



**NATIONAL STATISTICS
OFFICE OF GEORGIA**

Women and Men In Georgia



Statistical Publication

Tbilisi - 2019

National Statistics Office of Georgia

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In Georgia**

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Tbilisi - 2019

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Symbols and Acronyms

| | |
|-----|----------------------|
| ... | No data available |
| - | Not applicable |
| 0.0 | Negligible magnitude |

Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| Geostat | National Statistics Office of Georgia |
| GEL | Georgian Lari |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| UN | The United Nations |

In certain cases differences between a magnitude and the sum of its components is a result of approximation to the round numbers.

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Gender Equality

Gender equality refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women's and men's rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men.¹

Article 11 in the Constitution of Georgia (including amendments approved by the Parliament in 2017) and the Law of Georgia on Gender Equality (approved by the Parliament in 2010) provide women and men with equal rights and opportunities and recognize the need for specific actions in order to achieve equality between women and men and eliminate inequality in Georgia.

According to the 2006 State Concept on Gender Equality, equality between women and men is seen as a human rights issue and refers to the equal representation of women and men, equal rights and participation in every aspect of public and private life. In addition, gender equality is a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centered development.²

Achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls is a principal component of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The sex-disaggregated statistics presented in this report are an important indicator of Georgia's development, apart from being a reflection of the situation regarding women and men in the country.

¹UN Women, "Gender Mainstreaming - Concepts and definitions". Available at <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/conceptsanddefinitions.htm>.

²*Ibid.*

Need for Gender Statistics

Gender statistics are defined as statistics that adequately reflect the differences and inequalities in the situations of women and men in all areas of life. It is one of the key instruments to reflect and integrate the needs and priorities of women and men and girls and boys in policy development and to ensure equal distribution of its positive outcomes for everyone.

Gender statistics are aimed at producing adequate data by using advanced, gender-sensitive methodology to measure and assess the actual situation with regard to the social status of women and men and overall gender equality. Improvement of content, methods, classifications and measurements with respect to gender equality statistics is of utmost importance for gender equality professionals, as it is for representatives of legislative bodies, state authorities and civil society.

The Government of Georgia began the nationalization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2016. The Government identified the priority goals, targets and indicators through the adaptation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. By implementing the SDG national agenda, by 2030 the situation regarding gender equality will be significantly improved in the country. Specifically, Goal 5 with its relevant objectives and indicators focuses on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. Other objectives and indicators related to gender equality are also defined in other SDGs, and it is important to implement and monitor them. The connection between the national gender statistics and the SDGs are reflected in this publication.

Completed Activities in Georgia

- 1994 Accession of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) without reservations.
- 1995 Georgian Delegation took part in the IV World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA).
- 1998-2000 The actions considered under the national plan "for Improving Women's Conditions" have been implemented.
- 1999 The State Commission on Elaboration of State Policy on the Advancement of Women. It consisted of 27 high-level members, including ministers, deputy ministers and representatives from local and international NGOs and the media. Under the auspices of this Commission, the President issued the following policy documents, which were strongly influenced by CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action.
- 1999 Decree N 511 about the Measures on Strengthening the Protection of Human Rights of Women in Georgia.
- Significant progress has been made by the Government of Georgia in ensuring a proactive implementation of the gender equality commitments laid out by CEDAW, BPfA, MDGs, International Conference on Population Development (ICPD) Programme of Action in particular in 1) designing national legislation and policy frameworks to guarantee women's human rights 2) prevention and response to violence against women and 3) addressing women's issues in conflict and some attempts were also made to put in place measures for 4) increasing number of women in power and decision-making.
- 2000-2002 The actions considered under the national plan "to Combat Violence against Women" have been implemented.
- 2000-2004 The actions considered under the national plan "for Improving Women's Conditions" have been implemented.
- 2002-2005 The actions considered under the national plan "to Combat Trafficking" have been implemented.

- 2004 Gender Equality Advisory Council in the Parliament established.
- 2004 The nationalization of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) MDG 3 – promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women, has been adjusted to the Georgian context through two key targets (i) ensuring gender equality in employment and (ii) ensuring equal access to activity in the political domain and at all levels of management. Progress towards the implementation of the MDGs has been uneven and much remains to be achieved especially in the areas of women’s political and economic empowerment.
- 2005 Established the Governmental ad-hoc Commission for Gender Equality (GCGE).
- 2005-2006 The actions considered under the national plan “to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings” have been implemented.
- 2006 State Concept on Gender Equality adopted by the Parliament.
- 2006 Law on Combating Trafficking adopted.
- 2006 Law of Georgia on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, Protection and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence adopted.
- 2007-2008 The actions considered under the national plan “to Combat Trafficking” have been implemented.
- 2008 The actions considered under the national plan “on the Measures to be implemented for Combating Domestic Violence and Protection of and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence” have been implemented.
- 2007-2009 The actions considered under the national plan “for Implementation of the Gender Equality Policy in Georgia” have been implemented.
- 2009-2010 The actions considered under the national plan “on the Measures to be implemented for Combating Domestic Violence and Protection of and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence (DV NAP)” have been implemented.
- 2010 Law of Georgia on Gender Equality adopted.

- 2011-2012 The actions considered under the national plan “on the Measures to be implemented for Combating Domestic Violence and Protection of and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence (DV NAP)” have been implemented.
- 2012 Georgia criminalizing the offence of domestic violence.
- 2012-2015 The actions considered under the national plan on UN SCR 1325 (adopted in December 2011) have been implemented.
- 2013 Appointed Prime Minister’s Assistant on Human Rights and Gender Equality Issues appointed.
- 2013 Gender Equality Department has been established as a standing unit in the structure of the Public Defender’s Office.
- 2013 Public Defender’s Office that has elaborated its Gender Equality action plan for 2013-2015 as well as strategy for mainstreaming gender into the PDO’s work.
- 2013-2015 The actions considered under the national plan “on the Measures to be implemented for Combating Domestic Violence and Protection of and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence” have been implemented.
- 2014 Non-discrimination Law adopted.
- 2014-2016 The actions considered under the national plan “on Gender Equality” have been implemented.
- 2014 Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention).
- 2014 The first wave of legal amendments to harmonize national legislation with Istanbul Convention adopted.
- 2015 Ministry of Defense adopts its internal Gender Equality Strategy, gender focal points appointed.
- 2015 The President of Georgia declared 2015 the Year of Women.
- 2016 National Action Plan for 2016-2017 on the Measures to be implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Protection Victims/Survivors adopted.
- 2016 National Acton Plan for 2016-2017 for Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security adopted.

- 2017 The Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence ratified.
- 2017 The Inter-agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence Issues established and operational.
- 2018 Human Rights Department has been established as a standing unit in the structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- 2018 National Action Plan for 2018-2020 on the Human Rights adopted.
- 2018 National Action Plan for 2018-2020 on Women, Peace and Security (UN SCR 1325) adopted.
- 2018 National Action Plan for 2018-2020 on the Measures to be implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Protection Victims/Survivors adopted.
- 2019 Georgia Has Elected a Woman President.
- 2019 Georgia submitted its Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action +25 National Review Report.

Reader's Guide

“Women and Men in Georgia” is the 11 statistical publication dedicated to gender equality challenges. The new edition includes a number of new indicators on Maternal mortality and researchers.

The statistical data reflects the key indicators of gender equality in 2018 in Georgia. Percentage distribution and sex-disaggregation of statistical data have been performed as follows:

- ✓ Percentage distribution - ratios (%) for each sex by certain characteristic; e.g. women students in public and private higher education institutions;
- ✓ Sex-disaggregation within a group - for certain characteristic by sex; e.g. the proportion of women and men students in public and private higher education institutions;

The publication is aimed at raising public awareness of gender-related problems and developing targeted state policies in the field of gender equality.

The data are retrieved from the surveys conducted by the National Statistics Office of Georgia and other administrative sources.

The authors' team would greatly appreciate comments and suggestions on the format and contents of this publication.

Population

Population

Numbers in 1000s

| Years | Population | | Live birth | | Death | |
|-------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 2008 | 2 004 ¹⁾ | 1 825 ¹⁾ | 25 | 28 | 23 | 27 |
| 2018 | 1 933 ²⁾ | 1 791 ²⁾ | 25 | 27 | 23 | 24 |

| Years | Immigrants | | Emigrants | |
|-------|------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 2008 | 28 | 46 | 40 | 55 |
| 2018 | 35 | 53 | 43 | 56 |

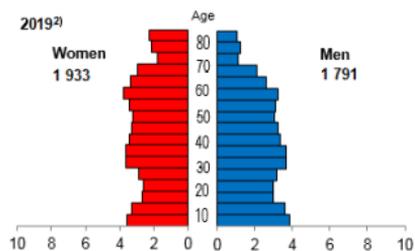
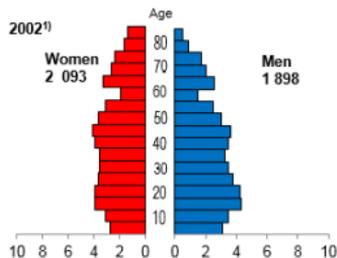
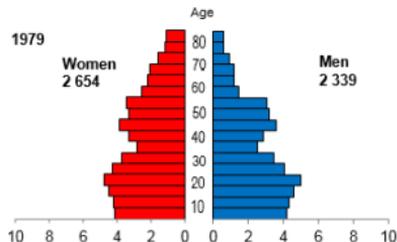
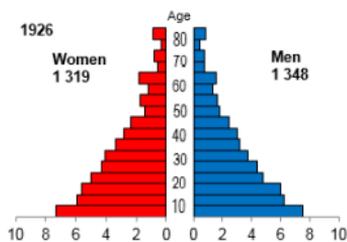
¹⁾ As of January 1st, 2009.

²⁾ As of January 1st, 2019.

Source: Geostat.

Population by age

Numbers in 1 000s and percentage distribution



¹⁾ Recalculated results of the 2002 population census.

²⁾ As of January 1st, 2019.

Source: Geostat.

Marriages by age groups in 2018

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

| Age | Percent | | Sex distribution | |
|-------|---------|--------|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 16-19 | 9 | 2 | 86 | 14 |
| 20-29 | 54 | 49 | 53 | 47 |
| 30-39 | 24 | 31 | 44 | 56 |
| 40-49 | 9 | 12 | 42 | 58 |
| 50-59 | 3 | 4 | 41 | 59 |
| 60+ | 1 | 2 | 34 | 66 |
| Total | percent | | | |
| | 100 | 100 | | |
| | number | | | |
| | 23 202 | 23 202 | | |

Source: Geostat.

Marriages in urban/rural areas in 2018

Percentage distribution and number

| Age | Urban area | | Rural area | |
|-------|------------|--------|------------|-------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 16-19 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 2 |
| 20-29 | 54 | 47 | 54 | 52 |
| 30-39 | 26 | 33 | 22 | 29 |
| 40-49 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 11 |
| 50-59 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 60+ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | percent | | | |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | number | | | |
| | 13 841 | 13 841 | 9 361 | 9 361 |

Source: Geostat.

