

Population

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| 2. Metadata update | |
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| 3. Statistical presentation | |
| 3.1. Data description | |
| <p>The number of population and its composition are determined for the beginning of the year. The most accurate data on population and its composition are obtained from the census, while during the inter-census period the population is calculated as of 1st January considering natural increase and net migration.</p> <p>Population – The total number of usual residents at a given time: those who have lived in Georgia for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or who arrived in Georgia during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.</p> | |
| 3.2. Classification system | |
| National classification of administrative-territorial units of Georgia. | |
| 3.3. Sector coverage | |
| <p>The data (in relevant years) do not cover the occupied territories.</p> <p>Population distribution by administrative-territorial units (regions, municipalities and self-governing cities, urban settlements) is based on the classification of administrative-territorial units of Georgia.</p> | |
| 3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions | |
| <p>Number of population – The total number of usual residents in country at a given time. The number of populations is calculated as of 1st January considering natural increase and net migration.</p> <p>Mid-year population – Arithmetic mean of the population on 1 January of two consecutive years.</p> <p>Population density – The number of population in a certain area. Usually, shows the number of population per square Kilometer.</p> <p>Natural increase – The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during the year.</p> <p>Net migration – The difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants during the year.</p> <p>Age – The population age is calculated as of 1 January and shows the number of completed years based on date of birth, i.e. the age reached at the end of the reference year.</p> <p>Median age of population – Age that divides the population in two parts of equal size, that is, there are as many persons with ages above the median as there are with ages below the median.</p> <p>Age dependency ratios – The characteristics of the age structure of the population which include the following indicators: Total dependency ratio – ratio of population aged 0-14 and 65+ per 100 population 15-64; Child dependency ratio – ratio of population aged 0-14 per 100 population 15-64; Old-age dependency ratio – ratio of population aged 65+ per 100 population 15-64.</p> <p>Urban – A settlement in the territory of which industrial enterprises, tourist and resort establishments or medical and socio-cultural institutions are located, and which carries out the functions of a local economic and cultural center. Urban infrastructure is not essentially focused on carrying out agricultural activities. A settlement with a registered population of over 5,000 may fall within the category of a city.</p> <p>Rural – A settlement the boundaries of which mainly include agricultural land and other natural resources, and the infrastructure of which is essentially focused on carrying out agricultural activities.</p> | |
| 3.5. Statistical unit | |

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| Person. |
| 3.6. Statistical population |
| Usual residents of the country. |
| 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>1897, 1917, 1920-1989 – number of population by urban-rural settlements;</p> <p>1897, 1926, 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 – number of population by urban-rural settlements, age and sex (census results);</p> <p>From 1980 – number of population as of 1st january by urban-rural, regions, self-governing units and urban type settlements (boroughs and towns);</p> <p>From 1990 – population by age and sex;</p> <p>2002-2014 – population by age, sex, regions and urban-rural settlements.</p> |
| 3.9. Base period |
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| 4. Unit of measure |
| Persons, percent (%). |

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| 5. Reference period |
| A calendar year. |

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| 6. Institutional mandate |
| 6.1. Legal acts and other agreements |
| <p>The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics; https://www.geostat.ge/media/56202/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics.pdf</p> <p>Statistical Work Programme (annual); https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/307/statistical-work-programme</p> <p>Charter of the National Statistics Office of Georgia. https://www.geostat.ge/media/67749/New-Chapter-eng-upd.pdf</p> |
| 6.2. Data sharing |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia and the National Statistics Office of Georgia. •Memorandum of Cooperation between LEPL Revenue Service and the National Statistics Office of Georgia. |

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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 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 |

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| <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>https://www.geostat.ge/media/56202/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics.pdf</p> |
| <p>2. Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat</p> <p>https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_En.pdf</p> |
| <p>3. Procedure for providing access to confidential data for research purposes</p> <p>https://www.geostat.ge/media/61533/Rule-on-Access-to-Confidential-Data-for-Scientific-and-Research-Purposes....pdf</p> |
| <p>4. The Law of Georgia on Personal Data Protection</p> <p>https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/1561437?publication=9</p> |
| <p>7.2. Confidentiality – data treatment</p> |
| <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. |

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| <p>8. Release policy</p> |
| <p>8.1. Release calendar</p> <p>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.</p> |
| <p>8.2. Release calendar access</p> <p>https://www.geostat.ge/en/calendar</p> |
| <p>8.3. User access</p> <p>All users have the equal access to the statistical data simultaneously.</p> |

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| <p>9. Frequency of dissemination</p> |
| <p>Annually.</p> |

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| <p>10. Accessibility and clarity</p> |
| <p>10.1. News release</p> <p>The press release is the official publication on population, which is published electronically once a year in Georgian and English:</p> <p>https://www.geostat.ge/en/news?year=&month=04&category=9</p> |
| <p>10.2. Publications</p> <p>Statistical publication „Demographic Situation in Georgia“ is published electronically once a year in Georgian and English:</p> <p>https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-categories/114/population</p> |
| <p>10.3. On-line database</p> <p>The data is published on the Geostat website in the PC-Axis database:</p> <p>https://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXWeb/pxweb/en/Database/</p> |
| <p>10.4. Micro-data access</p> <p>-</p> |
| <p>10.5. Other</p> <p>Demographic Portal:</p> <p>https://database.geostat.ge/pyramid/index.php?lang=en</p> |
| <p>10.6. Documentation on methodology</p> <p>The methodology documentation is available on the Geostat website:</p> <p>https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/124/methodologia-population-census-and-demography</p> |
| <p>10.7. Quality documentation</p> <p>-</p> |

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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 statistical data by users and explore ways to improve user services. The survey report is available on the website of Geostat: https://www.geostat.ge/en/page/customer-service |
| 12.3. Completeness |
| The following data are available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of population urban-rural, regions, self-governing units and urban type settlements (boroughs and towns); • Number of population by age and sex. |
| 13. Accuracy and reliability |
| 13.1. Overall accuracy |
| Number of population is based on the 2014 General Population Census data and vital statistics data from PSDA and Migration data from MIA. |
| 13.2. Sampling error |
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| 13.3. Non-sampling error |
| The 2014 General Population Census results revealed the necessity of re-estimation of basic demographic data of previous years. |
| 14. Timeliness and punctuality |
| 14.1. Timeliness |
| The data is disseminated 4 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 is comparable over time. |

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| 15.3. Coherence – cross domain |
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| 15.4. Coherence – internal |
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| 16. Cost and burden |
| Natural movement and migration data are 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 |
| Population in the inter census period is calculated 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 births and 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; Geostat receives information on immigrants and emigrants from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia. |
| 18.2. Frequency of data collection |
| Primary data is collected continuously. Geostat receives data on natural movement on a quarterly basis and migration data annually. |
| 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. |
| 18.5. Data compilation |
| After processing and specifying data of natural movement and migration, number of population (as of 1st January and mid-year) is calculated by administrative-territorial units as well as by sex and age. |
| 18.6. Adjustment |
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| 19. Comment |
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