

# GEORGIA - Agricultural Census 2003/04 - Explanatory Notes

## Historical outline

The 2004 Agricultural Census of Georgia was the first that took place in Georgia since independence.

## Organization

The Census was conducted by Department of Statistics under Ministry of Economic Development of Georgia, with close cooperation of Ministry of agriculture.

## Enumeration period

The Census was conducted in two stages: from 25 September to 4 October 2004 in the rural area and from 14 – 23 April 2005 in district centres and small towns.

## Reference date/period

From 25 September 2003 to 24 September 2004.

At the first stage, the enumeration day; at the second stage 1 October 2004.

## Reference date/period

At the first stage, the enumeration day; at the second stage 1st October 2004.

## Definition

- **Person operating a holding** is a natural person (a household member or the top manager of an enterprise) which is directly responsible for operating the holding.
- **Holder** is a natural person, group of natural persons or other subjects which takes basic decisions on use of resources of the holding, operates the holding directly or controls its operations by a specially assigned person and has financial and economic rights and responsibility for the holding.
- **Holding** is an economic unit engaged in agricultural production under single management without regard to its size and legal status.

## Coverage

At the first stage, the census was conducted in 912 rural sakrebulo (communities) of 60 districts of Georgia, and at the second stage in 92 small towns (among them 60 district centres). Five large cities (Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Batumi, Rustavi, Poti) were not covered. The census was not conducted in uncontrolled territory of Abkhazia (except Kodori gorge) and Tskhinvali Region (former South Ossetia).

## Frame

The territory covered by the census was divided into 1 316 supervisor areas (1 062 in the rural and 254 in the urban area). Each supervisor area was divided into enumeration areas (on average 6 enumeration areas per supervisor area in villages and 5 enumeration areas in small towns). In total, 7 200 enumeration areas were created in Georgia (5 904 in the rural area and 1 296 in the urban area). Each enumeration area was working grounds for one enumerator. One supervisor was responsible for each supervisor area. In each district, the census was supervised by the head of district statistical office and a special representative of Department of Statistics.

## Method

Due to the fact that sufficient resources for the full scope census could not be allocated in the State budget of 2004, the field work of the census was conducted in two stages. The second stage was indispensable because small towns of Georgia by their lifestyle are very similar to the rural area and more than two thirds of their households are engaged in agriculture.

## Data source

Agricultural Census of Georgia 2004. Ministry of Economic Development of Georgia, Department of Statistics, Georgia.

## Contact

Ministry of Economic Development of Georgia, Department of Statistics, 4 Beijing str., Tbilisi 0115, Georgia.

Tel.: (+995) 32 367 210 ext. 011; Fax: (+995) 32 367 213;

E-mail: info@statistics.gov.ge.

## Website

<http://www.statistics.ge>