

Births

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	March 27, 2026
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3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
Birth Statistics includes number of live births and stillbirths 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	
Births cases during the year. Data does not include the cases occurred on the occupied territories.	
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	
<p>Live birth – Complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which after such separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life – e.g., beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles – whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered to be live-born.</p> <p>Stillborn – A fetus, whose death is prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, the fetus does not breathe or show any other signs of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or contraction of certain groups of skeletal muscles.</p> <p>Sex ratio at birth – The ratio shows the number of male births per 100 female births.</p> <p>Crude birth rate – Number of births over a given period divided by the mid-year population over that period. It is expressed as average annual number of births per 1,000 populations.</p> <p>Age-specific fertility rate – Number of births to women in a particular age group, divided by the number of women in that age group. It is expressed as average number of live births per 1,000 women in a specific age group.</p> <p>Total fertility rate – The average number of live births per woman (usually at the age of 15-49 years). TFR represents the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year.</p> <p>Adolescent birth rate – The number of births to women aged 15-19 per 1,000 women in that age group.</p> <p>Mean age of childbearing – The average age of mothers at the birth of their children. It is calculated as a weighted average within the interval between the birth of mothers' generations and children birth.</p> <p>Gross reproduction rate – The average number of live-born daughters per woman (usually at the age of 15-49 years).</p> <p>Net reproduction rate – The average number of daughters per women that will survive until childbearing ages, i.e. how many girls replace a mother under the reproduction conditions during the respective year.</p>	
3.5. Statistical unit	
Births – Live births and stillbirths.	
3.6. Statistical population	
All births registered in Georgia and births 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 live births by urban-rural settlements; From 1969 – number of births by regions, self-governing units and urban-rural settlements; From 1969 – number of births by sex; 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1989-2004 – number of live births by age of mother; 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1989-2004 – number of live births by order of births; 1989-2004 – number of live births by months; 1989-2004 – number of live births by legitimacy status; From 2005 different indicators are available.
3.9. Base period
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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/67749/New-Chapter-eng-upd.pdf
6.2. Data sharing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <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

- 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 births 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:

<https://pyramid.geostat.ge/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 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 by sex, births and registration date and place, order of births, weight, lengths, gestational age, age of mother and father, legitimacy status, citizenship of parents. 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
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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

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15.4. Coherence – internal
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16. Cost and burden
Births 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
Birth 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 births 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.
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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