2014 General Population Census of Georgia

Combining Population and Agricultural Censuses: lessons from 2014

26-30 September, Geneva
The General Population Census of Georgia was conducted during November 5-19, 2014.

The census reference period was defined as midnight of November 5.

Duration of field work – 15 Days

Per capita cost of census – 2.2 USD
The Census covered 82% (57 000 sq.km) of the whole area of the country under control of central government
2014 General Population Census

By the decision of the Government the 2014 Population Census was conducted including the agricultural component.

Main reasons for combining the Population Census with the Agricultural Census:

- **Optimal use of available resources** (both financial and human resources)
- **Strong need for an update in both areas** (last Population and Agricultural Censuses were conducted in 2002 and 2004, respectively)
2014 General Population Census

Questionnaires

- Q1 – Questionnaire on Dwellings
- Q2 – Personal Questionnaire
- Q3 – Questionnaire on Migrants
- Q4 – Questionnaire on Agricultural Activity
In the Questionnaire on Dwellings there was a filter question: if any household member was involved in any type of agricultural activity (as a non-business farmer), the Questionnaire 4 on Agricultural Activity was filled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. DID ANY MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD HAVE IN THE POSSESSION OR TEMPORARY USE:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.1 Agricultural land, livestock, poultry, colonies of bees (beehives)</td>
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<tr>
<td>on October 1, 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
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| 8.2 Fruit trees, citrus, vines, vegetable garden                      |
| on October 1, 2014                                                    |
| Yes | No |
|     |    |
|     |    |
|     |    |

| 8.3 Reservoirs for watercrops                                        |
| on October 1, 2014                                                    |
| Yes | No |
|     |    |
|     |    |
|     |    |

Indicate holder, If the answer to question 8.1 or 8.2 is „yes”
In other case - any member of the household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ord. No of person in dwelling</th>
<th>N of household in dwelling</th>
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If in question 8.1 or 8.2 there is indicated „yes“: fill in the Form №4 on the corresponding household.
2014 General Population Census

- Data about agricultural activities of households collected by means of a special questionnaire along with social and demographic data.

- The questionnaire included all core indicators recommended by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and local users' needs were taken into account.
  - Structure of land
  - Irrigation
  - Permanent corps
  - Livestock and poultry
  - Vines
  - Agricultural equipment used by the households, etc.
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9,587 enumerators

≈117 households per enumerator
Duration of the interview
30-60 Minutes
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Digital Mapping using GIS
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
- Worsened weather conditions during preliminary household visits (November 1-3)
- 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), emigrants, etc.
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.)
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Main Challenges (cont.)

- Additional challenges due to combining the two Censuses:
  - Selection of appropriate personnel with some knowledge of agricultural activities;
  - Increased time for conducting trainings
  - Increased interview time and burden on respondents
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Lessons learnt

- As expected, combining the two Censuses proved to be a challenging task;
- Quality risks are higher due to higher interviewer and respondent burden, relatively less number of questions on agricultural activities;
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Lessons learnt (cont.)

On the other hand,

- Significant advantage in having one cycle of preparation activities: selection and training of interviewers, preparation of digital maps and preliminary listing of households, logistics and advertisement costs, etc.

- Data on agricultural activities are obviously collected to the larger extent in rural areas, where the population’s attitudes were positive

- More data for analysis (from both censuses)
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- For more information please visit our web-pages:
  
  www.geostat.ge
  www.census.ge
Thank you for your attention!