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THE FIRST GENERAL NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS OF GEORGIA-2002

Submitted by the State Department for Statistics of Georgia *

I. Methodological Grounds of the Census

1. Census is the most important statistics measure to be conducted for selection of the very useful data on number, composition, living conditions, and other social-economic information. The census should meet the modern achievements of statistics, economic, and demographic studies. The main requirements for preparation and conduct of the census *inter alias*, includes the following:

- Generality of the census;
- Unit of observation;
- Individual registration and use of the obtained data in a summarized and generalized form, only.
- Conduct of the census throughout controllable territory of the country at the same time and period

* Paper prepared by Paata Shavishvili.

2. We should note here that Georgia, like the other states, is involved in 10-years World round of Population Census. Hence, Georgia is under a permanent supervision and observation of the UN. That is why the UN recommendations formed the basis for the organizational and methodological approaches of the Census. For ensuring a correspondence of the results obtained through the census with the relevant results in other countries, the questionnaire for the Census has been developed on the grounds of recommendations by the UN and EUROSTAT, taking into consideration the peculiarities and the living standards of our country.

3. For conducting the 2002 First General National Census in Georgia on a due methodological, legal, and organizational levels, a special attention was paid to a correct drawing up of the Census Program, i.e. a determination of the list of questions to be entered into the Census Papers and other related documents for obtaining the relevant answers from the population. Number of questions and the contents thereof was certainly limited due to the volume of the work, terms of performance, labor expenses and financial possibilities.

4. The Census Program has been developed by the State Department for Statistics of Georgia through participation of demographers, economists and specialists of other branches, on the basis of the recommendations provided by the UN and the Statistics Committee of CIS, and the experience gained by foreign states in conducting the similar measure (census)

5. The census was aimed to cover the whole territory of Georgia being under the *de facto* jurisdiction of the country's Central Power and to register each person residing permanently or being temporarily at certain places by the critical moment of the Census. Like in the previous census, two categories of the population – resident and temporary residents - should had to be registered within the limits of the 2002 Census.

6. When conducting the 2002 Census, it was considered expedient to apply a “house hold” as a unit, instead of a “family”. Such an important change was conditioned by a common direction of development in the statistics sphere of CIS countries, as well as by necessity of transition to the internationally recognized standards and conformity of the census data with relevant data of those countries where an object of observation is a “household”, not a “family”. It should be noted also that the UN recommendations give a priority to this category, when conducting the censuses on different regions.

7. A “household” means a group of individuals subordinated to one and the same rules of residence at a certain dwelling place and are related to each other through a common budget (or a part thereof), and with or without the relative ties. The “household” may consist of one person too, while in previous censuses such persons were registered as “single”.

We would like to underline here that the methodology of conduct and of processing the Census material were actually developed by efforts of the state Department for Statistics of Georgia in the course of the 2002 Census. Earlier, the USSR Central Statistics Body provided the statistics organs of former Soviet Republics with such documents and methodology, in a centralized manner.

8. Namely, the State Department for Statistics of Georgia has developed and after discussing with the country's scientific institutions, ministries and departments, approved the Instruction “On Conducting the 2002 General National Population Census in Georgia and on the Rules of Completing the Census Documents” that has become a methodological basis for the Census and a certain tool for conducting the Census in regions difficult of access. The above-mentioned Instruction gives the methods of the Census, defines the terms and rules of filling in the census papers, categorizes the population, provides an uniformed rule for recording

the answers on questions. A quality of census highly depends upon the clarity of this document and fundamental knowledge thereof by the census officers.

9. The census papers include the questions aimed at obtaining the required information from the country's population. Any information obtained individually from each person, is of a confidential nature, is kept according to the effective legislation and shall not be divulged without a prior consent of a relevant registered person. Some of these questions were included in the questionnaires used in previous censuses. For instance: surname, given name, patronymic, sex, date and place of birth, language, nationality, marital status, etc. However, in the given document some of them are formulated somehow differently.

