39,7 | 32,6 | 43,1 | 18,0 | 11,6 | 4,3 | 3,9 | - | 13,4 | K/T | Maksa alkoholtöbi | |
| 60,6 | 50,5 | 66,2 | 32,0 | 18,6 | 7,1 | - | - | 20,4 | M/M | Alcoholic liver disease | |
| 22,3 | 18,6 | 26,4 | 9,1 | 7,8 | 3,1 | 5,2 | - | 7,4 | N/F | (K70) | |
| 18,8 | 17,0 | 23,6 | 12,5 | 14,9 | 12,8 | 31,4 | 12,7 | 15,0 | K/T | Söidukiõnnetused | |
| 36,4 | 20,8 | 39,7 | 24,9 | 27,9 | 28,4 | 49,8 | - | 24,8 | M/M | Transport accidents | |
| 4,1 | 14,0 | 12,0 | 4,5 | 7,8 | 6,1 | 25,7 | 16,1 | 6,7 | N/F | (V01–V99) | |
| 11,0 | 17,0 | 22,2 | 16,6 | 11,6 | 12,8 | 19,7 | 82,8 | 8,6 | K/T | Juhuslik kukkumine | |
| 14,6 | 23,8 | 39,7 | 39,1 | 32,5 | 14,2 | 16,6 | 30,6 | 12,1 | M/M | Accidental falls | |
| 8,1 | 11,6 | 9,6 | 2,3 | - | 12,2 | 20,6 | 96,5 | 5,6 | N/F | (W00–W19) | |
| 11,0 | 13,1 | 8,3 | 5,5 | 8,3 | 10,7 | - | 6,4 | 6,3 | K/T | Juhuslik uppumine | |
| 17,0 | 26,7 | 16,6 | 10,7 | 13,9 | 35,5 | - | - | 10,8 | M/M | Accidental drowning | |
| 6,1 | 2,3 | 2,4 | 2,3 | 5,2 | - | - | 8,0 | 2,5 | N/F | (W65–W74) | |
| 37,5 | 23,5 | 27,8 | 20,8 | 10,0 | 8,5 | 3,9 | 19,1 | 12,1 | K/T | Ulemäärase loodusliku külma toime | |
| 65,5 | 47,5 | 56,3 | 42,7 | 18,6 | 7,1 | 16,6 | 61,1 | 21,9 | M/M | Exposure to excessive natural cold | |
| 14,2 | 4,7 | 7,2 | 6,8 | 5,2 | 9,2 | - | 8,0 | 3,7 | N/F | (X31) | |
| 35,3 | 32,6 | 29,2 | 18,0 | 8,3 | 2,1 | 3,9 | - | 15,2 | K/T | Alkoholimürgistus | |
| 72,8 | 56,4 | 46,4 | 35,6 | 9,3 | 7,1 | 16,6 | - | 26,4 | M/M | Accidental poisoning by alcohol | |
| 4,1 | 14,0 | 16,8 | 6,8 | 7,8 | - | - | - | 5,6 | N/F | (X45) | |
| 29,8 | 52,2 | 38,9 | 19,4 | 21,6 | 15,0 | 23,6 | 70,0 | 23,9 | K/T | Enesetapp | |
| 63,1 | 95,0 | 69,6 | 42,7 | 37,1 | 35,5 | 66,4 | 122,3 | 42,5 | M/M | Suicide | |
| 2,0 | 18,6 | 16,8 | 4,5 | 12,9 | 6,1 | 10,3 | 56,3 | 8,1 | N/F | (X60–X84) | |
| 22,1 | 13,1 | 7,0 | 12,5 | 1,7 | 6,4 | - | 12,7 | 8,1 | K/T | Tapmine | |
| 36,4 | 26,7 | 9,9 | 17,8 | 4,6 | 14,2 | - | 30,6 | 14,5 | M/M | Homicide | |
| 10,1 | 2,3 | 4,8 | 9,1 | - | 3,1 | - | 8,0 | 2,6 | N/F | (X85–Y09, Y35–Y36) | |

Tabel 40 **Surmajuhtumid maakondades, 1970–2004**
 Table 40 Deaths in counties, 1970–2004

| Aasta Year | Kokku* Total* | Maakond — County | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------|----------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | Harju | sh Tallinn of which Tallinn | Hiiu | Ida-Viru | Jõgeva | Järva | Lääne |
| 1970 | 15 186 | 4 474 | 3 302 | 138 | 1 441 | 608 | 570 | 446 |
| 1971 | 15 038 | 4 491 | 3 385 | 149 | 1 508 | 620 | 589 | 458 |
| 1972 | 15 520 | 4 670 | 3 453 | 170 | 1 542 | 599 | 567 | 446 |
| 1973 | 15 573 | 4 878 | 3 733 | 155 | 1 578 | 566 | 554 | 418 |
| 1974 | 15 393 | 4 751 | 3 575 | 133 | 1 602 | 580 | 554 | 448 |
| 1975 | 16 572 | 5 212 | 3 875 | 159 | 1 739 | 574 | 627 | 462 |
| 1976 | 17 351 | 5 310 | 4 023 | 175 | 1 789 | 612 | 625 | 462 |
| 1977 | 17 094 | 5 481 | 4 191 | 151 | 1 842 | 587 | 620 | 465 |
| 1978 | 17 812 | 5 697 | 4 377 | 175 | 2 045 | 635 | 632 | 486 |
| 1979 | 18 062 | 5 593 | 4 363 | 163 | 2 152 | 604 | 659 | 471 |
| 1980 | 18 199 | 5 729 | 4 457 | 172 | 2 096 | 674 | 626 | 482 |
| 1981 | 18 349 | 5 850 | 4 553 | 153 | 2 111 | 691 | 627 | 496 |
| 1982 | 17 893 | 5 729 | 4 508 | 144 | 2 137 | 675 | 579 | 473 |
| 1983 | 18 190 | 5 911 | 4 687 | 135 | 2 208 | 677 | 577 | 448 |
| 1984 | 19 086 | 6 223 | 4 940 | 175 | 2 390 | 688 | 621 | 492 |
| 1985 | 19 343 | 6 275 | 4 968 | 153 | 2 408 | 684 | 570 | 481 |
| 1986 | 17 986 | 5 990 | 4 751 | 195 | 2 204 | 629 | 602 | 429 |
| 1987 | 18 279 | 6 067 | 4 846 | 135 | 2 340 | 603 | 583 | 445 |
| 1988 | 18 551 | 6 217 | 4 979 | 152 | 2 371 | 609 | 536 | 460 |
| 1989 | 18 536 | 6 243 | 4 987 | 138 | 2 422 | 618 | 567 | 436 |
| 1990 | 19 531 | 6 694 | 5 445 | 171 | 2 567 | 593 | 612 | 464 |
| 1991 | 19 715 | 6 627 | 5 347 | 142 | 2 677 | 667 | 643 | 480 |
| 1992 | 20 126 | 7 037 | 5 638 | 156 | 2 883 | 630 | 572 | 503 |
| 1993 | 21 286 | 7 237 | 5 866 | 162 | 3 174 | 658 | 594 | 526 |
| 1994 | 22 212 | 7 608 | 6 095 | 155 | 3 431 | 699 | 663 | 458 |
| 1995 | 20 828 | 7 161 | 5 653 | 156 | 3 035 | 613 | 589 | 480 |
| 1996 | 19 020 | 6 428 | 5 076 | 128 | 2 766 | 640 | 513 | 437 |
| 1997 | 18 572 | 6 316 | 4 944 | 129 | 2 825 | 575 | 556 | 457 |
| 1998 | 19 445 | 6 567 | 5 177 | 121 | 3 015 | 601 | 573 | 487 |
| 1999 | 18 447 | 6 198 | 4 877 | 147 | 2 922 | 541 | 550 | 375 |
| 2000 | 18 403 | 6 084 | 4 763 | 115 | 2 863 | 562 | 565 | 401 |
| 2001 | 18 516 | 6 179 | 4 791 | 153 | 2 989 | 537 | 530 | 396 |
| 2002 | 18 355 | 6 191 | 4 823 | 132 | 2 957 | 526 | 509 | 417 |
| 2003 | 18 152 | 6 096 | 4 709 | 158 | 2 923 | 550 | 545 | 388 |
| 2004 | 17 685 | 6 315 | 4 949 | 125 | 2 679 | 521 | 514 | 360 |

* Alates 1989. aastast sisalduvad teadmata elukohaga inimeste surmajuhtumeid.

* Since 1989 including deaths of persons with unknown place of residence.

| Lääne-Viru | Põlva | Pärnu | Rapla | Saare | Tartu | Valga | Viljandi | Võru |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------|
| 1 074 | 541 | 1 044 | 545 | 498 | 1 588 | 637 | 972 | 610 |
| 961 | 504 | 1 083 | 531 | 499 | 1 503 | 612 | 911 | 619 |
| 1 010 | 529 | 1 049 | 560 | 558 | 1 631 | 650 | 924 | 615 |
| 995 | 499 | 1 113 | 561 | 493 | 1 645 | 567 | 914 | 637 |
| 958 | 464 | 1 082 | 547 | 517 | 1 581 | 594 | 930 | 652 |
| 1 106 | 543 | 1 145 | 535 | 564 | 1 719 | 613 | 960 | 614 |
| 1 126 | 615 | 1 252 | 545 | 623 | 1 846 | 613 | 1 064 | 694 |
| 1 050 | 581 | 1 165 | 571 | 576 | 1 737 | 636 | 966 | 666 |
| 1 116 | 584 | 1 169 | 591 | 575 | 1 785 | 665 | 986 | 671 |
| 1 105 | 598 | 1 327 | 547 | 593 | 1 832 | 674 | 1 043 | 701 |
| 1 168 | 563 | 1 241 | 565 | 579 | 1 913 | 646 | 1 004 | 741 |
| 1 116 | 606 | 1 200 | 583 | 546 | 1 953 | 681 | 1 001 | 735 |
| 1 113 | 576 | 1 230 | 545 | 554 | 1 874 | 546 | 1 088 | 630 |
| 1 084 | 541 | 1 245 | 550 | 537 | 1 971 | 654 | 973 | 679 |
| 1 088 | 570 | 1 293 | 599 | 569 | 1 992 | 690 | 1 025 | 671 |
| 1 177 | 631 | 1 299 | 556 | 663 | 2 011 | 659 | 1 074 | 702 |
| 1 040 | 591 | 1 240 | 567 | 536 | 1 740 | 626 | 959 | 638 |
| 1 048 | 573 | 1 268 | 544 | 554 | 1 877 | 621 | 998 | 623 |
| 1 092 | 549 | 1 328 | 548 | 557 | 1 887 | 603 | 995 | 647 |
| 1 089 | 527 | 1 202 | 525 | 509 | 1 981 | 605 | 952 | 697 |
| 1 116 | 551 | 1 332 | 574 | 557 | 2 038 | 618 | 942 | 679 |
| 1 092 | 512 | 1 411 | 542 | 546 | 2 038 | 643 | 969 | 670 |
| 1 183 | 566 | 1 215 | 523 | 547 | 2 033 | 598 | 900 | 680 |
| 1 156 | 556 | 1 400 | 582 | 537 | 2 131 | 709 | 1 017 | 743 |
| 1 233 | 616 | 1 410 | 573 | 572 | 2 133 | 691 | 1 009 | 790 |
| 1 058 | 598 | 1 402 | 599 | 543 | 2 187 | 642 | 936 | 715 |
| 960 | 547 | 1 334 | 549 | 524 | 1 958 | 650 | 864 | 619 |
| 911 | 527 | 1 198 | 546 | 509 | 1 848 | 596 | 823 | 658 |
| 1 063 | 547 | 1 228 | 506 | 440 | 1 871 | 651 | 934 | 678 |
| 990 | 558 | 1 203 | 501 | 483 | 1 803 | 531 | 818 | 652 |
| 1 027 | 488 | 1 221 | 516 | 468 | 1 834 | 560 | 823 | 656 |
| 923 | 488 | 1 318 | 521 | 444 | 1 843 | 578 | 854 | 606 |
| 968 | 499 | 1 241 | 430 | 469 | 1 840 | 576 | 862 | 612 |
| 953 | 471 | 1 299 | 492 | 533 | 1 806 | 507 | 835 | 587 |
| 891 | 489 | 1 144 | 482 | 488 | 1 771 | 526 | 772 | 605 |

Tabel 41 Suremus Eesti regioonides, 2004
 Table 41 Mortality by NUTS3 regions, 2004

(Standarditud suremuskordaja 100 000 elaniku kohta — Standardized mortality rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

| Surmapõhjus Cause of death | Sugu Sex | Regioon Region | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Kogu Eesti Whole country | Põhja-Eesti Northern Estonia | Lääne-Eesti Western Estonia | Kesk-Eesti Central Estonia | Kirde-Eesti Northeastern Estonia | Lõuna-Eesti Southern Estonia |
| Kõik põhjused <i>All causes</i> | K/T | 1 028,0 | 1 002,6 | 962,8 | 1 038,8 | 1 221,8 | 992,7 |
| (A00–Y89) | M/M | 1 513,7 | 1 470,7 | 1 364,3 | 1 571,3 | 1 852,0 | 1 466,5 |
| Pahaloomulised kasvajad <i>Malignant neoplasms</i> | N/F | 706,4 | 705,6 | 693,7 | 684,7 | 820,0 | 659,7 |
| (C00–C97) | K/T | 198,1 | 198,5 | 219,0 | 199,2 | 189,9 | 191,5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of, trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34) | M/M | 304,7 | 286,0 | 344,9 | 348,0 | 292,2 | 298,8 |
| Südame isheemiatöbi <i>Ischaemic heart disease</i> | N/F | 141,5 | 153,5 | 152,3 | 121,3 | 139,2 | 127,9 |
| Hingetro, bronhi ja kopsu pahaloomuline kasvaja <i>Malignant neoplasm of, trachea, bronchus and lung</i> | K/T | 38,0 | 33,4 | 42,6 | 47,7 | 36,7 | 39,3 |
| (C33–C34) | M/M | 80,1 | 69,7 | 85,3 | 107,1 | 84,0 | 79,6 |
| Südame isheemiatöbi <i>Ischaemic heart disease</i> | N/F | 13,2 | 12,2 | 16,9 | 12,9 | 12,6 | 13,8 |
| (I20–I25) | K/T | 282,0 | 230,6 | 255,8 | 276,6 | 391,7 | 309,1 |
| Peaajuveresoonte haigused <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i> | M/M | 413,7 | 363,8 | 365,4 | 407,5 | 556,8 | 437,6 |
| (I60–I69) | N/F | 203,3 | 157,8 | 187,5 | 201,2 | 293,8 | 224,4 |
| Kopsupõletik <i>Pneumonia</i> | K/T | 128,9 | 155,0 | 108,6 | 30,7 | 99,0 | 113,3 |
| (J12–J18) | M/M | 152,4 | 177,6 | 113,8 | 136,3 | 129,3 | 135,3 |
| Maksa alkoholtöbi <i>Alcoholic liver disease</i> | N/F | 111,0 | 136,1 | 102,0 | 180,8 | 77,3 | 96,3 |
| Kopsupõletik <i>Pneumonia</i> | K/T | 16,0 | 30,1 | 13,0 | 12,6 | 32,8 | 11,9 |
| (K70) | M/M | 28,9 | 52,7 | 15,5 | 28,8 | 72,7 | 22,0 |
| Sõidukiõnnetused <i>Transport accidents</i> | N/F | 7,1 | 17,2 | 11,6 | 4,7 | 7,3 | 4,2 |
| (V01–V99) | K/T | 12,9 | 18,9 | 7,1 | 18,4 | 12,1 | 8,0 |
| Juhuslik kukkumine <i>Accidental falls</i> | M/M | 20,5 | 29,1 | 11,5 | 2,8 | 21,3 | 12,2 |
| (W00–W19) | N/F | 6,8 | 10,8 | 3,7 | 0,0 | 4,9 | 4,5 |
| Juhuslik uppamine <i>Accidental drowning</i> | K/T | 14,3 | 11,4 | 11,2 | 21,1 | 18,3 | 15,4 |
| (W65–W74) | M/M | 23,9 | 18,2 | 15,7 | 38,7 | 34,9 | 25,0 |
| Ülemäärase loodusliku külma toime <i>Exposure to excessive natural cold</i> | N/F | 6,0 | 5,9 | 7,5 | 5,9 | 4,2 | 6,3 |
| (X31) | K/T | 7,7 | 9,3 | 3,8 | 8,8 | 9,0 | 6,1 |
| Alkoholimürgistus <i>Accidental poisoning by alcohol</i> | M/M | 11,8 | 12,7 | 6,5 | 16,3 | 13,9 | 10,4 |
| (X45) | N/F | 4,2 | 6,0 | 1,4 | 1,6 | 5,9 | 2,9 |
| Enesetapp <i>Suicide</i> | K/T | 6,2 | 6,0 | 6,9 | 6,3 | 7,1 | 5,7 |
| (X60–X84) | M/M | 10,5 | 10,6 | 9,6 | 11,5 | 12,7 | 9,8 |
| Tapmine <i>Homicide</i> | N/F | 2,7 | 2,7 | 4,8 | 1,4 | 2,9 | 2,2 |
| (X85–Y09, Y35–Y36) | K/T | 11,4 | 15,7 | 6,1 | 13,3 | 6,0 | 9,7 |
| | M/M | 23,9 | 37,6 | 13,3 | 24,9 | 11,5 | 16,2 |
| | N/F | 3,1 | 3,2 | 0,0 | 4,3 | 1,8 | 4,9 |
| | K/T | 14,8 | 13,2 | 7,5 | 7,4 | 27,4 | 17,2 |
| | M/M | 26,4 | 22,6 | 14,8 | 14,1 | 50,3 | 30,4 |
| | N/F | 5,3 | 6,2 | 0,7 | 1,4 | 9,3 | 5,6 |
| | K/T | 22,7 | 16,5 | 27,8 | 28,0 | 33,7 | 22,5 |
| | M/M | 41,7 | 30,1 | 46,1 | 54,0 | 63,4 | 41,1 |
| | N/F | 7,0 | 6,2 | 10,4 | 5,1 | 8,8 | 6,7 |
| | K/T | 7,8 | 7,6 | 4,0 | 9,4 | 14,4 | 5,8 |
| | M/M | 14,4 | 13,5 | 8,8 | 20,2 | 26,2 | 9,8 |
| | N/F | 2,3 | 2,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 4,4 | 2,4 |

Tabel 42 Oodatav eluiga, 1980/81–2004*
 Table 42 Life expectancy, 1980/81–2004*

| Aasta Year | Meeste vanus Age of males | | | | | Naiste vanus Age of females | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 0 | 1 | 15 | 45 | 60 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 45 | 60 |
| 1980/81 | 64,1 | 64,4 | 51,1 | 25,3 | 14,8 | 74,1 | 74,2 | 60,8 | 32,3 | 19,4 |
| 1981/82 | 64,2 | 64,5 | 51,2 | 25,4 | 15,0 | 74,3 | 74,4 | 60,7 | 32,3 | 19,5 |
| 1982/83 | 64,4 | 64,7 | 51,4 | 25,6 | 15,2 | 74,6 | 74,6 | 61,6 | 32,5 | 19,6 |
| 1983/84 | 64,4 | 64,6 | 51,3 | 25,3 | 15,0 | 74,4 | 74,3 | 60,9 | 32,3 | 19,4 |
| 1984/85 | 64,6 | 64,7 | 51,4 | 25,1 | 14,7 | 74,4 | 74,2 | 60,8 | 32,2 | 19,3 |
| 1985/86 | 66,5 | 65,6 | 52,3 | 25,6 | 14,9 | 74,9 | 74,8 | 61,3 | 32,6 | 19,6 |
| 1986/87 | 66,4 | 66,5 | 53,1 | 26,2 | 15,3 | 75,1 | 75,3 | 61,6 | 32,8 | 19,7 |
| 1988** | 66,6 | 66,5 | 53,2 | 26,1 | 15,3 | 75,0 | 74,9 | 61,5 | 32,7 | 19,6 |
| 1989 | 65,6 | 65,7 | 52,4 | 26,0 | 15,2 | 74,7 | 74,6 | 61,1 | 32,6 | 19,7 |
| 1990 | 64,5 | 64,5 | 51,2 | 25,1 | 14,7 | 74,7 | 74,4 | 61,0 | 32,4 | 19,4 |
| 1991 | 64,3 | 64,2 | 50,8 | 25,0 | 14,8 | 74,7 | 74,6 | 61,0 | 32,4 | 19,6 |
| 1992 | 63,4 | 63,5 | 50,2 | 24,6 | 14,5 | 74,6 | 74,6 | 61,1 | 32,5 | 19,7 |
| 1993 | 62,3 | 62,3 | 48,8 | 23,6 | 14,1 | 73,8 | 73,8 | 60,3 | 31,9 | 19,3 |
| 1994 | 60,5 | 60,5 | 46,9 | 22,7 | 13,8 | 72,8 | 72,7 | 59,1 | 31,4 | 19,2 |
| 1995 | 61,3 | 61,4 | 48,0 | 23,3 | 14,3 | 74,1 | 74,1 | 60,5 | 32,3 | 19,8 |
| 1996 | 64,1 | 63,9 | 50,3 | 24,4 | 14,7 | 75,4 | 75,0 | 61,4 | 32,8 | 20,1 |
| 1997 | 64,2 | 63,9 | 50,3 | 24,8 | 15,1 | 75,7 | 75,5 | 61,7 | 33,1 | 20,4 |
| 1998 | 63,7 | 63,4 | 49,8 | 24,1 | 14,6 | 75,3 | 74,9 | 61,3 | 32,8 | 20,2 |
| 1999 | 64,6 | 64,4 | 50,7 | 24,9 | 15,0 | 75,8 | 75,4 | 61,8 | 33,2 | 20,6 |
| 2000 | 65,1 | 64,8 | 51,1 | 25,0 | 15,2 | 76,0 | 75,5 | 61,9 | 33,3 | 20,7 |
| 2001 | 64,6 | 64,3 | 50,7 | 24,7 | 15,2 | 76,2 | 75,8 | 62,2 | 33,6 | 21,1 |
| 2002 | 65,1 | 64,6 | 51,0 | 25,2 | 15,4 | 77,0 | 76,3 | 62,5 | 33,9 | 21,2 |
| 2003 | 66,0 | 65,6 | 51,9 | 25,5 | 15,4 | 76,9 | 76,3 | 62,6 | 33,9 | 21,1 |
| 2004 | 66,3 | 65,7 | 51,9 | 25,6 | 15,4 | 77,8 | 77,3 | 63,5 | 34,6 | 21,7 |

* 1989.–2002. aastate andmed on ümber arvutatud lähtudes 1989. aasta ja 2000. aasta rahvaloendustevaheliste aastate rahvastiku korrigeeritud vanusjaotustest ning elutabeli näitajate arvutusmetoodika on muudetud.

