NATIONAL SDG INDICATORS AND GEORGIAN POPULATION CENSUS 2024

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Abbreviations

CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
DESA	The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Geostat	National Statistics Office of Georgia
ICPD	The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	Information and communications technology
IDP	Internally displaced people
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NEET	Youth not in education, employment or training
OHCHR	The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PwD	Persons with Disability
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	The United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNECE	The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO-UIS	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Institute for Statistics
UNFPA	The United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	The Official Document System of the United Nations
UNSD	The UN Statistics Division
UN Women	The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UN-Habitat	The United Nations Human Settlements Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-FCTC	WHO Framework Convention for Tobacco Control

Introduction

Since its independence, Georgia has conducted two population censuses. The first census was conducted in 2002. The second and most recent General Population Census of Georgia was conducted during November 5-19, 2014. Taking into consideration that agricultural activity and production is primarily carried out by households in Georgia, based on the UN recommendations developed for the 2010 round of censuses, the Agricultural Census was combined with the General Population Census. It allowed an optimal use of financial and human resources. The Census covered 82% of the entire country, excluding the occupied territories: Abkhazia, Georgia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia. According to the Law on Official Statistics, the census could be conducted no more than once every 10 years.

In 2015 the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) prepared "the Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2020 Censuses of Population and Housing". The document was adopted by the Conference of European Statisticians in June 2015. The Statistical Division of UNECE organized this work in close collaboration with Eurostat and in conjunction with the revision of the global Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses: the 2020 Round by the UN Statistics Division (UNSD) in New York.

The recommendations provide the overview of the methodologies adopted by countries in the 2020 round in the UNECE region. The aspects of census data confidentiality and security, definitions, legislation, census phases, dissemination, quality assurance and quality management as well as applicable technologies are also discussed in the document.

The proposed list of topics for the 2020 round of population and housing censuses is attached to the recommendations. The list is following: Population basis, Geographic characteristics, Demographic characteristics, Economic characteristics, Agriculture, Educational characteristics, Migration, Ethno-cultural characteristics, Disability, Household and family characteristics and Housing characteristics.

Besides, census microdata can be used to engage at the lowest geographical level, the level that matters for development: censuses are the only statistical sources to provide data users with population counts and main characteristics of individuals and households at very detailed geographical levels, enabling to identify vulnerable groups. Census data are also used as sampling frames. All the factors mentioned above are the main benefits of the census.

UN Secretary General requested a joint effort of UNSD, UN agencies, and international and regional development organizations to enhance technical assistance to national statistical offices in order to strengthen capacities to implement the 2020 round of Population and Housing Censuses as a fundamental priority for achieving sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda. In many countries, including Georgia, SDGs implementation is focusing on people and the role of population data, obtained from population and housing censuses, household sample surveys, civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems or population registers, is essential.

The core mandate of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is to strengthen national capacities to ensure that population and housing censuses are of high quality and uphold international principles

and standards. UNFPA has programmes in 155 countries and provides robust and widespread support to governments for national census planning, implementation, and use of the resulting data. Institutional support includes strengthening capacity for the use of census data to track national and sub-national population dynamics, as well as spatial and social inequalities in development, including indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). Population data are needed for 98 global SDG indicators (out of 244). The population and housing census underpins national data ecosystems, providing population denominators for SDG indicators, and the master sampling frames for all national and subnational surveys. In addition, the demand for disaggregating all SDG development indicators by strata such as migration status and disability calls for the inclusion of related census questions.

UNFPA's Strategy for the 2020 Census Round has been developed from a critical analysis of lessons learned during the 2010 round and in response to new global development frameworks. The strategy focuses on strengthening national capacities to generate, analyze, disseminate and utilize high quality, timely, relevant, and disaggregated geo-referenced census data to inform, implement, monitor, and evaluate sustainable development policies, plans and programmes for the public good.

One of the focus areas of UNFPA's activities in countries is: Strengthen the role of census data in SDG and ICPD monitoring frameworks. The primary goals of the UNFPA strategy for the 2020 census round are: a) to strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems to collect, process and disseminate georeferenced census data; and b) to assure that census data are fully utilized to generate the types of socio-demographic intelligence needed to inform and monitor the achievement of subnational, national and global development agendas. The outcome of the UNFPA Census strategy (Everyone, everywhere, is counted and accounted for, in the pursuit of sustainable development) has output on improvement of national population data systems to map and address inequalities and to advance the achievement of the SDGs.

For instance, UNFPA advocates for inclusion of questions on migration, disability, type of marriage and marriage registration. The inclusion of questions on migration in the census meets the SDG 2030 Agenda's call to define and measure migratory status.

Review of 2014 census questionnaire

2014 General Population Census of Georgia had 4 forms:
      Form 1: Questionnaire on Dwelling
      Form 2: Personal Questionnaire
      Form 3: Questionnaire on Migrant
      Form 4: Questionnaire on Agriculture.

Form 1: Questionnaire on Dwelling: This questionnaire had the following modules: address, head of household and relation among household members, list of persons living in the dwelling, dwelling conditions (type of housing, year of dwelling construction, total number of rooms, useful floor space, total number of rooms, living floor pace, types of dwelling facilities, type of ownership).