As we have already mentioned above, in the 2002 Census the term "Family" was changed by the term "Household", that has a wider meaning than "Family". Therefore, according to the census program, the 1st question of the census paper (Form No.2) concerns relative ties with a person who has been registered first in a given household. If mother (father) lives in a household, her/his numerical number should be indicated in the list of persons residing therein, while in case of previous census (in 1989), this question concerned the relationship with a person registered first in a given family.

10. In the 2002 Census, instead of question of the previous census - "Other languages of USSR nations" - the 7th question of the census paper "Native tongue" is added by the sub-question "indicate also the other languages that you know fluently" and some new questions like "Citizenship" and "Religion" were filled in the census paper and the question "Level of education" was added by sub-questions like "Profession corresponding with the level of education"; for individuals with a scientific degree the questions "Candidate of science" and "Doctor of Science" were added. The question "Type of educational institution in which you are studying now" is put for 6-years old and elder persons by a new formulation: "Do you study now?" "Yes" "No". In case of previous census the question "Sources of existence" foresaw to indicate only two sources, while the same question in the new census papers (Form No.2) nominates 18 sources with a basic sources of existence to be singled out. The question "Permanent residence at a given area" is also formulated in a different way and added by sub-questions: "Previous place of residence" and "Are you the IDP?" The question for 15 years old and more women "Number of children" is added by the sub-question "How many children live separately"; and, by sub-question "How many children do you intend to have including those you have already" - for 15-49 years old married women. A new question: "Do you seek for job?" "Yes" "No" for unemployed persons was introduced in the census papers. The question "Temporary absence and temporary place of residence" from the Form No.1 was moved to the Form No.2 and added to the question "List of individuals residing on a given dwelling place and the living conditions", with reasons and duration of a temporary residence to be indicated. Similarly, in the said census paper the question "Living conditions of the population" was removed from the Form No.2. This question covers six sub-questions: "Period of constructing the dwelling house"; "Type of dwelling house"; "Type of property"; "Number of rooms"; "Space area (sq. m.);" and "Improvement"

11. Certain novelties are introduced in the census paper for immigrants (Form EM), aimed at obtaining the information on persons who left Georgia during the last ten years period. The term "Immigrant" means a person who left country for any other state for permanent or temporary residence or 12 months or longer period. Concerning each of such individual the following data are indicated in the census paper: residential address before leaving Georgia; surname, given name, patronymic, sex, date and place of birth, nationality, native tongue, citizenship (current), religion, educational status, marital status, date of departure, country of destination (in which an

individual lives currently), reasons for leaving Georgia, whether his/her family is supported financially by him/her, does he/she intend to return back, and when

12. Besides, an enumerator was filling in the Form 10A "On Children not studying in high secondary schools" on the ground of information obtained in the relevant census areas. The remainder three forms: Control Census Paper (Form No.3), Control List (Form No.4) and Certificate of Census Registration (Form No.5) are for the control, only. The Control List (Form No.4) is a new one aimed to avoid a double census registration and is to be filled for a person who has another residential house in addition to the one where he has been census registered. The State Department for Statistics of Georgia has performed a serious activity for creation of methodological basis of the Census. We should mention here first of all the "Instruction for the Rule of Preparing the Census Document for Automated Processing" and the program for processing the Census documents, which covers the list of 95 different tables together with their models. In the above-mentioned documents the information gained through the Census will be generalized and systematized.

13. For coding the answers on the certain questions of the census papers in pursuance of with requirement of the State Standards, the State Department for Statistics has developed the respective dictionaries. Namely the Department has drawn up the Dictionary of Nations and Languages, on the basis of typical dictionaries of nations and languages issued by Central Statistics Body for 1989 Census and by CIS Statistics Committee, taking into consideration the requirements of scientific institutions and the changes having taken place in the country. The Alphabetic and Systematic Dictionary of Activities has been composed on the grounds of the national classificatory of activities, The 1988 International Standard Classification of Activities (ISO -88) and the CIS National Classificatory.