Married by previous marital status in 2018

Percentage distribution and number

| | | Women | Men |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|
| Previous marital status: | | | |
| | Never married | 87 | 85 |
| | Widowed | 1 | 1 |
| | Divorced | 12 | 14 |
| Total | percent | 100 | 100 |
| | number | 23 202 | 23 202 |

Source: Geostat.

Divorces by age groups in 2018

Percentage distribution and number

| Age | Women | Men | |
|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| <20 | 1 | 0 | |
| 20-29 | 26 | 17 | |
| 30-39 | 37 | 36 | |
| 40-49 | 22 | 26 | |
| 50-59 | 11 | 15 | |
| 60+ | 3 | 6 | |
| Total | percent | 100 | 100 |
| | number | 10 288 | 10 288 |

Source: Geostat.

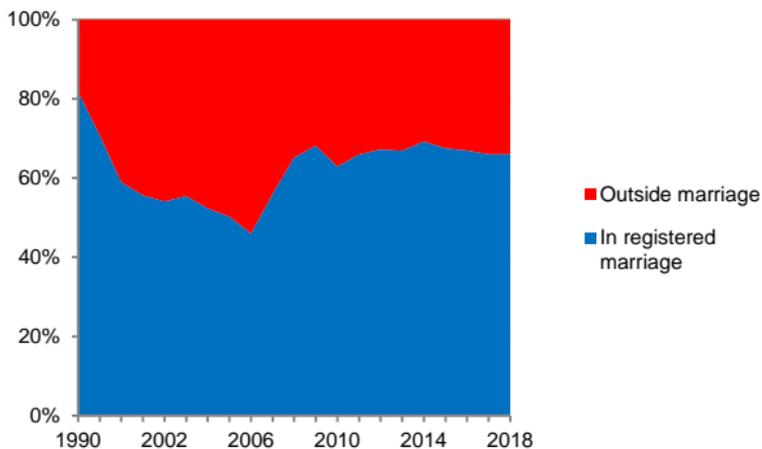
Stillbirths by age of mother in 2018

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

| Age | Percent | | Sex distribution | | |
|-------|---------|------|------------------|------|----|
| | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | |
| <15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 15-19 | 9 | 6 | 56 | 44 | |
| 20-29 | 43 | 46 | 45 | 55 | |
| 30-39 | 39 | 42 | 44 | 56 | |
| 40-49 | 9 | 6 | 58 | 42 | |
| 50+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | | | | | |
| | percent | 100 | 100 | 46 | 54 |
| | number | 202 | 236 | | |

Source: Geostat.

Live births by marital status of parents



Source: Geostat.

Number of infants born in registered marriage tended to decrease in 1990-2006 but the trend reversed from the year 2007. Still, the share of babies born in registered marriage in 2018 is less than of those born in 1990.

Sex ratio by birth order

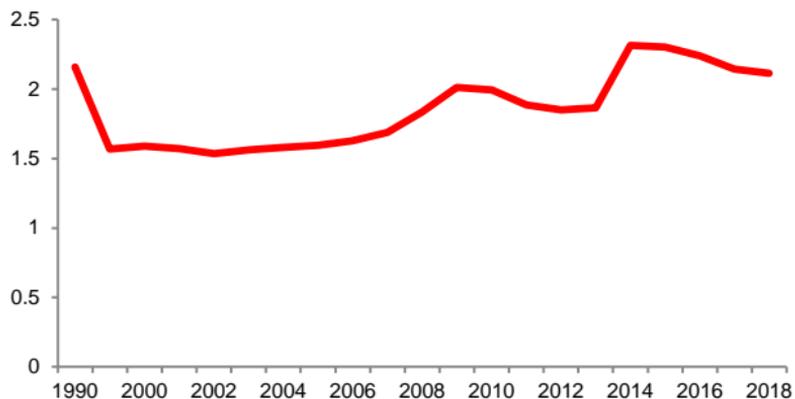
Boys per 100 girls

| | Birth order: | | |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd + |
| 2006 | 108 | 112 | 141 |
| 2007 | 108 | 113 | 139 |
| 2008 | 110 | 109 | 132 |
| 2009 | 106 | 109 | 133 |
| 2010 | 104 | 108 | 129 |
| 2011 | 108 | 105 | 125 |
| 2012 | 110 | 107 | 118 |
| 2013 | 106 | 104 | 122 |
| 2014 | 105 | 105 | 117 |
| 2015 | 105 | 108 | 121 |
| 2016 | 102 | 103 | 112 |
| 2017 | 107 | 105 | 114 |
| 2018 | 106 | 107 | 113 |

Source: Geostat.

Total fertility rate

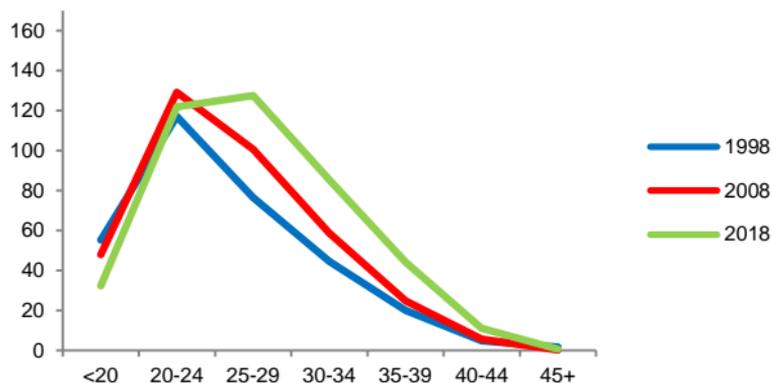
The average number of live births per woman



Source: Geostat.

Age-specific fertility rates

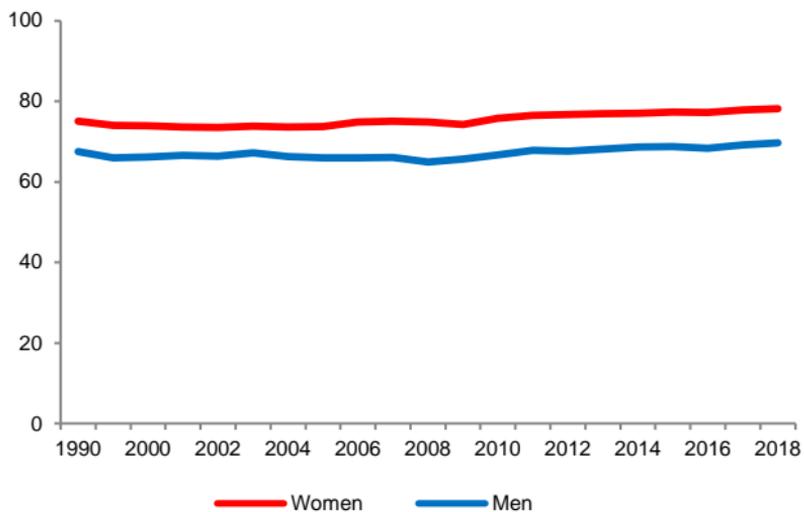
Number of birth per 1 000 women of relevant age



Source: Geostat.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” indicator 3.7.2.

Life expectancy at birth (years)



Source: Geostat.

Death by age groups in 2018

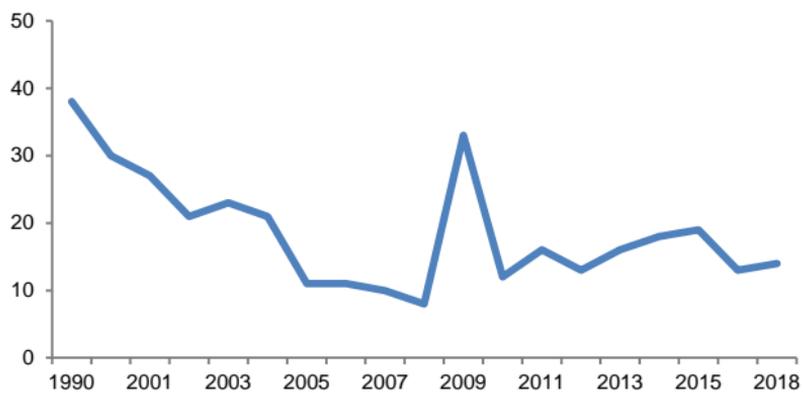
Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

| Age | Percent | | Sex distribution | |
|---------|---------|--------|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 41 | 59 |
| 1-9 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 52 |
| 10-19 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 70 |
| 20-29 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 77 |
| 30-39 | 1 | 3 | 23 | 77 |
| 40-49 | 2 | 6 | 23 | 77 |
| 50-59 | 6 | 14 | 27 | 73 |
| 60-69 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 66 |
| 70-79 | 24 | 24 | 49 | 51 |
| 80+ | 54 | 28 | 65 | 35 |
| Total | | | | |
| percent | 100 | 100 | 49 | 51 |
| number | 22 688 | 23 836 | | |

Source: Geostat.

Maternal mortality

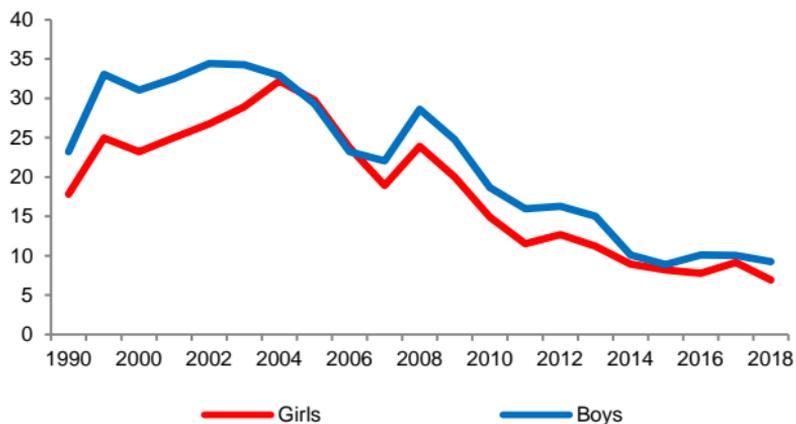
number



Source: Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons From The Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

Infant mortality rate

Per 1 000 live births



Source: Geostat.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” indicator 3.2.2.

Number of immigrants by citizenship in 2018

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

| Country | Percent | | Sex distribution | | |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|------------------|-----|----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | |
| Georgia | 54 | 54 | 40 | 60 | |
| Russia | 14 | 10 | 47 | 53 | |
| Turkey | 3 | 6 | 24 | 76 | |
| Ukraine | 3 | 2 | 52 | 48 | |
| Armenia | 3 | 2 | 43 | 57 | |
| Azerbaijan | 4 | 4 | 41 | 59 | |
| China | 1 | 2 | 22 | 78 | |
| USA | 1 | 1 | 40 | 60 | |
| India | 3 | 4 | 35 | 65 | |
| Greece | 1 | 1 | 46 | 54 | |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | 4 | 4 | 40 | 60 | |
| Other | 9 | 10 | 38 | 62 | |
| Stateless | 0 | 0 | 27 | 73 | |
| Not identified | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | |
| Total | percent | 100 | 100 | 40 | 60 |
| | number | 35 398 | 52 754 | | |

Source: Geostat.