This questionnaire had a question which identified agricultural holdings. The household was supposed to be an agricultural holding If it had a positive answer to any of the following questions: possession of

a) agricultural land, livestock, poultry, colonies of bees (beehives), b) fruit trees, citrus, vines, vegetable garden or c) reservoirs for water crops. In this case the Form 4 (questionnaire on agriculture), was completed with this household.

Form 2: Personal Questionnaire. This questionnaire had the following modules: Personal identification number, name, surname, father's name, sex, date of birth, place of birth, citizenship, ethnicity, category of residing in the given settlement, internal migration, immigration, internally displaced people (IDP) or refugee status, religion, languages, education, marital status, children, status of economic activity, employment status, economic activity, sources of livelihood, health related problems and disability status.

Form 3: Questionnaire on Migrant. This questionnaire was filled only if any of the household's members emigrated outside of Georgia. This questionnaire had following modules: name, surname, father's name, sex, date of birth, place of birth, citizenship, ethnicity, IDP status, highest level of completed education, marital status, date of exit from the country, country of current residence, cause of leaving Georgia, current occupation and remittances.

Some countries try to estimate emigration in the census by collecting data on these persons, for instance using an "emigration module" in the questionnaire. Previous experiences have shown that the census can hardly be expected to provide an accurate count of the total number of emigrants residing abroad. In case of Georgia, given the conditions where many Georgian emigrants residing in foreign countries have no legal status, their family members are hesitant to disclose this information. Besides, if the whole household has emigrated, information on those emigrated persons is totally missing from the census results.

According to UNECE's recommendations, two population groups relevant for international migration are usually identified in population censuses among those persons having usual residence in the country: the foreign-born population and the foreign population:

(a) Foreign-born population: This is the group of persons whose place of birth is located in another county. This group corresponds to the stock of international migrants that migrated at least once in their life and reside outside of their country of birth at the census reference time. Persons born in the country are defined as "native born".
(b) Foreign population: This is the group of persons who do not have the citizenship of the country and are citizens of another country, or are stateless.

UNECE recommends collecting data on international migrants. The Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration define an 'international migrant' as "any person who changes his or her country of usual residence". According to this definition, the stock of international migrants present in a country is "the set of persons who have changed their country of usual residence, that is to say, persons who have spent at least one consecutive year of their lives in a country other than the one in which they live at the time the data are collected".

Taking into account the UNECE recommendations, National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat) can include an immigration module into 2020 round census questionnaire. However, this should be discussed internally, taking into consideration the need of immigration data.

Form 4: Questionnaire on Agriculture. This questionnaire had the following modules: land area, holding location and land use, number of permanent crops operated by household, number of vines operated by household, number of livestock operated by household, production of agricultural products (by purpose) and agricultural machinery and equipment.
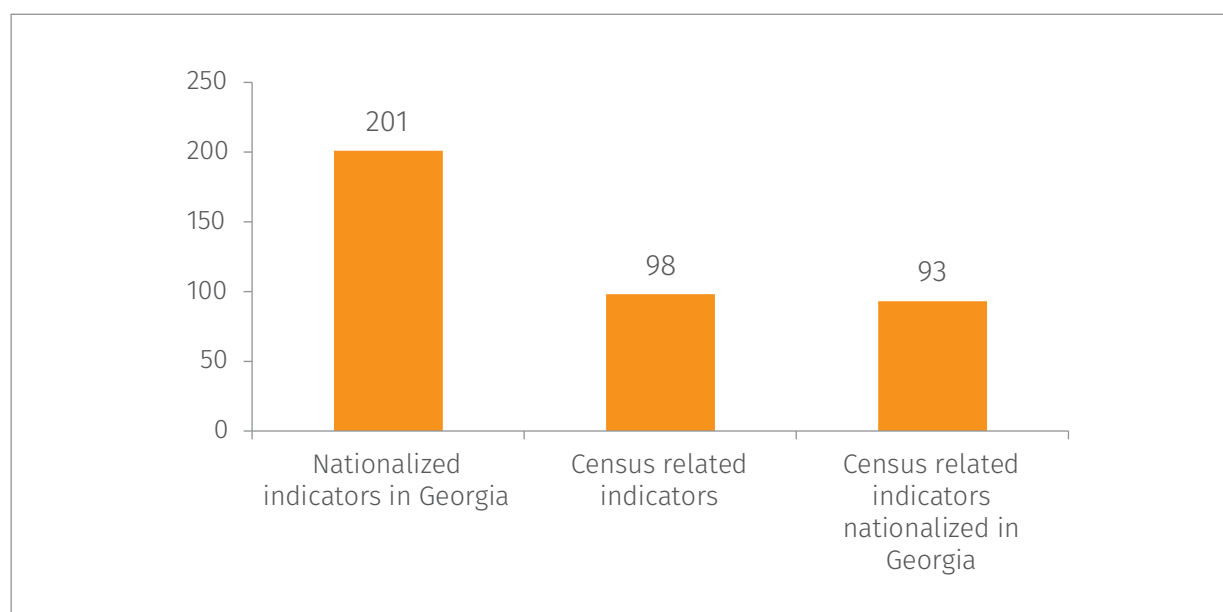
At present, the questionnaire for the next census is not yet prepared. The basis for it will be the 2014 census questionnaire, which might be redesigned and modified according to UNECE recommendations and emerging needs of the 2030 agenda.

