

Healthcare

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	October 31, 2024
2.2. Metadata last posted	October 31, 2024
2.3. Metadata last update	October 31, 2024

3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
Data on healthcare statistics include departmental data of the Ministry of IDPs from the Occupied Territories, Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia. LEPL Levan Sakvarelidze National Center for Disease Control and Public Health produces departmental statistics. Geostat coordinates the production of health statistics in Georgia. The received data is placed in databases, web pages in tables and graphs, on the gender statistics portal and in yearbooks.	
3.2. Classification system	
10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems.	
3.3. Sector coverage	
The following data are available at country level (some data available at regional level):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare facilities network in Georgia; • Physicians; • Utilization of hospital beds; • Number of contract locations; • Hospitalization and fatality By disease classes; • Number of surgical operations; • Further fatality of emergency surgical operations; • Obstetric care; • Number of abortions and contraception use; • Report on abortions; • Data on newborns; • Number of deceased children registered in medical facilities; • Infant mortality in medical facilities; • Infant mortality in hospitals; • Infant mortality at home; • The numbers of encounters of the population with outpatient facilities per capita; • Polyclinic assistance; • Diabetes Mellitus; • Ischemic heart diseases; • Hypertension; • Acute myocardial infarction; • Cerebrovascular diseases; 	

- Asthma and status asthmaticus;
- Malignant neoplasms;
- Mental illnesses;
- Report on some diseases / conditions;
- New cases of Sexually transmitted diseases;
- New cases of HIV infection;
- Tuberculosis;
- Immunization;
- Blood purification stations and blood transfusion units;
- Performance of ambulance stations;
- Report on registered Disease;
- Inpatient composition of patients; Terms and results of treatment;
- Infectious diseases.

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

A medical institution – Shall be a legal person with an organisational-legal form permitted by the legislation of Georgia that carries out medical activities according to the established procedure.

Health care personnel – A doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, and other persons whose activities are related to disease prevention, diagnosis, and treatment, patient rehabilitation, palliative care, and forensic medical expert examination; also health promotion specialists and managers of medical and health care services.

Infectious disease – Transmitted diseases. Diseases caused by the invasion of an inflammatory agent in the body, the main indication of which is that the disease can be transmitted from a patient or an infectious agent to a healthy person.

Illness – Deterioration of health over a period of time.

Immunization – The body's ability to better protect itself against infections caused by specific bacteria and viruses.

Diabetes mellitus – A disease in which blood glucose is elevated over a long period of time.

Ischemic heart disease – It is a condition in which the blood flow to the heart arteries is disrupted.

Hypertension – A disease, which occurs in several dozens of blood pressure to normal pressure level.

Infarction – Loss of tissue due to lack of oxygen.

Bronchial asthma – A chronic recurrent disease with respiratory damage.

The tumor – Blastomas, newborns, abnormal tissue growth.

Tuberculosis – An infectious disease caused by several species of mycobacteria.

Mental illness – A state of mind that is different from normal, healthy.

Abortion – Premature termination of pregnancy and removal of the fetus from the womb to 28 weeks of pregnancy.

HIV – Human immunodeficiency virus.

3.5. Statistical unit

Medical institution, Person.

3.6. Statistical population

All medical institutions, Population.

3.7. Reference area

The data covers the whole territory of Georgia, except the occupied territories.

3.8. Time coverage

Since 1940.

3.9. Base period

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4. Unit of measure

Number, Person.

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
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: <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 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
<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
Annual.
10. Accessibility and clarity
10.1. News release
The news release is published on the Geostat website: https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-news/3210/indicators-of-health-care-2023
10.2. Publications
Published in Statistical Yearbook: https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-categories/95/statistical-yearbook and „Woman and Man 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/?rxid=3d079321-56c6-450e-a2d3-2d9192f69548 https://gender.geostat.ge/gender/index.php?action=Health%20Care
10.4. Micro-data access
-
10.5. Other
-
10.6. Documentation on methodology
-
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
The main stakeholders of the data are: central and local governmental institutions, scientific institutions, students, international organizations, NGOs, media, citizens. It is mainly used to cover the health of the population for papers, topics, analysis, presentations and other purposes in the country.
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
Data corresponds to standards.

13. Accuracy and reliability
13.1. Overall accuracy
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13.2. Sampling error
-
13.3. Non-sampling error
-

14. Timeliness and punctuality
14.1. Timeliness
The data are published in July of the following reporting year.
14.2. Punctuality
Data are disseminated in accordance to calendar of statistical works and there are no outstanding cases has been detected.

15. Coherence and comparability
15.1. Comparability – geographical
The data are comparable to all regions of the country.
15.2. Comparability – over time
The data are comparable.
15.3. Coherence – cross domain
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15.4. Coherence – internal
-

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
The statistical data are not revised. Unplanned revisions (for data specification) were not carried out in practice.

18. Statistical processing
18.1. Source data
Geostat receives the main health indicators from LEPL Levan Sakvarelidze National Center for Disease Control and Public Health.
18.2. Frequency of data collection
Annual.
18.3. Data collection
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18.4. Data validation
-
18.5. Data compilation
-
18.6. Adjustment
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19. Comment
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