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GEORGIA

DATA-PRODUCER'S REPORT

Paper submitted by Ms. Elene Chikovani¹

Introduction

Tendencies of the political and economic development of Georgia, traditions of cultural and social life conditioned urgency of the issues of gender equality. At the same time, difficulties of the transitional period made corrections and created specific problems in the family life, spheres of health care and education of women, in the decision making process, revealing violence towards them.

From time immemorial, women in Georgia brought up children, took care of household and preserved traditional spirit of the family. Men supported family and carried out only indirect, assisting role in bringing up children and keeping the household. Family for a woman was not only a key agent ensuring her personal happiness and welfare, but also a social stimulant, which made her experience herself socially valuable.

High rate of unemployment among the men (rate of unemployment among the men is 15,3%, among the women – 13.8%) besides bringing up children and taking care of family in the conditions of economic crisis, made the women undertake the role of family bread-winners too.

Women's unemployment and self-employment have got increasing tendency. Essential reduction of the number of pre-school institutions (for 1990-1999 it reduced for 2 times) and disintegration of the set of out-of-school institutions for children have complicated essentially the opportunity of looking after the children.

Against a background of labor force migration scale, the number of families, where the parental supervision is implemented only by the one parent, grows more and more. Increasing tendency

¹ Ms. Elene Chikovani, Deputy Chairman of the State Department for Statistics of Georgia

characterizes also the number of families composed only with the single parents and generally with the persons living alone.

Poverty scale growth, following the sharp decrease of family income, has created especially favorable background for sharpening the issues of gender inequality. The level of women's participation in the economic activity also points to the inequality of the gender relations in the country. In spite of the equal labor rights, determined by the legislation, men and women are entrusted with different range of duties, they participate in different activities, hold different positions and get different wages.

According to the 1999 figures, average wage of women in Georgia was 1,6 times less than the men's wages. It was conditioned in general by the peculiarities of the women's employment composition. The largest part of women is employed in education, health care and other spheres of service, where the level of remuneration is low.

Though there are no limits in the legislation concerning the rights for the ownership of land, housing and other kinds of estate and also access to credits, it does not provide any special mechanisms promoting to the availability of the credits for the women.

In spite of the fact, that equal participation of the men and women in the decision making process is provided by the legislation, at present the women's participation index in this process is low. According to the figures for September 1, 1999 only 2 ministers, 17 members of parliament (17,3% out of the number of the members of parliament) and the governor of the administration of only one region – are women.

Lack of the corresponding service system worsens mother and child's condition of health.

Actual gender problem is composed by the cases of psychological and moral violence, sexual abuse, raping of women. The new form of violence is the compulsive prostitution. The scales of spreading prostitution are increasing among the girls of school age.

Specific problem for Georgia is the women who suffered because of ethnic conflicts. At present 55% out of 280,1 thousand Internally Displaced Persons from Abkhazia and Samachablo, regions of Georgia, are consisted of women, provision of which by the products, housing, measures connected with their health care, employment, social-psychological rehabilitation makes up the most important problem.

Above-mentioned problems are already foreseen by the resolution #308 of the President of Georgia dated June 18, 1998. There is implemented the action plan of measures for 1998-2000 years regarding the women's conditions in Georgia. Within this plan, it is provided to work out gender factor in the state policy and legislation of the country, collection and analysis of statistical data on the conditions of men and women to inform society about the issues of gender equality through seminars, workshops, meetings, publications, forums and mass media.

Main topics of the action plan are oriented towards the reinforcement of women's role and participation in the decision-making processes, growth of women's economic activity and

independence, access to the means of production, conducting measures for eliminating poverty among women and activating measures for women's employment (especially in the rural area through encouraging of micro-credits). Introducing social assistance programs and projects to single persons, multi-children families, pensioners and disabled persons, elaboration of the projects for developing democratic processes and introducing programs for professional training and retraining are to be provided. Perfection of the legislative basis and mechanisms for removal of all the forms of violence and the women's exploitation, prostitution, improvement of the state of education and health care are foreseen.