The aim of this report is to map all nationalized SDG indicators in Georgia that could be covered by the census questionnaire for SDG monitoring (directly, indirectly and/or through questions modifications), and provide recommendations for relevant modifications in the 2014 census questionnaire to enable better coverage of the SDG indicators that can be derived from the next census based on the Census 2020 Round methodology and guidance.

Mapping SDG indicators

In November 2019 the Government of Georgia approved the National Document for the Sustainable Development Goals. The document prioritizes all 17 Goals that consists nationalized targets and indicators, as well as sets out the institutional and procedural structure for monitoring of their implementation. The total number of nationalized indicators is 201.

Analysis of nationalized SDG indicators shows that the total number of indicators that could be covered by the census questionnaire directly or indirectly is 93 (the list is presented in the annex 1), which means that the census questionnaire can contribute to the monitoring of 46% of nationalized SDG indicators.

Out of the 93 census related SDG indicators, the data for 40 SDG indicators could be collected directly.

There are 4 SDG indicators under custodianship of UNFPA and UNFPA is partner custodian agency for 12 indicators.
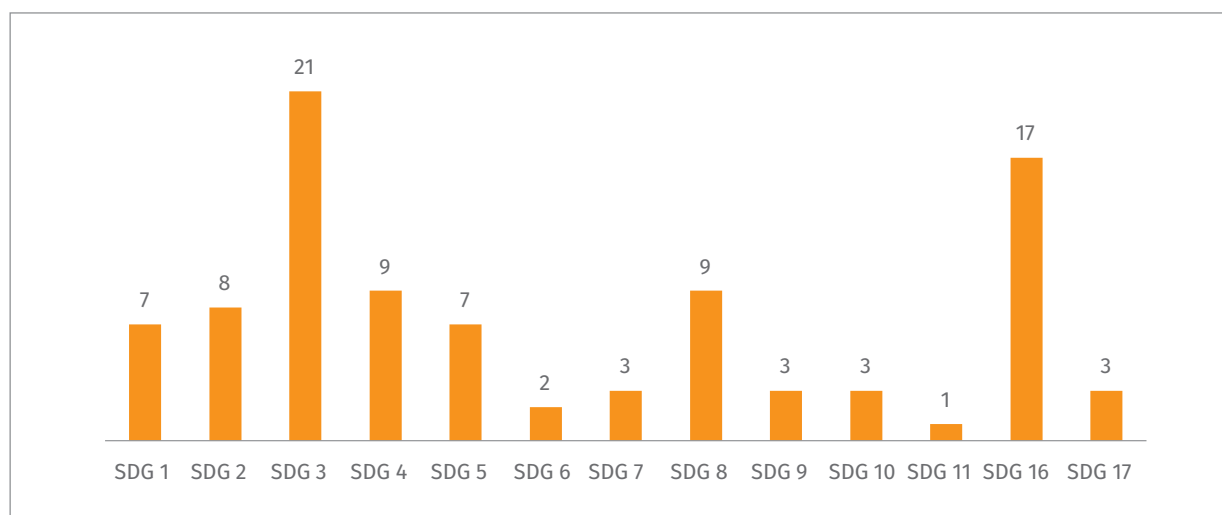
SDG Indicators under UNFPA custodianship and UNFPA contributing indicators

	Indicator	Custodian	Partner	Tier
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-64 years subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner over the past 12 months, by form of violence and by age **(nationalized in Georgia, indirect link with census)**	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC	UNSD, UNDP	Tier II
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15-64 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner over the past 12 months, by age and place of occurrence **(nationalized in Georgia, indirect link with census)**	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC	UNSD, UNDP	Tier II
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care **(nationalized in Georgia, indirect link with census)**	UNFPA	UN Women	Tier II
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education **(nationalized in Georgia, not linked with census)**	UNFPA	UN Women, DESA Population Division, WHO	Tier II
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio **(nationalized in Georgia, direct link with census)**	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Population Division, World Bank	Tier I
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel **(nationalized in Georgia, direct link with census)**	UNICEF, WHO	UNFPA	Tier I
3.3.1.	Number of new HIV infections per 100,000 population, by sex and age **(nationalized in Georgia, indirect link with census)**	UNAIDS	WHO, UNFPA	Tier I
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods **(nationalized in Georgia, indirect link with census)**	DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	Tier I
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group **(nationalized in Georgia, direct link with census)**	DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	Tier I
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services **(nationalized in Georgia, indirect link with census)**	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Population Division	Tier I
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 **(nationalized in Georgia, direct link with census)**	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, DESA Population Division	Tier I
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age **(not nationalized in Georgia)**	UNICEF	UNFPA, WHO	Tier I