II. Legal Grounds of the Census

14. The required legal basis for conducting the census has been developed during the census preparation period. The main legislative documents regulating preparation of the census and interviewing, as well as the issues related to generalization, publication and dissemination of the census materials, are the Law of Georgia "On General Census in Georgia", the Law of Georgia "On Statistics", Regulations of the State Department for Statistics of Georgia, other legislative documents, decrees, and orders of President of Georgia

15. The Law of Georgia "On General Census in Georgia" determines the rule for preparation and conduct of this measure, as well as for processing of the obtained materials, publication and dissemination of the results thereof; regulates the relationship between the central executive power and local governance and self-governance organs; establishes the basic regulations and methods; defines the rule of participation and the rights and obligation of the enumerators; determines the state guarantees for secrecy of individual data obtained through the census;

III. Organizational Grounds of the Census

16. After the 1989 Census, the significant administrative-territorial changes took place in Georgia. Particularly, the names of certain regions, settlements, town's streets, squares, etc., were changed. That is why, when preparing the census, we were forced to specify the list of towns, their boundaries, streets, as well as the numerical number of residential blocks, buildings, houses and flats.

17. In parallel with the above activities, cartographic materials have been developed and certain changes therein have been made in conditions of limited financial resources, through assistance of local technical Inventory registering bureaus and municipal (regional) land resources and cadastre departments, on a contractual basis. IN cases where conclusion of contract was not possible, the respective agreement had been concluded with the State Department for Geodesy and Cartography of Georgia.

18. The schematic plans of cities; towns and big villages were done in the scale 1:2 000, and in the scale 1:5 000, for the big cities. The layouts of blocks, massifs, streets, squares, with numerical numbers thereof, were fixed on these schematic plans.

The regional schematic maps were done in larger scale – 1:100 000 (for the regions with large number of settlements – in scale 1:50 000). The boundaries of settlements, villages, rivers, bridges, roads, distances between the settlements, etc. were fixed on these maps.

19. The secretaries of local councils and regional administrations were composing the schematic maps of villages and settlements, to, on which all dwelling areas and separate houses, as well as the names of settlements, their respective numerical numbers and distances to the regional centre, were fixed.

20. In order to ensure a right organization of the census and a full registration of the population, the regional (municipal) subdivisions of the State Department for Statistics, have drawn up the census organization plans on the grounds of the lists of settlements and villages and the relevant cartographic materials (schematic plans of towns and large settlements and schematic maps of the regions) provided.

21. An important part of the above-mentioned census organizational plan is division of the regions (cities, towns) for the census registration purposes. On the basis of such division accuracy and the required number of the census officers in each region were specified.

22. An average norm of census-related activity for per enumerator was determined as follows: 300 individuals in cities, and 250 individuals in towns and villages. A maximal norm in cities – not exceeding 350 individuals and in towns and villages – not exceeding 250 individuals. According to the census organization plans of regions (cities), administrative-and-territorial units, and autonomous republics the country's territory was divided into 541 census sectors, 3945 supervisor and 16 632 enumeration areas (including the difficult of access regions). Taking into consideration the above mentioned, the total number of census officers made up to 24 363 persons (including those working in difficult of access regions).

23. A successful conduct of the census was mainly depended upon an effective participation and cooperation of each citizen in this measure of a great national-wide importance and understanding that the results of Census are to be applied in a summarized form for the national interests, only. Each individual should had to recognize a necessity to answer correctly the questions of the census papers and to recognize also that the census is a main source for collecting the reliable information about the country, its population, national composition, family status, level of education, activities, living conditions. These are the data upon which the social economic problems of both regional and the national-wide importance are to be settled.