Above mentioned program document for improving the women's conditions and solving the current gender problems provide the need of gender statistic consumers. NGOs serve for defending women's economic and political rights. A special work group was established in the State Department for Statistics of Georgia occupied directly with the problems of the gender.

Under the aegis of the NGO-s there are held conferences and discussions on the development survey of the gender issues in Georgia, on the matters of women's rights, their political and economic independence; development of the entrepreneurship among the women etc. Systematic meetings with potential consumers of gender statistics often take place there.

Similar meeting and discussion with the gender statistic consumers took place at the seminar "On the Issues of Gender Statistics" organized by the Sweden Central Statistic Bureau held on April 27-28, 1999 in the Regional Training Center of the State Department for Statistics of Georgia. During the recent period there were made significant steps for acquainting gender statistical approaches of different countries, for preparing statistical information oriented towards the consumer, its quality and forms of introducing.

Statistical abstract "On Women and Men in Georgia" was prepared in 1999. While publishing there were foreseen traditions existing in the State Department for Statistics of Georgia in the form of statistical abstract "On Women and Children in Georgia". International publications rendered essential assistance for defining consumer's needs.

Gender parameters were foreseen by the statistics in general while processing database and the system of social-economic indices of Georgia. First of all, gender approach was foreseen while forming the database of the indices for the demographic development of the country and conducting the census of the population. But in the conditions of delayed census of population and lack of current statistic indices of the interregional and intra-regional migration, number of the married population (according to the types of marriages) are not embraced by the statistics. Gender questions are foreseen to a great extent in the general population census questionnaire for the next 2001-year.

Reflection of the gender issues in the employment statistic indices is based on those basic demands, that were adopted for the purpose of the gender statistic data perfection at the Beijing conference held in 1995 and also because of the national needs.

Part of statistic indices, reflecting economy and employment were processed from gender perspectives. Indices of economic activity, employment and unemployment of the population were obtained in the result of the labor force survey. Processing of the information got on the basis of the

above-mentioned survey had begun under the assistance of the International Labor Organization in 1998 and continued till 1999.

Information on the composition of the labor force obtained in the result of the survey of the employed, unemployed, economically non-active population can be processed not only from the perspectives of gender, but also regarding the urban and rural areas, forms of estate. Mentioned survey was also conducted quarterly. Selective study, which provided getting data indices, at present is suspended because of the lack of the needed financial resources.

Out of the list of the gender statistic indices, foreseen in the sub-division of the “Employment” (according to all the indices) reflection of the corresponding information regarding the gender is possible. Concerning the section “Economic Indicators”, it is necessary to carry out special survey in this part for getting indices “On Average Monthly Wages by the Separate Professional Groups”. As carrying out above-mentioned survey is related to the significant financial costs, information is processed with the definite periodicity. The last survey of this kind was carried out in 1997.

While speaking on the information concerning monthly wages regarding issues of gender, it must be noted that similar information had not been processed in the previous years and the definite work was carried out in this direction. Namely, there were made corresponding changes in the forms of the current statistical calculation for getting information on the average wages from the gender perspectives. Mentioned information is processed quarterly not only according to a branch of industry but also - forms of estate.

Besides this, studies are carried out periodically for dividing persons occupied in the branches of economy on the basis of the sizes of their wages. Mentioned survey reflects the number of workers in the country, getting wages less than minimum salary according to the branch of industry, gender and forms of estate.

Collection of the information is conducted according to the selective labor force survey on the basis of which are collected data about the economically active and non-active population, employed and unemployed in different sectors of economy. Data collection is carried out by means of the questionnaire asking population in the households of the age of 15 and over. Information regarding the each corresponding questionnaire is accumulated in the database, after which it is processed in the form of standard tables. In case if some more information is needed, additional tables are formed, of course if such information is provided in the questionnaires.

