

# Births

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	March 30, 2022
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3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
Birth Statistics includes number of live births and stillbirths during the year and relevant indicators (rates and ratios).	
3.2. Classification system	
National classification of administrative-territorial units of Georgia.	
3.3. Sector coverage	
Births cases during the year. Data does not include the cases occurred on the occupied territories.	
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	
<p><b>Live birth</b> – Complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which after such separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life – e.g., beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles – whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered to be live-born.</p> <p><b>Stillborn</b> – A fetus, whose death is prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, the fetus does not breathe or show any other signs of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or contraction of certain groups of skeletal muscles.</p> <p><b>Crude birth rate</b> – Number of births over a given period divided by the mid-year population over that period. It is expressed as average annual number of births per 1,000 populations.</p> <p><b>Sex ratio at birth</b> – The ratio shows the number of male births per 100 female births.</p> <p><b>Age-specific fertility rate</b> – Number of births to women in a particular age group, divided by the number of women in that age group. It is expressed as average number of live births per 1,000 women in a specific age group.</p> <p><b>Total fertility rate</b> – The average number of live births per woman (usually at the age of 15-49 years). TFR represents the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year.</p> <p><b>Mean age of childbearing</b> – The average age of mothers at the birth of their children. It is calculated as a weighted average within the interval between the birth of mothers' generations and children birth.</p> <p><b>Gross reproduction rate</b> – The average number of live-born daughters per woman (usually at the age of 15-49 years).</p> <p><b>Net reproduction rate</b> – The average number of daughters per women that will survive until childbearing ages, i.e. how many girls replace a mother under the reproduction conditions during the respective year.</p>	
3.5. Statistical unit	
Births – Live births and stillbirths.	
3.6. Statistical population	
All births registered in Georgia and births of Georgian citizens registered in the Georgian representations abroad in a given year.	
3.7. Reference area	
Covers the whole country except the occupied territories distributed by regions, municipalities and self-governing cities and urban-rural settlements based on the classification of administrative-territorial units of Georgia.	

<b>3.8. Time coverage</b>
<p>1940, 1950-1968 – number of live births by urban-rural settlements;  From 1969 – number of births by regions, self-governing units and urban-rural settlements;  From 1969 – number of births by sex;  1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1989-2004 – number of live births by age of mother;  1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1989-2004 – number of live births by order of births;  1989-2004 – number of live births by months;  1989-2004 – number of live births by legitimacy status;  From 2005 different indicators are available.</p>
<b>3.9. Base period</b>
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<b>4. Unit of measure</b>
Number, Per-mille (‰).
<b>5. Reference period</b>
A calendar year.
<b>6. Institutional mandate</b>
<b>6.1. Legal acts and other agreements</b>
<p>The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics;  <a href="https://www.geostat.ge/media/20817/latest-Law-of-Georgia_2018.pdf">https://www.geostat.ge/media/20817/latest-Law-of-Georgia_2018.pdf</a>  Statistical Work Programme (annual);  <a href="https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/307/statistical-work-programme">https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/307/statistical-work-programme</a>  Charter of the National Statistics Office of Georgia.  <a href="https://www.geostat.ge/media/20845/10%20Csaqstatis-konsolidirebuli-debuleba.pdf">https://www.geostat.ge/media/20845/10%20Csaqstatis-konsolidirebuli-debuleba.pdf</a></p>
<b>6.2. Data sharing</b>
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<b>7. Confidentiality</b>
<b>7.1. Confidentiality – policy</b>
<p>1. The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the article 4 of the law individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.</li> <li>• According to the article 28 (Observing Confidentiality of Statistical Data) of the law 1. The data collected for the purpose of producing official statistics shall be confidential if it allows for identification of observation unit or it is possible to identify such data through it. 2. The confidential statistical data shall not be issued or disseminated or used for a non-statistical purpose but for the exceptions envisaged by the Georgian legislation. 3. When producing the official statistics, it is obligatory to destroy or store separately the identity data including the questionnaires containing such data and used for statistical surveys according to the rules defined in the Georgian legislation.</li> <li>• According to the article 29 (The Obligations and Responsibilities of the Employees of the Geostat) of the law the confidential statistical data collected and processed for the purpose of statistical survey shall not be used or disseminated by the employees of the units of the Geostat.  <a href="https://www.geostat.ge/media/20817/latest-Law-of-Georgia_2018.pdf">https://www.geostat.ge/media/20817/latest-Law-of-Georgia_2018.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p>2. Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat  <a href="https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_En.pdf">https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_En.pdf</a></p> <p>3. Public Use Microdata Dissemination Policy at Geostat  <a href="https://www.geostat.ge/media/20862/Microdata-Dissemination-Policy_Eng.pdf">https://www.geostat.ge/media/20862/Microdata-Dissemination-Policy_Eng.pdf</a></p> <p>4. The Law of Georgia on Personal Data Protection  <a href="https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/1561437?publication=9">https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/1561437?publication=9</a></p>
<b>7.2. Confidentiality – data treatment</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confidentiality guidelines.</li> <li>• Written undertakings by an employee of Geostat on ensuring confidentiality of gained/collected data as a result of official duties.</li> </ul>

<b>8. Release policy</b>
<b>8.1. Release calendar</b>
Data dissemination dates are defined according to the Advance release calendar, which is available on the website of Geostat and publicly accessible.
<b>8.2. Release calendar access</b>
<a href="https://www.geostat.ge/en/calendar">https://www.geostat.ge/en/calendar</a>
<b>8.3. User access</b>
All users have the equal access to the statistical data simultaneously.

