

NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF GEORGIA

Labour Force Survey

Labour force statistics are produced based on sample survey of households by the National Statistics Office of Georgia. The main aim of the survey is to produce labour force (employed, unemployed and population outside the labour force) indicators on the population aged 15 years and older.

In 1998-2016, the source of labour force indicators was an Integrated Household Survey (IHS). In 2017, the labour force module was separated from the IHS and the independent Labour Force Survey (LFS) was established. In 1998-2016, the sample size of the IHS was about 3 400 households, in 2017-2018 - 6 000 households and since 2019 - 6 400 households.

Until 2017, each sampled household was interviewed four times during the one year (once a quarter), after this period household was replaced by another household (address). In each month share of newly selected households in the total sample was 1/12, respectively during a year the whole sample was renewed. Since 2017, a new rotation scheme 2-(2)-2 was adopted, which means that sampled household is interviewed for two consecutive quarters, out of the sample for two quarters, and then interviewed again for the same two quarters of the next year. In each quarter share of newly selected households in the total sample is 1/4.

Under the Labour Force Survey all members of the private households aged 15 years and older are interviewed, except those members who at the moment of an interview:

1. Lived outside the household for more than 12 months;
2. Lived at a military base;
3. Stayed in prisons, psychiatric clinics, retirement homes, boarding schools and other types of specialized institutions.

Until 2020, labour force statistics were produced based on the standards proposed by the International Labour Organization (ILO), adopted at the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Since 2020, Geostat launched new standards and guidelines adopted at the 19th and 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Based on the new standards ILO self-employed persons who are not market-oriented and produce agricultural products mainly for

their own consumption will no longer be considered as self-employed.

Labour force – is defined as the sum of employed and unemployed persons.

Employed – a person aged 15 years and older, who during the reference period (7 days preceding the interview) worked for at least one hour for pay or profit or was temporarily absent from the job due to holiday, illness, maternity leave, technical, economic or other similar reasons.

Employees – a person aged 15 years and older, who during the reference period performed a certain work for at least one hour for wage or salary, in cash or in kind, or a person who has a job but was temporarily absent due to a holiday, illness, technical, economic or other similar reasons.

Self-employed – a person aged 15 years and older, who during the reference period worked for at least one hour for profit or was temporarily absent from the job.

Time-related underemployed – a person aged 15 years and older, who meet the following three criteria: 1. reported that worked part-time; 2. looked for additional or other paid work or tried to start own business during the last four weeks, and 3. was available to work more hours within the next two weeks.

Informal employment in non-agricultural sector refers to all workers not covered or insufficiently covered by formal arrangements through their work (didn't pay income tax from remuneration; employed didn't benefit from paid annual leave or employed didn't benefit from paid sick leave in case of illness; or employer didn't contribute to the pension fund) or employed defined her status in employment as a contributing family worker or the enterprises where they worked weren't registered.

Unemployed – a person aged 15 years and older, who during the reference period (7 days preceding the interview), was not employed and within the previous four weeks actively searched for work and in case of success was ready to start work within the next two weeks.

Long-term unemployed - a person who has been unemployed for 12 months or more.

Outside the labour force – a person aged 15 years and older, who during the reference period (7 days preceding the interview) was not employed and within the previous four weeks did not actively search for work and/or was not ready to start working within the next two weeks.

Potential labour force – is defined as a person aged 15 years and older, who during the reference period (7 days preceding the interview), was neither in employment nor in unemployment and: a) within the previous four weeks carried out activities to “seek employment” but was not ready to start working

within the next two weeks or b) within the previous four weeks did not carry out activities to “seek employment” but was ready to start work within the next two weeks

The unemployment rate expresses the number of unemployed as a percent of the labour force.

Long-term unemployment rate expresses the number of long-term unemployed as a percent of the labour force.

The labour force participation rate expresses the labour force as a percent of the relevant aged population.

The employment rate expresses the number of persons who are employed as a percent of the relevant aged population.

Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment: $[(\text{persons in time-related underemployment} + \text{persons in unemployment}) / \text{labour force}] \times 100$

Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force: $[(\text{persons in unemployment} + \text{potential labour force}) / \text{extended labour force } (\text{labour force} + \text{potential labour force})] \times 100$

Composite measure of labour underutilization: $[(\text{persons in time-related underemployment} + \text{persons in unemployment} + \text{potential labour force}) / \text{extended labour force } (\text{labour force} + \text{potential labour force})] \times 100$

Hours actually worked include the time that persons in employment spend directly on and in relation to, productive activities; down time; and resting time during the reference period.

Hours usually worked are related to the typical value of hours actually worked in a job per week, over a long observation period.

Youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) – the share of young people who are not in employment, education or training, as a percentage of the total number of young people in the corresponding age group.