Studies related with the definitions, concepts or classifications, issues of measuring are conducted taking into account international experience in accordance with the demands of the national accounting system and also by means of conducting corresponding work in the sphere of classification and standards.

State Department for Statistics of Georgia obtains quite a full information about the indices in the field of social service, spheres of education, health care, delinquency, women’s participation in the family affairs and the household, in the governmental bodies. A number of indices are absent.

A list of indices regarding gender statistics worked out in the State Department for Statistics of Georgia is given below (indices available in the elaboration are marked with the plus sign and not available - with the minus sign).

Population

Total population +
 Population by age (0-4, 5-9... 75-79) +
 Population by age (0-14, 15-64...65+) +
 Population in the 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 +
 Internal/external migration -

Family Formation and Household

Population by marital status and age groups +
 Married population by marriage type +
 Average age of women/men at first marriage +
 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 +
 Poverty level -

Time Use

Time use (e.g. time spent on paid, unpaid work, education, personal needs, leisure) by age and the family status -
 Unpaid work by the type of activity and marital status -
 Leisure by the type of activity and the family status -

Employment

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

Economic Indicators

Average monthly wages by professional groups +
 Salary distribution by occupation +
 Income earners by sex of the head of household +
 Access to land +
 Access to other estate +
 Access to the credits –
 Access to the investments for agriculture (fertilizers, seeds, and irrigation constructions)

Education

Adult illiteracy rate (as of age 15+) +
 Basic education enrolments +
 General secondary enrolments +
 Tertiary enrolments +
 Secondary technical enrolments +
 School repetitions –
 School dropouts due to some reasons in the primary and secondary classes –
 Graduates from the secondary educational institutions by field of training +
 Tertiary graduates +
 Post-graduates +
 Participation in the out-of-school programs –
 Teachers by level of schools +

Health Care

Life expectancy at birth +
 Infant mortality rate +
 Infant mortality by the education of mothers –
 Under 5 mortality rates +
 Age 5-19 mortality rates +
 Maternal mortality rates +
 Birth attendance by the health personnel –
 Number of disabled population by the types of disability –
 Population morbidity rate by the types of diseases and age groups –
 Number of hospitals, polyclinics per 1000 population +
 Number of doctors per 1000 population +
 Population with access to safe water –
 Disorders or diseases by age groups –
 Visits to doctors by age groups –
 Diseases due to ecological reasons –

Violence and Crime

Registered total crime rate +
 Victims of violence by types of violence –
 Victims of violence by the sex of delinquents-
 Victims of violence by the sex of the delinquents and attitude towards them –
 Number of employees in the legislative bodies (lawyers, judges, policemen, prison staff etc.) -

Influence and power

Voting in parliamentary elections +
 Nominated and elected to parliament +
 Top officials in the ministries under the minister (at least two levels) –
 Country governors -
 Members of the executive committees within the trade unions –
 Members of the executive committees in the cooperative organizations –

Gender statistical indices are supplied to the authorities, to the women's governmental and non-governmental organizations. It is passed in the form of the primary statistical information, analytical materials, statistical abstracts of definite periodicity (and also due to needs) with a view of monitoring and working out policy for improving women's conditions in the country.

Gender statistic data are not disposed on the web site of the office. The state budget funds the work for conducting and improving gender statistic and also for preparing statistic publications. There is no experience of using statistic information for the purpose of commerce. There are not worked out relevant skills in the sphere of marketing.

Disposing gender statistic information on the web site of the office would promote interchanging information with the world community.

On the web site of the office can be disposed: advertising materials on the statistic data and periodicity of delivering, analytical materials reflecting different sides of gender equality in the country, gender statistical publications in Georgian, Russian and English languages.

For the purpose of acquainting with the already existing experience of the different countries of the world it is reasonable to render technical support to the countries of the former Soviet Union for preparing and disposing information on the web site, for defining principles of setting prices. Taking into account the opportunities of funding mentioned work in the countries with transitional economy, we consider that it would be necessary to render technical support for covering costs at the initial stage of implementing the project.