24. At the same time, the country's population should had to be aware of the time and rules of conducting the census. For receiving the correct and reliable answers on the questions given in the census papers, it was necessary to educate (inform) the population that the census is to be conducted in the form of interviewing, and that he answers will be written down in the census

papers by their words through the specially trained enumerator, without a need of presenting any identification document by an individual interviewed, despite his/her citizenship and/or permanent or temporary residence in a given place. Each individual should had to be informed that the census data are to be used in a generalized form and the census officers are prohibited to transfer the census-related information to any third person.

25. Wide-range explanatory activities were carrying out during the whole period of preparation and conduct of the census and processing the census data, for making the population aware of the above-mentioned complex and many-sided matters.

26. For informing the country's population regarding the methods and rules of the census, the rights and obligations of the population in this process, the mass media has been involved effectively. The TV and radio channels were systematically broadcasting the census-related issues in compliance of preliminarily developed schematic plans; two scientific-practical conferences with participation of the representatives from scientific circles were organized. The census-related press conferences were held from time to time, for journalists. The regional and local mass media sources were also involved effectively in these activities, providing the large public with reliable information, viewpoints and opinions of the representatives of statistics services and local governance and self-governance bodies in this regards.

27. Documentary and educational movies for training the census officers were used effectively, as well.

An issue of 8-pages monthly newspaper "Biographies of Millions" in April 1998, by the State Department for Statistics of Georgia, played a positive and important role in activation of massive explanatory work.

28. Despite the fact that only 9 issues of the above-mentioned newspaper were published, it played a very effective role in treatment of the census-related organizational, methodological, and legal matters, as well as in history, purpose, tasks, and necessity thereof, through the help of demographers, economists and other specialists.

29. At the same time, The State Department for Statistics prepared and issued a book named "The Short Explanatory Dictionary of Census and Some Demographic Terms" and the brochure "The 2000 General Census in Georgia", aimed to render a certain assistance in training the census officers. Besides, 7 signboards including 2 – in difficult of access regions, and 5 - related to the census matters and having a great educational and informational importance, were issued by the State Department for Statistics.

30. A very positive role in commencement and conduct of the census was played by the responsible officers of the State Department for Statistics, through advertising the importance of the census by TV and radio programs.

31. According to recommendations of the UN and CIS Statistics Committee and taking into consideration the experience gained from previous censuses, for an appropriate training of the census officers responsible for a due verification and preparation of the census-related issues, preparation of methodological, legal, and organizational basis and processing the census data, a pilot census should be conducted first, with 2-2,5 years ahead of the general census. This will enable us to verify how correctly are made the census program, forms and contents of the census papers, how effective is the system of coding of questions, the technology of automated processing of the census data, etc.

32. Owing to the budgetary deficit having taken place in the country, the Department for Statistics failed to conduct the testing census, however, we would like to mention here with a great sense of thanks the statistics services of Russia, Belarus, and Kyrgyz Stan, which invited the Georgian colleagues to participate in the similar measures, that was too useful for us for gaining a certain experience in solving the certain problems related to preparation and conduct of the census. We should also state here that due to financial shortage, we could not manage to participate in 2000 pilot census in Russia and failed in an appropriate use of the materials of the pilot census held in September 1998, in difficult of access regions, because of the same reasons.

IV. Registration

33. According the UN and EUROSTAT recommendations, the whole census-related activities are divided into three main stages: the first stage – pre-census (preparation) one, of preparation and conduct of the 2002 General National Census in Georgia was started in 1995 and ended on January 10, 2002; the second stage was the shortest but the most important one, proceeded within January-March, 2002. In this period the census-related registration activities (site works) - registrations and control measures - have been implemented and the census documents have been sent to the State Department for Statistics. The final – third stage is the post-census one and covers the 2002-2004 period, in which the census materials will be processed, the relevant tables will be made and the statistics selected works will be prepared and published.

34. The census, as a certain exception from a general rule, was conducted within September 19-26, 2001, in eight difficult of access regions, including five regions where this measure was conducted in full and three regions where this measure was conducted partially. The results of the censuses conducted in the difficult of access regions and settlements, have been introduced in the general data of the General Census in Georgia.

