

Crime Statistics

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	March 12, 2024
2.2. Metadata last posted	March 12, 2024
2.3. Metadata last update	March 12, 2024

3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
<p>The process of collecting crime statistics involves in collection, processing, and presentation of Institutional statistical data by law enforcement agencies to Geostat for dissemination.</p> <p>Institutional statistics are carried out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Supreme Court of Georgia and Ministry of Justice of Georgia.</p> <p>Geostat coordinates the production of crime statistics in Georgia. Distributes received data in databases, web pages, tables and graphs, gender statistics portal, quarterly bulletin and yearbook.</p>	
3.2. Classification system	
The offenses are classified in accordance with the Criminal and Administrative Offenses Codes.	
3.3. Sector coverage	
Crime statistics include administrative data on recorded cases, prosecutions, cases/persons considered by courts and prisoners in accordance with the Criminal Code of Georgia (at the country level).	
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	
<p>Number of recorded crimes – Unit: Crime/CC Article – The total number of crimes that have been investigated in the reporting period according to the crime categories and the most frequent articles;</p> <p>Statistics on domestic violence are recorded in accordance with the issued restraining orders;</p> <p>Change of Qualification – Unit: Crime/CC Article – Records of crime re-qualification for all offenses are recorded according to the data on the change of qualification card of the crime;</p> <p>Information about the victim – unit: a person, victims are recorded by age, sex and citizenship;</p> <p>Finished criminal cases – unit: a person/case. Both the plea bargain and substantial consideration cases are recorded;</p> <p>Convictions and acquittals – unit: a person. Records the number of persons convicted or acquitted;</p> <p>Convicts – unit: a person. The number of convicts recorded according to the forms of punishment, on the basis of age, social background, conviction;</p> <p>Forms of Punishment by Offenses – Unit: Crime / CC Article and a person. The forms of punishment applied to the convicted persons for each article of the Criminal Code;</p> <p>Prevention measures arrest – The number of persons arrested by the court is recorded;</p> <p>Bail – The number of persons liable for bail is recorded; Bail secured by imprisonment – The number of persons whom the court has imposed bail secured by imprisonment is recorded (Hereinafter bail and bail secured by imprisonment are recorded as bail);</p> <p>Coercive measure – The number of persons whom the court has imposed arrest is recorded;</p> <p>Quantity of cases heard by the First Instance Courts Total quantity of cases – First instance courts verdicts reached,</p>	

suspended and returned to the prosecutor’s office is recorded; Number of cases verdicts reached – The number of cases considered by the court as guilty verdicts and not-guilty verdicts are recorded; Juvenile convicts – Persons who have not turned 18 years of age at the time of the crime; Conditional sentence – The number of convicts whom the court changed imprisonment to conditional sentence; Fine – The number of convicts who were sentenced a fine by the court; Executions of sentence has been postponed – The number of convicts released by the court; Crime and Punishments Number of offenses – The number of each episode of crime is recorded.
3.5. Statistical unit
Recorded crimes, Court, Prison population.
3.6. Statistical population
Covers all areas of crime statistics.
3.7. Reference area
The data covers the whole territory of Georgia, except the occupied territories.
3.8. Time coverage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs has been available since 1990; • Data from the Supreme Court of Georgia has been available since 1995; • Data from the Prosecutor’s Office has been available since 2015; • Data from the Ministry of Justice of Georgia has been available since 2001.
3.9. Base period
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4. Unit of measure
Number.
5. Reference period
Year.
6. Institutional mandate
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements
The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics; https://www.geostat.ge/media/56202/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics.pdf Statistical Work Programme (annual); https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/307/statistical-work-programme Charter of the National Statistics Office of Georgia. https://www.geostat.ge/media/20845/10%2Csaqstatis-konsolidirebuli-debuleba.pdf
6.2. Data sharing
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7. Confidentiality
7.1. Confidentiality – policy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the article 5 of the law Statistical confidentiality and exclusive use for statistical purposes – individual data collected or received by the producer of official statistics, relating to natural or legal persons, must be strictly confidential and used only for statistical purposes. • According to the article 34 (Observing Confidentiality of Statistical Data) of the law 1. Data collected, processed, and stored to produce official statistics are confidential if they enable the direct or indirect identification of a statistical unit. In addition, aggregated data are subject to statistical confidentiality: a) Aggregates composed of 1 to 3 units, when the unit is a natural or legal person if one of these units could be identified indirectly, thereby disclosing individual data about this unit. Aggregates composed of more than 3 units may be declared confidential by the Executive Director if required to ensure statistical confidentiality; b) Information declares as a state secret on the basis of the „Law of Georgia on State Secrets“. 2. Confidential data shall be used exclusively for the purposes of producing statistics in accordance with this law. 3. Statistical data

about the administrative body cannot be considered confidential information, except for the information determined by the Law of Georgia „On State Secrets“. 4. Individual data obtained from publicly available sources, which are defined as public information in accordance with the legislation of Georgia, shall not be considered confidential information. 5. Confidential (individual) data may be published if there is written consent from the statistical unit regarding the publication of such data. 6. It is not allowed to disseminate and distribute confidential data or use it for non-statistical purposes.