** 1988. aastast arvutatakse elutabeleid ühe aasta andmete alusel.

* The data for 1989–2002 have been recalculated according to the adjusted age distribution of population between the 1989 and 2000 Population Censuses and the methodology in calculating the life table indicators is changed.

** Before 1988 life tables were not calculated on the basis of data for one year only.

Tabel 43 Oodatav eluiga, 2004. Kokku
 Table 43 Life expectancy, 2004. Total

| Vanus | Kogu Eesti | Linna-rahvastik | Maa-rahvastik | Tallinn | Põhja-Eesti | Lääne-Eesti | Kesk-Eesti | Kirde-Eesti | Lõuna-Eesti |
|-------|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Age | Whole country | Urban population | Rural population | Tallinn | Northern Estonia | Western Estonia | Central Estonia | North-eastern Estonia | Southern Estonia |
| 0 | 72,02 | 72,08 | 71,96 | 72,33 | 72,34 | 73,02 | 71,76 | 68,48 | 72,96 |
| 1 | 71,49 | 71,51 | 71,53 | 71,70 | 71,72 | 72,81 | 71,39 | 68,09 | 72,32 |
| 2 | 70,53 | 70,55 | 70,60 | 70,76 | 70,77 | 71,90 | 70,48 | 67,22 | 71,37 |
| 3 | 69,55 | 69,58 | 69,64 | 69,80 | 69,80 | 70,94 | 69,52 | 66,29 | 70,40 |
| 4 | 68,58 | 68,61 | 68,66 | 68,83 | 68,82 | 69,98 | 68,54 | 65,33 | 69,42 |
| 5 | 67,60 | 67,63 | 67,68 | 67,86 | 67,85 | 69,00 | 67,55 | 64,36 | 68,44 |
| 6 | 66,61 | 66,65 | 66,70 | 66,88 | 66,86 | 68,02 | 66,56 | 63,39 | 67,45 |
| 7 | 65,63 | 65,66 | 65,71 | 65,90 | 65,88 | 67,04 | 65,57 | 62,41 | 66,47 |
| 8 | 64,64 | 64,67 | 64,73 | 64,91 | 64,89 | 66,06 | 64,57 | 61,42 | 65,48 |
| 9 | 63,65 | 63,68 | 63,74 | 63,92 | 63,90 | 65,07 | 63,57 | 60,43 | 64,49 |
| 10 | 62,66 | 62,69 | 62,74 | 62,92 | 62,91 | 64,08 | 62,57 | 59,44 | 63,49 |
| 11 | 61,67 | 61,70 | 61,75 | 61,93 | 61,92 | 63,10 | 61,58 | 58,46 | 62,50 |
| 12 | 60,68 | 60,71 | 60,77 | 60,94 | 60,93 | 62,12 | 60,58 | 57,47 | 61,51 |
| 13 | 59,69 | 59,72 | 59,78 | 59,94 | 59,94 | 61,14 | 59,59 | 56,49 | 60,52 |
| 14 | 58,70 | 58,73 | 58,80 | 58,95 | 58,95 | 60,15 | 58,61 | 55,51 | 59,53 |
| 15 | 57,72 | 57,74 | 57,83 | 57,97 | 57,96 | 59,16 | 57,63 | 54,53 | 58,55 |
| 16 | 56,74 | 56,76 | 56,86 | 56,99 | 56,98 | 58,17 | 56,67 | 53,56 | 57,58 |
| 17 | 55,77 | 55,78 | 55,89 | 56,02 | 56,01 | 57,18 | 55,71 | 52,59 | 56,60 |
| 18 | 54,81 | 54,82 | 54,93 | 55,07 | 55,06 | 56,20 | 54,75 | 51,64 | 55,63 |
| 19 | 53,86 | 53,87 | 53,98 | 54,13 | 54,12 | 55,23 | 53,80 | 50,71 | 54,67 |
| 20 | 52,91 | 52,93 | 53,03 | 53,20 | 53,19 | 54,25 | 52,85 | 49,79 | 53,70 |
| 21 | 51,97 | 52,00 | 52,07 | 52,28 | 52,27 | 53,28 | 51,89 | 48,89 | 52,74 |
| 22 | 51,04 | 51,07 | 51,12 | 51,37 | 51,35 | 52,30 | 50,93 | 48,02 | 51,77 |
| 23 | 50,10 | 50,15 | 50,16 | 50,45 | 50,43 | 51,33 | 49,97 | 47,16 | 50,82 |
| 24 | 49,17 | 49,23 | 49,20 | 49,53 | 49,51 | 50,35 | 49,00 | 46,30 | 49,86 |
| 25 | 48,24 | 48,30 | 48,25 | 48,61 | 48,59 | 49,40 | 48,05 | 45,44 | 48,91 |
| 26 | 47,31 | 47,38 | 47,30 | 47,68 | 47,66 | 48,45 | 47,11 | 44,58 | 47,96 |
| 27 | 46,39 | 46,46 | 46,36 | 46,75 | 46,73 | 47,52 | 46,19 | 43,72 | 47,01 |
| 28 | 45,46 | 45,54 | 45,43 | 45,83 | 45,80 | 46,58 | 45,28 | 42,87 | 46,06 |
| 29 | 44,54 | 44,62 | 44,50 | 44,91 | 44,88 | 45,64 | 44,38 | 42,01 | 45,12 |
| 30 | 43,62 | 43,71 | 43,57 | 44,00 | 43,97 | 44,68 | 43,47 | 41,14 | 44,17 |
| 31 | 42,71 | 42,79 | 42,65 | 43,10 | 43,06 | 43,73 | 42,57 | 40,27 | 43,23 |
| 32 | 41,80 | 41,88 | 41,72 | 42,20 | 42,15 | 42,79 | 41,66 | 39,40 | 42,29 |
| 33 | 40,88 | 40,97 | 40,80 | 41,30 | 41,25 | 41,84 | 40,76 | 38,52 | 41,36 |
| 34 | 39,97 | 40,06 | 39,89 | 40,40 | 40,34 | 40,91 | 39,86 | 37,63 | 40,43 |
| 35 | 39,05 | 39,14 | 38,97 | 39,49 | 39,42 | 39,97 | 38,97 | 36,75 | 39,50 |
| 36 | 38,14 | 38,23 | 38,06 | 38,58 | 38,51 | 39,04 | 38,08 | 35,88 | 38,57 |
| 37 | 37,23 | 37,32 | 37,16 | 37,67 | 37,59 | 38,11 | 37,20 | 35,00 | 37,65 |
| 38 | 36,33 | 36,42 | 36,25 | 36,77 | 36,69 | 37,18 | 36,31 | 34,14 | 36,74 |
| 39 | 35,43 | 35,53 | 35,34 | 35,88 | 35,79 | 36,25 | 35,42 | 33,29 | 35,85 |
| 40 | 34,55 | 34,65 | 34,44 | 35,00 | 34,90 | 35,33 | 34,53 | 32,45 | 34,96 |
| 41 | 33,67 | 33,78 | 33,55 | 34,14 | 34,03 | 34,41 | 33,65 | 31,62 | 34,08 |
| 42 | 32,81 | 32,92 | 32,68 | 33,28 | 33,17 | 33,51 | 32,78 | 30,80 | 33,20 |
| 43 | 31,96 | 32,08 | 31,81 | 32,44 | 32,31 | 32,62 | 31,93 | 29,99 | 32,34 |
| 44 | 31,11 | 31,24 | 30,95 | 31,60 | 31,46 | 31,73 | 31,09 | 29,21 | 31,48 |

Tabel 43 Oodatav eluiga, 2004. Kokku
 Table 43 Life expectancy, 2004. Total

| Vanus | Kogu Eesti | Linna-rahvastik | Maa-rahvastik | Tallinn | Põhja-Eesti | Lääne-Eesti | Kesk-Eesti | Kirde-Eesti | Järg — Cont. Lõuna-Eesti |
|-------|------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Age | Whole country | Urban population | Rural population | Tallinn | Northern Estonia | Western Estonia | Central Estonia | North-eastern Estonia |
| 45 | 30,28 | 30,41 | 30,11 | 30,78 | 30,63 | 30,85 | 30,25 | 28,43 | 30,64 |
| 46 | 29,46 | 29,60 | 29,27 | 29,97 | 29,80 | 29,99 | 29,42 | 27,67 | 29,82 |
| 47 | 28,65 | 28,80 | 28,45 | 29,17 | 29,00 | 29,14 | 28,59 | 26,91 | 29,00 |
| 48 | 27,85 | 28,01 | 27,63 | 28,39 | 28,20 | 28,30 | 27,75 | 26,16 | 28,20 |
| 49 | 27,06 | 27,23 | 26,82 | 27,61 | 27,42 | 27,48 | 26,92 | 25,42 | 27,40 |
| 50 | 26,28 | 26,45 | 26,02 | 26,83 | 26,64 | 26,66 | 26,11 | 24,68 | 26,61 |
| 51 | 25,51 | 25,69 | 25,22 | 26,05 | 25,87 | 25,84 | 25,31 | 23,95 | 25,84 |
| 52 | 24,75 | 24,94 | 24,43 | 25,28 | 25,10 | 25,03 | 24,53 | 23,24 | 25,09 |
| 53 | 24,00 | 24,21 | 23,66 | 24,51 | 24,35 | 24,22 | 23,77 | 22,53 | 24,35 |
| 54 | 23,26 | 23,48 | 22,89 | 23,76 | 23,60 | 23,42 | 23,03 | 21,84 | 23,62 |
| 55 | 22,53 | 22,76 | 22,12 | 23,02 | 22,86 | 22,63 | 22,31 | 21,15 | 22,90 |
| 56 | 21,80 | 22,04 | 21,37 | 22,28 | 22,12 | 21,86 | 21,61 | 20,45 | 22,18 |
| 57 | 21,07 | 21,32 | 20,64 | 21,54 | 21,38 | 21,11 | 20,92 | 19,76 | 21,46 |
| 58 | 20,36 | 20,60 | 19,94 | 20,81 | 20,65 | 20,38 | 20,25 | 19,08 | 20,74 |
| 59 | 19,65 | 19,88 | 19,25 | 20,09 | 19,93 | 19,66 | 19,57 | 18,41 | 20,03 |
| 60 | 18,95 | 19,17 | 18,59 | 19,37 | 19,22 | 18,95 | 18,90 | 17,76 | 19,34 |
| 61 | 18,27 | 18,47 | 17,93 | 18,66 | 18,51 | 18,26 | 18,22 | 17,11 | 18,66 |
| 62 | 17,60 | 17,78 | 17,30 | 17,95 | 17,82 | 17,58 | 17,55 | 16,47 | 18,00 |
| 63 | 16,94 | 17,10 | 16,67 | 17,26 | 17,14 | 16,92 | 16,91 | 15,83 | 17,36 |
| 64 | 16,28 | 16,43 | 16,05 | 16,57 | 16,46 | 16,25 | 16,29 | 15,20 | 16,74 |
| 65 | 15,63 | 15,77 | 15,44 | 15,88 | 15,77 | 15,59 | 15,68 | 14,57 | 16,12 |
| 66 | 14,99 | 15,11 | 14,84 | 15,20 | 15,09 | 14,93 | 15,09 | 13,95 | 15,51 |
| 67 | 14,35 | 14,45 | 14,24 | 14,52 | 14,41 | 14,28 | 14,50 | 13,33 | 14,91 |
| 68 | 13,72 | 13,81 | 13,64 | 13,86 | 13,74 | 13,64 | 13,92 | 12,72 | 14,30 |
| 69 | 13,10 | 13,18 | 13,04 | 13,21 | 13,09 | 13,04 | 13,33 | 12,13 | 13,70 |
| 70 | 12,49 | 12,57 | 12,44 | 12,58 | 12,46 | 12,45 | 12,74 | 11,56 | 13,10 |
| 71 | 11,88 | 11,97 | 11,83 | 11,97 | 11,84 | 11,87 | 12,14 | 11,00 | 12,50 |
| 72 | 11,29 | 11,39 | 11,22 | 11,38 | 11,24 | 11,29 | 11,54 | 10,47 | 11,90 |
| 73 | 10,71 | 10,81 | 10,61 | 10,80 | 10,65 | 10,70 | 10,95 | 9,94 | 11,31 |
| 74 | 10,15 | 10,25 | 10,02 | 10,22 | 10,07 | 10,11 | 10,39 | 9,44 | 10,72 |
| 75 | 9,60 | 9,71 | 9,45 | 9,66 | 9,51 | 9,54 | 9,84 | 8,95 | 10,14 |
| 76 | 9,08 | 9,19 | 8,91 | 9,09 | 8,98 | 8,99 | 9,30 | 8,48 | 9,59 |
| 77 | 8,58 | 8,68 | 8,39 | 8,54 | 8,46 | 8,46 | 8,78 | 8,03 | 9,06 |
| 78 | 8,09 | 8,20 | 7,91 | 8,00 | 7,96 | 7,95 | 8,26 | 7,60 | 8,56 |
| 79 | 7,62 | 7,73 | 7,45 | 7,48 | 7,48 | 7,46 | 7,77 | 7,18 | 8,06 |
| 80 | 7,18 | 7,29 | 7,01 | 6,99 | 7,03 | 7,00 | 7,29 | 6,78 | 7,57 |
| 81 | 6,75 | 6,86 | 6,58 | 6,53 | 6,59 | 6,55 | 6,81 | 6,40 | 7,10 |
| 82 | 6,34 | 6,45 | 6,18 | 6,09 | 6,18 | 6,13 | 6,35 | 6,04 | 6,64 |
| 83 | 5,95 | 6,06 | 5,79 | 5,69 | 5,78 | 5,73 | 5,91 | 5,69 | 6,21 |
| 84 | 5,58 | 5,69 | 5,43 | 5,31 | 5,41 | 5,35 | 5,50 | 5,36 | 5,80 |
| 85 | 5,23 | 5,34 | 5,08 | 4,95 | 5,05 | 4,99 | 5,11 | 5,04 | 5,41 |

Tabel 44 Oodatav eluiga, 2004. Mehed
 Table 44 Life expectancy, 2004. Males

| Vanus | Kogu Eesti | Linna-rahvastik | Maa-rahvastik | Tallinn | Põhja-Eesti | Lääne-Eesti | Kesk-Eesti | Kirde-Eesti | Lõuna-Eesti |
|-------|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Age | Whole country | Urban population | Rural population | Tallinn | Northern Estonia | Western Estonia | Central Estonia | North-eastern Estonia | Southern Estonia |
| 0 | 66,25 | 66,07 | 66,79 | 66,42 | 66,68 | 68,31 | 65,46 | 61,93 | 67,13 |
| 1 | 65,69 | 65,44 | 66,42 | 65,67 | 65,94 | 68,23 | 65,30 | 61,65 | 66,39 |
| 2 | 64,73 | 64,48 | 65,44 | 64,73 | 64,98 | 67,26 | 64,39 | 60,76 | 65,45 |
| 3 | 63,75 | 63,50 | 64,45 | 63,78 | 64,02 | 66,28 | 63,41 | 59,81 | 64,49 |
| 4 | 62,77 | 62,52 | 63,47 | 62,82 | 63,05 | 65,29 | 62,42 | 58,86 | 63,52 |
| 5 | 61,79 | 61,54 | 62,48 | 61,85 | 62,07 | 64,31 | 61,43 | 57,90 | 62,54 |
| 6 | 60,80 | 60,56 | 61,49 | 60,89 | 61,10 | 63,31 | 60,43 | 56,90 | 61,57 |
| 7 | 59,82 | 59,57 | 60,51 | 59,91 | 60,12 | 62,31 | 59,43 | 55,90 | 60,59 |
| 8 | 58,83 | 58,58 | 59,52 | 58,93 | 59,14 | 61,31 | 58,43 | 54,90 | 59,61 |
| 9 | 57,84 | 57,59 | 58,54 | 57,95 | 58,15 | 60,32 | 57,43 | 53,90 | 58,62 |
| 10 | 56,85 | 56,60 | 57,55 | 56,96 | 57,17 | 59,34 | 56,43 | 52,90 | 57,63 |
| 11 | 55,86 | 55,61 | 56,56 | 55,96 | 56,17 | 58,36 | 55,44 | 51,91 | 56,64 |
| 12 | 54,87 | 54,62 | 55,57 | 54,97 | 55,18 | 57,39 | 54,45 | 50,93 | 55,65 |
| 13 | 53,89 | 53,63 | 54,59 | 53,98 | 54,19 | 56,40 | 53,47 | 49,96 | 54,66 |
| 14 | 52,90 | 52,65 | 53,61 | 52,99 | 53,20 | 55,41 | 52,50 | 48,99 | 53,68 |
| 15 | 51,92 | 51,66 | 52,65 | 52,01 | 52,22 | 54,42 | 51,54 | 48,02 | 52,70 |
| 16 | 50,95 | 50,69 | 51,69 | 51,04 | 51,25 | 53,43 | 50,59 | 47,06 | 51,73 |
| 17 | 50,00 | 49,72 | 50,75 | 50,08 | 50,30 | 52,44 | 49,67 | 46,11 | 50,76 |
| 18 | 49,06 | 48,78 | 49,81 | 49,15 | 49,37 | 51,46 | 48,75 | 45,18 | 49,80 |
| 19 | 48,13 | 47,85 | 48,88 | 48,25 | 48,46 | 50,48 | 47,83 | 44,28 | 48,85 |
| 20 | 47,21 | 46,94 | 47,94 | 47,36 | 47,57 | 49,51 | 46,90 | 43,41 | 47,89 |
| 21 | 46,30 | 46,05 | 46,99 | 46,49 | 46,69 | 48,53 | 45,96 | 42,55 | 46,93 |
| 22 | 45,39 | 45,15 | 46,04 | 45,62 | 45,82 | 47,56 | 45,01 | 41,71 | 45,98 |
| 23 | 44,48 | 44,27 | 45,09 | 44,76 | 44,95 | 46,59 | 44,06 | 40,87 | 45,03 |
| 24 | 43,58 | 43,38 | 44,15 | 43,89 | 44,07 | 45,64 | 43,11 | 40,04 | 44,10 |
| 25 | 42,68 | 42,50 | 43,21 | 43,02 | 43,18 | 44,71 | 42,18 | 39,20 | 43,17 |
| 26 | 41,78 | 41,61 | 42,28 | 42,14 | 42,29 | 43,81 | 41,27 | 38,37 | 42,25 |
| 27 | 40,89 | 40,73 | 41,37 | 41,25 | 41,40 | 42,92 | 40,38 | 37,55 | 41,32 |
| 28 | 40,00 | 39,85 | 40,46 | 40,37 | 40,51 | 42,03 | 39,51 | 36,74 | 40,39 |
| 29 | 39,12 | 38,98 | 39,55 | 39,51 | 39,63 | 41,12 | 38,66 | 35,94 | 39,47 |
| 30 | 38,24 | 38,11 | 38,65 | 38,65 | 38,76 | 40,19 | 37,81 | 35,14 | 38,55 |
| 31 | 37,37 | 37,24 | 37,75 | 37,80 | 37,90 | 39,27 | 36,96 | 34,32 | 37,64 |
| 32 | 36,49 | 36,38 | 36,85 | 36,96 | 37,03 | 38,34 | 36,10 | 33,49 | 36,73 |
| 33 | 35,61 | 35,50 | 35,97 | 36,11 | 36,16 | 37,43 | 35,23 | 32,65 | 35,84 |
| 34 | 34,74 | 34,63 | 35,08 | 35,24 | 35,29 | 36,52 | 34,36 | 31,82 | 34,94 |
| 35 | 33,86 | 33,75 | 34,21 | 34,37 | 34,41 | 35,62 | 33,51 | 31,00 | 34,04 |
| 36 | 32,99 | 32,87 | 33,34 | 33,49 | 33,53 | 34,72 | 32,67 | 30,18 | 33,15 |
| 37 | 32,12 | 32,01 | 32,47 | 32,62 | 32,65 | 33,82 | 31,83 | 29,38 | 32,27 |
| 38 | 31,26 | 31,15 | 31,61 | 31,75 | 31,78 | 32,91 | 31,01 | 28,58 | 31,42 |
| 39 | 30,41 | 30,30 | 30,76 | 30,91 | 30,92 | 31,98 | 30,18 | 27,81 | 30,57 |
| 40 | 29,57 | 29,47 | 29,90 | 30,08 | 30,08 | 31,06 | 29,35 | 27,04 | 29,74 |
| 41 | 28,75 | 28,66 | 29,05 | 29,26 | 29,25 | 30,15 | 28,53 | 26,29 | 28,91 |
| 42 | 27,93 | 27,85 | 28,22 | 28,46 | 28,44 | 29,24 | 27,72 | 25,55 | 28,08 |
| 43 | 27,13 | 27,06 | 27,39 | 27,67 | 27,64 | 28,36 | 26,91 | 24,84 | 27,27 |
| 44 | 26,34 | 26,29 | 26,57 | 26,91 | 26,85 | 27,50 | 26,10 | 24,15 | 26,47 |