Number of emigrants by citizenship in 2018

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

| Country | Percent | | Sex distribution | |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Georgia | 80 | 75 | 45 | 55 |
| Russia | 6 | 6 | 43 | 57 |
| Turkey | 1 | 4 | 18 | 82 |
| Ukraine | 1 | 2 | 41 | 59 |
| Armenia | 2 | 2 | 38 | 62 |
| Azerbaijan | 2 | 2 | 43 | 57 |
| China | 0 | 1 | 24 | 76 |
| USA | 1 | 1 | 39 | 61 |
| India | 1 | 1 | 21 | 79 |
| Greece | 0 | 0 | 44 | 56 |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | 0 | 0 | 37 | 63 |
| Other | 5 | 5 | 42 | 58 |
| Stateless | 0 | 0 | 45 | 55 |
| Total | | | | |
| percent | 100 | 100 | 43 | 57 |
| number | 42 819 | 56 116 | | |

Source: Geostat.

Number of immigrants by age groups in 2018

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

| Age | Percent | | Sex distribution | | |
|-------|---------|--------|------------------|-----|----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | |
| 0 | 2 | 2 | 47 | 53 | |
| 1-9 | 8 | 6 | 48 | 52 | |
| 10-19 | 9 | 9 | 41 | 59 | |
| 20-29 | 20 | 26 | 34 | 66 | |
| 30-39 | 18 | 24 | 34 | 66 | |
| 40-49 | 15 | 16 | 38 | 62 | |
| 50-59 | 15 | 11 | 47 | 53 | |
| 60-69 | 9 | 5 | 55 | 45 | |
| 70-79 | 3 | 1 | 64 | 36 | |
| 80+ | 1 | 0 | 69 | 31 | |
| Total | | | | | |
| | percent | 100 | 100 | 40 | 60 |
| | number | 35 398 | 52 754 | | |

Source: Geostat.

Number of emigrants by age groups in 2018

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

| Age | Percent | | Sex distribution | | |
|-------|---------|--------|------------------|-----|----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 47 | 53 | |
| 1-9 | 7 | 6 | 47 | 53 | |
| 10-19 | 8 | 8 | 43 | 57 | |
| 20-29 | 22 | 29 | 37 | 63 | |
| 30-39 | 20 | 26 | 37 | 63 | |
| 40-49 | 18 | 16 | 46 | 54 | |
| 50-59 | 15 | 10 | 54 | 46 | |
| 60-69 | 6 | 3 | 60 | 40 | |
| 70-79 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 33 | |
| 80+ | 1 | 0 | 69 | 31 | |
| Total | | | | | |
| | percent | 100 | 100 | 43 | 57 |
| | number | 42 819 | 56 116 | | |

Source: Geostat.

Health Care

Medical doctors

Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000s

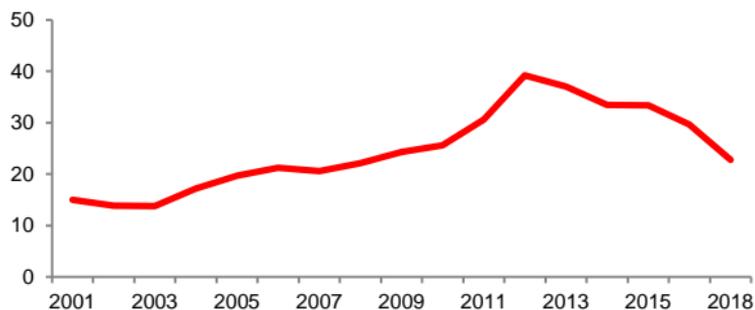
| | 2001 | 2011 | 2018 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Women | 67 | 66 | 62 |
| Men | 33 | 34 | 38 |
| Total | | | |
| percent | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| number | 20 | 22 | 31 |

Source: Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” indicator 3.c.1.

Number of registered abortions

Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

From 2001 to 2012 the number of registered abortions increased almost 2.6 times. Compared to 2012 it has been decreased by 42% in 2018. 97% of all abortions are registered for 20-44 age group.

Prevalence of tuberculosis

Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000s

| | | 2001 | 2011 | 2018 |
|-------|---------|------|------|------|
| Women | | 26 | 26 | 30 |
| Men | | 74 | 74 | 70 |
| Total | percent | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | number | 6 | 6 | 3 |

Source: Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” indicator 3.3.2.

New cases of AIDS

Sex distribution (%) and number

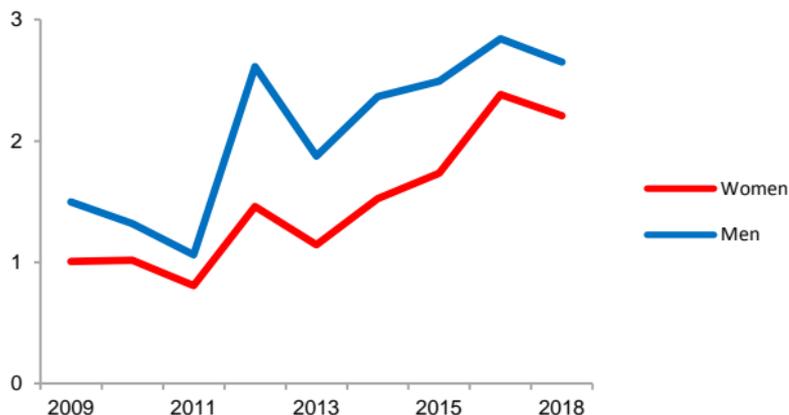
| | | 2012 | 2015 | 2018 |
|-------|---------|------|------|------|
| Women | | 30 | 27 | 24 |
| Men | | 70 | 73 | 76 |
| Total | Percent | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | Number | 359 | 270 | 672 |

Source: Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” indicator 3.3.1.

Registered new cases of mental and behavioral disorders

Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

New cases of malignant neoplasm

Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000s

| | 2001 | 2011 | 2018 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Women | 52 | 50 | 57 |
| Men | 48 | 50 | 43 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Percent | | | |
| Number | 5 | 4 | 10 |

Source: Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

Causes of death in 2018

Percentage distribution, numbers in 1 000s and Sex distribution (%)

| | | Percent | | Sex distribution | |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Neoplasm | | 15 | 17 | 46 | 54 |
| Diseases of the circulatory system | | 50 | 43 | 52 | 48 |
| Deliberate self-harm and assault | | 0 | 1 | 19 | 81 |
| Other | | 35 | 39 | 46 | 54 |
| Total | percent | 100 | 100 | 49 | 51 |
| | number | 23 | 24 | | |

Source: Geostat.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” indicator 3.4.1.

Suicides in 2018

Percentage distribution, number and Sex distribution (%)

| | | Percent | | Sex distribution | |
|-------|---------|---------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| <15 | | 4 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 15-19 | | 9 | 2 | 50 | 50 |
| 20+ | | 87 | 98 | 16 | 84 |
| Total | percent | 100 | 100 | 18 | 82 |
| | number | 45 | 205 | | |

Source: Geostat.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” indicator 3.4.2.

Compared to 2008 the number of suicides has increased 5 times among women and 3.5 times among men in 2018.

Education

Pupils/students in 2018/2019 school year

At the beginning of school year, percentage distribution, numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

| | Percent | | Sex distribution | |
|---|------------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Pupils, total: | | | | |
| Public general education schools | 90 | 89 | 48 | 52 |
| Private general education schools | 10 | 11 | 45 | 55 |
| Total percent | 100 | 100 | 48 | 52 |
| Number | 279 | 306 | | |
| Public Vocational Educational Institutions¹⁾ | | | | |
| | 73 | 64 | 54 | 46 |
| Private Vocational Educational Institutions¹⁾ | | | | |
| | 27 | 36 | 43 | 57 |
| Total percent | 100 | 100 | 50 | 50 |
| Number | 6 | 6 | | |
| Students, total: | | | | |
| Public higher educational institutions | 66 | 64 | 51 | 49 |
| Private higher educational institutions | 34 | 36 | 49 | 51 |
| Total percent | 100 | 100 | 50 | 50 |
| Number | 72 | 72 | | |

¹⁾ Graduates.

Source: Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Georgia; Geostat, Statistical survey of higher educational institutions.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 4 "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" indicator 4.3.1.

Compared to school year 2008/2009, in 2018/2019 the increases in the number of female and male students in private secondary schools equaled 38% and 29% respectively, pointing to increased demand for private sector education. In the same period, the increase of female students at private higher education institutions amounted to 58%, and that of male students exceeded 137%.

Graduates from basic and secondary schools in 2018/2019

Numbers in 1 000s, sex distribution (%)

| | Number | | Sex distribution | |
|---------------------------|--------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Graduated: | | | | |
| Basic education | 21 | 23 | 47 | 53 |
| Upper secondary education | 19 | 20 | 49 | 51 |

Source: Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 4 "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" indicator 4.1.1.

Number of teachers in general education institutions/schools in 2018/2019 school year

At the beginning of school year, percentage distribution, numbers

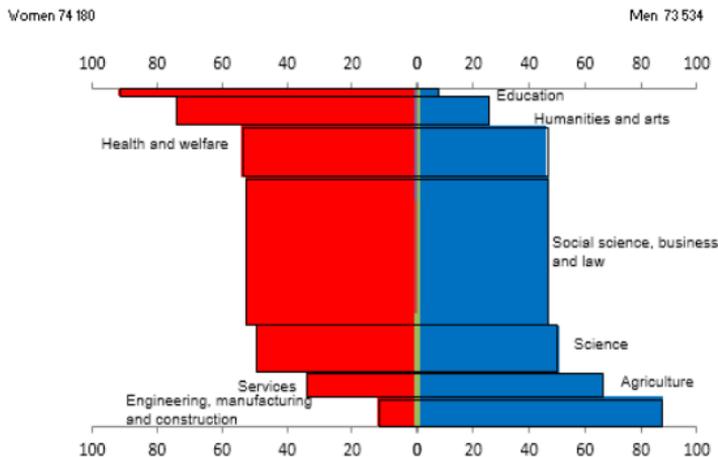
| | Percent | | Sex distribution | |
|--|---------|-------|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Public general education institutions | 88 | 89 | 86 | 14 |
| Private general education institutions | 12 | 11 | 88 | 12 |
| Total percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| Number | 58 209 | 9 135 | | |

Source: Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 4 "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" indicator 4.c.1.