11.a.1	Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space **(not nationalized in Georgia)**	UN-Habitat	UNFPA	pending data availability review
16.1.1.3	Proportion of males and females, subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months **(nationalized in Georgia, direct link with census)**	UNODC	UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF	Tier II
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age **(nationalized in Georgia, direct link with census)**	UNSD, UNICEF	UNFPA, DESA Population Division	Tier I
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration **(nationalized in Georgia, direct link with census)**	UNSD	UNFPA, DESA Population Division, other involved agencies in the interagency group on CRVS	Tier I

All four SDG indicators UNFPA is custodian for are nationalized by Georgia and three of them (5.2.1, 5.2.2 and 5.6.1) are indirectly linked with census. As for the SDG indicators that UNFPA is partner custodian agency for, only 10 are nationalized and all are linked with the census (including 7 SDG indicators directly linked to the census – 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.7.2, 5.3.1, 16.1.1.3, 16.9.1 and 17.9.2).

The number of census related indicators

Relevance of 2014 census questionnaire modules and questions to the SDG indicators

As shown in the previous chapter, the information derived from the census can be used in the estimation of many nationalized SDG indicators in Georgia. In these circumstances, the great importance and attention should be given to the efficient design of the census questionnaire and to the organization of census in general. In order to harmonize SDG national agenda with census, census management activities should be coordinated with the National SDG Council. Inclusion of SDG needs in the census

questionnaire will also support the mobilization of resources and technical assistance from donors and international organizations.

The census is a great opportunity since there are some very important data which might be collected and disaggregated only by census (directly or indirectly). In this part of the report the particular attention will be given to SDG indicators, which are covered by the modules of census questionnaire and are the most relevant to be derived from 2020 round census questionnaire and not all 93 related indicators will be discussed.

First of all, to comply with the principle "no one left behind" the 2020 round census questionnaire may have more focus on obtaining high quality data on vulnerable groups such as persons with disability (PwD), IDPs, migrants etc. Collecting these disaggregated data is the recommendation of UNFPA and other UN agencies as well.

The Washington Group on Disability Statistics developed a Short Set of Six Questions[1] on functioning designed primarily for censuses. The Short Set of Questions has been recommended by the United Nations as the means to collect information on disability in the upcoming 2020 round of censuses. These questions have been endorsed by an Expert Group under UN DESA as the means to disaggregate by disability status for evaluating SDGs.

In 2014 census questionnaire there is a special module in the *Form 2: Personal Questionnaire* (21 disability status). This module can be modified according to the above-mentioned recommendations. This will allow to monitor the following nationalized indicators:

- ✦ 1.3.1 The proportion of persons registered in the database of socially vulnerable families (receiving a) living allowance b) social packages (except living allowance) c) retirement pension (except living allowance);
- ✦ 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex, and persons with disabilities;
- ✦ 16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.

IDPs constitute about 7% of Georgia's population and the Government spends resources on improvement of livelihood of IDPs, providing them with social assistance as well as improving their living conditions. The Government also provides IDPs with housing support.

There are two nationalized SDG indicators on IDPs and their housing conditions:

- ✦ 1.4.2.2 The number of IDP families provided with long-term resettlement;
- ✦ 11.1.1: Percentage of IDP families that are living in a housing, transferred in their ownership, with increased risk for inhabitant's health and safety and/or is unsuitable for living.

The 2014 census Form 2: Personal Questionnaire also includes a module 10 on IDP or refugee status and in the *Form 3: Questionnaire on Migrant* there is a module 6 on IDP status. The *Form 2: Personal Ques-*

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1. Difficulty seeing, hearing, even if using a hearing aid as well as difficulty walking or climbing steps, difficulty remembering or concentrating, difficulty washing all over or dressing and difficulty communicating (for example understanding or being understood by others)

tionnaire will directly collect the data on the number of IDPs and IDP families. However, in order to identify those IDP families who were provided with a long-term resettlement, a specific question might be used in the modules 1 (type of housing) and 7 (type of ownership) in *Form 1: Questionnaire on Dwelling.* One additional question shall be added to the module 10 of *Form 2: Personal Questionnaire* to collect data on the number of asylum seekers for new national SDG indicator 16.9.1.2 (Number of asylum seekers a) which were registered in certain year, and b) number of those who were issued identification cards, including temporary identification cards). All these will highly benefit the implementation of the Strategy for Providing Access to Subsistence Sources for IDPs. The strategy has three main goals: improvement of housing conditions of IDPs, improvement of social-economic conditions and running of an information campaign to ensure the awareness of local communities in planned activities and awareness of IDPs about specific opportunities.