Tabel 44 Oodatav eluiga, 2004. Mehed
 Table 44 Life expectancy, 2004. Males

| Vanus Age | Kogu Eesti Whole country | Linna-rahvastik Urban population | Maa-rahvastik Rural population | Tallinn Tallinn | Põhja-Eesti Northern Estonia | Lääne-Eesti Western Estonia | Kesk-Eesti Central Estonia | Kirde-Eesti North-eastern Estonia | Järg — Cont. |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lõuna-Eesti Southern Estonia |
| 45 | 25,57 | 25,54 | 25,78 | 26,16 | 26,08 | 26,65 | 25,31 | 23,47 | 25,69 |
| 46 | 24,82 | 24,80 | 25,00 | 25,44 | 25,34 | 25,83 | 24,52 | 22,80 | 24,92 |
| 47 | 24,09 | 24,07 | 24,24 | 24,74 | 24,61 | 25,03 | 23,74 | 22,13 | 24,17 |
| 48 | 23,36 | 23,37 | 23,48 | 24,05 | 23,91 | 24,24 | 22,97 | 21,46 | 23,43 |
| 49 | 22,65 | 22,67 | 22,73 | 23,37 | 23,21 | 23,46 | 22,21 | 20,81 | 22,69 |
| 50 | 21,94 | 21,98 | 21,97 | 22,68 | 22,52 | 22,69 | 21,46 | 20,17 | 21,97 |
| 51 | 21,24 | 21,31 | 21,23 | 21,99 | 21,83 | 21,92 | 20,72 | 19,53 | 21,26 |
| 52 | 20,56 | 20,65 | 20,50 | 21,31 | 21,16 | 21,17 | 20,00 | 18,91 | 20,58 |
| 53 | 19,90 | 20,01 | 19,79 | 20,64 | 20,51 | 20,41 | 19,30 | 18,30 | 19,92 |
| 54 | 19,25 | 19,39 | 19,08 | 19,99 | 19,86 | 19,68 | 18,63 | 17,71 | 19,28 |
| 55 | 18,61 | 18,78 | 18,39 | 19,34 | 19,21 | 18,96 | 17,98 | 17,12 | 18,66 |
| 56 | 17,96 | 18,15 | 17,71 | 18,70 | 18,55 | 18,27 | 17,34 | 16,52 | 18,04 |
| 57 | 17,32 | 17,52 | 17,05 | 18,04 | 17,88 | 17,59 | 16,72 | 15,90 | 17,42 |
| 58 | 16,68 | 16,87 | 16,42 | 17,37 | 17,22 | 16,92 | 16,12 | 15,29 | 16,80 |
| 59 | 16,05 | 16,23 | 15,80 | 16,71 | 16,56 | 16,25 | 15,53 | 14,69 | 16,19 |
| 60 | 15,43 | 15,60 | 15,21 | 16,05 | 15,92 | 15,60 | 14,96 | 14,14 | 15,59 |
| 61 | 14,84 | 15,00 | 14,64 | 15,42 | 15,30 | 14,98 | 14,39 | 13,62 | 15,01 |
| 62 | 14,28 | 14,43 | 14,10 | 14,81 | 14,70 | 14,40 | 13,83 | 13,13 | 14,47 |
| 63 | 13,74 | 13,88 | 13,58 | 14,22 | 14,12 | 13,86 | 13,30 | 12,66 | 13,96 |
| 64 | 13,22 | 13,35 | 13,09 | 13,64 | 13,55 | 13,33 | 12,80 | 12,21 | 13,47 |
| 65 | 12,70 | 12,82 | 12,61 | 13,07 | 12,98 | 12,79 | 12,33 | 11,76 | 13,00 |
| 66 | 12,19 | 12,29 | 12,14 | 12,50 | 12,41 | 12,25 | 11,87 | 11,31 | 12,55 |
| 67 | 11,69 | 11,77 | 11,69 | 11,92 | 11,84 | 11,70 | 11,42 | 10,87 | 12,10 |
| 68 | 11,19 | 11,25 | 11,24 | 11,36 | 11,29 | 11,18 | 10,95 | 10,43 | 11,66 |
| 69 | 10,71 | 10,76 | 10,79 | 10,83 | 10,76 | 10,69 | 10,49 | 9,99 | 11,21 |
| 70 | 10,23 | 10,28 | 10,32 | 10,32 | 10,26 | 10,23 | 10,01 | 9,56 | 10,76 |
| 71 | 9,76 | 9,82 | 9,84 | 9,85 | 9,78 | 9,79 | 9,50 | 9,14 | 10,32 |
| 72 | 9,30 | 9,38 | 9,35 | 9,40 | 9,32 | 9,35 | 8,99 | 8,74 | 9,86 |
| 73 | 8,85 | 8,93 | 8,85 | 8,97 | 8,86 | 8,92 | 8,49 | 8,35 | 9,40 |
| 74 | 8,41 | 8,50 | 8,37 | 8,53 | 8,40 | 8,48 | 8,02 | 7,98 | 8,94 |
| 75 | 8,00 | 8,08 | 7,91 | 8,08 | 7,96 | 8,03 | 7,58 | 7,61 | 8,47 |
| 76 | 7,59 | 7,68 | 7,47 | 7,63 | 7,54 | 7,59 | 7,14 | 7,26 | 8,01 |
| 77 | 7,20 | 7,30 | 7,06 | 7,18 | 7,13 | 7,16 | 6,72 | 6,93 | 7,58 |
| 78 | 6,83 | 6,92 | 6,68 | 6,73 | 6,75 | 6,75 | 6,33 | 6,60 | 7,17 |
| 79 | 6,47 | 6,57 | 6,32 | 6,31 | 6,37 | 6,36 | 5,95 | 6,29 | 6,78 |
| 80 | 6,13 | 6,23 | 5,98 | 5,92 | 6,02 | 5,99 | 5,58 | 5,99 | 6,43 |
| 81 | 5,81 | 5,90 | 5,66 | 5,57 | 5,68 | 5,64 | 5,24 | 5,71 | 6,10 |
| 82 | 5,49 | 5,59 | 5,34 | 5,23 | 5,35 | 5,30 | 4,91 | 5,43 | 5,78 |
| 83 | 5,19 | 5,29 | 5,05 | 4,90 | 5,05 | 4,98 | 4,60 | 5,17 | 5,48 |
| 84 | 4,91 | 5,00 | 4,76 | 4,60 | 4,75 | 4,67 | 4,31 | 4,92 | 5,19 |
| 85 | 4,64 | 4,73 | 4,49 | 4,31 | 4,47 | 4,38 | 4,04 | 4,67 | 4,92 |

Tabel 45 Oodatav eluiga, 2004. Naised
 Table 45 Life expectancy, 2004. Females

| Vanus | Kogu Eesti | Linna-rahvastik | Maa-rahvastik | Tallinn | Põhja-Eesti | Lääne-Eesti | Kesk-Eesti | Kirde-Eesti | Lõuna-Eesti |
|-------|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Age | Whole country | Urban population | Rural population | Tallinn | Northern Estonia | Western Estonia | Central Estonia | North-eastern Estonia | Southern Estonia |
| 0 | 77,78 | 77,79 | 77,77 | 77,86 | 77,76 | 77,10 | 78,09 | 75,32 | 78,88 |
| 1 | 77,28 | 77,29 | 77,25 | 77,37 | 77,28 | 76,74 | 77,43 | 74,79 | 78,34 |
| 2 | 76,32 | 76,33 | 76,34 | 76,44 | 76,33 | 76,07 | 76,52 | 73,96 | 77,35 |
| 3 | 75,35 | 75,37 | 75,38 | 75,47 | 75,36 | 75,25 | 75,58 | 73,06 | 76,36 |
| 4 | 74,37 | 74,39 | 74,42 | 74,49 | 74,38 | 74,36 | 74,61 | 72,13 | 75,36 |
| 5 | 73,39 | 73,41 | 73,44 | 73,51 | 73,39 | 73,43 | 73,64 | 71,19 | 74,37 |
| 6 | 72,41 | 72,43 | 72,46 | 72,51 | 72,40 | 72,47 | 72,66 | 70,24 | 73,37 |
| 7 | 71,43 | 71,44 | 71,47 | 71,52 | 71,41 | 71,52 | 71,68 | 69,29 | 72,37 |
| 8 | 70,44 | 70,46 | 70,48 | 70,52 | 70,41 | 70,55 | 70,68 | 68,32 | 71,37 |
| 9 | 69,45 | 69,46 | 69,49 | 69,52 | 69,41 | 69,57 | 69,68 | 67,35 | 70,37 |
| 10 | 68,45 | 68,47 | 68,49 | 68,52 | 68,42 | 68,58 | 68,68 | 66,37 | 69,37 |
| 11 | 67,46 | 67,48 | 67,50 | 67,52 | 67,43 | 67,59 | 67,68 | 65,38 | 68,37 |
| 12 | 66,46 | 66,48 | 66,51 | 66,53 | 66,44 | 66,60 | 66,68 | 64,39 | 67,38 |
| 13 | 65,47 | 65,49 | 65,52 | 65,54 | 65,45 | 65,61 | 65,68 | 63,40 | 66,39 |
| 14 | 64,48 | 64,50 | 64,54 | 64,54 | 64,45 | 64,63 | 64,68 | 62,41 | 65,41 |
| 15 | 63,49 | 63,51 | 63,55 | 63,56 | 63,46 | 63,65 | 63,68 | 61,42 | 64,42 |
| 16 | 62,50 | 62,52 | 62,56 | 62,57 | 62,47 | 62,66 | 62,68 | 60,43 | 63,43 |
| 17 | 61,51 | 61,53 | 61,57 | 61,58 | 61,48 | 61,67 | 61,68 | 59,44 | 62,45 |
| 18 | 60,53 | 60,54 | 60,58 | 60,60 | 60,49 | 60,69 | 60,68 | 58,45 | 61,46 |
| 19 | 59,54 | 59,55 | 59,61 | 59,61 | 59,50 | 59,72 | 59,69 | 57,46 | 60,48 |
| 20 | 58,56 | 58,57 | 58,63 | 58,63 | 58,52 | 58,75 | 58,70 | 56,49 | 59,51 |
| 21 | 57,59 | 57,59 | 57,67 | 57,64 | 57,54 | 57,78 | 57,72 | 55,54 | 58,54 |
| 22 | 56,62 | 56,62 | 56,70 | 56,66 | 56,56 | 56,79 | 56,74 | 54,61 | 57,56 |
| 23 | 55,65 | 55,65 | 55,72 | 55,68 | 55,59 | 55,80 | 55,76 | 53,71 | 56,58 |
| 24 | 54,68 | 54,68 | 54,75 | 54,70 | 54,61 | 54,81 | 54,78 | 52,83 | 55,60 |
| 25 | 53,71 | 53,71 | 53,77 | 53,71 | 53,63 | 53,81 | 53,79 | 51,94 | 54,62 |
| 26 | 52,73 | 52,74 | 52,79 | 52,73 | 52,65 | 52,81 | 52,81 | 51,03 | 53,64 |
| 27 | 51,76 | 51,76 | 51,81 | 51,74 | 51,67 | 51,81 | 51,83 | 50,11 | 52,66 |
| 28 | 50,78 | 50,79 | 50,84 | 50,76 | 50,69 | 50,81 | 50,85 | 49,17 | 51,68 |
| 29 | 49,81 | 49,81 | 49,87 | 49,77 | 49,72 | 49,82 | 49,88 | 48,23 | 50,71 |
| 30 | 48,84 | 48,84 | 48,91 | 48,80 | 48,75 | 48,83 | 48,90 | 47,29 | 49,73 |
| 31 | 47,87 | 47,87 | 47,94 | 47,83 | 47,78 | 47,84 | 47,92 | 46,35 | 48,75 |
| 32 | 46,90 | 46,90 | 46,97 | 46,86 | 46,82 | 46,86 | 46,95 | 45,41 | 47,76 |
| 33 | 45,94 | 45,94 | 46,00 | 45,89 | 45,86 | 45,88 | 45,99 | 44,47 | 46,78 |
| 34 | 44,97 | 44,97 | 45,04 | 44,93 | 44,89 | 44,91 | 45,04 | 43,52 | 45,81 |
| 35 | 44,01 | 44,01 | 44,07 | 43,98 | 43,93 | 43,94 | 44,10 | 42,56 | 44,83 |
| 36 | 43,05 | 43,05 | 43,10 | 43,02 | 42,97 | 42,97 | 43,16 | 41,60 | 43,86 |
| 37 | 42,08 | 42,09 | 42,13 | 42,07 | 42,02 | 42,00 | 42,20 | 40,64 | 42,88 |
| 38 | 41,12 | 41,13 | 41,16 | 41,12 | 41,06 | 41,05 | 41,23 | 39,69 | 41,91 |
| 39 | 40,16 | 40,18 | 40,19 | 40,18 | 40,11 | 40,10 | 40,25 | 38,74 | 40,93 |
| 40 | 39,21 | 39,24 | 39,22 | 39,24 | 39,16 | 39,17 | 39,28 | 37,80 | 39,97 |
| 41 | 38,27 | 38,31 | 38,27 | 38,31 | 38,23 | 38,26 | 38,32 | 36,87 | 39,01 |
| 42 | 37,34 | 37,38 | 37,33 | 37,39 | 37,30 | 37,35 | 37,38 | 35,94 | 38,07 |
| 43 | 36,42 | 36,46 | 36,40 | 36,48 | 36,38 | 36,44 | 36,46 | 35,02 | 37,13 |
| 44 | 35,50 | 35,54 | 35,47 | 35,56 | 35,45 | 35,52 | 35,56 | 34,10 | 36,20 |

Tabel 45 Oodatav eluiga, 2004. Naised
 Table 45 Life expectancy, 2004. Females

| Vanus | Kogu Eesti | Linna-rahvastik | Maa-rahvastik | Tallinn | Põhja-Eesti | Lääne-Eesti | Kesk-Eesti | Kirde-Eesti | Järg — Cont. Lõuna-Eesti |
|-------|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Age | Whole country | Urban population | Rural population | Tallinn | Northern Estonia | Western Estonia | Central Estonia | North-eastern Estonia | Southern Estonia |
| 45 | 34,58 | 34,62 | 34,55 | 34,64 | 34,53 | 34,60 | 34,66 | 33,20 | 35,28 |
| 46 | 33,67 | 33,71 | 33,62 | 33,73 | 33,61 | 33,67 | 33,75 | 32,32 | 34,36 |
| 47 | 32,76 | 32,82 | 32,70 | 32,83 | 32,71 | 32,76 | 32,83 | 31,44 | 33,45 |
| 48 | 31,87 | 31,93 | 31,79 | 31,94 | 31,81 | 31,86 | 31,90 | 30,57 | 32,55 |
| 49 | 30,98 | 31,05 | 30,88 | 31,05 | 30,93 | 30,96 | 30,98 | 29,71 | 31,67 |
| 50 | 30,10 | 30,17 | 29,99 | 30,17 | 30,05 | 30,08 | 30,06 | 28,85 | 30,79 |
| 51 | 29,23 | 29,31 | 29,10 | 29,29 | 29,17 | 29,19 | 29,17 | 28,00 | 29,92 |
| 52 | 28,36 | 28,45 | 28,22 | 28,41 | 28,29 | 28,31 | 28,30 | 27,17 | 29,06 |
| 53 | 27,50 | 27,60 | 27,34 | 27,54 | 27,43 | 27,42 | 27,44 | 26,34 | 28,20 |
| 54 | 26,65 | 26,75 | 26,46 | 26,68 | 26,57 | 26,52 | 26,59 | 25,52 | 27,34 |
| 55 | 25,80 | 25,91 | 25,58 | 25,83 | 25,72 | 25,63 | 25,77 | 24,71 | 26,48 |
| 56 | 24,96 | 25,08 | 24,72 | 25,00 | 24,89 | 24,76 | 24,96 | 23,90 | 25,61 |
| 57 | 24,14 | 24,26 | 23,88 | 24,17 | 24,07 | 23,91 | 24,17 | 23,11 | 24,74 |
| 58 | 23,32 | 23,45 | 23,06 | 23,37 | 23,26 | 23,10 | 23,37 | 22,34 | 23,88 |
| 59 | 22,52 | 22,65 | 22,26 | 22,58 | 22,47 | 22,31 | 22,56 | 21,58 | 23,04 |
| 60 | 21,72 | 21,84 | 21,48 | 21,80 | 21,68 | 21,53 | 21,73 | 20,81 | 22,22 |
| 61 | 20,92 | 21,03 | 20,69 | 21,00 | 20,89 | 20,74 | 20,90 | 20,02 | 21,41 |
| 62 | 20,12 | 20,22 | 19,91 | 20,20 | 20,09 | 19,93 | 20,08 | 19,22 | 20,60 |
| 63 | 19,32 | 19,41 | 19,13 | 19,40 | 19,29 | 19,12 | 19,28 | 18,41 | 19,79 |
| 64 | 18,52 | 18,61 | 18,34 | 18,60 | 18,49 | 18,31 | 18,50 | 17,61 | 18,99 |
| 65 | 17,72 | 17,81 | 17,56 | 17,80 | 17,69 | 17,51 | 17,72 | 16,81 | 18,20 |
| 66 | 16,94 | 17,01 | 16,79 | 17,01 | 16,89 | 16,72 | 16,96 | 16,03 | 17,42 |
| 67 | 16,16 | 16,24 | 16,02 | 16,24 | 16,10 | 15,95 | 16,22 | 15,27 | 16,64 |
| 68 | 15,40 | 15,48 | 15,25 | 15,47 | 15,33 | 15,20 | 15,49 | 14,52 | 15,87 |
| 69 | 14,65 | 14,73 | 14,50 | 14,73 | 14,56 | 14,47 | 14,76 | 13,79 | 15,10 |
| 70 | 13,91 | 14,00 | 13,75 | 13,99 | 13,82 | 13,75 | 14,04 | 13,08 | 14,35 |
| 71 | 13,19 | 13,29 | 13,01 | 13,27 | 13,09 | 13,04 | 13,32 | 12,40 | 13,60 |
| 72 | 12,49 | 12,60 | 12,28 | 12,56 | 12,37 | 12,34 | 12,62 | 11,75 | 12,87 |
| 73 | 11,80 | 11,92 | 11,57 | 11,87 | 11,67 | 11,66 | 11,95 | 11,12 | 12,16 |
| 74 | 11,13 | 11,25 | 10,88 | 11,19 | 10,99 | 11,01 | 11,29 | 10,52 | 11,46 |
| 75 | 10,47 | 10,60 | 10,22 | 10,53 | 10,33 | 10,37 | 10,65 | 9,93 | 10,80 |
| 76 | 9,84 | 9,97 | 9,59 | 9,89 | 9,69 | 9,75 | 10,04 | 9,35 | 10,17 |
| 77 | 9,24 | 9,36 | 9,01 | 9,28 | 9,08 | 9,16 | 9,44 | 8,78 | 9,57 |
| 78 | 8,66 | 8,77 | 8,47 | 8,69 | 8,50 | 8,59 | 8,87 | 8,24 | 8,99 |
| 79 | 8,12 | 8,22 | 7,94 | 8,12 | 7,96 | 8,04 | 8,32 | 7,75 | 8,43 |
| 80 | 7,60 | 7,70 | 7,44 | 7,60 | 7,44 | 7,52 | 7,79 | 7,29 | 7,89 |
| 81 | 7,11 | 7,21 | 6,94 | 7,09 | 6,94 | 7,02 | 7,29 | 6,85 | 7,37 |
| 82 | 6,64 | 6,74 | 6,47 | 6,61 | 6,47 | 6,54 | 6,81 | 6,43 | 6,87 |
| 83 | 6,20 | 6,30 | 6,02 | 6,16 | 6,02 | 6,09 | 6,35 | 6,03 | 6,40 |
| 84 | 5,77 | 5,87 | 5,59 | 5,72 | 5,59 | 5,66 | 5,91 | 5,65 | 5,95 |
| 85 | 5,37 | 5,47 | 5,19 | 5,31 | 5,19 | 5,25 | 5,50 | 5,29 | 5,53 |

Tabel 46 Abielud ja lahutused, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003*
 Table 46 Marriages and divorces, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003*

| Aasta Year | Abielud Marriages | Lahutused Divorces | Kordaja 1000 elaniku kohta | | Lahutusi 100 abielu kohta Divorces per 100 marriages |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | | abielud marriages | lahutused divorces | |
| 1970 | 12 373 | 4 379 | 9,10 | 3,22 | 35,4 |
| 1975 | 12 443 | 4 845 | 8,71 | 3,39 | 38,9 |
| 1980 | 12 964 | 6 127 | 8,78 | 4,15 | 47,3 |
| 1985 | 12 861 | 6 059 | 8,41 | 3,96 | 47,1 |
| 1986 | 13 000 | 6 039 | 8,44 | 3,92 | 46,5 |
| 1987 | 13 434 | 6 128 | 8,65 | 3,95 | 45,6 |
| 1988 | 12 973 | 5 924 | 8,31 | 3,79 | 45,7 |
| 1989 | 12 644 | 5 916 | 8,06 | 3,77 | 46,8 |
| 1990 | 11 774 | 5 785 | 7,50 | 3,69 | 49,1 |
| 1991 | 10 292 | 5 738 | 6,59 | 3,68 | 55,8 |
| 1992 | 8 878 | 6 651 | 5,79 | 4,34 | 74,9 |
| 1993 | 7 745 | 5 757 | 5,18 | 3,85 | 74,3 |
| 1994 | 7 378 | 5 606 | 5,04 | 3,83 | 76,0 |
| 1995 | 7 006 | 7 456 | 4,88 | 5,19 | 106,4 |
| 1996 | 5 517 | 5 657 | 3,90 | 4,00 | 102,5 |
| 1997 | 5 589 | 5 281 | 3,99 | 3,77 | 94,5 |
| 1998 | 5 430 | 4 491 | 3,92 | 3,24 | 82,7 |
| 1999 | 5 590 | 4 561 | 4,06 | 3,32 | 81,6 |
| 2000 | 5 485 | 4 230 | 4,01 | 3,09 | 77,1 |
| 2001 | 5 647 | 4 312 | 4,14 | 3,16 | 76,4 |
| 2002 | 5 853 | 4 074 | 4,31 | 3,00 | 69,6 |
| 2003 | 5 699 | 3 973 | 4,21 | 2,94 | 69,7 |

* 1. jaanuarist 1995 (uee perekonnaseaduse jõustumisest) vormistavad abielulahutusi ka kohtud.
 * Since the new Family Act entered into force on 1 January 1995 divorces are registered besides registry offices also in courts.

