Deaths

1. Contact

1.1. Contact organisation	National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat)
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Population Census and Demographic Statistics Department
1.3. Contact name	Aleksandre Arabuli
1.4. Contact person function	Head of Population Census and Demographic Statistics Department
1.5. Contact mail address	30, Tsotne Dadiani Str., 0180, Tbilisi, Georgia
1.6. Contact email address	aarabuli@geostat.ge
1.7. Contact phone number	+995 32 236 72 10 (200)
1.8. Contact fax number	-

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

Death Statistics includes number of registered deaths during the year and relevant indicators (rates and ratios).

3.2. Classification system

National classification of administrative-territorial units of Georgia;
International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision.

3.3. Sector coverage

Deaths registered during the year.
Data does not include deaths cases occurred on the occupied territories.

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

Deaths – A termination of all vital functions without a possibility to be recovered.

Maternal deaths – The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Infant mortality – The mortality of live-born children during the first year of their life (0-12 months).

Neonatal mortality – A death during the first 28 days of life (0-27 days).

Post-neonatal mortality – A death of infants from 28th day of life till one year of age (28-365 days).

Suicide – The act of deliberately killing oneself.

Crude death rate – The number of deaths over a given period divided by the mid-year population over that period. It is expressed as average annual number of deaths per 1,000 populations.

Maternal mortality ratio – The maternal mortality ratio is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period.

Infant mortality rate – The number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under one year of age.

Neonatal mortality rate – The number of children who died during the first 28 days of life per 1,000 live births.

Under-5 mortality rate – The number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under 5 year of age.

Life expectancy at birth – The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if he or she were to pass through life subject to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period.

Suicide rate – The number of deaths from suicide per 100,000 population.

3.5. Statistical unit

Death.

3.6. Statistical population

All deaths registered in Georgia and deaths 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
1940, 1950-1968 – number of deaths (including, infant deaths) by urban-rural settlements;
From 1969 – number of deaths (including, infant deaths) by regions, self-governing units and urban-rural settlements;
From 1969 – number of deaths by sex;
From 1989 – number of deaths by age;
From 2002 – number of deaths by regions, age, sex and urban-rural settlements;
From 1989 – number of deaths by months;
From 1990 – number of deaths of by main causes of deaths and sex;
From 1995 – number of infant deaths by main causes of deaths and sex;
From 2005 different indicators are available.

3.9. Base period
-

4. Unit of measure
Persons, 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
• According to the Article 5, Paragraph 5 of the Resolution N262 of 31 March 2014 by the government of Georgia on „Approval of the State Program for the Promotion of Demographic Improvement", Geostat annually provides the Social Service Agency with the data in a mutually agreed format;
• Memorandum of Cooperation between LEPL L. Sakvarelidze National Center for Disease and Public Health and the National Statistics Office of Georgia.

7. Confidentiality
7.1. Confidentiality – policy
1. The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics:
• 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
   https://www.geostat.ge/media/61533/Rule-on-Access-to-Confidential-Data-for-Scientific-and-Research-Purposes....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

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 deaths 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

-

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 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
The following data are available by sex, age, deaths and registration date and place, citizenship, causes of deaths. All the data are available by regions, self-governing units and urban-rural settlements.

13. Accuracy and reliability
13.1. Overall accuracy
Improvement in data quality was greatly facilitated by the introduction of the online registration system. Additional controls and validations were added to the system.
13.2. Sampling error
-
13.3. Non-sampling error
-

14. Timeliness and punctuality
14.1. Timeliness
Preliminary data is disseminated 2.5 months after the reference period and annual (final) data – 3 months after the reference year.
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 (self-governing cities and municipalities).
15.2. Comparability – over time
Data are collected and processed using the same methodology and definitions throughout the period of consideration.
15.3. Coherence – cross domain
-
15.4. Coherence – internal

-

16. Cost and burden
Death data is provided by the administrative source 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
Death 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: https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-archive/3199

18. Statistical processing
18.1. Source data
Geostat receives electronic databases of registered deaths from the public service development agency and electronic databases of medical certification from LEPL L. Sakvarelidze National Center for Disease Control and Public Health.
18.2. Frequency of data collection
Quarterly.
18.3. Data collection
Demographic events are fully collected throughout the year.
18.4. Data validation
Logical control of the data is carried out before publication. Data from different administrative sources are also linked to each other. For coding the causes of deaths a program IRIS is used as recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). The program automatically selects the leading cause of death from the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10). On the second phase after using IRIS, data control is performed using the program ANACOD as recommended by WHO.
18.5. Data compilation
After processing and specifying the data, demographic statistics is generated.
18.6. Adjustment
-

19. Comment
-