Migration is usually identified in population censuses among those persons who have usual residence in the country: the foreign-born population and the foreign population. Therefore, UNECE recommends to include a migration module in 2020 round census and to collect data on international migrants. UNFPA also advocates for Inclusion of questions on migration in the census questionnaire. More specifically, for the inclusion of the three core questions on international migration as reflected in the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, including country of birth, country of citizenship and year or period of arrival, as it was for emigrants and returned migrants as well as for international migrants in the questionnaire of 2014 census. The inclusion of questions on migration in the census meets the SDG 2030 Agenda's call to define and measure migratory status. The same questions are included in the 2014 census *Form 3: Questionnaire on Migrant.* In case of international migrants, this question will be maintained accordingly, which means there will be a question about arrival as mentioned above. During 2014 census, information on international migrants was collected by the *Form 2: Personal Questionnaire.* Taking into account these recommendations, as well as the experience of the previous 2014 census, as mentioned above, the Geostat can keep and develop the questionnaire on international migration (immigrants) in the census. This will help to have data on the number of immigrants and their citizenship (statelessness[2]) as well as to improve monitoring of nationalized SDG indicator 10.7.1.1 (Number of 1) agreements on circular migration and their beneficiaries - 2) number of employed migrants (in Georgia); 3) Number of Georgian citizens employed abroad through intermediary recruitment agencies).

UNFPA also advocates for inclusion of questions on the type of marriage and marriage registration. These questions would address three major shortfalls in gender statistics and CRVS: 1) the need for cross-validation between the census and the civil registration system on marriage statistics; 2) current lack of systematic data on coverage of marriage registration; and 3) the need for evidence on the benefits of marriage registration for women and children within the national legal structure. There are two nationalized SDG indicators on marriage data can be directly derived from the census:

- ✦ 5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18;
- ✦ 5.3.1.1. The number of girls who dropped out from schools because of marriage.

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2. Para 658 of the CES Recommendations for the 2020 census suggests adding a response category "no citizenship" and also suggests the option of asking about respondents' parents' citizenship. Provisions could be made in order to identify stateless persons, that is, persons who are not considered as nationals by any State.

The 2014 census *Form 2: Personal Questionnaire* includes module 14 on marital status, which is designed for household members aged 15 years and over, other than exceptional cases. This module directly collects information about the number of people married and their marital status. Specific questions could be added in order to identify women married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18. Module 13 of *Form 2: Personal Questionnaire* covers the aspect of education. Additional questions will enable to have data on the new national SDG indicator 5.3.1.1.

Georgia is assumed to be a country with complete birth registration. In countries with unreliable or incomplete registration of births, the census data on birth registration can be useful for assessing the completeness of the registers and for estimating levels of lifetime fertility of older cohorts. According to UNECE recommendations, countries should be aware of the potential sensitivity of this topic for mothers who have experienced still-births. This issue should be carefully considered in the testing of the questionnaire. If this topic is included in the census, it is suggested that information on total number of live-born children be collected for all women age 15 and older. Module 15 (children) of the *Form 2: Personal Questionnaire* of 2014 census questionnaire allows to collect data on live born children. This will enable to estimate the number of registered birth (16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age). UNECE also recommends that in populations where significant fertility occurs at younger ages, a special module could be used in the census questionnaire and the lower limit should be adjusted accordingly. This will enable to have data for SDG indicator 3.7.2 (Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group). In case of Georgia, as module 15 of Form 2 collected information on children for women 15 and above, and the following clarification is also included in the question "OTHER THAN EXCEPTIONAL CASES", no modification of the module 15 will be needed to collect relevant data. In this case, the recommended age (10-14 years) will also be covered by the questionnaire. Knowing the age of child, this module will enable to trace the birth for women in these particular age groups (10-14 years and 15-19 years) without inclusion of a special question on 10-14 years.

The overall objective of the Unified Strategy for Education and Science of Georgia (2017-2021) is to develop an accessible and quality education system in Georgia. Among nationalized SDG targets and indicators, there are some indicators on children and youth for which the data might become available directly through census. Some indicators are directly collected by 2014 census *Form 2: Personal Questionnaire*, without additional modification. For example, adjusted indicator 4.1.1 (Percentage of children in fourth, sixth and ninth grades, who have achieved at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex), adjusted indicator 4.1.2 (Number of children left beyond formal education at the primary and lower secondary levels of education) and new national indicator 4.1.3 (Percentage of the dropout pupils at the primary and lower secondary levels of education by sex). There is one more new national SDG indicator 16.9.1.1 (Number of homeless children provided with the personal identification document, including temporary identification card). Data for this indicator will also be directly collected by using *Form 2: Personal Questionnaire* and Form 1: Questionnaire on Dwelling. The *Form 1: Questionnaire on Dwelling* identifies homeless households and the *Form 2: Personal Questionnaire* collects information on ID number of the individuals.

The Georgian Youth Policy Concept 2020-2030 regulates a wide range of issues related to the development of persons of 14-29 years of age. The document encompasses following strategic priorities:

1. Active participation of youth in public life and democratic processes;
2. Youth development and the promotion of their potential;
3. Youth health and well-being;
4. Economic empowerment of youth;
5. Improvement of state youth policy at the central and municipal levels.

Three nationalized SDG indicators on youth can be directly derived from the census:

- ✦ 16.7.2.1. Percentage of youth involved in decision making process (new national indicator). This data is most suitable for the survey, as it will be difficult to include in the census questionnaire, since it will require a set of additional questions
- ✦ 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training;
- ✦ 8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (global). This might negatively affect the respondents behavior, since the collection of ID numbers together with bank account information might be linked to some confidentiality issues.