35. Ahead of the census, in January 12-15, the census staff arranged the pre-census visits at the census areas, as foreseen by the calendar plan. During these visits enumerators were filing in their notebooks, making the tables, providing the population with the census -related information, specifying the number of residents in each dwelling place and the convenient date and time for interviews. At the same time, the responsible officers and specialists involved in the census and being preliminarily instructed by the State Department for Statistics, have been were sent to the regional and local statistics organs for rendering assistance in organization and conduct of the census.

36. The census started at 9.00 a.m. (local time) on January 17, 2002, and ended on evening of January 24, 2002. During the first day of the census the citizens in hotels, sanatoriums, hospitals, and other similar institutions, who had no other pace of residence, were registered. Total 24 636 census officers (including those sent in the difficult of access regions and enumerators of the moving population) were participating in the census. A mass verification of the enumerators at the registration points was performed in the first day of the census, with participation of top officials of the State Department and the senior census officers. The verification was aimed, first of all, at determining whether all the census points had started the activity and second, whether there had emerged a necessity of substituting some of the census officers by reserve officers, due to occurrence of any unexpected reasons. Besides, the typical mistakes, made in the course of filling in the census documents, should had to be revealed for avoiding the same in further activities. Such mistakes were then discussed on the meetings with the census officers, on the first day of the census.

37. For a full covering the population, on January 25-29, the supervisors together with the enumerators of the census points organized the 10% control visits of the dwelling places, during which 37 580 individuals in towns, and 28 843 individuals in villages, i.e. total 66,4 thousand individuals were additionally recorded in the census documents. Among them, 6 160 individuals were temporary absent and 323 - temporary resident. AT the same time, 932 temporary absent persons from villages were recorded by mistake in the census documents, the numbers of temporary residents were added by 76 persons.

38. In order to provide an immediate organizational and methodological assistance to the census officers during the whole period of the census, the specialists of the Census Unit of the State Department for Statistics were maintaining a permanent telephone contacts with them, ensuring thus a prompt explanation of any problem arisen out during the census.

39. Besides, telegraphic messages were introduced for controlling each local statistics body. In order to ensure a due course of the census, the relevant structures of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have performed an appropriate activity on sites. The representatives of regional police departments were accompanying the census officers in their visits to doubtful houses and areas of each census sectors, to ensure personal security of such officers.

40. A positive role in a full coverage of the population under the Census was played by the State Department for Statistics through the TV and other media sources, where the specialists of the Department were informing the large public on the aims and tasks of the census, personal rights and obligations of each citizen, a comprehensive information related to questions given in the census papers, and a nation-wide significance of the census, in general. Through these programs the citizens to whom the enumerators did not visited for any reasons, or who failed to answer a enumerator's letter "To Whom not being home at the moment of my visit", were given the telephone numbers, for informing the relevant officers on their registration data.

41. Proceeding from all the above stated, we could say that the 2000 First General National Census in Georgia has been conducted successfully. However, likewise the previous censuses, the present one was not free of certain difficulties. A certain part of the population has shown a negative attitude to the enumerators, answered the questions related to their sources of existence unwillingly, especially in cases if a question was connected with humanitarian aid, official post held, or the activities of a private enterprise. In many cases, pensioners were indicating a pension as the main source of income, while they could have much more through the individual entrepreneurial activity or private farming. Certain difficulties were reported in registering the students residing in the hired private houses and apartments, because owners of such houses and apartments often refused to provide true information to the enumerators regarding the tenants. Some difficulties were reported in cases of closed-on-lock houses, which were under control during the whole census period and the enumerators were obtaining the data on the residents of these houses through neighbors or housing services, as well as through those enterprises and organizations, where such persons had been involved, in the past. As revealed, a certain number of such houses were belonging to those persons who had more than one dwelling places (in such cases they should have to fill in the control list – Form 4). Some individuals also gave the answers on the control lists and the census papers for immigrants unwillingly. This fact, perhaps, may be explained by certain distrust towards the enumerators by the population.