Students¹⁾ in the higher educational institutions by programmes in 2018/2019

At the beginning of school year, number and sex distribution (%)



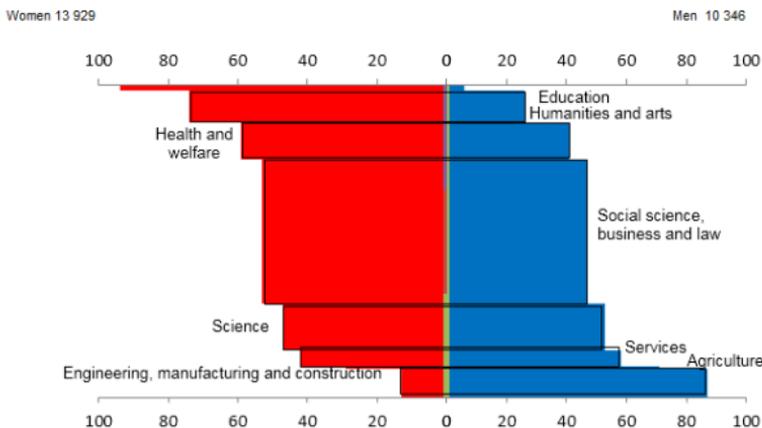
¹⁾ Each box shows educational programmes, the size of the box is proportional to the number of students in the programme.

Source: Geostat, Statistical survey of higher educational institutions.

The number of women and men students is the highest in the social sciences, business and law programmes. The number of women students is the lowest in the agricultural programme while the least number of men students are in education programme.

Graduates¹⁾ from higher educational institutions by programmes in 2018/2019

At the beginning of school year, number and sex distribution (%)



¹⁾ Each box shows educational programmes, the size of the box is proportional to the number of students in the programme.

Source: Geostat, Statistical survey of higher educational institutions.

Professors in higher educational institutions in 2018/2019

At the beginning of school year, percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

| | | Percent | | Sex distribution | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------|-------|------------------|-----|
| | | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Main staff | | | | | |
| | Professor | 18 | 28 | 54 | 46 |
| | Associate professor | 41 | 35 | 43 | 57 |
| | Assistant professor | 15 | 10 | 58 | 42 |
| | Teacher | 17 | 17 | 63 | 37 |
| | Others | 8 | 11 | 55 | 45 |
| Total | percent | 100 | 100 | 48 | 52 |
| | number | 5 095 | 4 376 | | |
| Contracts | | | | | |
| | Professor | 5 | 8 | 52 | 48 |
| | Associate professor | 6 | 5 | 68 | 32 |
| | Assistant professor | 1 | 2 | 57 | 43 |
| | Teacher | 50 | 43 | 66 | 34 |
| | Others | 38 | 42 | 60 | 40 |
| Total | percent | 100 | 100 | 63 | 37 |
| | number | 5 710 | 3 400 | | |

Source: Geostat, Statistical survey of higher educational institutions.

Admission for doctoral degree by fields of science in 2018

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

| | Percent | | Sex distribution | |
|---|---------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Education | 3 | - | 100 | - |
| Humanities and Arts | 16 | 9 | 64 | 36 |
| Social sciences, business and law | 47 | 45 | 52 | 48 |
| Science | 13 | 16 | 44 | 56 |
| Engineering, manufacturing and construction | 4 | 17 | 22 | 78 |
| Agriculture | 2 | 3 | 42 | 58 |
| Health and welfare | 14 | 8 | 63 | 37 |
| Services | 0 | 2 | 13 | 87 |
| Total | | | | |
| percent | 100 | 100 | 50 | 50 |
| number | 556 | 550 | | |

Source: Geostat, Statistical survey of Doctorate.

The highest demand among women doctoral students is in the field of social sciences, business and law, humanities and arts programmes, while men doctoral students choose social sciences, business and law, engineering, manufacturing and construction, and science.

Doctoral graduates by fields of science in 2018

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

| | Percent | | Sex distribution | |
|---|---------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Education | 6 | 2 | 86 | 14 |
| Humanities and Arts | 17 | 5 | 85 | 15 |
| Social sciences, business and law | 35 | 46 | 54 | 46 |
| Science | 21 | 18 | 65 | 35 |
| Engineering, manufacturing and construction | 8 | 20 | 38 | 62 |
| Agriculture | 2 | 3 | 45 | 55 |
| Health and welfare | 10 | 6 | 72 | 28 |
| Services | 0 | 1 | 33 | 67 |
| Total | | | | |
| percent | 100 | 100 | 61 | 39 |
| number | 295 | 190 | | |

Source: Geostat, Statistical survey of Doctorate.

Scientific advisors of doctoral students

Sex distribution (%) and number

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Women | 39 | 40 | 42 |
| Men | 61 | 60 | 58 |
| Total | | | |
| percent | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| number | 1 915 | 1 949 | 1 732 |

Source: Geostat, Statistical survey of Doctorate.

Number of Researchers in 2018

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

| | Percent | | Sex distribution | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| By Level of Education: | | | | |
| Doctoral or equivalent | 65 | 66 | 53 | 47 |
| Master's or equivalent | 31 | 30 | 54 | 46 |
| Bachelor's or equivalent | 4 | 4 | 53 | 47 |
| Short-cycle tertiary | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Total percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| By Age Groups: | | | | |
| <25 | 4 | 6 | 42 | 58 |
| 25-34 | 14 | 17 | 48 | 52 |
| 35-44 | 22 | 15 | 62 | 38 |
| 45-54 | 24 | 15 | 65 | 35 |
| 55-64 | 21 | 19 | 56 | 44 |
| 65+ | 15 | 28 | 37 | 63 |
| Total percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| By Fields of Science: | | | | |
| Natural sciences | 19 | 23 | 48 | 52 |
| Engineering and technology | 12 | 23 | 38 | 62 |
| Medical and health sciences | 15 | 10 | 63 | 37 |
| Agricultural and veterinary sciences | 4 | 5 | 50 | 50 |
| Social sciences | 24 | 25 | 52 | 48 |
| Humanities and the arts | 25 | 13 | 68 | 32 |
| Not identified | 0 | 0 | 33 | 67 |
| Total percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| number | 5 925 | 5 249 | | |

Source: Geostat, Statistical Survey of Research And Development.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 9 "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation" indicator 9.5.2.

Social Security

Persons receiving a pension package in 2018

Numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

| | Number | | Sex distribution | |
|--|--------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Persons receiving pension package (old age pensioners) | 530 | 215 | 71 | 29 |

Source: Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG Goal 1 "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" indicator 1.3.1.

Persons receiving a social package by age groups in 2018

Numbers in 1 000s and percentage distribution

| Age | Number | | Percent | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----|---------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Persons receiving a social package: | | | | |
| 0-17 year | 15 | 18 | 25 | 18 |
| 18-59 year | 44 | 63 | 71 | 60 |
| 60+ | 2 | 23 | 4 | 22 |
| Total number | 61 | 104 | | |

Source: Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG Goal 1 "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" indicator 1.3.1.

Persons receiving a social package in 2018

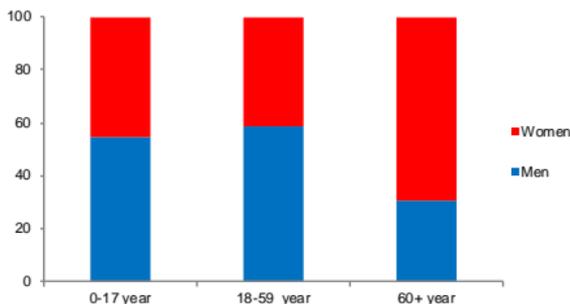
Percentage distribution, Numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

| | Percentage distribution | | Sex distribution | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Disability pensioners | 81 | 73 | 40 | 60 |
| Survivor's pensioners | 18 | 11 | 48 | 52 |
| Victim of political repressions | 0 | 0 | 23 | 77 |
| State compensation receivers | 1 | 9 | 5 | 95 |
| Housing subsidy receivers | 0 | 6 | 6 | 94 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 16 | 84 |
| Total percent | 100 | 100 | 37 | 63 |
| Total number | 61 | 104 | | |

Source: Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

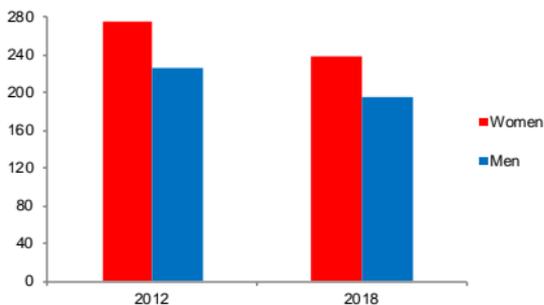
The provided data is associated with the SDG Goal 1 "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" indicator 1.3.1.

Distribution of persons receiving pension and social packages by age groups in 2018, %



Source: Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

Subsistence allowance beneficiaries, in 1 000s



Source: Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG Goal 1 “End poverty in all its forms everywhere” indicator 1.3.1.

Elderly people in nursing homes in 2018

Number and sex distribution (%)

| | Number | | Sex distribution | |
|---|--------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Number of elderly people in nursing homes | 17 | 8 | 68 | 32 |

Source: Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

Abandoned and adopted children in 2018

Number and sex distribution (%)

| | Number | | Sex distribution | |
|---|--------|------|------------------|------|
| | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys |
| Number of children abandoned by parents | 11 | 6 | 65 | 35 |
| Adopted children | 38 | 44 | 46 | 54 |

Source: Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

Registered internally displaced persons in 2018

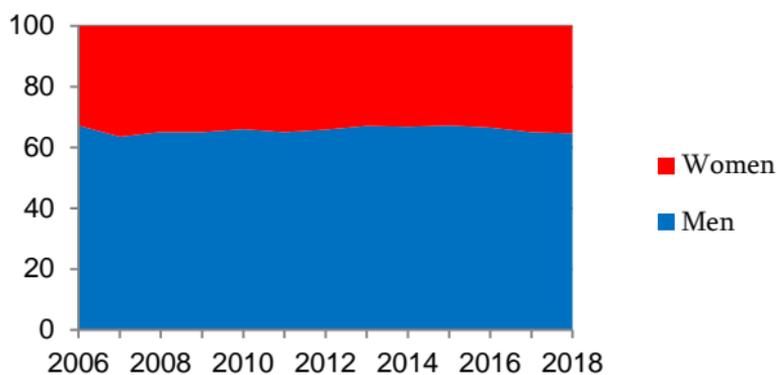
Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

| Region | Percent | | Sex distribution | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Tbilisi | 39 | 38 | 54 | 46 |
| Adjara AR | 2 | 3 | 52 | 48 |
| Guria | 0 | 0 | 53 | 47 |
| Imereti | 10 | 10 | 54 | 46 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 4 | 4 | 51 | 49 |
| Kakheti | 1 | 1 | 53 | 47 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 1 | 0 | 54 | 46 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 32 | 32 | 53 | 47 |
| Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 0 | 0 | 53 | 47 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 5 | 5 | 52 | 48 |
| Shida Kartli | 6 | 7 | 51 | 49 |
| Total percent | 100 | 100 | 53 | 47 |
| number | 150 104 | 131 999 | | |

Source: Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.