Tabel 47 Abielud abiellumiskuu järgi, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003
 Table 47 Marriages by month of contracting the marriage, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | Jaan Jan | Veebr Feb | Märts March | Apr April | Mai May | Juuni June | Juuli July | Aug Aug | Sept Sept | Okt Oct | Nov Nov | Dets Dec |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1970 | 12 373 | 779 | 654 | 845 | 900 | 909 | 1 014 | 1 265 | 1 493 | 1 208 | 1 139 | 955 | 1 212 |
| 1975 | 12 443 | 810 | 696 | 942 | 984 | 860 | 1 091 | 1 207 | 1 514 | 1 096 | 1 086 | 1 027 | 1 130 |
| 1980 | 12 964 | 796 | 729 | 1 015 | 1 042 | 972 | 1 218 | 1 174 | 1 537 | 1 174 | 1 170 | 961 | 1 176 |
| 1985 | 12 861 | 797 | 760 | 1 077 | 998 | 915 | 1 225 | 1 132 | 1 538 | 1 131 | 1 092 | 1 046 | 1 150 |
| 1986 | 13 000 | 866 | 783 | 1 007 | 1 009 | 968 | 1 128 | 1 252 | 1 514 | 1 163 | 1 150 | 1 012 | 1 148 |
| 1987 | 13 434 | 915 | 840 | 958 | 1 104 | 1 048 | 1 122 | 1 351 | 1 525 | 1 196 | 1 258 | 905 | 1 212 |
| 1988 | 12 973 | 837 | 827 | 955 | 1 120 | 1 038 | 1 135 | 1 367 | 1 308 | 1 218 | 992 | 952 | 1 224 |
| 1989 | 12 644 | 763 | 810 | 1 043 | 1 025 | 908 | 1 176 | 1 276 | 1 214 | 1 312 | 956 | 955 | 1 206 |
| 1990 | 11 774 | 783 | 729 | 941 | 884 | 870 | 1 121 | 1 173 | 1 231 | 1 111 | 914 | 889 | 1 128 |
| 1991 | 10 292 | 713 | 583 | 778 | 774 | 759 | 1 019 | 941 | 1 144 | 867 | 809 | 880 | 1 025 |
| 1992 | 8 878 | 695 | 756 | 725 | 745 | 700 | 830 | 836 | 893 | 711 | 755 | 556 | 676 |
| 1993 | 7 745 | 480 | 435 | 577 | 570 | 542 | 722 | 922 | 806 | 735 | 600 | 564 | 792 |
| 1994 | 7 378 | 458 | 436 | 548 | 584 | 531 | 726 | 922 | 769 | 657 | 541 | 492 | 714 |
| 1995 | 7 006 | 408 | 395 | 628 | 494 | 455 | 770 | 782 | 822 | 652 | 460 | 466 | 674 |
| 1996 | 5 517 | 283 | 292 | 451 | 373 | 432 | 646 | 642 | 680 | 467 | 388 | 387 | 476 |
| 1997 | 5 589 | 324 | 318 | 372 | 339 | 358 | 572 | 648 | 736 | 492 | 452 | 426 | 552 |
| 1998 | 5 430 | 350 | 296 | 362 | 371 | 329 | 540 | 715 | 691 | 505 | 433 | 336 | 502 |
| 1999 | 5 590 | 246 | 289 | 342 | 368 | 297 | 542 | 736 | 653 | 560 | 453 | 411 | 693 |
| 2000 | 5 485 | 271 | 314 | 371 | 357 | 302 | 600 | 760 | 728 | 478 | 364 | 386 | 554 |
| 2001 | 5 647 | 264 | 300 | 349 | 322 | 319 | 669 | 753 | 774 | 519 | 375 | 437 | 566 |
| 2002 | 5 853 | 262 | 316 | 358 | 350 | 328 | 728 | 783 | 906 | 524 | 405 | 391 | 502 |
| 2003 | 5 699 | 248 | 278 | 362 | 274 | 345 | 626 | 819 | 905 | 528 | 438 | 306 | 570 |

Tabel 48 Summaarne esmasabiellumuskordaja ja keskmene esmasabiellumisvanus, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003*
Table 48 Total first marriage rate and mean age at first marriage, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003*

| Aasta Year | Summaarne esmasabiellumuskordaja | | Keskmene esmasabiellumisvanus | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| | mehed | naised | mehed | naised |
| | Total first marriage rate | | Mean age at first marriage | |
| | males | females | males | females |
| 1970 | 0,99 | 1,04 | 25,6 | 23,5 |
| 1975 | 0,89 | 0,94 | 25,2 | 23,2 |
| 1980 | 0,87 | 0,94 | 24,4 | 22,6 |
| 1985 | 0,84 | 0,88 | 24,6 | 22,8 |
| 1986 | 0,83 | 0,87 | 24,7 | 22,8 |
| 1987 | 0,85 | 0,89 | 24,7 | 22,8 |
| 1988 | 0,82 | 0,86 | 24,8 | 22,8 |
| 1989 | 0,81 | 0,86 | 24,6 | 22,5 |
| 1990 | 0,73 | 0,79 | 24,6 | 22,5 |
| 1991 | 0,66 | 0,70 | 24,5 | 22,4 |
| 1992 | 0,57 | 0,58 | 24,6 | 22,3 |
| 1993 | 0,50 | 0,50 | 25,0 | 22,9 |
| 1994 | 0,48 | 0,48 | 25,6 | 23,4 |
| 1995 | 0,47 | 0,48 | 25,7 | 23,5 |
| 1996 | 0,38 | 0,38 | 26,1 | 23,7 |
| 1997 | 0,38 | 0,39 | 26,3 | 24,0 |
| 1998 | 0,37 | 0,38 | 26,6 | 24,3 |
| 1999 | 0,39 | 0,40 | 27,1 | 24,6 |
| 2000 | 0,39 | 0,39 | 27,5 | 25,0 |
| 2001 | 0,40 | 0,40 | 27,8 | 25,2 |
| 2002 | 0,42 | 0,42 | 28,2 | 25,5 |
| 2003 | 0,41 | 0,42 | 28,2 | 25,7 |

Tabel 49 Abiellujad abielueelse perekonnaseisu järgi, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003
Table 49 Marriages by pre-nuptial marital status, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003

| Aasta Year | Registreeritud abielud kokku Registered marriages total | Vallaline | | Lahutatud või lesk | | Perekonnaseis teadmata | | Korduvalt abiellunute osatähtsus, % | |
|---------------|--|-----------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--|---------|
| | | mehed | naised | mehed | naised | mehed | naised | mehed | naised |
| | | Single | | Divorced or widowed | | Marital status unknown | | males | females |
| | | males | females | males | females | males | females | males | females |
| 1970 | 12 373 | 10 216 | 10 333 | 2 157 | 2 040 | - | - | 17,4 | 16,5 |
| 1975 | 12 443 | 9 945 | 9 957 | 2 498 | 2 486 | - | - | 20,1 | 20,0 |
| 1980 | 12 964 | 10 083 | 10 207 | 2 881 | 2 757 | - | - | 22,2 | 21,3 |
| 1985 | 12 861 | 9 579 | 9 559 | 3 282 | 3 302 | - | - | 25,5 | 25,7 |
| 1986 | 13 000 | 9 453 | 9 453 | 3 547 | 3 547 | - | - | 27,3 | 27,3 |
| 1987 | 13 434 | 9 642 | 9 553 | 3 792 | 3 881 | - | - | 28,2 | 28,9 |
| 1988 | 12 973 | 9 267 | 9 246 | 3 703 | 3 724 | 3 | 3 | 28,5 | 28,7 |
| 1989 | 12 644 | 9 176 | 9 194 | 3 467 | 3 450 | 1 | - | 27,4 | 27,3 |
| 1990 | 11 774 | 8 362 | 8 436 | 3 410 | 3 336 | 2 | 2 | 29,0 | 28,3 |
| 1991 | 10 292 | 7 415 | 7 423 | 2 873 | 2 864 | 4 | 5 | 27,9 | 27,8 |
| 1992 | 8 878 | 6 159 | 6 124 | 2 694 | 2 706 | 25 | 48 | 30,4 | 30,6 |
| 1993 | 7 745 | 5 211 | 5 216 | 2 518 | 2 498 | 16 | 31 | 32,6 | 32,4 |
| 1994 | 7 378 | 4 856 | 4 855 | 2 521 | 2 522 | 1 | 1 | 34,2 | 34,2 |
| 1995 | 7 006 | 4 650 | 4 730 | 2 352 | 2 273 | 4 | 3 | 33,6 | 32,4 |
| 1996 | 5 517 | 3 721 | 3 670 | 1 796 | 1 847 | - | - | 32,6 | 33,5 |
| 1997 | 5 589 | 3 731 | 3 720 | 1 858 | 1 869 | - | - | 33,2 | 33,4 |
| 1998 | 5 430 | 3 620 | 3 633 | 1 810 | 1 797 | - | - | 33,3 | 33,1 |
| 1999 | 5 590 | 3 785 | 3 825 | 1 805 | 1 765 | - | - | 32,3 | 31,6 |
| 2000 | 5 485 | 3 711 | 3 706 | 1 774 | 1 778 | - | 1 | 32,3 | 32,4 |
| 2001 | 5 647 | 3 785 | 3 816 | 1 862 | 1 831 | - | - | 33,0 | 32,4 |
| 2002 | 5 853 | 4 024 | 4 048 | 1 829 | 1 805 | - | - | 31,2 | 30,8 |
| 2003 | 5 699 | 3 949 | 4 035 | 1 750 | 1 664 | - | - | 30,7 | 30,7 |

Tabel 50 Abielujad vanuse järgi, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003. Mehed
 Table 50 Newly married by age, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003. Males

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | Vanus — Age | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|---------------------|
| | | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40–49 | 50–59 | 60+ | teadmata unknown |
| 1970 | 12 373 | 619 | 5 641 | 3 046 | 1 274 | 614 | 627 | 279 | 273 | - |
| 1975 | 12 443 | 606 | 6 158 | 2 841 | 971 | 653 | 698 | 294 | 222 | - |
| 1980 | 12 964 | 838 | 6 328 | 2 751 | 1 142 | 558 | 755 | 358 | 234 | - |
| 1985 | 12 861 | 689 | 5 771 | 2 954 | 1 264 | 714 | 750 | 442 | 277 | - |
| 1986 | 13 000 | 664 | 5 625 | 2 958 | 1 367 | 826 | 788 | 472 | 300 | - |
| 1987 | 13 434 | 717 | 5 604 | 3 070 | 1 382 | 907 | 933 | 517 | 304 | - |
| 1988 | 12 973 | 758 | 5 311 | 2 882 | 1 376 | 912 | 888 | 510 | 334 | 2 |
| 1989 | 12 644 | 859 | 5 255 | 2 726 | 1 282 | 801 | 875 | 540 | 306 | - |
| 1990 | 11 774 | 836 | 4 782 | 2 409 | 1 238 | 809 | 889 | 508 | 302 | 1 |
| 1991 | 10 292 | 737 | 4 386 | 1 989 | 1 077 | 631 | 724 | 444 | 304 | - |
| 1992 | 8 878 | 635 | 3 579 | 1 617 | 872 | 651 | 741 | 473 | 310 | - |
| 1993 | 7 745 | 436 | 2 916 | 1 430 | 845 | 573 | 762 | 442 | 341 | - |
| 1994 | 7 378 | 389 | 2 456 | 1 508 | 844 | 546 | 822 | 467 | 346 | - |
| 1995 | 7 006 | 324 | 2 371 | 1 517 | 771 | 570 | 785 | 384 | 284 | - |
| 1996 | 5 517 | 178 | 1 795 | 1 319 | 690 | 420 | 626 | 280 | 209 | - |
| 1997 | 5 589 | 194 | 1 647 | 1 457 | 667 | 473 | 603 | 334 | 214 | - |
| 1998 | 5 430 | 158 | 1 512 | 1 434 | 733 | 454 | 578 | 329 | 232 | - |
| 1999 | 5 590 | 149 | 1 433 | 1 529 | 845 | 512 | 625 | 288 | 209 | - |
| 2000 | 5 485 | 110 | 1 293 | 1 569 | 898 | 472 | 637 | 307 | 199 | - |
| 2001 | 5 647 | 107 | 1 258 | 1 567 | 1 002 | 540 | 662 | 319 | 192 | - |
| 2002 | 5 853 | 78 | 1 151 | 1 762 | 1 132 | 590 | 680 | 311 | 149 | - |
| 2003 | 5 699 | 84 | 1 153 | 1 682 | 1 102 | 623 | 612 | 277 | 166 | - |

Tabel 51 Abielujad vanuse järgi, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003. Naised
 Table 51 Newly married by age, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003. Females

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | Vanus — Age | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|---------------------|
| | | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40–49 | 50–59 | 60+ | teadmata unknown |
| 1970 | 12 373 | 2 086 | 5 864 | 1 991 | 974 | 514 | 596 | 226 | 122 | - |
| 1975 | 12 443 | 2 302 | 5 784 | 2 066 | 761 | 555 | 594 | 262 | 119 | - |
| 1980 | 12 964 | 2 705 | 5 777 | 2 005 | 975 | 448 | 644 | 275 | 135 | - |
| 1985 | 12 861 | 2 316 | 5 395 | 2 266 | 1 090 | 609 | 637 | 383 | 165 | - |
| 1986 | 13 000 | 2 278 | 5 304 | 2 274 | 1 168 | 699 | 694 | 369 | 214 | - |
| 1987 | 13 434 | 2 521 | 5 203 | 2 269 | 1 256 | 744 | 793 | 435 | 213 | - |
| 1988 | 12 973 | 2 552 | 4 810 | 2 209 | 1 202 | 759 | 769 | 440 | 231 | 1 |
| 1989 | 12 644 | 2 912 | 4 620 | 1 901 | 1 123 | 691 | 766 | 444 | 187 | - |
| 1990 | 11 774 | 2 731 | 4 222 | 1 682 | 1 027 | 676 | 812 | 439 | 185 | - |
| 1991 | 10 292 | 2 472 | 3 733 | 1 387 | 915 | 595 | 611 | 371 | 207 | 1 |
| 1992 | 8 878 | 2 095 | 3 049 | 1 152 | 778 | 561 | 655 | 362 | 226 | - |
| 1993 | 7 745 | 1 542 | 2 643 | 1 099 | 660 | 527 | 640 | 406 | 228 | - |
| 1994 | 7 378 | 1 265 | 2 423 | 1 105 | 758 | 519 | 672 | 410 | 226 | - |
| 1995 | 7 006 | 1 150 | 2 416 | 1 136 | 672 | 451 | 668 | 318 | 195 | - |
| 1996 | 5 517 | 770 | 1 955 | 1 016 | 529 | 369 | 521 | 218 | 139 | - |
| 1997 | 5 589 | 723 | 1 938 | 1 095 | 535 | 408 | 516 | 238 | 136 | - |
| 1998 | 5 430 | 594 | 1 844 | 1 190 | 543 | 354 | 526 | 231 | 148 | - |
| 1999 | 5 590 | 563 | 1 889 | 1 296 | 609 | 393 | 503 | 209 | 128 | - |
| 2000 | 5 485 | 492 | 1 773 | 1 327 | 672 | 375 | 497 | 222 | 127 | - |
| 2001 | 5 647 | 475 | 1 737 | 1 426 | 705 | 423 | 552 | 223 | 106 | - |
| 2002 | 5 853 | 414 | 1 751 | 1 604 | 864 | 414 | 511 | 216 | 79 | - |
| 2003 | 5 699 | 407 | 1 706 | 1 563 | 835 | 423 | 480 | 193 | 92 | - |

Tabel 52 **Lahutused, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003***
 Table 52 *Divorces, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003**

| Aasta Year | Registreeritud lahutused <i>Registered divorces</i> | Lahutasid esmasabielu mehed naised | | Lahutasid kordusabielu mehed naised | | Teadmata | |
|---------------|---|--|---------|---|---------|----------|---------|
| | | <i>Divorced the first marriage</i> | | <i>Repeatedly divorced</i> | | mehed | naised |
| | | males | females | males | females | males | females |
| 1970 | 4 379 | 3 866 | 3 812 | 512 | 567 | 1 | - |
| 1975 | 4 845 | 4 229 | 4 205 | 616 | 640 | - | - |
| 1980 | 6 127 | 5 227 | 5 249 | 900 | 878 | - | - |
| 1985 | 6 059 | 4 447 | 4 728 | 1 029 | 1 037 | 583 | 294 |
| 1986 | 6 039 | 4 829 | 4 907 | 1 059 | 1 094 | 151 | 38 |
| 1987 | 6 128 | 4 961 | 4 915 | 1 096 | 1 184 | 71 | 29 |
| 1988 | 5 924 | 3 933 | 4 175 | 1 031 | 1 117 | 960 | 632 |
| 1989 | 5 916 | 3 599 | 3 964 | 965 | 1 084 | 1 352 | 868 |
| 1990 | 5 785 | 3 641 | 3 970 | 912 | 1 034 | 1 232 | 781 |
| 1991 | 5 738 | 3 592 | 3 950 | 961 | 1 082 | 1 185 | 706 |
| 1992 | 6 651 | 4 518 | 4 927 | 1 136 | 1 206 | 997 | 518 |
| 1993 | 5 757 | 3 689 | 4 180 | 912 | 1 074 | 1 156 | 503 |
| 1994 | 5 606 | 4 294 | 4 360 | 1 025 | 1 103 | 287 | 143 |
| 1995 | 7 456 | 6 145 | 6 173 | 1 218 | 1 209 | 93 | 74 |
| 1996 | 5 657 | 4 653 | 4 583 | 974 | 1 050 | 30 | 24 |
| 1997 | 5 281 | 4 365 | 4 317 | 910 | 958 | 6 | 6 |
| 1998 | 4 491 | 3 654 | 3 704 | 835 | 785 | 2 | 2 |
| 1999 | 4 561 | 3 753 | 3 742 | 808 | 819 | - | - |
| 2000 | 4 230 | 3 424 | 3 440 | 806 | 789 | - | 1 |
| 2001 | 4 312 | 3 393 | 3 467 | 918 | 845 | 1 | - |
| 2002 | 4 074 | 3 267 | 3 225 | 798 | 829 | 9 | 20 |
| 2003 | 3 973 | 3 156 | 3 201 | 781 | 744 | 36 | 28 |

* 1. jaanuarist 1995 (uee perekonnaseaduse jõustumisest) vormistavad abielulahutusi ka kohtud.

* Since the new Family Act entered into force on 1 January 1995 divorces are registered besides registry offices also in courts.