<b>9. Frequency of dissemination</b>
Preliminary and annual (final) data are published once a year.

<b>10. Accessibility and clarity</b>
<b>10.1. News release</b>
The press release is the official publication on births data, which is published electronically once a year in Georgian and English: <a href="https://www.geostat.ge/en/news?year=&amp;month=03&amp;category=9">https://www.geostat.ge/en/news?year=&amp;month=03&amp;category=9</a>
<b>10.2. Publications</b>
Statistical publications „Demographic Situation in Georgia“ and „Vital Statistics Report“ are published electronically once a year in Georgian and English: <a href="https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-categories/114/population">https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-categories/114/population</a>
<b>10.3. On-line database</b>
The data is published on the Geostat website in the PC-Axis database: <a href="http://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXWeb/pxweb/en/Database/">http://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXWeb/pxweb/en/Database/</a>
<b>10.4. Micro-data access</b>
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<b>10.5. Other</b>
Demographic Portal: <a href="http://database.geostat.ge/pyramid/index.php?lang=en">http://database.geostat.ge/pyramid/index.php?lang=en</a>
<b>10.6. Documentation on methodology</b>
The methodology documentation is available on the Geostat website: <a href="https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/124/methodologia-population-census-and-demography">https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/124/methodologia-population-census-and-demography</a>
<b>10.7. Quality documentation</b>
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<b>11. Quality management</b>
<b>11.1. Quality assurance</b>
To ensure the quality of the statistical processes and products Geostat follows Article 4 – Basic principles of official statistics – of the Law of Georgia on Official Statistics, as well as the European Statistics Code of Practice, the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF).
<b>11.2. Quality assessment</b>
Methodology and Quality Management Division of Geostat, along with the sectoral departments, is responsible for the quality of the produced statistical products and processes. The Division carries out quality audit of statistical processes and assesses the risks associated with production of statistical data. Geostat has developed policy documents, guidelines and standard routine descriptions. These documents ensure the standardization of statistical processes and products and the establishment of a unified quality assurance system.

<b>12. Relevance</b>
<b>12.1. User needs</b>
Main users are: State bodies, Local and international experts and researchers, Students, International Organizations (IOM, UN, EUROSTAT, WHO, etc.), NGO's, Media, citizens. Mainly used for: Analysing demographic situation of the country to prepare documents, issues, presentations and more.
<b>12.2. User satisfaction</b>
In October 2019, user satisfaction survey was conducted, the target of the survey was to analyze the assessment of

quality of statistical data by users and explore ways to improve user services. The survey report is available on the website of Geostat (in Georgian): <a href="https://www.geostat.ge/ka/single-news/1746/statistikuri-informatsiis-momkhmarebeta-kmaqofilebis-gamokvleva-2019-tseli">https://www.geostat.ge/ka/single-news/1746/statistikuri-informatsiis-momkhmarebeta-kmaqofilebis-gamokvleva-2019-tseli</a>
<b>12.3. Completeness</b>
The following data are available by sex, births and registration date and place, order of births, weight, lengths, gestational age, age of mother and father, legitimacy status, citizenship of parents. All the data are available by regions, self-governing units and urban-rural settlements.
<b>13. Accuracy and reliability</b>
<b>13.1. Overall accuracy</b>
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<b>13.2. Sampling error</b>
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<b>13.3. Non-sampling error</b>
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<b>14. Timeliness and punctuality</b>
<b>14.1. Timeliness</b>
Preliminary data is disseminated 2.5 months after the reference period and annual (final) data – 3 months after the reference year.
<b>14.2. Punctuality</b>
The data is published according to the date specified in the statistical work program. There has not been any violation of publication dates.
<b>15. Coherence and comparability</b>
<b>15.1. Comparability – geographical</b>
Data are collected and processed using the same methodology and definitions for regions and self-governing units (self-governing cities and municipalities).
<b>15.2. Comparability – over time</b>
Data are collected and processed using the same methodology and definitions throughout the period of consideration.
<b>15.3. Coherence – cross domain</b>
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<b>15.4. Coherence – internal</b>
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<b>16. Cost and burden</b>
Births data is provided by the administrative source and does not require additional costs.
<b>17. Data revision</b>
<b>17.1. Data revision – policy</b>
Statistical data revision policy is available on the website of Geostat: <a href="https://www.geostat.ge/media/20863/Revision-policy_Geostat_Eng.pdf">https://www.geostat.ge/media/20863/Revision-policy_Geostat_Eng.pdf</a>
<b>17.2. Data revision – practice</b>
Birth data in the inter census period is recalculated based on the census results and the demographic data of the respective years. The 2014 General Population Census results revealed the necessity of re-estimation of basic demographic data of previous years. In 2018, the Retro-projected results of the main demographic indicators for the period 1994-2014 became available. The detailed information is available on the Geostat website: <a href="https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-archive/3199">https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-archive/3199</a>
<b>18. Statistical processing</b>
<b>18.1. Source data</b>
Geostat receives electronic databases of registered births from the Public Service Development Agency and electronic

databases of medical certification from LEPL L. Sakvarelidze National Center for Disease Control and Public Health.
<b>18.2. Frequency of data collection</b>
Quarterly.
<b>18.3. Data collection</b>
Demographic events are fully collected throughout the year.
<b>18.4. Data validation</b>
Logical control of the data is carried out before publication. Data from different administrative sources are also linked to each other.
<b>18.5. Data compilation</b>
After processing and specifying the data, demographic statistics is generated.
<b>18.6. Adjustment</b>
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<b>19. Comment</b>
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