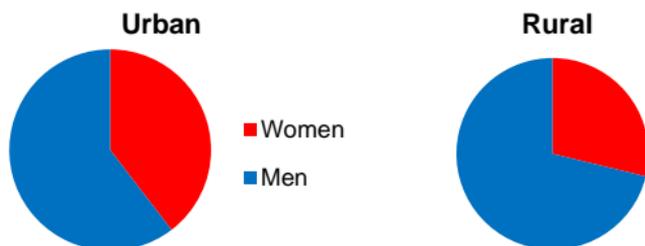
Households

Distribution of households by sex of head of household, %



Source: Geostat, household incomes and expenditures survey.

Distribution of households by sex of head of household in urban and rural areas in 2018, %



Source: Geostat, household incomes and expenditures survey.

The above statistics indicates the fact that Georgia is predominantly men-headed household. It remains the same in rural and urban areas. The number of men-headed households is almost twice as high as that of women-headed households.

Distribution of households by type of ownership of dwellings and sex of household head in 2018

Percentage distribution

| | Women | Men |
|--|-------|------|
| Country | | |
| Belongs to the household | 89.7 | 91.5 |
| Hired | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Rented in exchange of interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral) | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Is in free use | 5.7 | 3.6 |
| Others/Not identified | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Urban | | |
| Belongs to the household | 86.5 | 87.6 |
| Hired | 6.1 | 7.6 |
| Rented in exchange of interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral) | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Is in free use | 6.9 | 3.8 |
| Others/Not identified | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rural | | |
| Belongs to the household | 96.4 | 96.3 |
| Hired | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Rented in exchange of interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Is in free use | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Others/Not identified | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Geostat, household incomes and expenditures survey.

Ownership of dwellings by households does not depend on the sex of the household head. At the same time the distribution of households by ownership type of dwellings is almost similar in the rural and urban areas over the years.

Distribution of types of households by sex of head of household in 2018

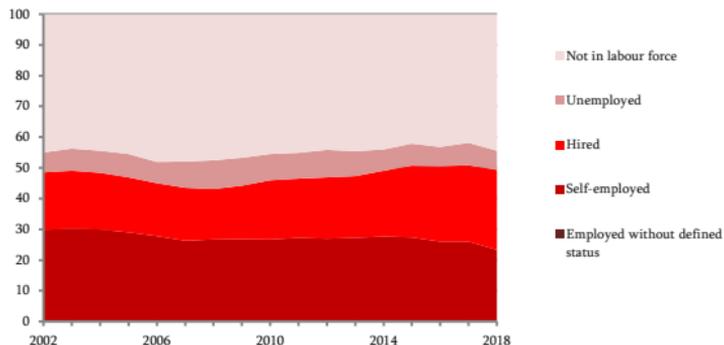
Percentage distribution and sex distribution (%)

| | Percent | | Sex distribution | |
|--|------------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Households by type: | | | | |
| Single member of households – widow | 19 | 2 | 85 | 15 |
| Single member of households – others | 9 | 5 | 49 | 51 |
| Couples with children under 18 | 2 | 16 | 7 | 93 |
| Couples without children (registered/ not registered) | 2 | 18 | 6 | 94 |
| Households with multigeneration (at least three generations) | 29 | 28 | 36 | 64 |
| Others | 39 | 31 | 41 | 59 |
| Total percent | 100 | 100 | 35 | 65 |

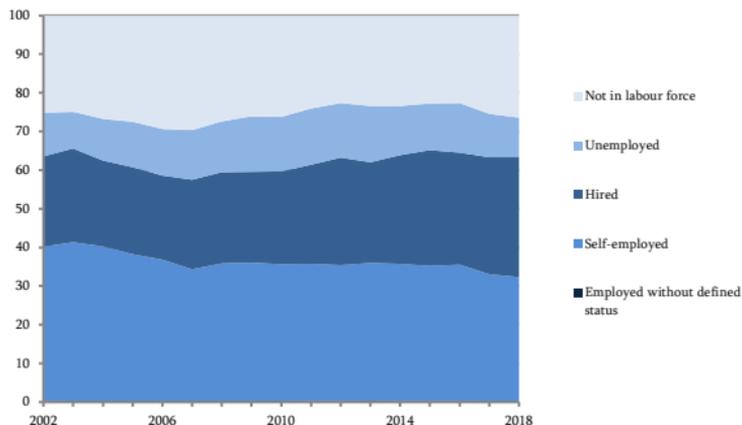
Source: Geostat, household incomes and expenditures survey.

Employment and Unemployment

Distribution of women population of 15 years and older by economic status, %



Distribution of men population of 15 years and older by economic status, %



Source: Geostat, integrated household survey (up to 2016); labour force survey since 2017.

In 2018 compared to 2014 the number of economically active women decreased by 1%, and for men decreased by 3%. In the same time period the number of employed women increased by 0.1% and men decreased by 0.1%. In 2018 the share of women in the total number of employed is 47%, while the share of men is 53%.

Number of employed and employment rate by age groups in 2018

Numbers in 1 000s and employment rate (%)

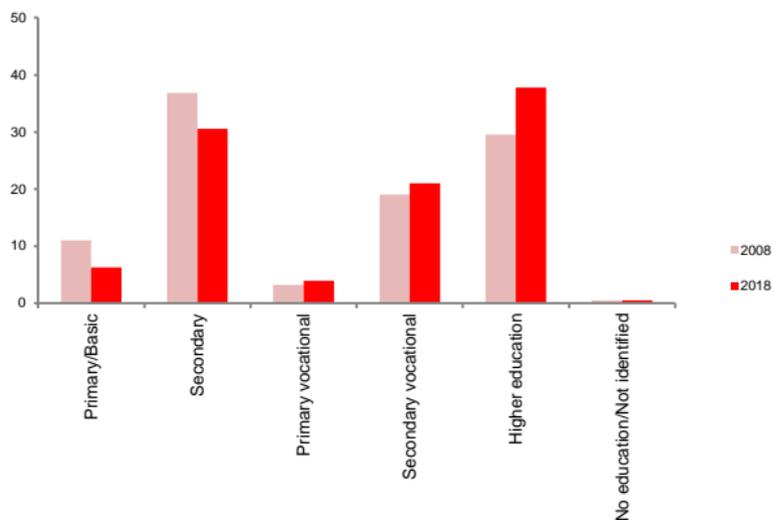
| Age | Employed | | Employment rate | |
|--------------|------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 15-24 | 41 | 78 | 21 | 35 |
| 25-34 | 128 | 196 | 50 | 72 |
| 35-44 | 153 | 182 | 63 | 77 |
| 45-54 | 176 | 171 | 68 | 77 |
| 55+ | 305 | 264 | 45 | 59 |
| Total | 803 | 891 | 49 | 63 |

Source: Geostat, labour force survey.

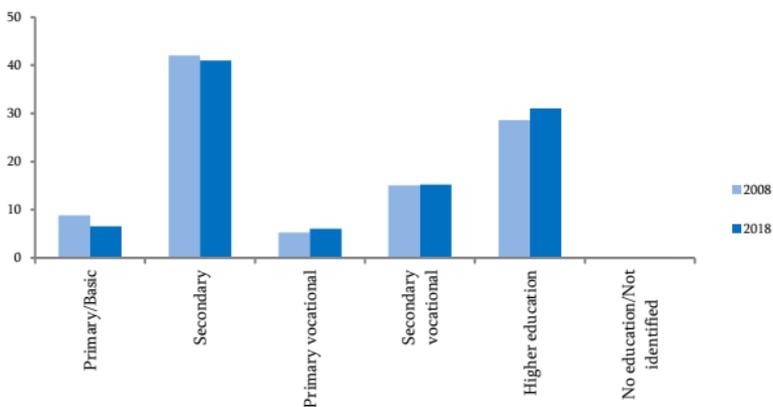
In 2018, the highest level of economic activity among women is observed in the 45-54 year old age group (75%). The employment rate is the highest (68%) in the same age group, while being the lowest (21%) in the 15-24 age group. As regard the unemployment rate, the latter is the highest among women aged 15-24 (35%).

In 2018 the level of activity is the highest among men in the 25-34 age group (about 89%), while the employment rate – among those in the 35-54 and 45-54 age group (77%). Similar to women, the highest unemployment rate among men is observed in the 15-24 year old age group (27%).

Distribution of employed women by level of education, %



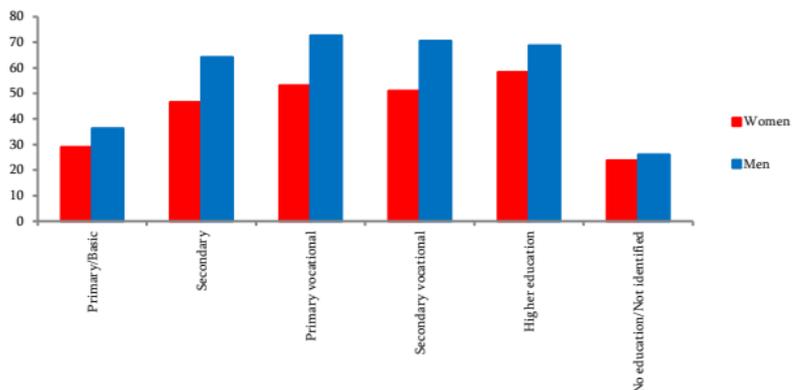
Distribution of employed men by level of education, %



Source: Geostat, integrated household survey (2008); labour force survey (2018).

The largest share of employed constitutes the population with the general secondary education. In 2018 31% of employed women and 41% of men had general secondary education.

Share of employed in the population aged 15+ by level of education in 2018, %



Source: Geostat, labour force survey.

Number of unemployed and unemployment rate by age groups in 2018

Numbers in 1 000s and unemployment rate (%)

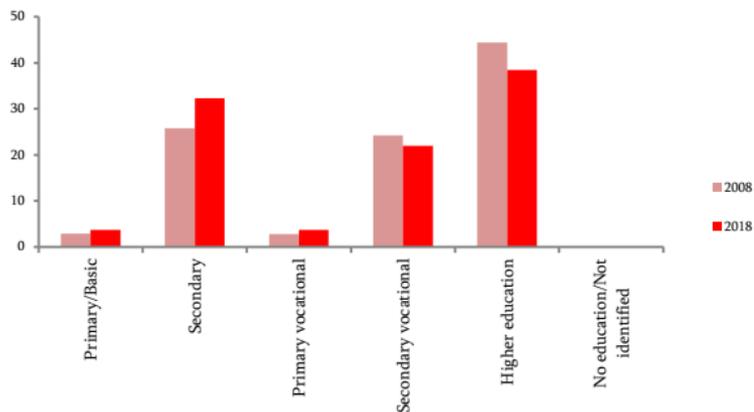
| Age | Unemployed | | Unemployment rate | |
|--------------|------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 15-24 | 23 | 28 | 35 | 27 |
| 25-34 | 26 | 46 | 17 | 19 |
| 35-44 | 23 | 26 | 13 | 12 |
| 45-54 | 17 | 20 | 9 | 10 |
| 55+ | 13 | 24 | 4 | 8 |
| Total number | 102 | 144 | 11 | 14 |

Source: Geostat, labour force survey.