Tabel 53 **Lahutused abielu kestuse järgi, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003**
 Table 53 *Divorces by duration of marriage, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003*

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | Abielu kestus aastates — Duration of marriage in years | | | | | | teadmata unknown |
|---------------|----------------|--|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | | < 1 | 1–2 | 3–4 | 5–9 | 10–19 | 20+ | |
| 1970 | 4 379 | 92 | 483 | 601 | 1 198 | 1 446 | 559 | - |
| 1975 | 4 845 | 111 | 585 | 759 | 1 340 | 1 379 | 671 | - |
| 1980 | 6 127 | 138 | 739 | 928 | 1 867 | 1 611 | 844 | - |
| 1985 | 6 059 | 119 | 760 | 997 | 1 810 | 1 603 | 770 | - |
| 1986 | 6 039 | 133 | 771 | 883 | 1 793 | 1 634 | 825 | - |
| 1987 | 6 128 | 170 | 786 | 908 | 1 732 | 1 698 | 834 | - |
| 1988 | 5 924 | 183 | 846 | 881 | 1 586 | 1 644 | 783 | 1 |
| 1989 | 5 916 | 189 | 883 | 859 | 1 642 | 1 586 | 755 | 2 |
| 1990 | 5 785 | 147 | 824 | 832 | 1 578 | 1 619 | 785 | - |
| 1991 | 5 738 | 185 | 804 | 888 | 1 519 | 1 650 | 692 | - |
| 1992 | 6 651 | 233 | 793 | 877 | 1 822 | 1 957 | 969 | - |
| 1993 | 5 757 | 139 | 666 | 778 | 1 518 | 1 661 | 994 | 1 |
| 1994 | 5 606 | 98 | 583 | 677 | 1 507 | 1 647 | 1 094 | - |
| 1995 | 7 456 | 135 | 649 | 1 056 | 2 240 | 2 238 | 1 138 | - |
| 1996 | 5 657 | 118 | 513 | 734 | 1 738 | 1 770 | 784 | - |
| 1997 | 5 281 | 80 | 437 | 596 | 1 676 | 1 707 | 785 | - |
| 1998 | 4 491 | 83 | 360 | 479 | 1 340 | 1 558 | 671 | - |
| 1999 | 4 561 | 87 | 379 | 478 | 1 194 | 1 670 | 753 | - |
| 2000 | 4 230 | 117 | 359 | 357 | 1 068 | 1 581 | 748 | - |
| 2001 | 4 312 | 93 | 376 | 406 | 976 | 1 622 | 839 | - |
| 2002 | 4 074 | 95 | 398 | 389 | 868 | 1 487 | 837 | - |
| 2003 | 3 973 | 67 | 361 | 390 | 791 | 1 484 | 880 | - |

Tabel 54 Lahutajad vanuse järgi, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003. Mehed
 Table 54 Newly divorced by age, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003. Males

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | Vanus — Age | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|---------------------|
| | | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40–49 | 50–59 | 60+ | teadmata unknown |
| 1970 | 4 379 | 3 | 337 | 758 | 1 017 | 807 | 974 | 324 | 159 | - |
| 1975 | 4 845 | 4 | 432 | 1 077 | 856 | 894 | 1 087 | 328 | 167 | - |
| 1980 | 6 127 | 4 | 521 | 1 471 | 1 332 | 824 | 1 288 | 513 | 174 | - |
| 1985 | 6 059 | 4 | 523 | 1 464 | 1 325 | 990 | 1 071 | 491 | 152 | 39 |
| 1986 | 6 039 | 6 | 508 | 1 404 | 1 278 | 965 | 1 130 | 538 | 179 | 31 |
| 1987 | 6 128 | 5 | 488 | 1 382 | 1 327 | 1 053 | 1 164 | 510 | 173 | 26 |
| 1988 | 5 924 | 7 | 497 | 1 258 | 1 286 | 1 036 | 1 055 | 563 | 200 | 22 |
| 1989 | 5 916 | 17 | 508 | 1 297 | 1 295 | 909 | 1 184 | 506 | 162 | 38 |
| 1990 | 5 785 | 12 | 515 | 1 171 | 1 228 | 951 | 1 163 | 542 | 167 | 36 |
| 1991 | 5 738 | 13 | 500 | 1 171 | 1 249 | 1 024 | 1 088 | 520 | 155 | 18 |
| 1992 | 6 651 | 15 | 528 | 1 234 | 1 385 | 1 214 | 1 372 | 586 | 232 | 85 |
| 1993 | 5 757 | 6 | 436 | 1 024 | 1 161 | 980 | 1 282 | 570 | 241 | 57 |
| 1994 | 5 606 | 8 | 386 | 924 | 1 071 | 1 001 | 1 313 | 644 | 234 | 25 |
| 1995 | 7 456 | 12 | 604 | 1 382 | 1 552 | 1 316 | 1 733 | 601 | 253 | 3 |
| 1996 | 5 657 | 9 | 394 | 1 084 | 1 185 | 1 026 | 1 347 | 437 | 171 | 4 |
| 1997 | 5 281 | 4 | 309 | 965 | 1 137 | 968 | 1 277 | 467 | 154 | - |
| 1998 | 4 491 | 6 | 219 | 826 | 953 | 819 | 1 130 | 392 | 146 | - |
| 1999 | 4 561 | 8 | 246 | 772 | 876 | 905 | 1 164 | 440 | 150 | - |
| 2000 | 4 230 | 4 | 196 | 637 | 831 | 818 | 1 169 | 426 | 148 | 1 |
| 2001 | 4 312 | 5 | 180 | 597 | 850 | 826 | 1 209 | 480 | 164 | 1 |
| 2002 | 4 074 | 1 | 175 | 554 | 767 | 784 | 1 143 | 486 | 164 | - |
| 2003 | 3 973 | 2 | 146 | 484 | 735 | 709 | 1 247 | 499 | 149 | 2 |

Tabel 55 Lahutajad vanuse järgi, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003. Naised
 Table 55 Newly divorced by age, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985–2003. Females

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | Vanus — Age | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|---------------------|
| | | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40–49 | 50–59 | 60+ | teadmata unknown |
| 1970 | 4 379 | 27 | 598 | 839 | 987 | 715 | 872 | 242 | 98 | 1 |
| 1975 | 4 845 | 31 | 733 | 1 180 | 754 | 827 | 900 | 317 | 103 | - |
| 1980 | 6 127 | 49 | 971 | 1 491 | 1 209 | 705 | 1 120 | 471 | 111 | - |
| 1985 | 6 059 | 46 | 965 | 1 499 | 1 155 | 871 | 987 | 406 | 111 | 19 |
| 1986 | 6 039 | 46 | 924 | 1 412 | 1 176 | 915 | 961 | 460 | 128 | 17 |
| 1987 | 6 128 | 43 | 872 | 1 487 | 1 166 | 958 | 1 015 | 445 | 127 | 15 |
| 1988 | 5 924 | 54 | 840 | 1 350 | 1 186 | 923 | 976 | 424 | 149 | 22 |
| 1989 | 5 916 | 59 | 898 | 1 331 | 1 189 | 853 | 1 024 | 402 | 125 | 35 |
| 1990 | 5 785 | 51 | 841 | 1 271 | 1 076 | 924 | 1 054 | 435 | 112 | 21 |
| 1991 | 5 738 | 69 | 877 | 1 155 | 1 210 | 907 | 957 | 427 | 116 | 20 |
| 1992 | 6 651 | 93 | 927 | 1 262 | 1 364 | 1 110 | 1 165 | 504 | 175 | 51 |
| 1993 | 5 757 | 70 | 811 | 1 062 | 1 070 | 921 | 1 147 | 480 | 163 | 33 |
| 1994 | 5 606 | 48 | 722 | 982 | 992 | 926 | 1 191 | 530 | 174 | 41 |
| 1995 | 7 456 | 68 | 1 120 | 1 477 | 1 408 | 1 206 | 1 513 | 468 | 194 | 2 |
| 1996 | 5 657 | 47 | 740 | 1 192 | 1 084 | 969 | 1 150 | 346 | 126 | 3 |
| 1997 | 5 281 | 31 | 637 | 1 099 | 997 | 949 | 1 100 | 362 | 104 | 2 |
| 1998 | 4 491 | 37 | 465 | 982 | 870 | 775 | 949 | 317 | 96 | - |
| 1999 | 4 561 | 38 | 451 | 916 | 896 | 794 | 1 032 | 316 | 118 | - |
| 2000 | 4 230 | 29 | 388 | 766 | 827 | 714 | 1 030 | 368 | 107 | 1 |
| 2001 | 4 312 | 24 | 359 | 783 | 834 | 737 | 1 069 | 393 | 113 | - |
| 2002 | 4 074 | 26 | 344 | 718 | 771 | 652 | 1 040 | 414 | 109 | - |
| 2003 | 3 973 | 17 | 299 | 636 | 755 | 687 | 1 047 | 422 | 110 | - |

**SÜNDIMUSE VANUSKORDAJAD,
2001–2003**
***AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES,
2001–2003***

VANUSKORDAJATE TASANDUS

Aasa Maamägi
Rahvastikustatistika osakonna juhtivstatistik

Aastate 1989–2001 Eesti sündimuse üheaastased vanuskordajad ja nende tasandus koos metoodika kirjeldusega on avaldatud kogumikus “Rahvastik. 2001. Population”, lk 94–100. Tasandamiseks kasutati kahe beetajaotuse tihedusfunktsooni segu, parameetrid leiti arvutiprogrammiga tasandataava kövera ja otsitava tasanduskövera vahet minimeerides. Tulemus oli visuaalselt igati rahuldav.

Eelmisel kümnendil muutus suuresti rahvastiku demograafiline käitumine. 1989. aasta rahvaloenduse ajale iseloomulik sündimusköver oli 2000. ja 2001. aastaks juba palju “euroopalikum”. Sünnitajad olid keskmiselt tunduvalt vanemad kui üheksakümnendate alguses, sündimusköver ei olnud enam nii ebasümmeetriline kui kummekond aastat varem. Samasugune tendents on jätkunud ka viimastel aastatel. Arvutused näitavad, et Eesti kohta tervikuna saab nüüd kasutada juba tasanduseks ka lihtsamaid meetodeid — selliseid, mis 1989. aasta rahvaloenduse ajal ei andnud rahuldatvat tulemust eelkõige vanuskordajate väga tugeva ebasümmeetrilisuse töttu.

Tookord olid tasandamiseks kasutatud kövera parameetrid sisuliselt üsna raskesti interpreteeritavad, sest parameetrite väärustuse muutumisele oli tihti raske leida ühest seletust. Üks põhjusi oli kahtlemata asjaolu, et parameetrite leidmiseks kasutatud metod võis anda väga erinevate parameetrite kombinatsioonide puhul üsna vähe erinevaid sihifunktsooni väärusti. Ka võis sihifunktsooni defineerida mõneti erinevalt ja seda eelkõige seepäras, et eri vanuses olid vanuskordajad väga erineva väärusega ning seetõttu oli vahel küsitav, millist tasandust paremaks pidada: kas sellist, mis ühtlaselt hästi tasandab kogu muutumisvahemikku, või valida mingi teine taktika.

Eelmainitud põhjustel oli järgmiste aastate köverate muutustendentse eelmiste aastate tasandatud köverate alusel üsna raske objektiivselt prognosida. Oli selge, et probleemi lahendaks selline tasandusköver, mille parameetrid oleksid vanuskordajate põhjal üheselt arvutatavad, ja veel parem — kui nad oleksid ka “sisuliselt” mõistetavad. Niisiis, vähem parameetreid ja eelistatud peaks olema võimaluse korral sihifunktsoonita strateegia.

Siintoodud tasandus on tehtud traditsiooniliselt ühe beetajaotuse tihedusfunktsooniga:

$$f(x) = k (x-a)^{p-1} (b-x)^{q-1},$$

kövera neli parameetrit on samuti arvutatud klassikalisel moel: keskväärtuse, dispersiooni, kolmandat ja neljandat järku momentide põhjal.

Seekord võrdleme kogu Eesti sündimuse vanuskordajaid linna- ja maarahvastiku sündimuse vanuskordajatega, samuti on vaatluse all Eesti regioonid ja eraldi ka Tallinn ja eestlased (tabelid 57; 58).

Nagu näitavad arvutused ja nagu on näha ka diagrammidelt, on kogu Eesti rahvastiku sündimuse vanuskordajad aastatel 2001–2003 beetajaotusfunktsooniga täiesti rahuldataval tasandatavad. Sama võib öelda ka linnarahvastiku, eestlaste ja mitte-eestlaste kohta. Ebarahulavaks peab aga endiselt pidama maarahvastiku samal moel arvutatud sündimuse vanuskordajate tasandust. Diagrammilt 49 on näha, et 2001. aasta maarahvastiku sündimust kajastav köver ei anna ikka veel sellise tasanduse puhul rahuldatvat tulemust, sest kövera kuju meenutab 1989. aasta rahvaloenduse ajal kogu rahvastikule iseloomulikku tugevalt ebasümmeetrilist köverat. Samas võib näha, et iga aastaga muutub köver selle funktsooniga paremini tasandatavaks, sest maarahvastiku emad hakkavad “vananema” arvatavasti kiiremini (diagramm 51).

Regiooniti arvutatud tasandused annavad oodatavalta samalaadseid tulemusi — Tallinna ja Põhja-Eesti vanusköverad on selliselt üsna hästi tasandatavad, Lääne-Eestis ja Kirde-Eestis on aga nooremas eas sünnitajaid emade hulgas rohkem (diagramm 50). Ruumi kokkuhoiu mõttes ei esita me siin tasandusköverate väärusti vanuseti, vaid avaldame ainult leitud parameetrid (tabel 56).

Parameetrite muutumise tendentsid on nüüd paremini jälgitavad, ehkki alajaotuseti võivad nad olla erineva trendiga. Näiteks muutumisvahemiku lõppu tähistav parameeter **b** (diagramm 52) on kümnendi algul linnarahvastiku sündimuse vanuskordajate

tasanduskõveras olnud kasvava, maarahvastikul aga kahaneva trendiga. Üldiselt on aga siiski vaid parameeter a (muutumisvahemiku algust tähistav parameeter) väheneva trendiga, kuigi ka linnarahvastiku sündimuse vanuskordajate tasanduskõvera astmenäitaja q langes pisut aastal 2003.

Väärib märkimist, et erinevused eestlaste ja mitte-eestlaste sündimuskaatumises, nagu näitavad arvutused (diagramm 49 ja 53), on vaadeldavatel aastatel olnud väiksemad kui linna- ja maarahvastikul.

Diagramm 49
Diagram 49

Sündimuse tasandamata ja tasandatud vanuskordajad, 2003
Unsmoothed and smoothed age-specific fertility rates, 2003

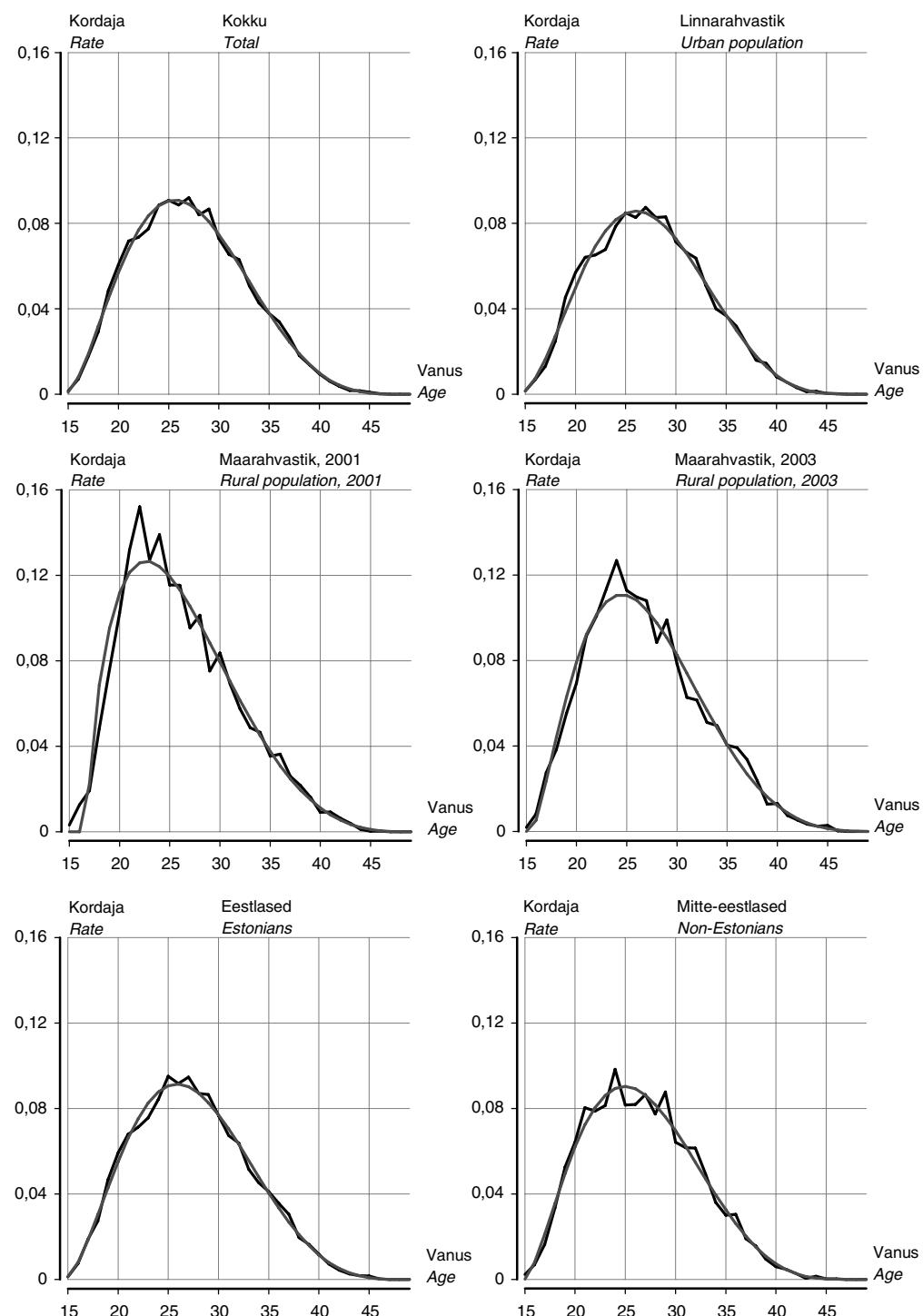


Diagramm 50 Sündimuse tasandamata ja tasandatud vanuskordajad regiooniti, 2003
 Diagram 50 Unsmoothed and smoothed age-specific fertility rates by regions, 2003

