

Working Paper No.11  
12 October 2004

**ENGLISH**

**STATISTICAL COMMISSION and  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR  
EUROPE**

**CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN UN  
STATISTICIANS**

UNECE Work Session on Gender Statistics  
Organized in cooperation with UNDP-UNFPA-WHO  
(Geneva, 18-20 October 2004)

**Session 2 – Invited paper**

**DEVELOPING GENDER STATISTICS PROGRAMMES:  
ARMENIAN EXPERIENCE**

Submitted by National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia \*

1. It is not a secret that each of us is not physically one and identical, thus much an idea of differences exists. Differences by their nature also perceived differently. By their character perceptions of differences acquire different qualities. They are perceived as good or bad, pleasant or non-pleasant, tolerant and non-tolerant, etc. The main goal is to recognize the riches and value of these differences, which requires care and tolerance of them.
2. The issue of gender equality is one of numerous products of differences. In this aspect, in more than one century, the issue of gender equality became the subject of discussions in many countries and societies. Since the last ten years of the last century with the support of modern statistics, it is discussed on the scientific background, by this fact the processes of solution of the tasks of gender character have been intensified.
3. Armenia, as a country in transition that is based on the liberal economy and democratic principles, actively began the process.

---

\* Paper prepared by Stepan Mnatsakanya n.

4. The Government of the Republic of Armenia on 15 April 1998 adopted the Resolution No 242, “On program provisions on improvement of the women’s situation in the Republic of Armenia”, aimed at providing equal rights and opportunities for women and men, as defined in the article 15 of Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, and in the UN Convention “On the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women”, as well as the implementation of recommendations of the Forth World Beijing Conference in 1995.

5. The National Program on the improvement of the women’s situation and increasing their role in society has been adopted by the RA Government Resolution No 406 on 26 June 1998.

6. The statistical data collection and publication on women’s social and economic situation have been foreseen by the mentioned program.

7. Based on the above-mentioned, in 1999, the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia published the first booklet on gender statistics “Women and Men in the Republic of Armenia”. The development and publication was made possible thanks to technical support of Statistics Sweden, headed by Ms. Birgitta Hedman, Gender Statistics Expert, and financed by Swedish International Development and Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

8. Since 1999, the large-scale introduction of statistical indicators into all statistical publications by gender has been started.

9. There has been an effort of all administrative registers to collect, archive, and present data by gender.

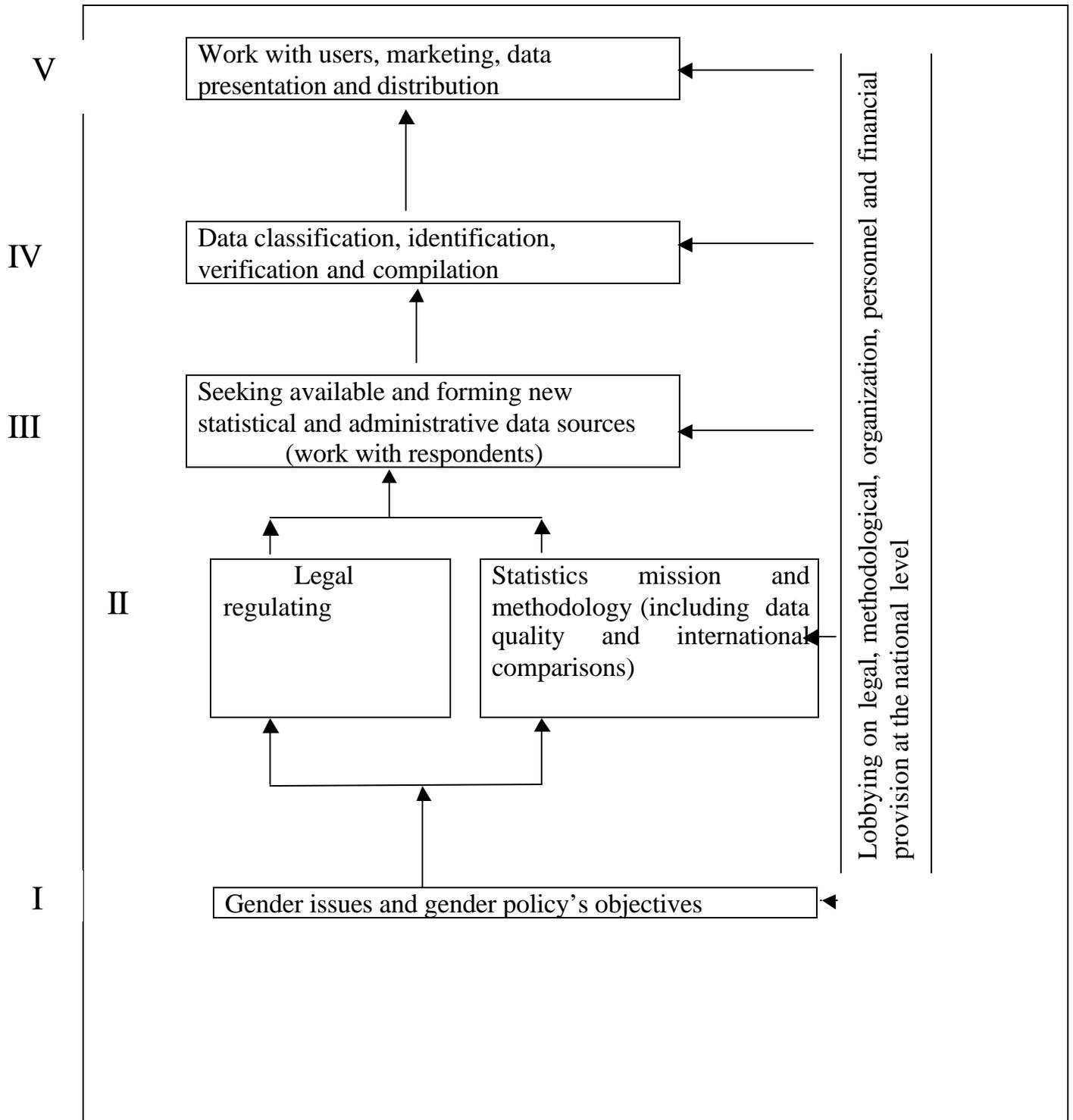
10. Following the first statistical booklet on gender, due to received skills, knowledge and experience, and lessons learned in the course of cooperation with Statistics Sweden, the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia published two statistical booklets, “Family and children in Armenia” 2000 and “Men and Women in Armenia” 2003 which raised a wide resonance among statistical users.