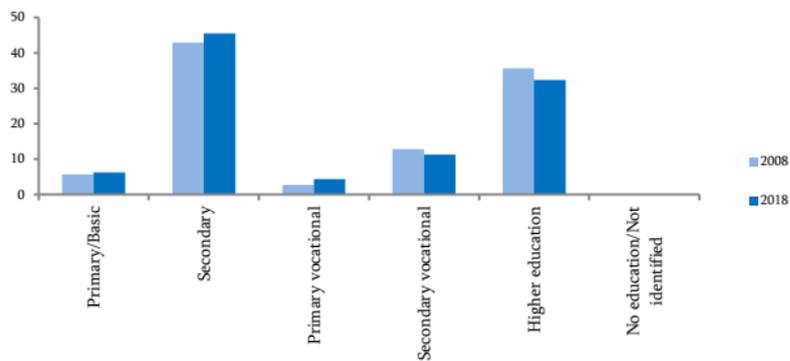
The provided data is associated with the SDG 8 "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all" indicator 8.5.2.

Unemployment by level of education, %

Women

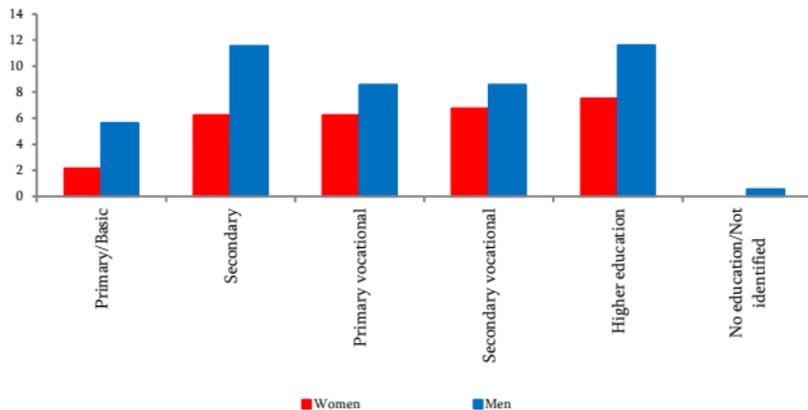


Men



Source: Geostat, integrated household survey (2008); labour force survey (2018).

Share of unemployed in the population aged 15+ by level of education in 2018, %



Source: Geostat, labour force survey.

Incomes and expenditures

Share of average monthly incomes of women headed households compared to men headed households¹⁾, %

| | Per household | | Per capita | |
|---|---------------|------|------------|------|
| | 2008 | 2018 | 2008 | 2018 |
| 1. Cash income and transfers | 76 | 77 | 101 | 99 |
| Wages | 67 | 74 | 89 | 94 |
| From self-employment | 55 | 44 | 73 | 57 |
| From selling agricultural production | 54 | 38 | 73 | 49 |
| Property income (leasing, interest on deposit etc.) | 78 | 71 | 100 | 91 |
| Pensions, scholarships, assistances | 109 | 109 | 144 | 140 |
| Remittances from abroad | 97 | 123 | 129 | 158 |
| Money received as gift | 107 | 108 | 142 | 139 |
| 2. Non-cash income | 71 | 59 | 95 | 76 |
| 3. Income, total (1+2) | 75 | 76 | 100 | 97 |
| 4. Other cash inflows | 73 | 49 | 97 | 63 |
| Property disposal | 168 | 77 | 222 | 98 |
| Borrowing and dissaving | 61 | 48 | 82 | 62 |
| 5. Cash inflows, total (1+4) | 75 | 74 | 100 | 95 |
| 6. Cash and non-cash inflows, total (2+5) | 75 | 73 | 99 | 93 |

¹⁾ The numerator includes average monthly incomes of women-headed households, while the denominator – incomes of men-headed households.

Source: Geostat, household incomes and expenditures survey.

Share of average monthly expenditure of women headed households compared to men headed households¹⁾, %

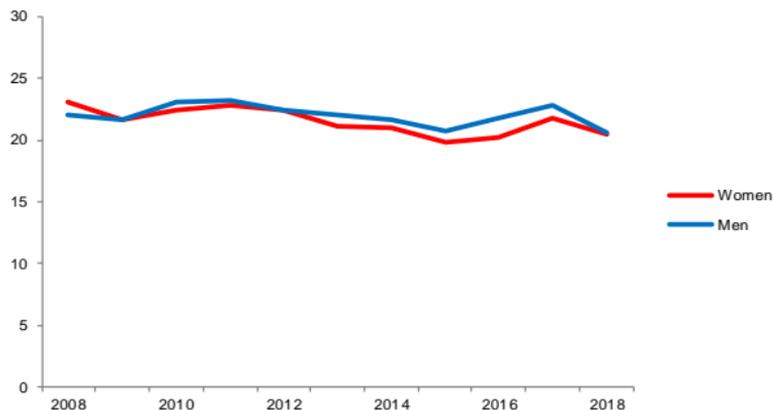
| | Per household | | Per capita | |
|--|---------------|------|------------|------|
| | 2008 | 2018 | 2008 | 2018 |
| 1. Cash consumption expenditure | 78 | 81 | 104 | 103 |
| On food, beverages, tobacco | 80 | 80 | 106 | 103 |
| On clothes and footwear | 75 | 76 | 100 | 98 |
| On household goods | 77 | 77 | 103 | 99 |
| On healthcare | 75 | 84 | 99 | 108 |
| On fuel and electricity | 79 | 86 | 107 | 110 |
| On transport | 70 | 63 | 94 | 81 |
| On education, culture and recreation | 101 | 88 | 135 | 114 |
| Other consumption expenditure | 76 | 89 | 101 | 114 |
| 2. Non-cash expenditure | 71 | 59 | 95 | 76 |
| 3. Consumption expenditure, total (1+2) | 77 | 78 | 103 | 101 |
| 4. Cash non-consumption expenditure | 67 | 52 | 89 | 67 |
| On agriculture | 60 | 48 | 80 | 61 |
| On transfers | 62 | 72 | 81 | 92 |
| On saving and lending | 84 | 55 | 111 | 71 |
| On property acquirement | 49 | 26 | 65 | 33 |
| 5. Cash expenditure, total (1+4) | 76 | 72 | 102 | 92 |
| 6. Expenditure, total (2+5) | 76 | 71 | 101 | 91 |

¹⁾ The numerator includes average monthly expenditures of women-headed households, while the denominator – expenditures of men-headed households.

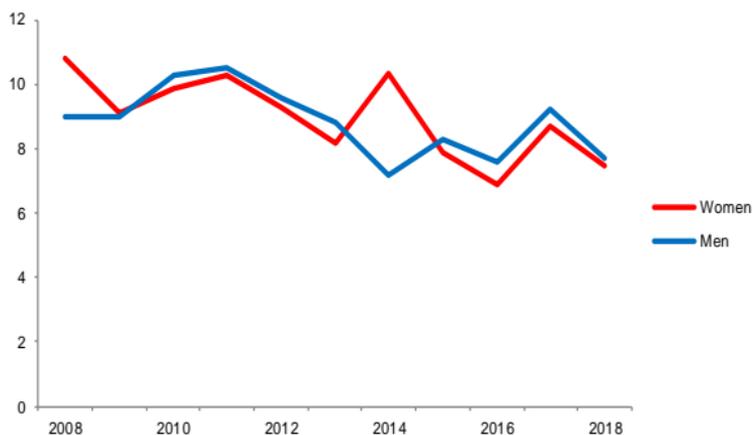
Source: Geostat, household incomes and expenditures survey.

Relative poverty indicators by sex of household head, %

Share of population under 60 percent of the median consumption



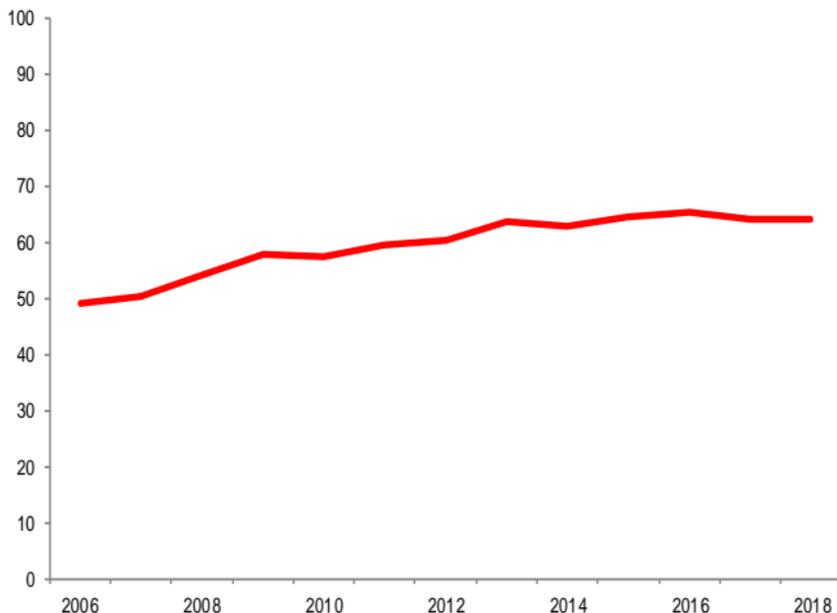
Share of population under 40 percent of the median consumption



Source: Geostat, household incomes and expenditures survey.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 1 “End poverty in all its forms everywhere” indicator 1.2.1 and SDG 10 “Reduce inequality within and among countries” indicator 10.2.1.

Women’s average monthly earnings ratio with respect to a men’s average monthly earnings, %



Source: Geostat, statistical survey data on labor.

In 2018 the average monthly nominal earnings equaled 823 GEL for women, and for men – 1 281 GEL.

Information Communication Technologies

Distribution of population aged 15 and older by frequency of computer use¹⁾

Distribution (%), numbers in 1 000s, July 2019

| Frequency | Percent | | Sex distribution | |
|--|---------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Every day or almost every day | 79 | 81 | 51 | 49 |
| At least once a week (but not every day) | 13 | 13 | 53 | 47 |
| Less than once a week | 8 | 6 | 60 | 40 |
| Total percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| number | 879 | 807 | | |

¹⁾ Individuals who used computer within last 3 months.

Source: Geostat, survey on information and communication technologies usage in households.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 4 "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" indicator 4.4.1.

Distribution of population aged 15 and older by frequency of internet use¹⁾

Distribution (%), numbers in 1 000s, July 2019

| Frequency | Percent | | Sex distribution | |
|--|---------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Every day or almost every day | 89 | 90 | 53 | 47 |
| At least once a week (but not every day) | 9 | 9 | 52 | 48 |
| Less than once a week | 2 | 1 | 66 | 34 |
| Total percent | 100 | 100 | | |
| number | 1 100 | 983 | | |

¹⁾ Individuals who used computer within last 3 months.

Source: Geostat, survey on information and communication technologies usage in households.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 17 “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development” indicator 17.8.1.