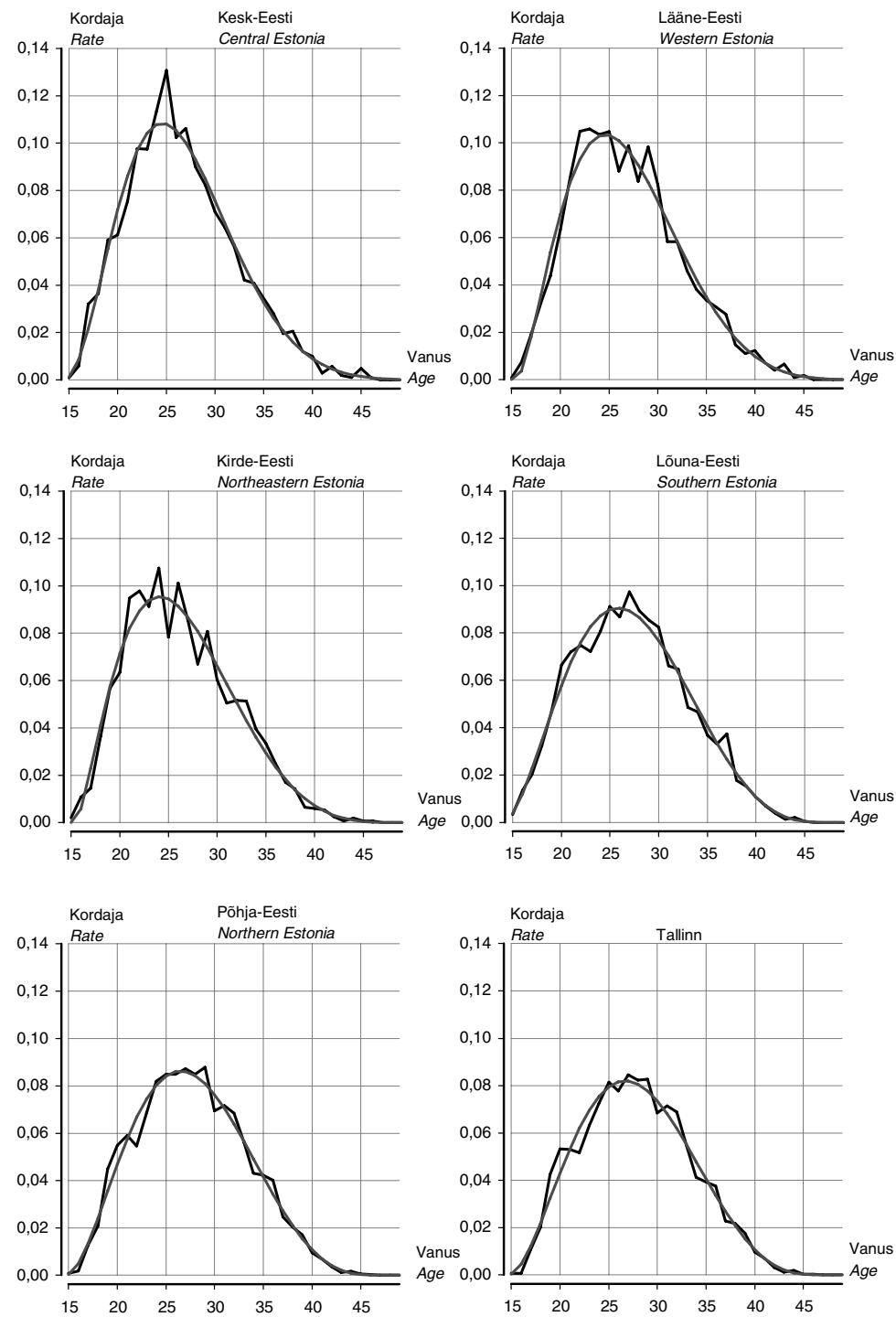


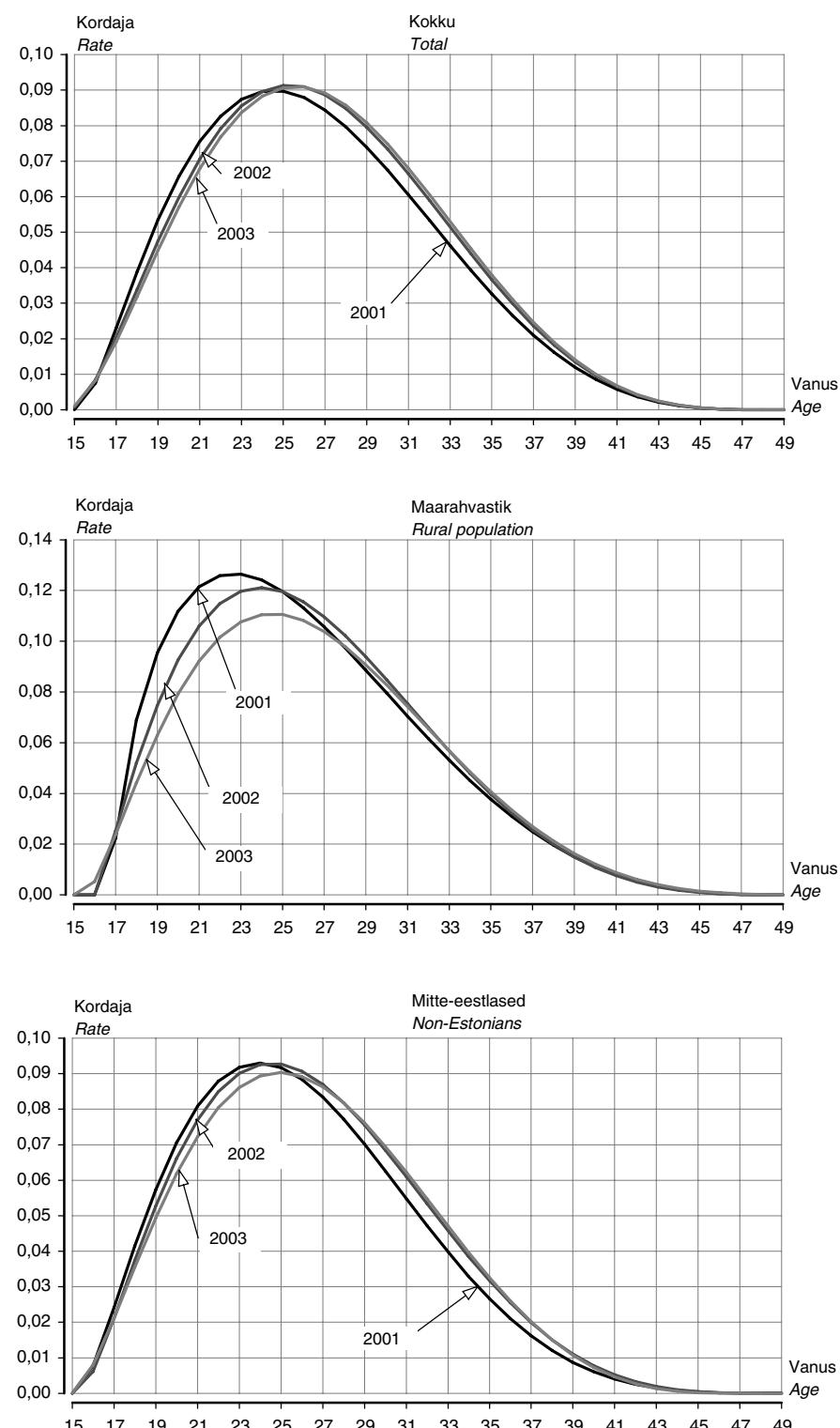
Diagramm 51
Diagram 51**Sündimuse tasandatud vanuskordajad, 2001–2003**
Smoothed age-specific fertility rates, 2001–2003

Diagramm 52 Tasandatud vanuskordajate parameetrid, 2001–2003
 Diagram 52 Characteristics of smoothed age-specific fertility rates, 2001–2003

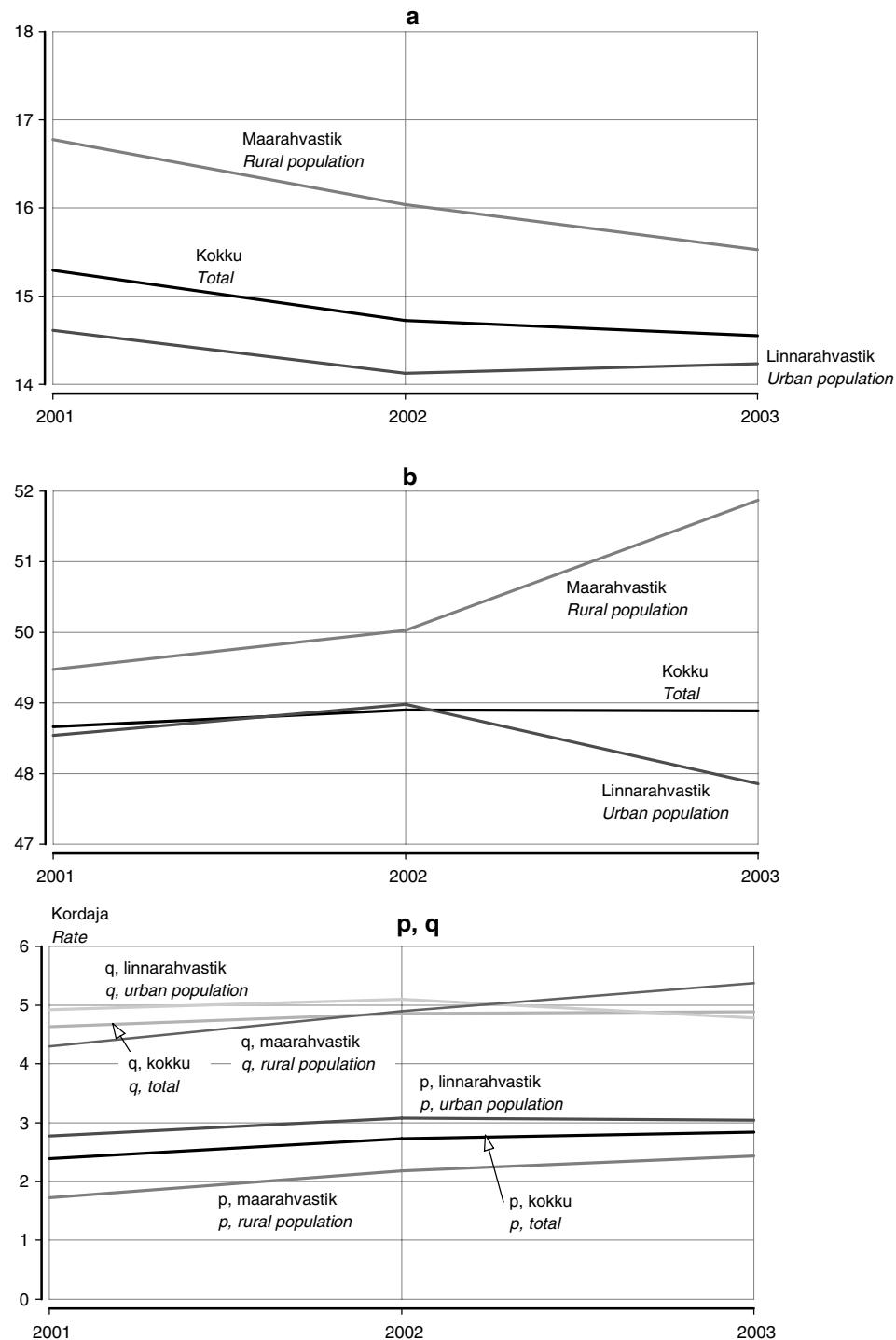
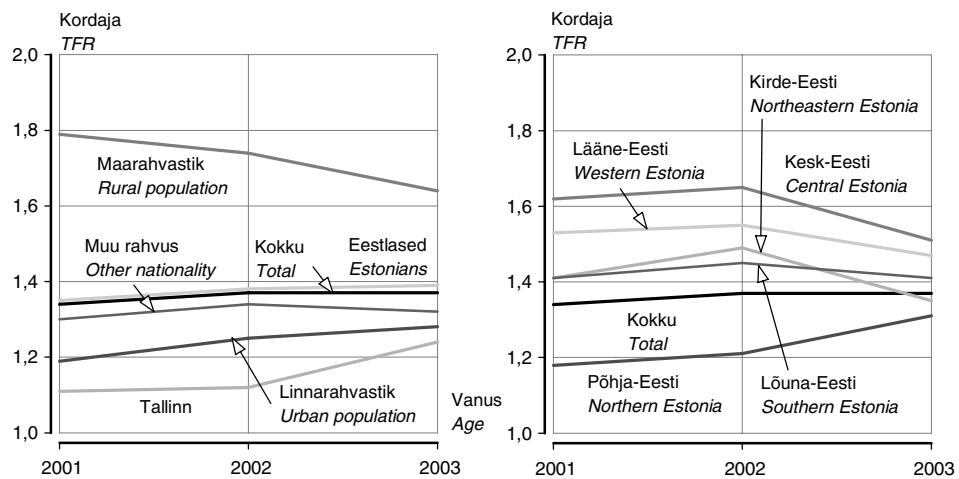


Diagramm 53 **Summaarne sündimuskordaja, 2001–2003**
 Diagram 53 **Total fertility rates, 2001–2003**



Tabel 56 **Tasandatud vanuskordajate parameetrid, 2001–2003**
 Table 56 **Characteristics of smoothed age-specific fertility rates, 2001–2003**

| Aasta Year | Kokku Total | Linna- rahvastik Urban population | Maa- rahvastik Rural population | Tallinn Tallinn | Põhja-Eesti Northern Estonia | Lääne- Eesti Western Estonia | Kesk- Eesti Central Estonia | Kirde- Eesti Northeastern Estonia | Lõuna- Eesti Southern Estonia | Eestlased Estonians | Muu rahvus Others |
|---------------|----------------|--|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 15,30 | 14,61 | 16,77 | 14,11 | 14,40 | 16,97 | 16,60 | 15,66 | 15,00 | 15,32 | 15,24 |
| 2002 | 14,72 | 14,12 | 16,04 | 13,06 | 13,94 | 16,62 | 15,35 | 16,27 | 13,71 | 14,43 | 15,32 |
| 2003 | 14,55 | 14,23 | 15,53 | 14,68 | 14,78 | 15,45 | 14,30 | 15,46 | 13,99 | 14,38 | 14,97 |
| b | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 48,66 | 48,54 | 49,48 | 48,44 | 48,29 | 48,21 | 49,48 | 51,67 | 49,22 | 48,32 | 50,14 |
| 2002 | 48,90 | 48,98 | 50,03 | 48,24 | 47,79 | 48,66 | 52,59 | 49,92 | 51,00 | 49,01 | 49,12 |
| 2003 | 48,88 | 47,86 | 51,87 | 47,07 | 46,97 | 53,90 | 61,70 | 49,88 | 47,52 | 49,66 | 47,39 |
| p | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 2,39 | 2,78 | 1,73 | 3,08 | 2,89 | 1,60 | 1,82 | 2,25 | 2,59 | 2,35 | 2,51 |
| 2002 | 2,73 | 3,08 | 2,18 | 3,62 | 3,12 | 2,01 | 2,46 | 2,14 | 3,29 | 2,85 | 2,50 |
| 2003 | 2,84 | 3,04 | 2,44 | 2,94 | 2,87 | 2,69 | 3,43 | 2,43 | 2,85 | 2,96 | 2,60 |
| q | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 4,63 | 4,92 | 4,30 | 4,95 | 4,82 | 3,86 | 4,51 | 5,82 | 4,87 | 4,34 | 5,54 |
| 2002 | 4,86 | 5,10 | 4,90 | 5,06 | 4,67 | 4,44 | 5,87 | 5,10 | 5,79 | 4,85 | 4,99 |
| 2003 | 4,89 | 4,78 | 5,37 | 4,29 | 4,26 | 6,40 | 9,80 | 5,26 | 4,39 | 5,05 | 4,59 |

Tabel 57 Sündimuse tasandamata vanuskordajad, 2001–2003
 Table 57 Unsmoothed age-specific fertility rates, 2001–2003

| Vanus Age | Kogu Eesti Whole country | | | Linnarahvastik Urban population | | | Maarrahvastik Rural population | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
| 15 | 2,14 | 2,30 | 1,59 | 1,62 | 2,04 | 1,42 | 3,16 | 2,81 | 1,91 |
| 16 | 8,31 | 7,31 | 7,28 | 6,17 | 5,60 | 6,84 | 12,59 | 10,63 | 8,14 |
| 17 | 17,41 | 18,73 | 18,03 | 16,48 | 16,50 | 13,13 | 19,35 | 23,19 | 27,57 |
| 18 | 36,84 | 30,09 | 29,26 | 31,69 | 25,14 | 24,69 | 48,25 | 40,47 | 38,37 |
| 19 | 55,79 | 51,03 | 48,58 | 47,90 | 45,38 | 45,31 | 75,94 | 63,51 | 55,47 |
| 20 | 65,85 | 67,99 | 60,87 | 54,60 | 58,84 | 56,98 | 102,54 | 91,35 | 69,45 |
| 21 | 77,58 | 67,23 | 71,74 | 62,97 | 59,47 | 64,04 | 131,84 | 92,52 | 91,40 |
| 22 | 85,87 | 77,84 | 73,55 | 68,61 | 63,81 | 65,16 | 152,13 | 129,95 | 100,88 |
| 23 | 85,32 | 82,48 | 77,45 | 73,95 | 69,72 | 67,72 | 127,27 | 131,43 | 113,60 |
| 24 | 88,97 | 87,20 | 88,55 | 74,93 | 75,76 | 78,57 | 139,20 | 129,42 | 126,85 |
| 25 | 89,49 | 89,01 | 90,93 | 81,84 | 79,65 | 84,98 | 115,55 | 122,51 | 112,88 |
| 26 | 90,34 | 94,50 | 88,73 | 82,67 | 87,33 | 82,85 | 115,43 | 118,91 | 109,80 |
| 27 | 81,63 | 91,36 | 92,18 | 77,24 | 86,36 | 87,52 | 95,52 | 107,73 | 108,07 |
| 28 | 82,77 | 89,46 | 84,09 | 76,51 | 85,82 | 82,76 | 101,46 | 100,99 | 88,46 |
| 29 | 71,45 | 78,49 | 86,90 | 70,13 | 75,97 | 83,02 | 75,22 | 86,02 | 99,19 |
| 30 | 66,28 | 73,00 | 73,05 | 59,81 | 68,35 | 71,26 | 83,75 | 86,24 | 78,40 |
| 31 | 62,12 | 61,04 | 65,58 | 59,38 | 58,42 | 66,53 | 69,21 | 68,09 | 62,87 |
| 32 | 50,22 | 59,78 | 63,15 | 47,18 | 57,85 | 63,72 | 57,63 | 64,77 | 61,60 |
| 33 | 44,94 | 51,16 | 50,97 | 43,35 | 48,32 | 50,97 | 48,66 | 58,06 | 50,96 |
| 34 | 40,17 | 43,97 | 42,79 | 37,56 | 43,55 | 40,00 | 46,51 | 44,94 | 49,58 |
| 35 | 33,78 | 38,77 | 37,86 | 33,08 | 37,64 | 36,76 | 35,48 | 41,51 | 40,47 |
| 36 | 29,44 | 28,24 | 33,93 | 26,61 | 27,28 | 31,76 | 36,39 | 30,55 | 39,20 |
| 37 | 21,37 | 23,03 | 26,72 | 19,43 | 23,02 | 23,86 | 26,12 | 23,04 | 33,65 |
| 38 | 15,15 | 18,66 | 18,21 | 12,44 | 16,78 | 15,92 | 21,70 | 23,25 | 23,81 |
| 39 | 11,38 | 14,25 | 13,93 | 9,51 | 12,74 | 14,42 | 16,09 | 17,88 | 12,73 |
| 40 | 8,41 | 10,91 | 9,66 | 8,15 | 9,67 | 8,28 | 9,07 | 14,06 | 13,00 |
| 41 | 5,69 | 6,16 | 6,25 | 4,33 | 5,40 | 5,73 | 9,23 | 8,08 | 7,55 |
| 42 | 3,66 | 4,09 | 3,70 | 2,66 | 3,69 | 3,04 | 6,32 | 5,13 | 5,40 |
| 43 | 2,23 | 1,64 | 1,81 | 1,60 | 1,47 | 1,19 | 3,93 | 2,11 | 3,43 |
| 44 | 0,88 | 1,46 | 1,65 | 0,80 | 1,47 | 1,34 | 1,08 | 1,43 | 2,47 |
| 45 | 0,38 | 0,29 | 1,08 | 0,39 | 0,27 | 0,40 | 0,36 | 0,36 | 2,87 |
| 46 | 0,29 | 0,10 | 0,29 | 0,26 | 0,13 | 0,27 | 0,36 | 0,00 | 0,36 |
| 47 | 0,10 | 0,10 | 0,00 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| 48 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| 49 | 0,00 | 0,10 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,14 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Kokku <i>Total</i> | 1 336,25 | 1 371,77 | 1 370,36 | 1 193,98 | 1 253,71 | 1 280,44 | 1 787,34 | 1 740,94 | 1 640,39 |

Tabel 57 **Sündimuse tasandamata vanuskordajad, 2001–2003**
 Table 57 *Unsmoothed age-specific fertility rates, 2001–2003*

| Tallinn | | | Eestlased Estonians | | | Järg — Cont. |
|----------|---------|----------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | Vanus Age |
| 2,24 | 1,83 | 0,71 | 1,98 | 2,34 | 1,33 | 15 |
| 5,75 | 5,59 | 0,73 | 9,14 | 7,93 | 7,45 | 16 |
| 13,44 | 13,29 | 10,81 | 15,73 | 18,84 | 18,83 | 17 |
| 23,91 | 19,11 | 20,12 | 36,04 | 30,20 | 27,28 | 18 |
| 38,33 | 34,44 | 42,50 | 55,46 | 49,40 | 46,66 | 19 |
| 47,70 | 48,20 | 53,34 | 59,39 | 65,01 | 59,33 | 20 |
| 47,96 | 44,38 | 52,97 | 76,28 | 61,35 | 67,81 | 21 |
| 58,37 | 51,14 | 51,65 | 85,06 | 74,02 | 71,23 | 22 |
| 64,18 | 57,24 | 63,22 | 85,30 | 81,36 | 75,74 | 23 |
| 65,70 | 60,79 | 72,48 | 89,06 | 88,15 | 84,21 | 24 |
| 81,46 | 65,16 | 81,47 | 86,75 | 89,86 | 95,05 | 25 |
| 75,60 | 80,06 | 77,76 | 90,11 | 91,61 | 91,74 | 26 |
| 76,25 | 72,36 | 84,49 | 79,50 | 92,46 | 94,76 | 27 |
| 67,75 | 77,20 | 82,21 | 85,67 | 90,29 | 87,08 | 28 |
| 66,61 | 75,40 | 82,75 | 71,20 | 81,86 | 86,62 | 29 |
| 59,08 | 64,14 | 68,46 | 70,29 | 75,57 | 76,86 | 30 |
| 58,35 | 63,60 | 71,41 | 63,41 | 62,10 | 67,28 | 31 |
| 46,09 | 64,13 | 68,81 | 52,93 | 62,87 | 63,85 | 32 |
| 47,18 | 44,03 | 54,79 | 47,61 | 53,59 | 51,65 | 33 |
| 35,15 | 42,27 | 41,23 | 41,83 | 44,50 | 45,40 | 34 |
| 32,32 | 34,46 | 39,28 | 37,66 | 41,57 | 41,09 | 35 |
| 32,53 | 26,27 | 37,60 | 32,26 | 30,41 | 35,54 | 36 |
| 19,34 | 22,45 | 22,88 | 25,45 | 23,57 | 30,44 | 37 |
| 12,71 | 19,71 | 21,75 | 17,06 | 21,92 | 19,55 | 38 |
| 8,08 | 12,39 | 17,63 | 13,61 | 16,28 | 16,30 | 39 |
| 10,56 | 10,36 | 9,64 | 8,66 | 12,38 | 11,79 | 40 |
| 4,69 | 5,30 | 7,14 | 7,20 | 6,04 | 7,22 | 41 |
| 3,51 | 3,76 | 3,12 | 4,17 | 4,55 | 4,34 | 42 |
| 1,26 | 0,96 | 1,26 | 2,62 | 1,93 | 2,67 | 43 |
| 0,62 | 1,26 | 1,92 | 1,15 | 1,81 | 1,77 | 44 |
| 0,31 | 0,31 | 0,32 | 0,32 | 0,33 | 1,65 | 45 |
| 0,00 | 0,31 | 0,31 | 0,48 | 0,16 | 0,33 | 46 |
| 0,30 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,17 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 47 |
| 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 48 |
| 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,18 | 0,00 | 49 |
| 1 107,33 | 1 121,9 | 1 244,76 | 1 353,55 | 1 384,44 | 1 392,85 | Kokku Total |