11. Big demand and interest from the users have initiated additional copies. In particular, the last booklet was additionally published in 2004 with the financial support of UNDP and SIDA.

12. The mentioned booklet by gender covers such areas, as population, health, social security and social insurance, family and households, education, labour market and employment, crime, power and influence.

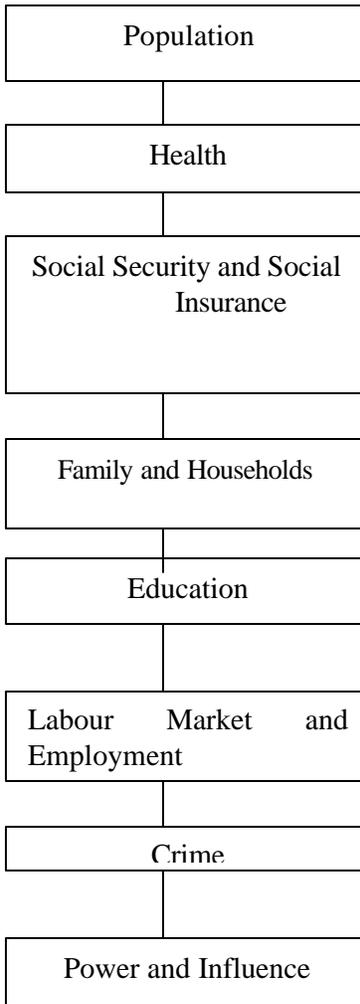
13. Gender statistics, being comparatively new area in Armenia, needs to be developed and improved in the future. For example, improved use of information administrative sources, extended coverage and number of included indicators, as well as broadening desegregation through the implementation of special surveys, such as time use, illegal trafficking, illegal migration, violence against women in households, etc.

14. The process of introduction, maintenance and development of gender statistics in Armenia in technological and organizational aspects could be presented by the following scheme, in which the distinction by phases are relative due to the cyclic nature of the whole process.

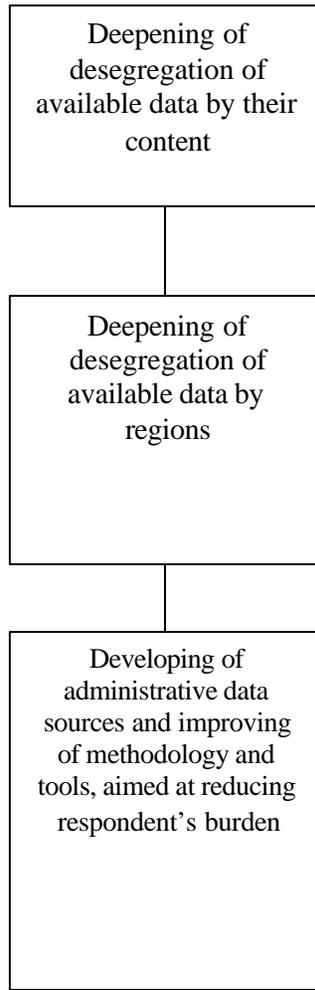


15. In general, state of gender statistics in Armenia and non-solved tasks could be presented by the following scheme:

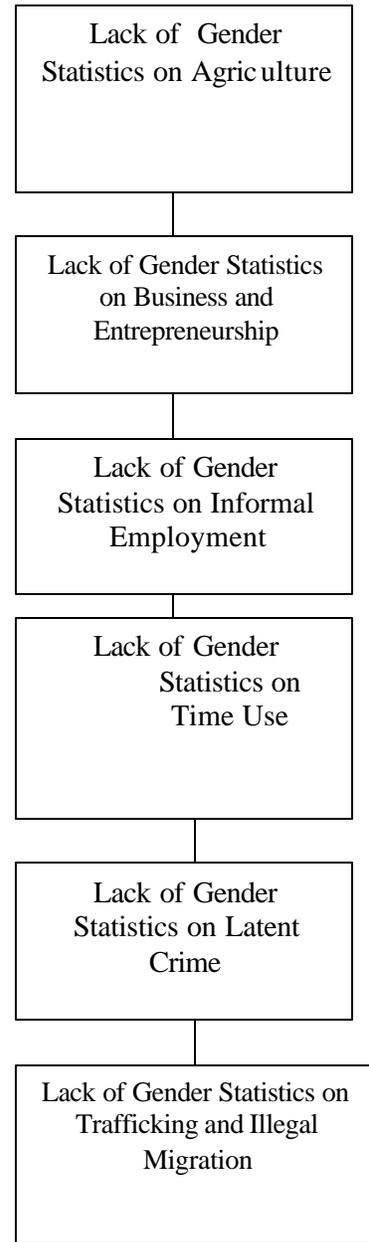
**Gender Statistics Production in Armenia**



**Tasks for Improving Gender Statistics Produced in Armenia**



**Lack of Gender Statistics in Armenia**



\*\*\*\*\*