



# TENTATIVE PLANS FOR THE 2020 CENSUS ROUND IN GEORGIA

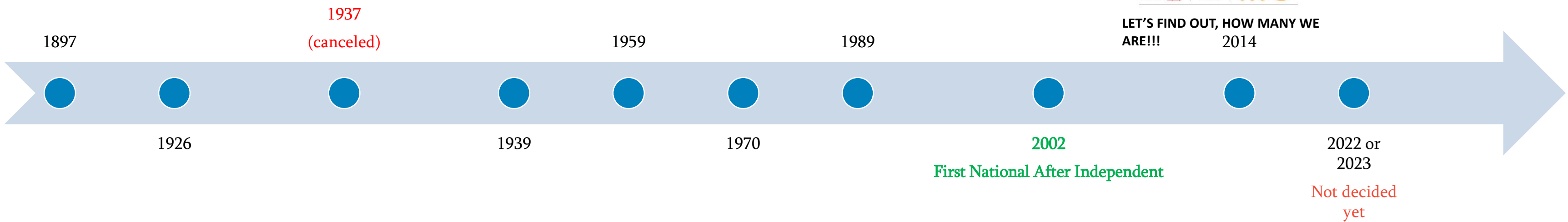
**Workshop on  
Population and Housing Censuses**



**Paata Shavisvili**

Deputy Executive Director  
National Statistics Office of  
Georgia

# POPULATION CENSUSES IN GEORGIA



LET'S FIND OUT, HOW MANY WE ARE!!!  
2014

# 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 and small scale maps for rural settlements less than 5000 persons;
- **Questionnaire on emigrant.**

# 2014 POPULATION CENSUS



**Motto - LETS FIND OUT HOW MANY WE ARE**

## **TRADITIONAL CENSUS WITH NEW APPROACHES AND TECHNOLOGIES:**

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

# 2014 POPULATION CENSUS: Implementation Stages



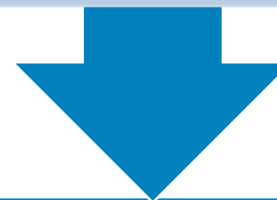
2006-2014

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: Main Challenges



## 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.)

# FUTURE PLANS



2022 or 2023 – 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 the big cities;
  - **Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI)** in the other areas of the country;
- **Geographical information system (GIS)** - for listing of dwellings and households, dividing country by EA, field work monitoring and for dissemination of results;
- **Personal identification number (PIN)** – linkage with existing administrative sources (i.e. Civil Registry, Birth registry etc.);
- **Questionnaires on agricultural activities and emigrant – under discussion**



Thank you for your attention!

---

**PAATA SHAVISHVILI**

Deputy Executive Director  
National Statistics Office of Georgia

[pshavishvili@geostat.ge](mailto:pshavishvili@geostat.ge)

[www.geostat.ge](http://www.geostat.ge)