Tabel 58 Sündimuse tasandamata vanuskordajad regiooniti, 2001–2003
 Table 58 Unsmoothed age-specific fertility rate by regions, 2001–2003

| Vanus Age | Põhja-Eesti Northern Estonia | | | Lääne-Eesti Western Estonia | | | Kesk-Eesti Central Estonia | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
| 15 | 1,90 | 1,33 | 0,78 | 0,00 | 1,48 | 0,72 | 2,46 | 3,34 | 0,80 |
| 16 | 6,65 | 5,70 | 1,86 | 11,81 | 3,68 | 7,40 | 11,29 | 13,13 | 5,85 |
| 17 | 14,05 | 14,1 | 12,76 | 16,62 | 19,93 | 19,12 | 18,00 | 29,04 | 32,01 |
| 18 | 29,81 | 23,33 | 20,76 | 40,05 | 34,76 | 32,51 | 48,78 | 51,58 | 36,32 |
| 19 | 44,04 | 42,84 | 44,83 | 70,96 | 50,85 | 43,82 | 67,03 | 61,18 | 59,04 |
| 20 | 50,15 | 55,09 | 54,80 | 94,98 | 73,68 | 63,25 | 91,93 | 76,29 | 61,18 |
| 21 | 53,48 | 51,86 | 59,04 | 121,44 | 87,38 | 85,13 | 118,42 | 81,84 | 75,44 |
| 22 | 67,65 | 60,13 | 54,55 | 115,92 | 108,01 | 104,86 | 114,98 | 121,13 | 97,70 |
| 23 | 69,21 | 63,69 | 68,66 | 106,95 | 125,08 | 105,79 | 149,56 | 129,17 | 97,43 |
| 24 | 72,78 | 66,68 | 81,89 | 126,04 | 118,23 | 103,58 | 97,94 | 118,77 | 113,56 |
| 25 | 80,05 | 73,51 | 84,80 | 105,83 | 116,60 | 104,74 | 125,90 | 117,90 | 130,69 |
| 26 | 83,28 | 85,51 | 84,87 | 80,19 | 96,31 | 88,10 | 107,14 | 125,90 | 102,35 |
| 27 | 80,67 | 77,57 | 87,19 | 84,11 | 99,94 | 98,81 | 89,32 | 105,91 | 106,23 |
| 28 | 74,81 | 79,24 | 84,81 | 83,33 | 93,99 | 83,77 | 86,38 | 87,06 | 90,07 |
| 29 | 68,64 | 75,10 | 87,79 | 59,27 | 76,26 | 98,36 | 69,81 | 88,78 | 82,22 |
| 30 | 61,47 | 73,33 | 69,45 | 67,26 | 88,91 | 82,36 | 74,03 | 68,85 | 70,91 |
| 31 | 61,29 | 63,73 | 71,65 | 63,34 | 56,50 | 58,32 | 55,70 | 60,29 | 64,41 |
| 32 | 47,05 | 63,4 | 68,48 | 53,66 | 44,27 | 58,30 | 58,98 | 65,16 | 56,05 |
| 33 | 47,11 | 48,75 | 56,03 | 51,19 | 57,14 | 46,03 | 45,23 | 47,26 | 42,11 |
| 34 | 36,46 | 42,84 | 43,09 | 45,97 | 30,92 | 38,13 | 36,88 | 38,79 | 40,84 |
| 35 | 33,56 | 34,80 | 42,32 | 24,79 | 45,19 | 33,60 | 39,07 | 39,11 | 34,50 |
| 36 | 32,55 | 26,42 | 40,10 | 31,87 | 31,00 | 30,77 | 27,66 | 22,80 | 28,28 |
| 37 | 20,76 | 21,65 | 24,74 | 16,04 | 22,43 | 27,48 | 29,91 | 29,71 | 19,55 |
| 38 | 14,03 | 20,00 | 20,30 | 17,07 | 23,68 | 14,67 | 10,75 | 16,97 | 20,51 |
| 39 | 8,55 | 13,53 | 17,10 | 14,10 | 18,71 | 11,00 | 17,14 | 15,67 | 11,99 |
| 40 | 10,12 | 11,01 | 9,38 | 7,14 | 7,06 | 12,24 | 6,65 | 16,22 | 9,83 |
| 41 | 4,77 | 5,90 | 6,87 | 8,10 | 6,35 | 7,07 | 4,71 | 7,60 | 2,87 |
| 42 | 3,86 | 4,06 | 3,55 | 7,62 | 2,43 | 3,98 | 3,82 | 2,84 | 5,73 |
| 43 | 1,43 | 0,97 | 1,20 | 4,50 | 3,39 | 6,50 | 5,79 | 1,92 | 1,90 |
| 44 | 0,48 | 0,95 | 1,70 | 0,00 | 0,90 | 0,85 | 0,98 | 1,93 | 0,96 |
| 45 | 0,47 | 0,48 | 0,48 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 1,81 | 0,00 | 0,98 | 4,84 |
| 46 | 0,00 | 0,24 | 0,24 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,99 |
| 47 | 0,24 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| 48 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| 49 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Kokku | 1 181,37 | 1 207,74 | 1 306,07 | 1 530,15 | 1 545,06 | 1 473,07 | 1 616,24 | 1 647,12 | 1 507,16 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |

Tabel 58 Sündimuse tasandamata vanuskordajad regiooniti, 2001–2003
 Table 58 Unsmoothed age-specific fertility rate by regions, 2001–2003

| Kirde-Eesti Northeastern Estonia | | | Lõuna-Eesti Southern Estonia | | | Järg — Cont. Vanus Age |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------------|
| 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | |
| 3,62 | 2,15 | 2,12 | 2,67 | 3,66 | 3,24 | 15 |
| 6,85 | 7,24 | 10,74 | 8,30 | 8,79 | 13,56 | 16 |
| 28,86 | 19,86 | 14,47 | 15,77 | 19,25 | 20,26 | 17 |
| 38,44 | 24,28 | 36,33 | 38,75 | 30,80 | 32,46 | 18 |
| 70,96 | 61,47 | 56,60 | 54,56 | 52,07 | 46,95 | 19 |
| 99,45 | 90,65 | 63,56 | 58,98 | 70,18 | 66,54 | 20 |
| 107,64 | 102,74 | 94,81 | 79,85 | 65,81 | 72,07 | 21 |
| 102,15 | 111,74 | 97,85 | 92,88 | 72,12 | 74,79 | 22 |
| 103,31 | 99,25 | 91,28 | 81,38 | 81,51 | 72,14 | 23 |
| 98,96 | 121,49 | 107,54 | 98,27 | 90,36 | 80,79 | 24 |
| 94,66 | 94,06 | 78,35 | 86,54 | 96,63 | 91,20 | 25 |
| 82,60 | 107,76 | 101,14 | 104,87 | 93,88 | 86,74 | 26 |
| 85,91 | 99,43 | 85,58 | 77,45 | 104,09 | 97,37 | 27 |
| 83,44 | 98,52 | 66,93 | 94,97 | 102,58 | 89,29 | 28 |
| 75,52 | 63,94 | 80,72 | 80,44 | 88,86 | 85,41 | 29 |
| 59,34 | 64,29 | 60,44 | 74,17 | 71,18 | 82,40 | 30 |
| 61,77 | 55,00 | 50,41 | 65,48 | 61,79 | 66,08 | 31 |
| 40,13 | 44,88 | 51,62 | 54,34 | 65,95 | 64,70 | 32 |
| 30,43 | 44,10 | 51,26 | 45,06 | 56,41 | 48,58 | 33 |
| 39,70 | 46,67 | 39,39 | 44,56 | 52,66 | 46,70 | 34 |
| 23,68 | 35,35 | 33,38 | 41,79 | 43,26 | 36,67 | 35 |
| 21,72 | 30,53 | 24,79 | 28,04 | 30,69 | 33,02 | 36 |
| 10,45 | 23,45 | 17,02 | 27,25 | 22,46 | 37,42 | 37 |
| 13,37 | 10,47 | 14,26 | 18,94 | 19,04 | 17,73 | 38 |
| 10,05 | 5,95 | 6,45 | 13,09 | 17,25 | 15,17 | 39 |
| 6,27 | 8,09 | 5,98 | 8,23 | 12,25 | 10,79 | 40 |
| 6,20 | 5,66 | 5,40 | 6,16 | 6,19 | 6,77 | 41 |
| 0,62 | 4,36 | 2,53 | 3,35 | 5,35 | 3,71 | 42 |
| 1,25 | 0,62 | 0,63 | 1,71 | 2,52 | 1,24 | 43 |
| 0,00 | 1,25 | 1,88 | 2,52 | 2,57 | 2,10 | 44 |
| 1,30 | 0,00 | 0,63 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,43 | 45 |
| 0,64 | 0,00 | 0,65 | 0,84 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 46 |
| 0,00 | 0,64 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 47 |
| 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 48 |
| 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,46 | 0,00 | 49 |
| 1 409,29 | 1 485,89 | 1 354,74 | 1 411,21 | 1 450,62 | 1 406,32 | Kokku Total |

Smoothing of age-specific fertility rates

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Smoothed age-specific fertility rates for the years 1989–2001 and unsmoothed rates for the years 2000–2001 have been presented in the publication "Rahvastik. 2001. Population". The fertility rates had been revised due to the revision of the population numbers of 1989–1999. There the smoothing was made by the function:

$$(x) = k(x-a)^{p1-1} (b-x)^{q1-1} + \\ + m(x-c)^{p2-1} (d-x)^{q2-1}.$$

Here the smoothing is made by single β -distribution function:

$$f(x) = k (x-a)^{p-1} (b-x)^{q-1},$$

for the years 2001–2003.

The calculations show that for whole Estonia and for urban population such smoothing is possible because of the last changes in the age-specific fertility rates character (Diagrams 49–51). But for the rural population such method is still incapable. The reason is fairly large percentage of young mothers in rural areas. But it will change in the course of time.

The trend analysis is possible now because of single-valued characteristics which are calculated on the base of four moments (Table 56, Diagram 52).

The age-specific fertility rates have been presented in the Tables 57; 58 and the total fertility rate on Diagram 53.

METOODIKA

ANDMETE ALLIKAD JA KOGUMISE MEETODID

Rahvastikustatistika põhineb rahvaloenduste ja registreeritud rahvastikumuutuste — sünnija surmajuhtude, abielude ja lahutuste ning elukohavahetuste (rände) andmetel. Kuni 2000. aastani põhines rahvaarvu ja rahvastiku kooseisu arvestus 1989. aasta rahvaloendusel loendatud Eesti alalise rahvastiku andmetel, mida täiendati igal aastal sünnija surmajuhtude ning elukohavahetuste andmetega. 2000. aastast on rahvastikuarvestuse aluseks 2000. aasta rahva ja eluruumide loenduse andmed. Et see rahvaloendus näitas rändeandmete halba kvaliteeti, jäeti ränne rahvaarvu ja rahvastiku paiknemise andmetest välja.

1989. aasta rahvaloendusel arvati alalise rahvastiku hulka kõik isikud, kes paikkonnas püsivalt elasid, sõltumata õigusest elamispinnale, ja need loendushetkel oma püsielukohast ajutiselt ära olnud isikud, kelle äraoleku kestus ei ületanud 6 kuud.

2000. aasta rahvaloendus hõlmas:

- 1) isikuid, kes viibisid loendusmomendil Eesti Vabariigis, välja arvatud välisriikide diplomaatiline personal ja nende leibkonnaliikmed ning välisriikide sõjaväe tegevteenistuses isikud;
- 2) isikuid, kelle püsielukoht on Eesti Vabariigis, kuid kes viibisid ajutiselt, kuni üks aasta, välisriigis;
- 3) Eesti Vabariigi diplomaatiliste ja konsulaaresinduste diplomaatilist personali ja nende leibkonnaliikmeid, kes viibisid loendusmomendil välisriigis.

Isikuid loendati alalise rahvastikuna isiku püsiva elukoha järgi Eestis, olenemata sellest, kas nad viibisid loendusmomendil püsielukohas või mitte.

Kuni 1999. aastani kasutati rahvastiku paiknemise ja rahvastikusündmuste territoriaalse jaotumise andmetes haldusjaotust, mis vastas 1989. aasta rahvaloenduse aegsele jaotusele, välja arvatud Ida-Virumaa. Rahvastiku ja sündmuste jaotamine linna ja maapiirkondade vahel järgis haldusjaotust, kusjuures linnade hulka arvati kõik linnad ja alevid, maapiirkonda aga vallad. See tagas andmete võrreldavuse eelmiste aastatega.

1996. aastast alates ühinesid mõned alevid ja linnad naabruses asuvate valdadega. Seetõttu ei ole rahvastiku paiknemise ja rahvastikusündmuste territoriaalse jaotumise ajas võrreldavaid andmeid võimalik esitada kehtiva haldusjaotuse järgi. Rahvastiku ja sündmuste linna- ja maapiirkondade jaotuse asemel on seetõttu esitatud jaotus linnalisteks asulateks ja maa-asulateks.

Sünni-, surma-, abielu- ja lahutusstatistika hõlmab perekonnaseisusutustes registreeritud Eesti kodanike ja mittekodanike isikusündmusi, samuti Eesti elanike isikusündmusi, mis registreeriti Eesti välisesindustes.

Andmed ei sisalda neid sündmusi, mis küll registreeriti Eestis või Eesti välisesindustes, kuid mille puhul oli isiku elukohaks märgitud välisriik.

Sünnid

Kuni 1993. aasta lõpuni olid sünnistatistika aluseks maakondade perekonnaseisusutustes ja kohalikes omavalitsustes registreeritud sündide sünniaikid. 1994. aasta algusest saadakse andmeid statistiliselt sünnilehelt, mis täidetakse sünniakti koostamisel. Sünniandmete aastatöötuse aluseks on lapse sünnikuupäev. Sünnijuhud, millest perekonnaseisusutusele teatab järgmise aasta veebruaris või hiljem, on statistilises töötuses arvestatud erandina registreerimisaasta andmestikku.

Eestis registreeritud sündide puhul märgitakse lapse elukohaks alati ema elukoht. Kui ema elukoht ei ole Eestis või elukoht ei ole teada, kuid isa elukoht on teada ja asub Eestis, siis märgitakse lapse elukohaks isa elukoht. Kui mölema vanema elukoht on teadmata, märgitakse lapse elukohaks sünni registreerimise koht. Alates 1994. aastast täidavad statistilisi lehti ka Eesti välisesindused. Välismaal registreeritud sündides arvestatakse Eesti sündide hulka siiski ainult need sünnid, mille puhul ema elukohaks on märgitud Eesti.

Sünnitabelid esitavad andmeid ainult elussündide kohta.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Surmad | Statistikaametis olid 1993. aasta lõpuni surmastatistika aluseks kõigi perekonnaseisuasutustes ja kohalikes omavalitsustes registreeritud surmade surmaaktid. 1994. aastast on aga statistika aluseks surma registreerimise statistilise arvestuse lehed, mida 1996. aastast nimetatakse arstlikeks surmatõenditeks. Surmaandmete töötluse aluseks on isiku surmaaeg. Surmajuhud, mis on registreeritud hiljem kui surma-aastale järgnenud aasta jaanuaris, lisatakse statistilises töötlusnes registreerimisaasta andmestikku. |
| Abielud ja lahutused | 1993. aasta lõpuni olid abielu- ja lahutusstatistika aluseks perekonnaseisuasutuses registreeritud abielude ja lahutuste aktid. 1994. aasta algusest saadakse andmed statistiliselt abielu- ja lahutuseleheelt, mis täidetakse akti koostamisel perekonnaseisuasutuses. 1. jaanuarist 1995 (seoses uue perekonnaseaduse jõustumisega) vormistatakse kohtlikud lahutused kohtus. Alates 1. detsembrist 2001 on ka vaimulikel õigus koostada abieluakte ja anda välja abielutunnistusi. |
| Abordid | Abordistatistika põhines 1993. aastani meditsiiniasutuste aastaaruannetel ja saadi Eesti Meditsiinistatistika Büroolt. Et tegemist on agregeeritud andmetega, on kätesaadavad vaid üldandmed. Alates 1994. aastast pärinevad andmed Sotsiaalministeeriumi raseduskatkestuse andmebaasist. Raseduskatkestuse andmebaasi kogutakse andmeid kõikide Eesti tervishoiuasutustes tehtud abortide kohta. Andmete kogumise alusdokumendiks on raseduse katkestamise meditsiiniline kaart ehk abordikaart. Abordikaardil on naise isikuandmed, varasemate rasedustega ja sünnetustega andmed, samuti aborti kirjeldavad meditsiinianimed. Abordikaardi peavad täitma kõik, kes rasedusi katkestavad või katkenud rasedusega naistele arstiabi annavad (statsionaar, naistenõuandla, eraarstid), ja seda tuleb teha kõigi abordiliikide kohta. |
| Ränne | Kogumikus rändeandmeid ei avaldata. 2000. aasta rahva ja eluruumide loendus näitas, et rändeandmete kvaliteet oli 1990. aastatel halb. 27. mail 2005 jõustus rahvastikuregistri seaduse muutmise seadus, mille kohaselt on isikul kohustus 30 päeva jooksul pärast uude elukohta asumist esitada oma uus address rahvastikuregistrisse kandmiseks. Tulevikus tõenäoliselt rändeandmete kvaliteet paraneb ja neid saab taas avaldama hakata. |

MÕISTED

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Aastakeskmine rahaarv | pool elanike aasta alguse ja aasta lõpu arvu summast; kasutatakse ka kordajate arvutamisel. |
| Abiemillumuse üldkordaja | aasta jooksul registreeritud abielude arv 1000 aastakeskmise elaniku kohta. |
| Abielu kestus aastates | abielu juriidiline pikkus täisaastates. |
| Abordi määr | abortide arv elussündide kohta aastas. |
| Elukoht | piirkond või asula, kus inimene alaliselt või peamiselt elab. Põhiliselt kasutatakse rahvastikuregistris registreeritud elukoha andmeid. Juhul kui rahvastikuregistris elukoha andmed puuduvad või erinevad registreeritud elukohast, kasutatakse ütlusjärgse elukoha andmeid. Elukoht registreeritakse rahvastikuregistris, kui isik vormistab teate eelmisest elukohast lahkumise ja uude elukohta saabumise kohta. |
| Elussünd | elusalt sündinud lapse ilmaletoomine, st elutunnustega lapse sünd sõltumata raseduse kestusest. |
| Elutabel | arvuline mudel (vanusest sõltuvate funktsionide arvväärtuste tabel), mis omavahel seotud näitajate kaudu mõõdab suremuse taset mingil ajavahemikul. Vaadeldava lähtekogumi (sünnipõlvkonna) suuruseks on võetud $100\ 000$ (l_0) ja funktsioon l_{x+1} näitab ellujäänu arvu selles kogumis täppisvanuseni $x + 1$ jõudmisel eeldusel, et x aasta vanuse inimese tõenäosus surra enne $x + 1$ eluaasta täitumist on q_x , mis arvutatakse vaadeldava ajavahemiku suremusest lähtudes. |
| Esmasabiellumuse vanuskordaja | esmasabiellude arv aastas 1000 mingis vanuses inimese kohta. Mõõdab esmasabiellumise intensiivsust vanuserühmades. |
| Hiline lootesurm (surnultsünd) | vähemalt 500-grammise sünnikaaluga loote üsasisene surm pärast 22. rasedusnädalat. Kuni 1992. aastani arvestati surnultsünniks sünnid, mille puhul ema raseduse kestus ei |