Slight modification of relevant modules (module 13, education, module 17, employment status and module 18, economic activity) in *Form 2: Personal Questionnaire* will enable data gathering for all three of the above mentioned SDG indicators. No modification of the questionnaire will be needed for the estimation of 4.6.1 indicator (Percentage of youth (15-24) and adolescents (15 years and older), achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex).

So called NEET indicator (Youth not in education, employment or training) has also been nationalized by Georgia. This indicator, SDG indicator 8.6.1 (Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training) is also important for the realization of the priorities of the Georgian National Youth Policy Document. Modification of module 17 and 18 of *Form 2: Personal Questionnaire* will enable the data collection for this indicator.

The above-mentioned modules (module 17, employment status and module 18, economic activity) will collect data for SDG indicator 8.3.1 (Proportion of self-employed in non-agriculture employment) and for SDG indicator 8.5.2 indicator (Unemployment rate, by sex and age group) without additional modification.

Additional questions in the module 6 (types of dwelling facilities) of *Form 1: Questionnaire on Dwelling* will collect data for nationalized 17.8.1 indicator (Proportion of individuals using the Internet in the past 3 months) and for 5.b.1 indicator (Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex). But at the same time, this information is also derived from ongoing statistical surveys of Geostat.

No modification will be needed for the data collection for four SDG indicators on housing:

- ✦ 6.1.1: Increasing the number of registered water users;
- ✦ 6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water;
- ✦ 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity;
- ✦ 7.1.3. Proportion of population with access to reliable and modern energy services.

Conducting of the census itself will directly enable the implementation of the global SDG indicator 17.19.2 (Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration) and 17.18.1 (Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics).

SDG indicator 16.2.2 (Number of victims of human trafficking by sex, age and form) can also be collected through census questionnaire, however adding this module to the Form 2: Personal Questionnaire might result in respondents' fatigue. The same can be said for the 8.7.1 indicator (Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age, including forced labor cases detected by the Labor Inspection entity) as well as for the 16.b.1: (10.3.1) indicator (Percentage of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law).

2014 census Form 4: Questionnaire on Agriculture has a module on land possession, which collects information on agricultural and non-agricultural land owned, rented and rented-out by agricultural holdings. Nationalized SDG indicator 5.a.1 (Proportion of a) total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex and b) share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land) measures the extent of women's disadvantages in ownership of and rights to agricultural land. This indicator provides a basis for policy measures aimed at securing equal opportunities and access to rights and resources. If Geostat conducts agricultural census during the 2020 round census, the questionnaire on agriculture will need slight modification to disaggregate land ownership by sex between the members of agricultural holding. This will help Government of Georgia to have census based more reliable data on agricultural land ownership of women.

Recommendations

The Government commission for census, which will be formed according to the legislation, should coordinate its activities with the National SDG Council during the census planning and implementation process, to take into consideration country's SDG agenda and requirements. First of all, these two bodies can cooperate in order to discuss the integration of SDGs into census and particularly in the design of the census questionnaire.

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations could be issued for the design and modification of the census questionnaire:

- ✦ The module on disability status can be modified according to recommendations of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics;
- ✦ One additional question in module 10 of the *Form 2: Personal Questionnaire*, if refugee is seeking for shelter, will collect data on the number of asylum seekers (SDG indicator 16.9.1.2);
- ✦ Keeping and developing of a special module in the census questionnaire on international migration (immigrants). This will enable having data on international migrants, number of immigrants and their citizenships (statelessness) as well as on refugees (national SDG indicator 10.7.1.1);

- ✦ Modification of relevant modules in *Form 2: Personal Questionnaire* (module 13, module 17 and module 18) will enable having data for SDG indicator 8.6.1;
- ✦ To collect additional information on land ownership for each household member to dis-aggregated it b sex by Form 4: Questionnaire on Agriculture.

The above recommendations have been discussed and agreed with Geostat. There are additional two recommendations that potentially could be considered further by Geostat:

- ✦ The special question might be added to the module 1 (type of housing) and module 7 (type of ownership) of *Form 1: Questionnaire on Dwelling* will identify those IDP families who were provided with long-term resettlement (SDG indicator 1.4.2.2);
- ✦ Special questions could be added to the module 14 of *Personal Questionnaire* in order to identify women married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (SDG indicator 5.3.1). In order to identify girls who dropped out of schools, additional questions to the module 13 of *Form 2: Personal Questionnaire* will enable to have data on new national SDG indicator 5.3.1.1.

Annex 1.