- According to the article 38 (Confidentiality commitments) of the law the confidential statistical data collected and processed for statistical purposes shall not be used or disseminated either for personal, academic, research or any other activities, by the employees of the producers of Official Statistics.

<https://www.geostat.ge/media/56202/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics.pdf>

2. Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat

https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_En.pdf

3. Procedure for providing access to confidential data for research purposes (in Georgian)

<https://www.geostat.ge/media/58983/დასაცემი-საქმე-3.pdf>

4. The Law of Georgia on Personal Data Protection

<https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/1561437?publication=9>

7.2. Confidentiality – data treatment

- Confidentiality guidelines.
- Written undertakings by an employee of Geostat on ensuring confidentiality of gained/collected data as a result of official duties.

8. Release policy

8.1. Release calendar

Data dissemination dates are defined by the calendar developed on the basis of the Statistical Work Programme, which is published on the website of Geostat and is publicly available.

8.2. Release calendar access

<https://www.geostat.ge/en/calendar>

8.3. User access

All users have the equal access to the statistical data simultaneously.

9. Frequency of dissemination

Monthly, Quarterly, Semi-annual, Annual.

10. Accessibility and clarity

10.1. News release

Not published.

10.2. Publications

Statistical Yearbook of Georgia:

<https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-categories/95/statistical-yearbook>

„Women and Men in Georgia“:

<https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-categories/115/gender-statistics>

10.3. On-line database

The data is available on the Geostat website and the Gender Statistics Portal in the PC-Axis database:

<https://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXWeb/pxweb/en/Database/>

<https://gender.geostat.ge/gender/index.php?action=crime>

10.4. Micro-data access

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10.5. Other

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10.6. Documentation on methodology

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10.7. Quality documentation

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11. Quality management
11.1. Quality assurance
To ensure the quality of the statistical processes and products Geostat follows Chapter 10 – Quality 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 (ESS QAF).
11.2. Quality assessment
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, self-assessment of statistical processes and assesses the risks for the quality of statistical processes and products. 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. Quality policy is available on the following link: https://www.geostat.ge/media/44380/QP_Geostat_EN.pdf
12. Relevance
12.1. User needs
Users of the statistical information are state authorities, international organisations (Eurostat, United Nations and UN's regional and specialized authorities, World Bank, etc.), academia, students, NGO, media and private sector. Needs are conditioned by necessities of the criminality prevention policy in the country and society need of information on trends in the field of punished criminality.
12.2. User satisfaction
In 2021 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): https://www.geostat.ge/ka/page/customer-service
12.3. Completeness
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13. Accuracy and reliability
13.1. Overall accuracy
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13.2. Sampling error
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13.3. Non-sampling error
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14. Timeliness and punctuality
14.1. Timeliness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIA annual and quarterly data are published on the 35th day from the completion of the reference period; • Data from the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court – on the 85th day from the completion of the reference period; • Data of the Prosecutor's Office of Georgia – on the 35th day from the completion of the reference period.
14.2. Punctuality
The data is published according to the date specified in the statistical work program. There has not been any violation of publication dates.
15. Coherence and comparability
15.1. Comparability – geographical
Data are comparable.
15.2. Comparability – over time
Data are comparable.
15.3. Coherence – cross domain

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15.4. Coherence – internal
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16. Cost and burden
The data are processed based on administrative sources and does not require additional costs.
17. Data revision
17.1. Data revision – policy
Statistical data revision policy is available on the website of Geostat: https://www.geostat.ge/media/59824/Data-Revision-Policy-and-Error-Correction-at-Geostat_Eng.pdf
17.2. Data revision – practice
Planned revision of data is not carried out. An Unplanned revision (to clarify data) was not carried out in 2019.
18. Statistical processing
18.1. Source data
Geostat receives the consolidated data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia; • From the Prosecutor General's Office of Georgia; • From the Supreme Court of Georgia; • From the Ministry of Justice of Georgia.
18.2. Frequency of data collection
Quarterly, Semi-annual, Annual.
18.3. Data collection
Geostat receives the following tables from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on the number of recorded crimes (Country level); • Data on road traffic accidents (Country level); • Data on fires (Country level); • Data on domestic violence (Regional level); • Hate Crimes Statistics (Regional level); Geostat receives data from the Prosecutor's Office of Georgia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on the victims (Country level); • Data on Hate Crimes Statistics (Regional level). Geostat receives data from the Supreme Court (Country level): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of convicts by types of crime; • Composition of convicts; • Number of convicts and penalties; • Juvenile offenders convicted by type of offense; • Hate Crimes Statistics (Regional level). Geostat receives data on the prison population from the Ministry of Justice (Country level).
18.4. Data validation
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18.5. Data compilation
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18.6. Adjustment
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19. Comment
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