Share of households with computer and internet access by sex of head of household

Distribution (%), July 2019

| | With computer access | With internet access |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Women | 57 | 74 |
| Men | 65 | 82 |

Source: Geostat, survey on information and communication technologies usage in households.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 1 “End poverty in all its forms everywhere” indicator 1.4.1.

Internet use in 2019, July

Used at least once in the last 12 months by any type of devices

| Age | Proportion (%) of corresponding age groups | |
|-------|--|-----|
| | Women | Men |
| 6-12 | 85 | 88 |
| 13-17 | 96 | 95 |
| 18-29 | 97 | 96 |
| 30-50 | 89 | 86 |
| 51-64 | 61 | 54 |
| 65+ | 21 | 21 |
| Total | 70 | 73 |

Source: Geostat, survey on information and communication technologies usage in households.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 9 “Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation” indicator 9.c.1

Distribution of population aged 15 and older by purposes of internet use

Distribution (%), July 2019

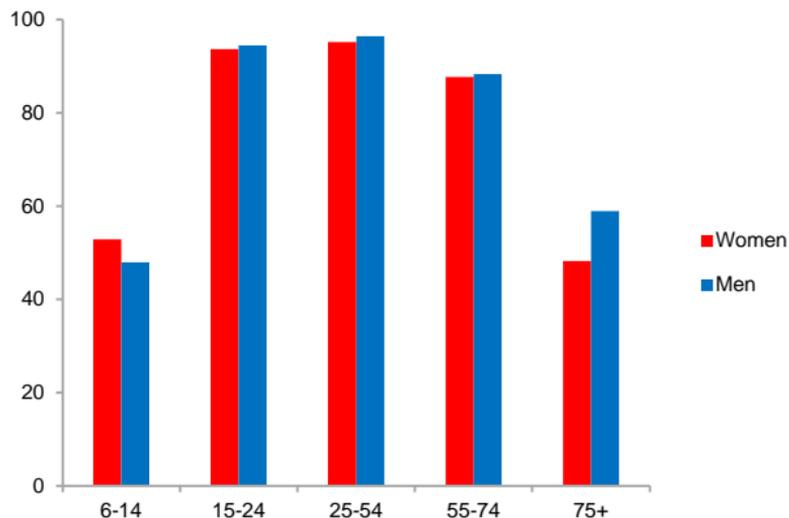
| Purposes of internet use | Women | Men |
|--|-------|------|
| Participating in social networks | 97.1 | 94.8 |
| Reading online news sites/newspapers/news magazines | 57.4 | 53.3 |
| Sending/receiving e-mails | 53.4 | 54.3 |
| Telephoning over the internet/video calls (via webcam) over the internet | 86.4 | 84.7 |
| Seeking health-related information | 63.1 | 38.8 |
| Finding information about goods or services | 37.3 | 38.8 |
| Looking for a job or sending a job application | 17.8 | 17.0 |
| Internet Banking | 27.2 | 32.6 |
| Downloading software (other than games software) | 18.4 | 21.5 |

¹⁾ Individuals who used internet within last 3 months..

Source: Geostat, survey on information and communication technologies usage in households.

Share of population aged 6 and older who own mobile phone

Distribution (%), July 2019



Source: Geostat, survey on information and communication technologies usage in households.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” indicator 5.b.1.

Business statistics

Employed in business sector by ownership forms and size of the enterprise in 2018

Percentage distribution, numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

| | Percent | | sex distribution | |
|--|------------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Ownership forms | | | | |
| Private (local physical and/or legal person) | 76 | 70 | 42 | 58 |
| Private (foreign physical and/or legal person) | 18 | 21 | 36 | 64 |
| State | 6 | 9 | 31 | 69 |
| Total percent | 100 | 100 | 40 | 60 |
| Size of the enterprises | | | | |
| Large enterprise | 34 | 33 | 42 | 58 |
| Medium enterprise | 23 | 21 | 42 | 58 |
| Small enterprise | 43 | 46 | 38 | 62 |
| Total Percent | 100 | 100 | 40 | 60 |
| Occupied jobs ¹⁾ | 295 | 439 | | |

¹⁾Equals the number of occupied jobs.

Source: Geostat, annual statistical survey of enterprises.

The number of employed in the business sector in 2018 amounted to 734.2 thousand persons (3.7 % more than in 2017).

Average monthly remuneration in business sector by ownership forms and size of the enterprise in 2018

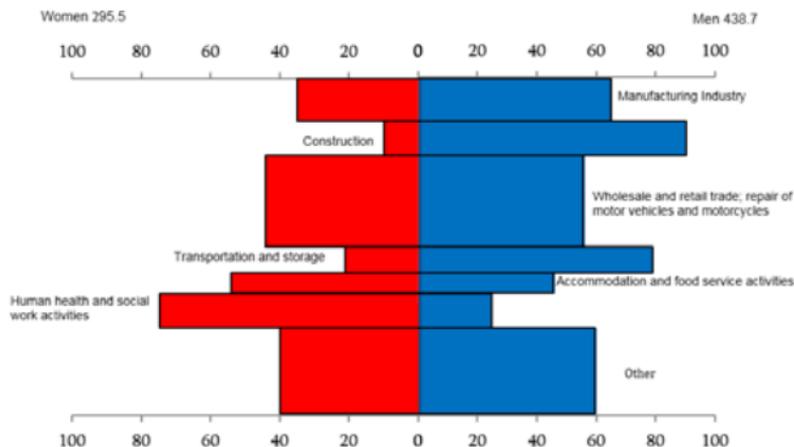
Average monthly nominal wages (GEL) and women's salary in percent compared to men's salary.

| | Average monthly nominal salary | | women's salary as % of men's |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | Women | Men | |
| Private (local physical and/or legal person) | 745 | 1 187 | 63 |
| Private (foreign physical and/or legal person) | 1 209 | 1 674 | 72 |
| State | 806 | 1 077 | 75 |
| Large enterprise | 980 | 1 399 | 70 |
| Medium enterprise | 932 | 1 524 | 61 |
| Small enterprise | 647 | 1 060 | 61 |
| Total | 835 | 1 288 | 65 |

Source: Geostat, annual statistical survey of enterprises.

In 2017 the average monthly salary of men employed in business sector was GEL 1 288, 453 GEL more than for women.

Employed¹⁾ in business sector by economic activity²⁾ in 2018
Numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)



¹⁾ Calculated by kind of economic activity NACE rev. 2.

²⁾ Each box shows economic activity, the size of the box is proportional to the number of people employed in the economic activity.

Source: Geostat, annual statistical survey of enterprises.

Average monthly remuneration in business sector by types of economic activity in 2018

Amount (GEL) and women's salary in percent compared to men's salary.

| | Average salary | | women's salary as % of men's |
|--|----------------|-------|------------------------------|
| | Women | Men | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 654 | 716 | 91 |
| Mining and quarrying | 1 104 | 1 412 | 78 |
| Manufacturing | 656 | 1 084 | 61 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 1 546 | 1 499 | 103 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 879 | 953 | 92 |
| Construction | 1 034 | 1 621 | 64 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 746 | 1 129 | 66 |
| Transportation and storage | 985 | 1 386 | 71 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 732 | 940 | 78 |
| Information and communication | 1 230 | 1 666 | 74 |
| Real estate activities | 882 | 1 230 | 72 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1 494 | 2 288 | 65 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 740 | 850 | 87 |

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------|----|
| Education | 648 | 950 | 68 |
| Human health and social work activities | 838 | 1 394 | 60 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1 284 | 1 585 | 81 |
| Other service activities | 412 | 701 | 59 |
| Total | 835 | 1 288 | 65 |

Source: Geostat, annual statistical survey of enterprises.

In 2018 the amount of women's average salary was higher in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, while the remaining areas are still lagging behind.

Newly established enterprises by sex of owner

Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000s

| | 2017 | 2018 |
|----------------|------|------|
| Women | 31 | 29 |
| Men | 51 | 52 |
| Not identified | 18 | 19 |
| Total percent | 100 | 100 |
| number | 50 | 50 |

Source: Geostat, Business register.

Crime

Convicted persons by types of crime in 2018

Number and sex distribution (%)

| | Number | | Sex distribution | |
|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Intentional murder | 1 | 63 | 2 | 98 |
| Aggravated murder | 2 | 29 | 6 | 94 |
| Infliction of intentional injury | 1 | 111 | 1 | 99 |
| Rape | - | 8 | - | 100 |
| Larceny | 4 | 211 | 2 | 98 |
| Robbery | - | 179 | - | 100 |
| Theft | 192 | 2 707 | 7 | 93 |
| Illegal production, manufacturing, acquisition, storage, transportation or sale of drugs | 60 | 1 747 | 3 | 97 |
| Hooliganism | - | 80 | - | 100 |
| Violation of rules of traffic safety and secure use of transport | 23 | 600 | 4 | 96 |
| Others | 794 | 9 034 | 8 | 92 |
| Total | 1 077 | 14 769 | 7 | 93 |

Source: Supreme Court of Georgia.

In 2018 compared to 2010, the number of women convicted persons has decreased by 24%, while the number of men by 20 %.

Distribution of convicted persons by age in 2018

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

| | Percent | | Sex distribution | |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Juveniles (14-17 years old) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 99 |
| Adults (18+) | 100 | 99 | 7 | 93 |
| Total percent | 100 | 100 | 7 | 93 |
| Number | 1 077 | 14 769 | | |

Source: Supreme Court of Georgia.

Accused and convicted persons, with respect to whom various commutations were made in 2018

Number and sex distribution (%)

| | Number | | Sex distribution | |
|----------------|--------|-------|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Adults | | | | |
| Pardoned | 27 | 547 | 5 | 95 |
| Amnestied | - | 4 | - | 100 |
| Released early | 24 | 794 | 3 | 97 |
| Juveniles | | | | |
| Pardoned | - | 10 | - | 100 |
| Released early | - | 3 | - | 100 |
| Total | 51 | 1 358 | 4 | 96 |

Source: Ministry of Justice of Georgia.

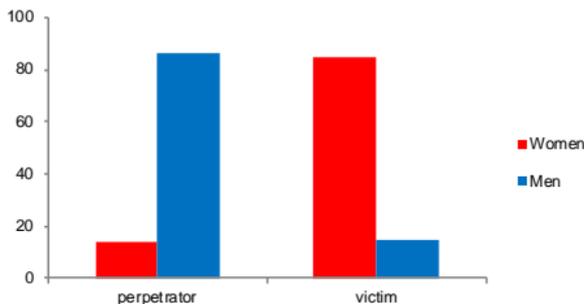
Data on number of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence in 2018

Number and sex distribution (%)

| Perpetrator | | | | Victim | | | |
|-------------|-------|------------------|-----|--------|-------|------------------|-----|
| Number | | Sex distribution | | Number | | Sex distribution | |
| Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 954 | 5 671 | 14 | 86 | 5 875 | 1 018 | 85 | 15 |

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

Sex distribution of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence in 2018, %



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 16 “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels” indicator 16.1.3.

The breakdown of incidents of violence included physical (1 705 cases), psychological (7 109), economic (198), sexual (25), coercion (74) and other types of violence (68).

