

Research and Development

1. Contact	
1.1. Contact organisation	National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat)
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Social Statistics Department Social Infrastructure Statistics Division
1.3. Contact name	Vasil Tsakadze Lia Charekishvili
1.4. Contact person function	Head of Social Statistics Department Head of Social Infrastructure Statistics Division
1.5. Contact mail address	30, Tsothe Dadiani Str., 0180, Tbilisi, Georgia
1.6. Contact email address	vtsakadze@geostat.ge lcharekishvili@geostat.ge
1.7. Contact phone number	+995 32 236 72 10 (600) +995 32 236 72 10 (605)
1.8. Contact fax number	-

2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	July 8, 2022
2.2. Metadata last posted	July 8, 2022
2.3. Metadata last update	July 8, 2022

3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
<p>Data on research and development is information on the number of institutions engaged in scientific research in the education system, the number of staff employed in research and development, expenditure on R&D and the number of researchers.</p> <p>Survey is carried out by the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia. Geostat coordinates the production of R&D statistics in Georgia. Distributes received data in databases, web pages, tables and graphs, gender statistics portal, quarterly bulletin and publication.</p>	
3.2. Classification system	
Frascati manual.	
3.3. Sector coverage	
The survey covers all public and private authorized higher education institutions (universities) in accordance with the Law on Higher Education; Scientific research Institutions under State Bodies.	
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	
<p>Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge. They conduct research and improve or develop concepts, theories, models, techniques, instrumentation, software or operational methods. Managers and administrators engaged in the planning and management of the scientific and technical aspects of a researcher's work are also classified as "researchers". Doctoral students at the PhD level (ISCED level 8) engaged in R&D should be counted as "researchers".</p> <p>Technicians and equivalent staff are persons whose main tasks require technical knowledge and experience in one or more fields of engineering, the physical and life sciences (technicians) or the social sciences, humanities and the arts (equivalent staff). They participate in R&D by performing scientific and technical tasks involving the application of concepts and operational methods and the use of research equipment, normally under the supervision of researchers.</p> <p>Other supporting staff includes skilled and unskilled craftsmen, and administrative, secretarial and clerical staff participating in R&D projects or directly associated with (or providing services to researchers involved in) such projects.</p> <p>Full-time equivalent (FTE) of R&D personnel is defined as the ratio of working hours actually spent on R&D during a specific reference period (usually a calendar year) divided by the total number of hours conventionally worked in the same period by an individual or by a group.</p> <p>Classification of researchers by seniority grade/level:</p> <p>Category A: The single highest grade/post at which research is normally conducted. Example: "Director of research" or</p>	

<p>“Full professor”.</p> <p>Category B: Researchers working in positions not as senior as top position (A) but more senior than newly qualified doctoral graduates (ISCED level 8). Example: “Senior researcher” or “Principal investigator” or “Associate professor”.</p> <p>Category C: The first grade/post into which a newly qualified doctoral graduate would normally be recruited. Examples: “Researcher” or “Investigator” or “Assistant professor” or “Post-doctoral fellow”.</p> <p>Category D: Either doctoral students at the ISCED level 8 who are engaged as researchers, or researchers working in posts that do not normally require a doctorate degree. Examples: “Ph.D. students” or “Junior researchers” (without a Ph.D.). Master’s students who are counted as researchers would also fall under this category.</p> <p>Labour costs: Comprise compensation for R&D personnel such as annual wages and salaries and all associated costs of researchers, technicians and supporting staff or fringe benefits.</p> <p>Other current costs: Comprise non-capital purchases of materials, supplies, equipment and services to support R&D.</p> <p>Land and buildings: Includes land acquired for R&D use and buildings constructed or purchased for R&D use.</p> <p>Machinery and equipment: Covers major machinery and equipment acquired for use in the performance of R&D.</p> <p>Capitalised computer software: Includes the costs of computer software that is used in the performance of R&D for more than one year.</p> <p>Other intellectual property products: Includes the costs for purchased patents, long-term licences, or other intangible assets that are used in R&D and which are in use for more than one year.</p> <p>Not specified: Other not specified expenditure on R&D.</p>
3.5. Statistical unit
Unit, Persons, GEL.
3.6. Statistical population
Authorized higher education institutions and Scientific research Institutions under State Bodies.
3.7. Reference area
Covers the whole country except the occupied territories.
3.8. Time coverage
Data available from 2019. Source of 2019 data – Geostat, from 2020 – Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia.
3.9. Base period
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4. Unit of measure
Number.

5. Reference period
A calendar year.

6. Institutional mandate
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements
<p>The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics; https://www.geostat.ge/media/20817/latest-Law-of-Georgia_2018.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</p>
6.2. Data sharing
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7. Confidentiality
7.1. Confidentiality – policy
<p>1. The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 if 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.

- 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.

https://www.geostat.ge/media/20817/latest-Law-of-Georgia_2018.pdf

2. Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat

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

3. Public Use Microdata Dissemination Policy at Geostat

https://www.geostat.ge/media/20862/Microdata-Dissemination-Policy_Eng.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 according to the Advance release calendar, which is available on the website of Geostat and publicly accessible.

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

Annually.

10. Accessibility and clarity

10.1. News release

The press release is published on the Geostat website:

<https://www.geostat.ge/en/news?year=&month=&category=12>

10.2. Publications

Data are published in the statistical publication „Women and Men in Georgia“:

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

10.3. On-line database

The data is published on the Geostat website in the PC-Axis database:

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

10.4. Micro-data access

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10.5. Other

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10.6. Documentation on methodology

The methodology documentation is available on the Geostat website:

<https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/554/questionnaires-education-culture>

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 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).
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 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.
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.
12.2. User satisfaction
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): https://www.geostat.ge/ka/single-news/1746/statistikuri-informatsiis-momkhmarebelta-kmaqofilebis-gamokvleva-2019-tseli
12.3. Completeness
Published data are available at the regional level and meet international standards.
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
Annual data are published in November of the year following the end of the reporting 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 collected and processed using the same methodology and definitions for regions and self-governing units (selfgoverning cities and municipalities).
15.2. Comparability – over time
Data is comparable over time.
15.3. Coherence – cross domain
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15.4. Coherence – internal
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16. Cost and burden
Data is received and processed within the budget of Geostat, only by full-time employees.
17. Data revision
17.1. Data revision – policy
Statistical data revision policy is available on the website of Geostat: https://www.geostat.ge/media/20863/Revision-policy_Geostat_Eng.pdf
17.2. Data revision – practice
Planned revision of data is not carried out. An unplanned revision (for data verification purposes) have not been carried out in practice.
18. Statistical processing
18.1. Source data
Questionnaire.
18.2. Frequency of data collection
Annually.
18.3. Data collection
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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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