42. Regardless a serious negative character of the above said factors, the major shortage of the 2002 General Census is that it did not cover those territories of Georgia, where the jurisdiction of a central power has not being spread, yet.

V. Post-Census Period

Receipt of Census Materials and Preparation Thereof For Automated Processing

43. Completion of the received materials and distribution thereof by the territorial and administrative units, ended on April 16, 2002. Beginning from May 13, 2002, the Department started coding the initial census materials for processing via a scanner technology, for which a unit of specialists for preparing the materials for automated procession has been formed in the first half of May 2002.

44. Due to a temporary acting status of this working unit, 130 specialists were involved on a contractual basis. The unit commenced activities on May 13, instead of May 1, as planned earlier. Officers of the unit were involved in exercising a logical control over the received materials and in coding the answers fixed in the census papers. These activities were carrying out in three cycles. For catching up the arrears, additional 100 officers of the Department were also involved in this activity on a paid basis, from September 24 to November 29. Processing of the materials was planned to finish within 6 months term (by November 13), while these works were accomplished actually on November 10. Total 156 specialists were involved in these works, while according to the calendar plan about 180 specialists were needed, among them 88 – on the first stage, 68 on the second stage and 24 on the third stage. Thus, 40 specialists were required for automated processing of the census materials covering 1,0 million individuals. After preparing (coding and controlling) these materials for automated processing, the same have been handed over to the Group for Automated Procession of Census Materials.

Automated Processing of the Census Materials

45. The Department handled very carefully the course of automated processing of the census data. This was the most difficult, expensive and labor-intensive work ever performed in Georgia in the field of statistics calculations. We should indicate here first of all, that the valuable consultations were provided by international organizations having a wide experience in this sphere (statistics organs of Sweden, Ukraine, CIS); and second, the newest scanner technology for reading and recording the census forms, that is oriented on use of a special software (EHF) of the well-known Swedish firm ReaqSoft has been applied. This product costs twice cheaper and is at the same time less labor-intensive and flexible in comparison with the technology of an artificial processing of information. This technology is widely used for processing the databases throughout the Europe as well as in most of the CIS countries.

46. Through an assistance rendered by the UN Fund of Population, we managed to purchase the computers for automated processing of the census data. Namely, first time in the South Caucasian region, the scanners of Japanese origin has been installed and put into operation in Georgia. These scanners, after the automated processing of the census data will have been accomplished, may be used for procession of both statistics data and other information of an economic nature. Up to 30 modern PCs and the super-power servers as well as a special local computers network for automated processing of the census data have already been received and put into operation.

47. An agreement on automated processing of the census materials was concluded with the Ukrainian firm ECI-ONLINE – the company involved in automated processing of the databases for over 4 years.

The automated processing of the census materials started in August 2002. As a result of these activities more than 800 different tables are drawn up, the most part of which were developed on

the grounds of recommendations provided by the UN. The volume of information already processed amounts to 30 gigabytes. More than 500 types of control (logical, technological, etc.) are foreseen for the whole cycle of this cycle of works.

VI. Financing the Census

48. For ensuring a normal course of preparation and conduct of the census, a timely and an adequate financing thereof is essential. Some of the post-soviet countries have received the financial aids from donor agencies. As we have already mentioned above, owing to financial difficulties having taken place in Georgia, a timely and full financing of measures for preparation and conduct of the census has become impossible, resulting in several times postponing of the Census commencement date. Thus, it has become necessary to perform once again some of the census-related works, which had already been performed earlier. All these, naturally, have resulted in necessity of allocation of extra costs, which, in its turn, created an additional burden to the State Budget.

