

Registered Marriages

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	April 5, 2024
2.2. Metadata last posted	April 5, 2024
2.3. Metadata last update	April 5, 2024

3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
Marriage Statistics includes number of registered marriages 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	
Marriages registered during the year. Data do not include marriages, when the both spouses are citizens of other countries and at the same time non-usual residents of Georgia.	
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	
<p>Marriage – A voluntary union of a woman and a man for the purpose of creating a family, registered in the territorial offices of the Public Service Development Agency, a legal entity of public law governing the Ministry of Justice of Georgia.</p> <p>Crude marriage rate – The number of registered marriages over a given period divided by the mid-year population over that period. It is expressed as average annual number of marriages per 1,000 population.</p> <p>Mean age of spouses – Average age of persons when they get married for a given period, calculated as arithmetic mean of spouses ages at marriage.</p>	
3.5. Statistical unit	
Registered marriage.	
3.6. Statistical population	
All marriages registered in Georgia and marriages 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.	
3.8. Time coverage	
<p>1940 and 1950-1968 – number of registered marriages by urban-rural settlements;</p> <p>From 1969 – number of registered marriages by regions, self-governing units and urban-rural settlements;</p> <p>From 1989 – number of registered marriages by months;</p> <p>From 1990 – number of registered marriages by age, sex and order of marriages;</p> <p>From 1990 – number of registered marriages by sex and previous marital status.</p>	
3.9. Base period	
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4. Unit of measure	
Units, Per-mille (‰).	

5. Reference period
A calendar 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 Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_En.pdf Procedure for providing access to confidential data for research purposes https://www.geostat.ge/media/61533/Rule-on-Access-to-Confidential-Data-for-Scientific-and-Research-Purposes....pdf The Law of Georgia on Personal Data Protection https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/1561437?publication=9
7.2. Confidentiality – data treatment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Preliminary and annual (final) data are published once a year.
10. Accessibility and clarity
10.1. News release
The press release is the official publication on marriage data, which is published electronically once a year in Georgian and English: https://www.geostat.ge/en/news?year=&month=03&category=9
10.2. Publications
Statistical publications „Demographic Situation in Georgia“ and „Vital Statistics Report“ are published electronically once a year in Georgian and English: https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-categories/114/population
10.3. On-line database
The data is published on the Geostat website in the PC-Axis database: https://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXWeb/pxweb/en/Database/
10.4. Micro-data access
Procedure for providing access to confidential data for research purposes is available on the Geostat website: https://www.geostat.ge/media/61533/Rule-on-Access-to-Confidential-Data-for-Scientific-and-Research-Purposes...pdf
10.5. Other
Demographic Portal: http://database.geostat.ge/pyramid/index.php?lang=en
10.6. Documentation on methodology
The methodology documentation is available on the Geostat website: https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/124/methodologia-population-census-and-demography
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
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.
12.2. User satisfaction
In 2023 user satisfaction survey was conducted, the target of the survey was to analyze the assessment of quality of

<p>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</p>
<p>12.3. Completeness</p> <p>The following data are available by sex, age, order of marriages, previous marital status, registration date, citizenship, place of birth. All the data are available by regions, self-governing units and urban-rural settlements.</p>
<p>13. Accuracy and reliability</p>
<p>13.1. Overall accuracy</p> <p>Using administrative data ensures data accuracy.</p>
<p>13.2. Sampling error</p> <p>-</p>
<p>13.3. Non-sampling error</p> <p>-</p>
<p>14. Timeliness and punctuality</p>
<p>14.1. Timeliness</p> <p>Preliminary data is disseminated 2.5 months after the reference period and annual (final) data – 3 months after the reference year.</p>
<p>14.2. Punctuality</p> <p>The data is published according to the date specified in the statistical work program. There has not been any violation of publication dates.</p>
<p>15. Coherence and comparability</p>
<p>15.1. Comparability – geographical</p> <p>Data are collected and processed using the same methodology and definitions for regions and self-governing units (self-governing cities and municipalities).</p>
<p>15.2. Comparability – over time</p> <p>Data are collected and processed using the same methodology and definitions throughout the period of consideration.</p>
<p>15.3. Coherence – cross domain</p> <p>-</p>
<p>15.4. Coherence – internal</p> <p>-</p>
<p>16. Cost and burden</p> <p>Marriage data is provided by the administrative source and does not require additional costs.</p>
<p>17. Data revision</p>
<p>17.1. Data revision – policy</p> <p>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</p>
<p>17.2. Data revision – practice</p> <p>Planned revision of data is not carried out. An Unplanned revision (to clarify data) was not carried out in 2023.</p>
<p>18. Statistical processing</p>
<p>18.1. Source data</p> <p>Geostat receives electronic databases on registered marriages from the Public Service Development Agency.</p>
<p>18.2. Frequency of data collection</p> <p>Quarterly.</p>
<p>18.3. Data collection</p> <p>Registered demographic events are fully collected throughout the year.</p>
<p>18.4. Data validation</p>

Logical control of the data is carried out before publication.
18.5. Data compilation
After processing and specifying the data, demographic statistics is generated.
18.6. Adjustment
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19. Comment
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