

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

ECE Work Session on Gender Statistics
(Geneva, Switzerland, 23-25 September 2002)

Topic (ii) Gender equality indicators

WORK ON GENDER INDICATORS IN GEORGIA

Submitted by State Department for Statistics of Georgia¹

Contributed paper

At this stage of transition to the market economy, initiatives in several areas have been implemented in Georgia, which will form the basis for Georgia's approach to international standards. One of these areas is gender statistics. Through questionnaires, separate data has been collected on women. But these data have not been analysed or published in the gender context.

Due to financial constraints, the State Department for Statistics (SDS) is not equipped to fully compile gender statistics. Support given by the Statistical Office of Sweden made it possible to make some steps in the desired direction: some indicators were added to statistical questionnaires from which an appropriate statistical publication was prepared.

In January 2002 a pilot survey was started in the selected areas (two districts of Tbilisi, Mtskheta Mtianeti and Shida Kartli regions). Training for medical staff was conducted according to ICD-10. In total 220 doctors were trained.

Training for the medical staff included training in how to register births and deaths according to new medical forms. This registration process will begin in February. Forms will be filled in two copies. One of them will be presented by the citizen to the registration bureau for getting birth or death certificate, and another one will be presented to SDS by the health care organization. At a certain stage of data collection (monthly), information received from different sources will be compared. Implementation of the new system is being carried out in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health.

Currently the following information on **population** is available at SDS.

- Total population
- Population by age (0-4, 5-9... 75-79)
- Population by age (0-14, 15-64... 65+)
- Population by rural/urban area
- Crude birth and mortality rates
- Age-specific birth rates
- Mortality by age groups and age-specific death rates
- Mortality by main groups of causes

Labor statistics information which can be used to examine the state of the labor market can be collected from the following sources:

¹ Prepared by Teimuraz Beridze

1. On the basis of quarterly and annual observation available in enterprises and organizations.

Based on this source, SDS information is collected on the number of employees, accrued wages, wage arrears, time worked, social transfers, part-time employees, unpaid leaves, vacancies, labor force movement, all in the following contexts: gender, activity, property form, regions. Along with the above-mentioned information, annual data on labor cost is collected in the same contexts.

Due to lack of financing, since 1997 it has not been possible to conduct such ad hoc surveys as:

- a) Distribution of employees in enterprises and organizations by salary and profession.
- b) Distribution of hired employees by salary and activity.

2. The next source of statistical information are household sampling surveys and labor force sampling surveys.

For two years, from 1998-1999, the ILO and World Bank supported the Labor Force Survey in Georgia. Later, due to financial constraints, only basic information was received from the Household Budget Survey.

For such a country as Georgia, conducting Labor Force Survey is essential because a great part of the economically active population works in agriculture, and getting information on their activities can be managed only during population censuses (which are conducted once in 10 years). Additionally, only by means of the Labor Force Survey is it possible to get real and reliable estimates of the number of the unemployed since in Georgia, as in other countries, the number of unemployed registered in employing organizations is less than the actual number. In view of the above-mentioned, I would like to underline once more the necessity of conducting a labor force sampling survey in Georgia.

3. The third source of statistical information that gives one the capacity to characterize the state of labor market is information from administrative registers. This is the source which gives statistical information, in different contexts, about the registered job seekers.

4. A fourth source of statistical information is the population censuses, which provide information characterizing the labor market.

Information collected by those sources will also give the possibility to define indicators for gender equality on national, regional and local levels.

At present the following indicators are being used for characterizing the state of the **labor market**:

- Population in/out of the labor force by sex and age groups.
- Economically active population
- Employed population by activity status and occupation
- Employees by profession
- Employees by industry and sector of economy
- Unemployment rate by sex and age groups
- Weekly working hours

On the basis of information obtained from the Labor Force Survey of 1998-1999 in Georgia the publication "Labor Force in Georgia" was prepared. Such detailed information can only be obtained through the labor force sampling survey.

At present the following information is available at the SDS for describing population's social status of the country.

Health Care

- Life expectancy at birth
- Infant mortality rate
- Under 5 mortality rate
- Age 5-19 mortality rate
- Maternal mortality rate
- Number of hospitals, polyclinics per 1000 population
- Number of doctors per 1000 population

(Indicators are available on country and regional levels).

Education

- Adult illiteracy rate (as of age 15+)
- Basic education enrolments
- General secondary enrolment
- Tertiary enrolment
- Secondary technical enrolment
- Graduates from secondary education institutions by field of training
- Tertiary graduates
- Post- graduates
- Teachers by level of school

(Indicators are available on the country and district levels).

Science

- Number of researchers in scientific institutions
- Number of post-graduates admitted, studying and graduated

(Indicators are available on the country level)

Violence and Crime

- Registered total crime rate

Influence and power

- Voting in parliamentary elections
- Number of those nominated and elected to parliament

In spite of the fact that the list of statistical indicators widens annually, we can not yet cover information on children's protection by age, frequency of visits to doctors by age and disease groups, numbers of specialized doctors, access to safe drinking water, crime by crime type, visits to theatres, libraries, churches, sport halls, concert halls, number of smokers by age (in particular, among the pupils of 9-th forms of general schools) and by marital status, number of electorate etc.

The following information is available about **households** :

Family formation and household indicators

- Population by marital status and age groups
- Married population by marriage type
- Average age of mothers at first birth
- Contraceptive use
- Crude divorce rate
- Household composition
- Household by size and sex of the head of the family
- Head of the household in rural/ urban area.
- Head of the household by marital status

Economic indicators

- Average monthly wages by professional groups

- Salary distribution by occupation
- Income earners by sex and head of household
- Access to land
- Access to the investments for agriculture (fertilizers, seeds, and irrigation constructions)

Special statistical surveys must be carried out in order to provide the above-mentioned information, especially as social statistics is based on sampling surveys according to international standards. Only part of the indicators is available in the gender context.

We hope that in the future gender statistics will improve to meet the requirements of international standards and Georgia will be able to provide much more detailed and multi-faceted information to the world.

Besides having statistical information in the gender context, it is necessary to analyse the information correctly, to make appropriate comparisons and present the underlying dynamics reflected in them.

In respect to the organization of surveys, we would especially single out the survey on time budget and culture about which available information is very scarce.