	SDG 1 – No poverty		
SDG Indicator	**Link to census**	**Dimension**	**Custodian Agency**
1.1.1: Proportion of population living below the international poverty line ($ 1.9): < 1 % (*adjusted*)	Indirect	Poverty	World Bank
1.2.1: Proportion of population, including children, living below the national poverty line, by location (urban/rural) and by sex target: reduced by 20% (*global*)	Indirect	Poverty	The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
1.3.1 The proportion of persons registered in the database of socially vulnerable families (receiving a) living allowance b) social packages (except living allowance) c) retirement pension (except living allowance) (*adjusted*)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	International Labour Organization (ILO)
1.4.1: Increasing proportion of population who have access to the basic services, including: a) electricity (100%), b) access to water c) sewage (*global*)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
1.4.2.1 Proportion of total adult population (by sex) with secure tenure rights to land according to National Agency of Public Registry target: at least 80% of land owners have their land registered and the number of women (*adjusted*)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	World Bank, UN-Habitat
1.4.2.2 The number of IDP families provided with long-term resettlement. Target: 50 000 (*new national indicator*)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	National Government
1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people (*global)*	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

SDG 2 – Zero hunger

SDG Indicator	Link to census	Dimension	Custodian Agency
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age<-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age (*global*)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO)
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height>+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) (*global*)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	UNICEF, WHO
2.3.1: Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/ forestry enterprise size (*global*)	Indirect	Farming	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex (*global*)	Indirect	Farming	FAO
2.3.2.1 Average income of rural population (from employment or agricultural products sales) calculated per household Target: To be determined from 2020, after the calculation of the global indicator (*new national indicator*)	Indirect	Farming	National Government
2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (*global*)	Indirect	Farming	FAO
2.4.1.1. Hydro meliorated land area target: 164 881 ha by 2020 (*new national indicator*)	Indirect	Farming	National Government
2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction (*global*)	Indirect	Farming	FAO

SDG 3 – Good health and well-being

SDG Indicator	Link to census	Dimension	Custodian Agency
3.1.1: Maternal Mortality rate target: 12 per 100 000 live births (_global_)	Direct	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	WHO
3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Direct	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	UNICEF, WHO
3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate target: 6 per 1000 live births (_global_)	Direct	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	UNICEF
3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate target: 5 per 1000 live births (_global_)	Direct	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	UNICEF
3.2.2.1: Percentage of mothers who have received postnatal care for themselves and baby at home or at a medical facility within two days from delivery (1+ visit) target: 90% (_new national indicator_)	Indirect	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	National Government
3.3.1. Number of new HIV infections per 100,000 population, by sex and age: target: 0.125 (_global_)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population: target: 15 (_global_)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	WHO
3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 100,000 population (target: retain the achieved progress) (_global_)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	WHO
3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population target: reduced by 50% (_global_)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	WHO
3.3.4.1. Hepatitis C incidence per 100,000 population (_new national indicator_)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	National Government
3.5.2.1. Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 18 years and older) within a calendar year: (in liters of pure alcohol) target: decrease by 10% (_adjusted_)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	WHO
3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (85%, target to be revised based on the MICS 2018 data) (_global_)	Indirect	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) Population Division
3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10- 14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group target: decrease by 40% (_global_)	Direct	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	DESA Population Division

3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services (*global*)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	WHO
3.8.1.1: Percentage of population who reported being sick with any condition over the 6 months and consulted a health care provider target: 85 % (*new national indicator*)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	National Government
3.8.1.2: Percentage of people covered by health insurance or a public health system target: 100% (*new national indicator*)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	National Government
3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution: 65 EU (*global*)	Indirect	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	WHO
3.9.2: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services): 0.2 (*global*)	Indirect	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	WHO
3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning: 0.7 (*global*)	Indirect	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	WHO
3.9.4: Cases of lower respiratory diseases per 100,000 population (disaggregated by sex and age) target: substantially reduce by 2030 (*new national indicator*)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	National Government
3.a.1: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older target: 20% (*global*)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	WHO, WHO Framework Conventon ofr Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC)

SDG 4 – Quality education

SDG Indicator	Link to census	Dimension	Custodian Agency
4.1.1 Percentage of children in fourth, sixth and ninth grades, who have achieved at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (*adjusted*)	Direct	Education	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Institute for Statistics (UNESCO-UIS)
4.1.2. Number of children left beyond formal education at the primary and lower secondary levels of education (*adjusted*)	Direct	Education	UNICEF
4.1.3 Percentage of the dropout pupils at the primary and lower secondary levels of education by sex (*new national indicator*)	Direct	Education	National Government
4.2.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex (*global*)	Indirect	Education	UNICEF
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months, by sex and age group – 25-64 (*global*)	Indirect	Education	UNESCO-UIS
4.3.b.1 Number of persons with international protection status included in the "state program on professional/vocational education, trainings and increasing qualification for job seekers" (*new national indicator*)	Indirect	Education	National Government
4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (*global*)	Indirect	ICT	UNESCO-UIS, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile) for general, professional and higher education (*adjusted*)	Indirect	Education	UNESCO-UIS
4.6.1. Percentage of youth (15-24) and adolescents (15 years and older), achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex (*global*)	Direct	Education	UNESCO-UIS

SDG 5 – Gender equality

SDG Indicator	Link to census	Dimension	Custodian Agency
5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-64 years subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner over the past 12 months, by form of violence and by age (*global*)	Indirect	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	UNICEF, The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), UNFPA, WHO, The Official Document System of the United Nations (UNODC)
5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15-64 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner over the past 12 months, by age and place of occurrence (*global*)	Indirect	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC
5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (*global*)	Direct	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	UNICEF
5.3.1.1. The number of girls who dropped out from schools because of marriage (*new national indicator*)	Direct	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	National Government
5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care (*global*)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	UNFPA
5.a.1. Proportion of a) total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex and b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land (*global*)	Direct	Farming	FAO
5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex (*global*)	Direct	ICT	ITU

SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation

SDG Indicator	Link to census	Dimension	Custodian Agency
6.1.1: Increasing the number of registered water users (*adjusted*)	Direct	Housing	WHO, UNICEF
6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water (*global*)	Direct	Housing	WHO, UNICEF

SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy

SDG Indicator	Link to census	Dimension	Custodian Agency
7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity (*global*)	Direct	Housing	World Bank
7.1.2. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (*global*)	Direct	Housing	WHO
7.1.3. Proportion of population with access to reliable and modern energy services - Almost 100% of population will have access to electricity and 75% - to natural gas in 2030 (*new national indicator*)	Direct	Housing	National Government

SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth

SDG Indicator	Link to census	Dimension	Custodian Agency
8.1.1 Average growth rate of real GDP per capita (5%) (*global*)	Indirect	Employment	UNSD
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (2.5%) (*global*)	Indirect	Employment	ILO
8.3.1 Proportion of self-employed in non-agriculture employment (*adjusted*)	Direct	Employment	ILO
8.5.1. Average hourly earnings of female and male employees target: - average hourly earnings of females - 14.4 GEL; - average hourly earnings of males - 17.4 GEL (*global*)	Indirect	Employment	ILO
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex and age group (*global*)	Direct	Employment	ILO
8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (*global*)	Direct	Employment	ILO
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age, including forced labor cases detected by the Labor Inspection entity (*global*)	Direct	Employment	ILO, UNICEF
8.9.1.1. Number of employees in tourism industries (*new national indicator*)	Indirect	Employment	National Government
8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (*global*)	Direct	Employment	World Bank

SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure

SDG Indicator	Link to census	Dimension	Custodian Agency
9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (*global*)	Indirect	Employment	UNIDO
9.5.2: Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants (*global*)	Indirect	Employment	UNESCO-UIS
9.c.1 Density of population covered by a mobile network (*adjusted*)	Indirect	ICT	ITU

SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities

SDG Indicator	Link to census	Dimension	Custodian Agency
10.1.1 Average Growth rate of income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population (*adjusted*)	Indirect	Poverty	World Bank
10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex, and persons with disabilities (*global*)	Indirect	Poverty	World Bank
10.7.1.1. Number of 1) agreements on circular migration and their beneficiaries - 2) number of employed migrants (in Georgia); 3) Number of Georgian citizens employed abroad through intermediary recruitment agencies (*new national indicator*)	Indirect	Migration	National Government

SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities

SDG Indicator	Link to census	Dimension	Custodian Agency
11.1.1: Percentage of IDP families that are living in a housing, transferred in their ownership, with increased risk for inhabitant's health and safety and/or is unsuitable for living (*adjusted*)	Direct	Housing	UN-Habitat

SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions

SDG Indicator	Link to census	Dimension	Custodian Agency
16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age (_global_)	Indirect	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	UNODC, WHO
16.1.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause (_global_)	Indirect	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	OHCHR
16.1.1.3 Proportion of males and females, subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months (_global_)	Direct	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	UNODC
16.1.1.4 Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (_global_)	Direct	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	UNODC
16.2.1: Percentage of children aged 1- 17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (_global_)	Direct	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	UNICEF
16.2.1.1 Number of persons to whom harsh treatment, physical punishment or psychological pressure on which prosecution was launched (_new national indicator_)	Direct	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	National Government
16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking by sex, age and form (_global_)	Direct	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	UNODC
16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (_global_)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	UNICEF
16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (_global_)	Indirect	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	UNODC
16.3.2.3. Beneficiaries of free consultation/legal aid by Legal Entity of Public Law - Legal Aid Service (_new national indicator_)	Direct	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	National Government
16.6.2: Percentage of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services (_global_)	Direct	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	UNDP
16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (_global_)	Direct	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	UNDP

16.7.2.1. Percentage of youth involved in decision making process (*new national indicator*)	Direct	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	National Government
16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (*global*)	Direct	Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	UNSD, UNICEF
16.9.1.1 Number of homeless children provided with the personal identification document, including temporary identification card (*new national indicator*)	Direct	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	National Government
16.9.1.2. Number of asylum seekers a) which were registered in certain year, and b) number of those who were issued identification cards, including temporary identification cards (*new national indicator*)	Direct	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	National Government
16.b.1: (10.3.1) Percentage of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (*global*)	Direct	Health-Social Security Wellbeing-Social Protection	The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

SDG 17 – Partnership for the goals

SDG Indicator	Link to census	Dimension	Custodian Agency
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet in the past 3 months (*global*)	Direct	ICT	ITU
17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (*global*)	Direct	Accoutable Institutions	UNSD
17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration (*global*)	Direct	Accoutable Institutions, Mortality-Fertility-Marriages	UNSD