| | |
|---|--|
| | ületanud 28 rasedusnädalat, vastsündinu sünnikaal oli alla 1000 g või pikkus ei ületanud 35 cm ning vastsündinu suri esimesel elunädalal. 1992. aastal kasutusele võetud Maailma Terviseorganisatsiooni sünnidefinitiooni tõttu suurennes hiliste lootesurmade ja varaste neonataalsurmade arv. |
| Hiline neonataalsurm | imiku surm pärast esimest elunädalat, kuid enne 28. elupäeva täitumist. |
| Imikusuremuskordaja | imikusurmade (alla aastaste laste surmade) arv 1000 sama aasta elussündinu kohta. |
| Imikusurm | alla-aastase elusalt sündinud lapse surm. |
| Lahutumuse üldkordaja | aasta jooksul registreeritud abielulahutuste arv 1000 aastakeskmise elaniku kohta. |
| Legaalne abort | raseduse seaduslik katkestamine raseda soovil. |
| Legaalselt indutseeritud abort (meditsiiniline abort) | jaguneb legaalseks ja terapeutiliseks abordiks. |
| Loomulik iive | aasta jooksul sündinute ja surnute arvu vahe. Positiivne loomulik iive näitab sündide ülekaalu, negatiivne surmade ülekaalu. |
| Neonataalsurm | imiku surm nelja esimese elunädala jooksul. |
| Oodatav eluiga | mingis vanuses keskmiselt elada jäavate aastate arv elutabeli järgi, kui suremus ei muutuks. Oodatav eluiga 0 aasta vanuses — oodatav eluiga sünnimomendil. |
| Perinataalsurm | perinatalperioodil (algab 22. rasedusnädala möödumisel ja lõpeb 7 päeva pärast sündi) esinenud surnultsünni või surma juhtum. |
| Postneonataalsurm | imiku surm pärast 28. elupäeva täitumist. |
| Rahvus | rahvuse andmed tuginevad isiku enesemääramisele. Lapse rahvuse määramisel on aluseks ema rahvus. |
| Ränne | elukoha muutus üle haldusüksuse piiri. |
| Seaduslikust abielust sündinu | laps, kelle isa andmed on sünniakti kantud abieluakti alusel. |
| Standarditud suremuskordaja | suhtarv, mida kasutatakse rahvastike suremuse võrdlemiseks, et kõrvaldada rahvastiku soovvanuskoosseisu erinevuse möju. Arvutatud aastal 1976 avaldatud Euroopa standard-rahvastiku vanusjaotuse alusel, et võrrelda, milline oleks suremus juhul, kui Eesti rahvastiku vanusjaotus oleks samasugune kui standardrahvastikul. Kordaja arvutamisel on teadmata vanusega surnud liidetud vanuserühma 85 ja vanemad hulka. |
| Summaarne esmasabiellumuskordaja | isiku esmasabiellumise töenäosus, kui tema vanuses 15–49 aastat säiliksid vaadeldava aasta esmasabiellumuse vanuskordajad; vastab sünteetilisele kohordile; arvutatud selle aasta vanuskordajate summana. Võib olla suurem kui 1 abiellumiste arvu järsu suurenemise korral, ehkki on välistatud võimalus, et inimene sõlmib rohkem kui ühe esmasabielu. |
| Summaarne sündimuskordaja | keskmise elussündinud laste arv naise kohta tema elu jooksul, kui kehtiksid konkreetse aasta sündimuse vanuskordajad. Summaarne sündimuskordaja on aasta vanuskordajate summa (5-aastaste vanuserühmade puhul korrutatud viiega). |
| Suremuse üldkordaja | surmajuhude arv aastas 1000 aastakeskmise elaniku kohta. |
| Suremuskordaja soo ja vanuse järgi (suremuse soo-vanuskordaja) | surmajuhude arv 1000 või 100 000 sama vanuserühma aastakeskmise elaniku kohta. |
| Surmapõhjus | surma algpõhjus, mille Maailma Terviseorganisatsioon on määratlenud kui a) haiguse või vigastuse, mis algatas vahetult surmale viivate haigusseisundite jada, või b) õnnetuse või vägivalla asjaolud, mis tekitasid surmava vigastuse. Surmapõhjuste kodeerimisel on alates 1997. aastast kasutatud rahvusvahelist haiguste klassifikaatorit RHK-10 (ICD-10). Aastatel 1994–1996 oli kasutusel RHK-9 täisversioon ja aastatel 1989–1993 RHK-9 lühendatud versioon. Kahe klassifikatsiooni vastavustabel on toodud lisainfona CD-I avaldatud suremuse põhjuste järgi tabelite juures. |
| Sündimuse erikordaja | elussündide arv aastas tuhande 15–49-aastase naise kohta. |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Sündimuse vanuskordaja | elussündide arv aastas 1000 mingis vanuserühmas naise kohta. Möödab sündimust vanuserühmades. |
| Sündimuse üldkordaja | elussündide arv aastas 1000 aastakeskmise elaniku kohta. |
| Sünnijärjekord | näitab, mitmes elussündinu on vastsündinu emale, arvestamata seda, kas eelmised lapsed on sünni registreerimise ajal elus või mitte. |
| Sünnituste arv | sünnituste koguarv aastas, kaasa arvatud surnultsünnid. Mitmiksünnid lähevad arvesse ühe sünnitusena, sõltumata sündinud laste arvust. |
| Taaste brutokordaja | elu jooksul sünnitatud tütarde keskmine arv naise kohta, mis on arvutatud vaadeldava ajavahemiku sündimuse vanuskordajate alusel. |
| Taaste netokordaja | elu jooksul sünnitatud tütarde keskmine arv naise kohta, mis on arvutatud vastava ajavahemiku sündimuse vanuskordajate alusel, arvestades ka naiste suremust. |
| Terapeutiline abort | raseduse katkestamine meditsiinilistel näidustustel. |
| Vabaabielu | kahe inimese kooselu, mis tugineb mehe ja naise enesemääratlusel, sõltumata nende juriidilisest perekonnaseisust. |
| Vabaabielust südinud laps | laps, kelle vanemad ei ole sünni registreerimisel seaduslikus abielus, kuid kes on määratlenud oma kooselu vabaabieluna. Ei ühti isa tuvastatud sündidega. |
| Vanus | iga täisaastates vaadeldaval ajahetkel, st vanus viimasel sünnipäeval. |
| Varane neonataalsurm | imiku surm esimesel elunädalal (0 kuni 6 päeva vanuselt). |

ARVUTUSTES KASUTATUD VALEMID

Sündimuse vanuskordaja naistel:

$${}_a f_x = \frac{{}^a B_x}{{}^a P_x},$$

kus:

${}_a B_x$ — elusalt sünnitatud laste arv naistel vanuses $[x; x+a)$, kus x on vanus, a on vahemiku pikkus, tavaliselt 1 või 5.

${}_a P_x$ — aastakeskmine naiste arv vanuses $[x; x+a)$.

Summaarne sündimuskordaja on vanuskordajate summa:

$$TFR = a \sum {}_a f_x$$

Ema keskmene vanus (viieaastase vahemiku korral):

$$\bar{x}_f = \frac{\sum (x + 2,5) \cdot {}_5 f_x}{\sum {}_5 f_x}.$$

Ema keskmene vanus esimese lapse sünnil:

$\frac{1}{5} \bar{x}_f = \frac{\sum (x + 2,5) \cdot {}_1 f_x}{\sum {}_5 f_x}$, kus ${}_1 f_x$ on esmassündimuse viieaastane vanuskordaja naistel.

Esmasabiellumise viieaastane vanuskordaja naistel/meestel:

$$\frac{1}{5}m_x = \frac{\frac{1}{5}M_x}{\frac{1}{5}P_x},$$

kus

$\frac{1}{5}M_x$ — esmasabielude arv arv naistel/meestel vanuses $[x; x+5]$,
 $\frac{1}{5}P_x$ — aastakeskmene naiste/meeste arv vanuses $[x; x+5]$.

Summaarne esmasabiellumuskordaja naistel/meestel:

$$TFMR = 5 \sum \frac{1}{5}m_x.$$

Keskmene esmasabiellumisvanus naistel/meestel:

$$\frac{1}{5}\bar{x}_m = \frac{\sum (x + 2,5) \cdot \frac{1}{5}m_x}{\sum \frac{1}{5}m_x}.$$

Aastail 1970–1977 on võetud $\frac{1}{5}m_{40}$ ja $\frac{1}{5}m_{45}$ väärusteks tinglikult $\frac{1}{10}m_{40}$.

Oodatav eluiga e_x^0 ehk keskmiselt elada jäav aastate arv arvutatakse funktsiooni l_x põhjal:

$$e_x^0 = \frac{1}{l_x} \int_x^w l_t dt, \text{ kus } w \text{ on eluea pikkuse ülempiir.}$$

l_x on ellujäänu arv sünnipõlvkonnas pärast täppisvanuseni x jõudmist.

Suremustõenäosuste q_x algväärtused on arvutatud järgmiselt *:

$$\tilde{q}_x = \frac{D_x}{\bar{P}_x + D'_x},$$

kus:

D_x on vanuses x surnute arv vaadeldaval aastal,

\bar{P}_x on aastakeskmene rahvaarv vanuses x ,

D'_x on vanuses x surnute arv, kelle viimane sünnipäev oli vaadeldaval aastal ($x = 1, 2, \dots, w$).

Silutud $\{q_x\}_{x=0}^{w-1}$ väärustete põhjal: $l_{x+1} = l_x(1 - q_x)$ ja inimaastate arv $L_x = \int_x^{x+1} l_t dt$ on

arvutatud järgmiselt:

$$L_0 = 0,1l_0 + 0,9l_1,$$

$$L_1 = 0,4l_1 + 0,6l_2,$$

$$L_x = 0,5(l_x + l_{x+1}), \quad x \in [2; 5] \text{ ja ülejäänud väärustete puhul:}$$

$$L_x = 0,5(l_x + l_{x+1}) + \frac{1}{24}(d_{x+1} - d_{x-1}), \quad \text{kus vanuses } x \text{ surnute arv}$$

$$d_x = l_x - l_{x+1}.$$

Suurust e_0^0 nimetatakse tavaliselt oodatavaks elueaks sünnimomendil ehk lühidalt ka oodatavaks elueaks.

* Haimi, O. Väestöntutkimus. Väestöntutkimuslaitoksen julkaisusarja D. Nr 19. Helsinki, 1987.

METHODOLOGY

SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Population statistics are based on population censuses and registered changes of the population — births, deaths, marriages, divorces and changes of residence (migration). Until 2000 the calculations of the number of population and population composition were based on the resident population enumerated in the 1989 Population Census and was complemented by the annual data on births, deaths and migration. From 2000 the results of the 2000 Population and Housing Census are used as the basis for the population estimation. The results of the 2000 Population and Housing Census show that the quality of the migration data is low and therefore the migration data were not used in the estimation of the population.

In the 1989 Population Census all persons who lived permanently in the locality were counted as resident population, despite of their legal right to live there. Persons whose absence did not exceed six months were also considered resident population.

The 2000 Population Census covered:

- 1) persons who were in the Republic of Estonia at the moment of the Census, except for diplomatic staff of foreign diplomatic missions and consular posts and their family members and persons in active service in a foreign army;
- 2) persons, who reside in the Republic of Estonia but who were in foreign states temporarily for a term of up to one year;
- 3) diplomatic staff of diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Republic of Estonia and their family members, who were in a foreign state at the moment of the Census.

Persons whose permanent place of residence was in Estonia were counted as the resident population of Estonia irrespective of whether they stayed at the moment of Census in their permanent residence or not.

Until 1999 the administrative division, on which the spatial distribution of the population was based, was almost the same as during the 1989 Census, except in Ida-Viru county. The distribution of the population and vital events by urban and rural areas observed the administrative division. The urban areas included all cities and towns and rural areas included rural municipalities.

Since 1996 some small towns and cities joined with neighbouring rural municipalities. Therefore it is not possible to present time-series data by valid administrative division about population location and population events by territorial distribution. Instead of population and population events distribution by urban and rural areas the distribution is therefore presented as urban and rural settlements.

Statistics on births, deaths, marriages and divorces cover both registered events of Estonian citizens and non-citizens, as well as the vital events of Estonian citizens registered in the representations of Estonia.

Starting from 2000 the data do not cover events which were registered in Estonia or in the representations of Estonia, in the case of which the place of residence of the person was abroad.

Births

Until the end of 1993 the birth statistics were based on the birth records of all births registered at the registry offices of counties and local governments. Starting from the beginning of 1994, the data are derived from statistical accounting records of birth registration, which are filled in together with compiling the birth certificate. The basis for yearly processing of the birth data is the birth date of the child. The births about which the registry office was notified in February of the next year or later, were by way of an exception accounted in the statistical processing under the data of the registration year.

If the child has been registered in Estonia, then the child's place of residence is always the same as the mother's place of residence. If the mother's place of residence is outside of Estonia or is unknown, but the father's place of residence is in Estonia and is known, then the child's place of residence will be the father's place of residence. If the place of residence

of both parents is unknown, then the child's place of residence is the place of the registration of the birth. Since 1994 the statistical birth forms are also completed by the representations of Estonia. Of live births that are registered abroad, only the births in the case of which the mother's place of residence is in Estonia are included in the total number of Estonian births.

The birth tables include data only on live births.

Deaths

Until 1993 statistics on deaths were based on death records of all deaths registered at the registry offices of counties and local governments, and starting from 1994 — on statistical accounting forms of registering deaths which from 1996 were renamed medical certificates. The processing of the data on deaths is based on the date of the death. Deaths, which are registered later than in January of the year following the year of death, will be added to the data of the registration year in statistical processing.

Marriages and divorces

Until the end of 1993, statistics on marriages and divorces were based on the corresponding records drawn up at registry offices. From the beginning of 1994, marriage and divorce statistics were based on statistical forms filled in simultaneously with the records. From the beginning of 1995, by the new Family Act, divorces can be registered and statistical forms can be filled in also in courts. Since 1 December 2001 ministers of religion also have a licence to compile marriage records and issue marriage certificates.

Abortions

Abortion statistics were based until 1993 on the annual reports collected from hospitals; the aggregated data were received from the Estonian Medical Statistical Bureau. From 1994 the database of the Abortion Register at the Ministry of Social Affairs is used. The Abortion Register includes data on all abortions induced in Estonian medical establishments. The medical record or the abortion record will be the source document for data collection. This document includes personal data of the woman, data on previous pregnancies and deliveries, as well as medical data describing the abortion. This document must be completed by all persons who induce an abortion or provide medical care to women who have had a miscarriage (hospitals, private doctors, etc.), this applies to all kinds of abortions.

Migration

This yearbook does not publish migration data. The results of the 2000 Population and Housing Census showed that the quality of the migration data is low. On 27 May 2005 the Amendment Act of the Population Register Act came into force, which obliges a person to inform the Population Register about his/her new address during 30 days after changing the place of residence. It means that in the future the quality of migration data will probably improve and migration data will be published again.

DEFINITIONS

Abortions' ratio

annual number of abortions per live births.

Age

the age of the person concerned in full years at the time of the event, i.e. the age at last birthday.

Age-specific fertility rate

annual number of live births per 1,000 women of specific age. Measures fertility in age groups.

Age-specific first marriage rate

annual number of first marriages per 1,000 men or women of specific age.

Birth order

the biological live-birth order of the mother.

Cause of death

primary cause of death. WHO definition is used. Since 1989 three classifications of diseases were used in Estonia: ICD-9 truncated version in 1989–1993, ICD-9 full version in 1994–1996, ICD-10 since 1997. This causes different data format over the period. More explanatory notes are attached to mortality by cause tables on CD-ROM.

Children born from legal marriage

children are born from legal marriage, when the father's data on the birth record are based on the marriage record.

Crude birth rate

annual number of live-born persons per 1,000 of mean annual population.

Crude death rate

annual number of dead persons per 1,000 of mean annual population.

Crude divorce rate

number of registered divorces per 1,000 of mean annual population.

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| Crude marriage rate | number of registered marriages per 1,000 of mean annual population. |
| Death rate by sex and age (age-specific death rate) | number of deaths (specified by sex) in one age group during a year per 100,000 or 1,000 mean annual population in the same age group in the same year. |
| Duration of marriage in years | legal duration of marriage in full years. |
| Early neonatal death | the death of infant who died during the first week of its life (0–6 days). |
| Ethnic nationality | the data about ethnic nationality are based on self-determination. The ethnic nationality of the mother is taken as a basis for determining the ethnic nationality of the child. |
| General fertility rate | annual number of live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (aged 15–49). |
| Gross reproduction rate | the average number of daughters that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she passed through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. |
| Infant death | the death of up to one-year-old live-born child. |
| Infant mortality rate | infant (under one-year-old child) deaths per 1,000 live births in the same year. |
| Late foetal death (stillbirth) | the intra-uterine deaths weighing at least 500 grams at birth, which took place after the 22nd week of pregnancy. |
| Late neonatal death | the death of infant who died after the first week but before 28 completed days of its life. |
| Legally induced abortion (or medical abortion) | includes legal and therapeutic abortion. |
| Legal abortion | the legal termination of the pregnancy at the pregnant woman's own wish. |
| Life expectancy at certain age | the average remaining lifetime in years for persons who attain a certain age, if mortality remains unchanged. Life expectancy at the age of 0 years — life expectancy at the moment of birth. |
| Life table | is a numerical model (table of numerical values of age-dependent functions) which measures through interrelated indicators the mortality level in a certain period. The radix (birth generation) under review has been given the value 100,000 (I_0), and the function I_{x+1} expresses the number of survivors in that set reaching the exact age $x+1$ on the assumption that the probability of an x -year-old person to die before reaching age $x+1$ is q_x . |
| Live birth | delivery of live-born child, i.e a child showing evidence of life irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. |
| Live birth from consensual union | live birth of child to parents who are not legally married but who define their cohabitation as consensual union. Live birth from consensual union does not coincide with births where father has been identified. |
| Mean annual population | half the sum number of the population at the beginning and at the end of the year, it is used also for calculating rates. |
| Migration event | the change of the place of residence across the border of the administrative unit. |
| Natural increase | excess of live births over deaths in a certain year. |
| Neonatal death | the death of infant who died during the first four weeks of its life. |
| Net reproduction rate | the average number of daughters that would be born to a woman if she passed through her lifetime conforming to the age-specific fertility and mortality rates of a given year. |
| Number of deliveries | total number of deliveries, including stillbirths. Multiple births are taken into account as one delivery, irrespective of the number of children born. |
| Perinatal deaths | all foetuses and infants who died within the perinatal period (commences at 22 completed weeks and ends seven days after birth). |
| Place of residence | the area or settlement where the person lives permanently or for most of the time. Mostly the data on registered place of residence in the Population Register is used. In cases the data about place of residence are missing in the Population Register or are different from that the personal statement of place of residence is used. The place of residence is registered in the |

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| | <i>Population Register when the person fills in the registration form on the departure from the previous and on arrival in the new place of residence.</i> |
| Postneonatal death | <i>the death of infant who died after 28 completed days of its life.</i> |
| Standardized death rate | <i>show how high the mortality would be for the Estonian population with defined age-specific death rates if the age distribution of Estonian population were the same as that of the European standard population. In calculations, the deaths of persons whose age was unknown have been included in the age group 85+.</i> |
| Therapeutic abortion | <i>the termination of pregnancy on medical indications.</i> |
| Total fertility rate (TFR) | <i>the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she passed through all her childbearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given year. The TFR is the sum of the birth rates by age of mother (in 5-year age groups).</i> |
| Total first marriage rate | <i>the probability of first marriage for a person if he/she passed through ages 15–49 conforming to the age-specific first marriage rates of a given year; refers to a synthetic cohort. It is calculated as the sum of the age-specific first marriage rates observed in a given year.</i> |

FORMULAS USED IN CALCULATIONS

Age-specific fertility rate for women:

$${}_a f_x = \frac{{}^a B_x}{{}^a P_x},$$

where:

${}_a B_x$ — number of childbirths for women at age $[x; x+a]$; where x is the age, a is the length of interval, usually 1 or 5.

${}_a P_x$ — average number of women at age $[x; x+a]$.

Total fertility rate is the sum of age-specific rates:

$$TFR = a \sum {}_a f_x$$

Mean age of women at childbirth (5-year age groups):

$$\bar{x}_f = \frac{\sum (x + 2,5) \cdot {}_5 f_x}{\sum {}_5 f_x}.$$

Mean age of women at birth of the first child:

$${}^1 \bar{x}_f = \frac{\sum (x + 2,5) \cdot {}^1 {}_5 f_x}{\sum {}^1 {}_5 f_x}, \text{ where } {}^1 {}_5 f_x \text{ is age-specific fertility rate of first births.}$$

Age-specific first marriage rate by sex:

$${}^1 {}_5 m_x = \frac{{}^1 M_x}{{}^5 P_x},$$

where

${}^1 M_x$ — number of first marriages at age $[x; x+5]$ by sex,
 ${}^5 P_x$ — average number of women/men at age $[x; x+5]$.

Total first marriage rate (by sex):

$$TFMR = 5 \sum {}^1 {}_5 m_x.$$

Mean age at first marriage (by sex):

$$\frac{1}{5}\bar{x}_m = \frac{\sum (x + 2,5) \cdot \frac{1}{5}m_x}{\sum \frac{1}{5}m_x}.$$

For years 1970–1977, $\frac{1}{10}m_{40}$ has been taken conditionally as the value of $\frac{1}{5}m_{40}$ and $\frac{1}{5}m_{45}$.

Life expectancy e_x^0 , or the average number of years one is expected to live is calculated on the basis of function l_x : $e_x^0 = \frac{1}{l_x} \int_x^w l_t dt$, where w is the upper limit of the length of life.

l_x is the number of survivors in birth generation after reaching the age x .

The primary values of death probability (\tilde{q}_x) have been calculated, using the formula:*

$$\tilde{q}_x = \frac{D_x}{\bar{P}_x + D'_x},$$

where D_x is the number of persons who died at age x ,

\bar{P}_x is the average population of year at age x ,

D'_x is the number of persons who died at age x whose last birthday was in the year under observation ($x = 1, 2, \dots, w$).

The number of person-years (L_x) has been calculated as follows:

$$L_0 = 0,1l_0 + 0,9l_1,$$

$$L_1 = 0,4l_1 + 0,6l_2,$$

$$L_x = 0,5(l_x + l_{x+1}), \quad x \in [2;5] \text{ and in the case of other values of } x:$$

$$L_x = 0,5(l_x + l_{x+1}) + \frac{1}{24}(d_{x+1} - d_{x-1}). \text{ where the number of persons who died at age } x$$

$$\text{is } d_x = l_x - l_{x+1}.$$

The value e_0^0 is usually called the expectation of life at birth, or life expectancy.

* Source: Haimi, O. Väestöntutkimus.
Väestöntutkimuslaitoksen julkaisusarja D. Nr 19. Helsinki, 1987.