EXPERIENCE FROM THE LAST POPULATION CENSUS AND TENTATIVE PLANS FOR THE 2020 CENSUS ROUND IN GEORGIA

WORKSHOP ON POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

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2002 - FIRST NATIONAL CENSUS AFTER INDEPENDENCE

TRADITIONAL CENSUS:

- Data have been collected using Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI);
- Census was conducted according to the UN recommendations;
- Detailed maps (buildings, streets) only for urban area and for rural settlements with population 5000 and over
- Small scale maps for rural settlements less then 5000 persons;
- Questionnaire on emigrant.
2014 POPULATION CENSUS: Implementation Stages

2006-2014
Preparation of digital maps, listing of buildings, dwellings and households by each locality and prepare maps for enumeration areas

2014 (5-19 November)
Field work (Enumeration)

2015-2016
Data processing, analysis and dissemination
2014 POPULATION CENSUS

- Data have been collected using **Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI)**;
- Census was conducted according to the UN recommendations;

9,587 enumerators ≈ 117 households per enumerator

Duration of the interview 30-60 Minutes
Questionnaires:

- Q1 – Questionnaire on Dwellings
- Q2 – Personal Questionnaire
- Q3 – Questionnaire on Migrants
- Q4 - Questionnaire on Agricultural Activity
TRADITIONAL CENSUS WITH NEW APPROACHES AND TECHNOLOGIES:

- For optimum use of available resources (Budget, human resources) Agricultural Census was conducted together with Population Census.
- Geographical information system (GIS) was used for listing of dwellings and households, dividing country by enumeration and supervising area, field work monitoring and for dissemination of results;
- Personal identification number (PIN) was collected and linked with Civil Registry for assurance of data entry and processing.
Essential challenges were related to the Census itself:

- Selection of fieldwork personnel
- Desire of local authorities to influence the interviewer recruitment processes
- Significant staff turnover (particularly in Tbilisi and other urban areas) and their replacement during trainings or fieldwork
- Imperfect address system
- Reluctant attitude of respondents in Tbilisi and other big cities
- Cautious responses with regard to sensitive questions. e.g. information related to agricultural activities (esp., land area),
- Some questions (e.g. personal ID, religion, questions about disability, housing conditions, number of permanent corps and livestock, poultry and cattle) caused a negative reaction of respondents
- Mistrust on filling the questionnaire with pencils: easy way to change the provided information
- The publicity campaign was focused on the participation of the population in the Census with less emphasis on the content. Thus, respondents stereotypes were not fully addressed (e.g. use of census data by administrative bodies, relation to social assistance eligibility, taxation, etc.)
2022 – Not decided yet

TRADITIONAL CENSUS WITH NEW APPROACHES AND TECHNOLOGIES:

• Data collection (under discussion):
  - pre-enumeration (listing of dwellings and households) period conduct with handheld electronic devices;
  - Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in Tbilisi;
  - Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI) in the other regions;

• Geographical information system (GIS):
  - listing of dwellings and households;
  - dividing country by EA;
  - field work monitoring;
  - dissemination of results.
TRADITIONAL CENSUS WITH NEW APPROACHES AND TECHNOLOGIES:

• Personal identification number (PIN) – FOR DATA QUALITY CHECK
  ▪ linkage with existing administrative sources (i.e. Civil Registry, Birth registry etc.);

• Questionnaires:
  ▪ on agricultural activities
  ▪ emigrant – under discussion
Thank you for your attention!

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