49. State Department for Statistics has applied several times for a financial aid to different states and international organizations. For this purpose number of meetings were organized with representatives of potential donor countries and international organizations having their offices in Georgia. These efforts gave their fruits, however, these efforts for attraction of required sources for funding some census-related measures, were not successful in certain cases. The total costs borne for preparation and conduct of the census, if calculated per capita, made 1,84 GEL (86 US cents). 72,3% of these costs was borne by the State Budget (48,9% in 1995-2000; 15,6% in 2001 and 35,5% in 2002). The rest of the costs amounting to 27,7% were borne by international organizations and donor countries (UN, Great Britain, Netherlands, Germany).

VII. Conclusions and Recommendations

50. The 2000 First General National Census in Georgia has been conducted on the high organizational, methodological and legal levels. Such a successful preparation and conduct of the census was conditioned by a close cooperation of the State Department for Statistics and of its local statistics bodies with the central executive bodies, ministries, departments, organizations, enterprises and what is the most important – with the large public.

51. A positive effect on high-qualified preparation and conduct of the census was made through a close cooperation of the State Department for Statistics with the relevant services of CIS countries. The most valuable assistance was also provided through organizing the international workshops and meeting held under the umbrella of the UNFPA Project.

52. Support of the international organizations and the Georgia's Friend States in preparation and conduct of the census has been done in the areas listed below:

- 1). Methodology of the Census;
- 2). Training the Census Officers;
- 3). Financial and Technical Assistance.

53. At the same time, for successful preparation and conduct of future censuses, the State Department for Statistics of Georgia considers it necessary:

- a) By methodological point of view:

- 1) It seems necessary to re-calculate the data of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989, and 2002 Censuses with taking into account the borders of the country's territory on which the jurisdiction of the Central Power is spread. This will enable us to make a deep analysis of demographic, social, and economic indicators of the basic tables and to compare them with the data envisaged by the international standards;
- 2) It seems desirable to add to the 7th question - "Native Tongue" of the census paper, Form No.2 the sub-question "The National Language", that will enable us to define the population's attitude to the national language and the degree of its spread;
- 3) The sub-question "for 15-49 years old married women – how many children do you intend to have" of the 14th question of the census paper, Form No.2, to be deleted and moved to the program of the social-demographic studies;
- 4) It is necessary to develop and introduce some additional control measures for better preparation and conduct of the censuses, with taking into account the possibilities of widening and more concrete presentation hereof;
- 5) To determine whether it will be necessary to introduce the control census paper for immigrants (Form EM) in future censuses.

b) By organizational point of view:

- 1) To put in a good order the addresses in towns and large villages;
- 2) To allocate funds to the State Department for Statistics from the State Budget for preparing the cartographic materials (schematic plans of towns and large villages and schematic maps of the regions) – the necessary component of the census – in a centralized manner, on a contractual basis. This will increase a responsibility for high quality performance and exclude involvement of non-competent persons in this activity;
- 3) As a rule, 2-2,5 years prior the census date should be determined as a minimal term for preparing the cartographic materials, i.e. these materials should be ready for a year prior drawing up the calendar plan and conducting the census and, making any changes in administrative and territorial arrangement of the country within 6 months term after accomplishment of the census, should be prohibited;
- 4) A general census and a unified program thereof must be used as a method for collecting the information in future censuses, as well;
- 5) While working out the schedule of activities of the census officers, it is necessary to foresee all calendar days, because the census officers will carry out the activity in non-working days, too;
- 6) For projecting the methodological grounds of preparation and conduct of the census, verifying an effectiveness of technologies for processing the census materials, and training the census officers, a pilot census should be carried out first by 2,2-5 years ahead of the basic census. The testing census should determine the correctness of the census program, forms and contents of the census papers, effectiveness of the explanatory activities, system of coding the questions, technologies of automated processing of the census materials, etc;

7) Activity of the State Organizational Commissions and debates related to activities of the regional commissions on the meetings of the State Organizational Commission should be done in a more regular and purpose-oriented manner;

8) It should be considered necessary to conduct the 10% social-demographic research of the population in periods between two censuses.