Statistics on accommodation of victims of domestic violence and human trafficking in shelters in 2018

Number and sex distribution (%)

| | Number | | Sex distribution | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Victims of domestic violence: | | | | |
| <17 | 20 | 4 | 83 | 17 |
| 18-23 | 25 | 2 | 93 | 7 |
| 24-43 | 105 | 3 | 97 | 3 |
| 44+ | 29 | - | 100 | - |
| Victim's dependant person <18 | 224 | - | 100 | - |
| Total | 403 | 9 | 98 | 2 |
| Victims of human trafficking | | | | |
| 24-43 | 3 | - | 100 | - |
| Total | 3 | - | 100 | - |

Source: State Fund for Protection and Assistance of (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" indicator 16.2.2.

Number of issued restrictive orders

Number

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of issued restrictive orders, total | 846 | 2 726 | 3 089 | 4 370 | 7 646 |

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" indicator 16.3.1.

In 2018 compared to 2017, the number of issued restrictive orders is increased by 3 276. The number of persons participating in the issued restrictive orders in the same time period increased by 2 837 women and by 2 700 men.

Data on victim statistics in 2018

Number and sex distribution (%)

| | Number | Sex distribution |
|------------|--------|------------------|
| Women | 6 889 | 50 |
| Men | 6 920 | 50 |
| Not stated | 38 | 0 |
| Total | 13 847 | 100 |

Source: Prosecutor's Office of Georgia.

Prison population in 2018

Number and sex distribution (%)

| | Number | | Sex distribution | |
|-----------|--------|-------|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Adults | 331 | 9 200 | 3 | 97 |
| Juveniles | - | 44 | - | 100 |
| Total | 331 | 9 244 | 3 | 97 |

Source: Ministry of Justice of Georgia.

Persons injured and killed in road accidents¹⁾ in 2018

Number and sex distribution (%)

| | Number | | Sex distribution | |
|-----------------|--------|-------|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Persons killed | 89 | 234 | 28 | 72 |
| Persons injured | 3 389 | 4 591 | 42 | 58 |

¹⁾Data includes the number of dead and injured in road accidents investigated by the MIA Patrol Police Department.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 3 "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages" indicator 3.6.1.

Compared to 2013, number of persons injured in road accidents increased by 20 % in 2018.

Statistics on issuance of driving licenses and owners of registered vehicles in 2018

Number and sex distribution (%)

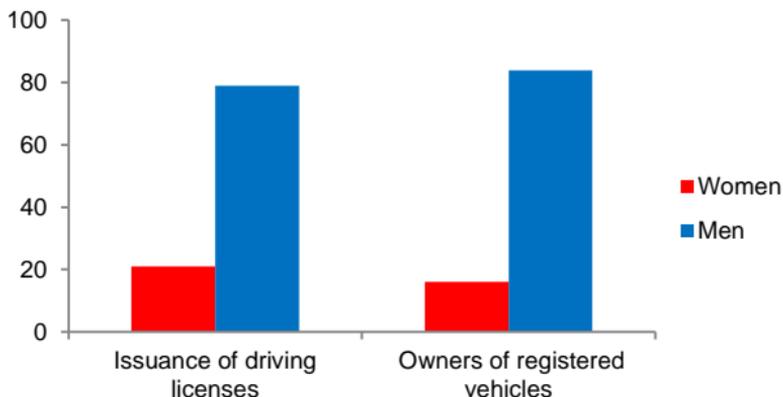
| | Number | | Sex distribution | |
|---|---------|---------|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Issuance of driving licenses ¹⁾ | 34 679 | 130 158 | 21 | 79 |
| Statistics of owners of registered vehicles ²⁾ | 181 007 | 944 798 | 16 | 84 |

¹⁾Includes also re-issued licenses.

²⁾Includes cars registered first and re-registered.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

Distribution of issuance of driving licenses and owners of registered vehicles in 2018, %

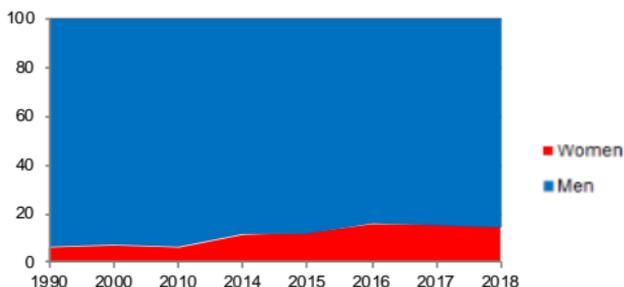


Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

Influence and Power

Distribution of members of the Parliament of Georgia

As of December 31, %



Source: The Office of the Parliament of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” indicator 5.5.1.

In 2018 compared to 2012, the number of women members of Parliament considerably increased from 16 to 22 persons.

Majoritarian members of the Parliament of Georgia in 2018

As of December 31, number and sex distribution (%)

| Number | | Sex distribution | |
|--------|----|------------------|----|
| W | M | W | M |
| 5 | 67 | 7 | 93 |

Source: The Office of the Parliament of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” indicator 5.5.1.

Members of the Parliament of Georgia by factions in 2018

As of December 31, number and sex distribution (%)

| | Number | | Sex distribution | |
|---|-----------|------------|------------------|-----|
| | W | M | W | M |
| Georgian Dream | 12 | 54 | 18 | 82 |
| Georgian Dream - Conservatives | 1 | 5 | 17 | 83 |
| Georgian Dream - Entrepreneurs | - | 6 | - | 100 |
| Georgian Dream - Greens | - | 6 | - | 100 |
| The Georgian Dream for Development of Regions | - | 6 | - | 100 |
| The Georgian Dream - Social-Democrats | - | 7 | - | 100 |
| Georgian Dream - Strong Economy | - | 11 | - | 100 |
| Georgian Dream - for Powerful Georgia | - | 7 | - | 100 |
| European Georgia | 1 | 5 | 17 | 83 |
| European Georgia - Movement for Freedom | 2 | 5 | 29 | 71 |
| European Georgia - Regions | 1 | 5 | 17 | 83 |
| National Movement | 2 | 4 | 33 | 67 |
| Patriots of Georgia | 2 | 4 | 33 | 67 |
| Out of Faction | 1 | 2 | 33 | 67 |
| Total | 22 | 127 | | |

Source: The Office of the Parliament of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" indicator 5.5.1.

Employees at the administration of the Government of Georgia, at the office of the Parliament of Georgia, at the administration of President in 2018

As of December 31, number and sex distribution (%)

| | Number | | Sex distribution | |
|--|--------|-----|------------------|----|
| | W | M | W | M |
| Employed: | | | | |
| At the administration of the government of Georgia | 92 | 61 | 60 | 40 |
| At the office of the parliament of Georgia | 688 | 569 | 55 | 45 |
| At the administration of president | 88 | 80 | 52 | 48 |

Source: Administration of the Government of Georgia; Office of the Parliament of Georgia; Administration of the President of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" indicator 16.7.1.

Composition of the Government of Georgia in 2018

As of December 31, number and sex distribution (%)

| | Number | | Sex distribution | |
|--|--------|----|------------------|----|
| | W | M | W | M |
| Ministers of Georgia (including state ministers) | 3 | 8 | 27 | 73 |
| Deputy ministers | 10 | 47 | 18 | 82 |

Source: Administration of the Government of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" indicator 16.7.1.

Judges in common law courts of Georgia in 2018

As of December 31, number and sex distribution (%)

| Number | | Sex distribution | |
|--------|-----|------------------|----|
| W | M | W | M |
| 158 | 136 | 54 | 46 |

Source: High Council of Justice of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" indicator 16.7.1.

Extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassadors of Georgia

As of December 31, number and sex distribution (%)

| | 2012 | | 2018 | |
|--------------|--------|------------------|--------|------------------|
| | Number | Sex distribution | Number | Sex distribution |
| Ambassadors: | | | | |
| Women | 5 | 9 | 9 | 16 |
| Men | 53 | 91 | 49 | 84 |
| Total | 58 | 100 | 58 | 100 |

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

The provided data is associated with the SDG 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" indicator 16.7.1.

Turnout of the voters in the list, the Presidential Elections in Georgia 2018

Sex distribution (%)

| | Share of voters in the total voters' lists | | Participants' sex distribution | |
|--------------------------|--|----|--------------------------------|----|
| | W | M | W | M |
| 28 October-first round | 51 | 49 | 44 | 50 |
| 28 November-second round | 51 | 49 | 53 | 60 |

Source: Central Election Commission of Georgia.

Terms and Definitions

Abortion – artificial termination of a pregnancy which is performed a) deliberately up to 12 months of pregnancy (based on woman's request); b) In accordance with medical and social indications, from 12 to 22 weeks of pregnancy.

Activity rate – percentage share of the economically active population among the relevant aged population.

Adoption of a child is defined as a deliberate refusal to the parental right of a child offered for adoption and transfer of a child to the adoptive parent (s) for care and upbringing. Adoption refers to a relationship between an adoptive parent and an adoptee, similar to the relationship between a parent and a child, established under the law. The necessary precondition for the adoption of a child is the consent of the parent (s), which he/she shall submit to guardianship and custodianship local authority. Adoption of an orphan or abandoned child is permissible without a parent (s) consent. The parent (s) consent is not required either if a parent(s) was (were) declared as missing or dead by a court

An enterprise – is an economic entity, which produces goods or renders services, independently makes economic decisions on distribution of own resources (possesses a certain degree of freedom on decision-making). An enterprise carries out activity of one or several kinds in one or several places. An enterprise can be individual (physical) or legal person. **Enterprises are grouped by size as follows:** large, medium and small. **Large size enterprise** is an enterprise, where average annual number of employed exceeds 249 persons and/or volume of average annual turnover - 60 million GEL. **Medium size enterprises** are all enterprises of organizational-legal form, where average annual number of employed ranges from 50 to 250 persons *and average annual turnover – from 12 million to 60 million GEL.* **Small size enterprises** are all enterprises of organizational-legal form, where average annual number of employed does not exceed 50 persons and average annual turnover - 12 million GEL.

Average nominal monthly wages are calculated by dividing the total wage fund by the average number of hired employees who received the wages in respective period (quarter, year). The number of part-time employees is recalculated into full-time equivalents.

Birth ratio by age – average number of children born by women of certain age group within the reference period (e.g. a year).

Business activity is a lawful and repeated activity, which is oriented to get profit. It is carried out independently and is well organized.

Computer user – used any type of computer (desktop, laptop, notebook, tablet) at least ones in a reference period.

Divorce (termination of marriage) - refers to dissolution of a marital union as a result of the death of one of the spouses or termination of a marriage. From a legal point of view, the termination of marriage is valid when a separation of the spouses is confirmed the administrative legal act.

Drug related offences – includes intentional acts related to raising, producing, purchasing, keeping, transporting, forwarding and using of drug substances.

A dwelling unit refers to the structure in which a household lives and on the plot of land on which the unit is built. A dwelling unit is also used entirely or primarily as residence, including any associated structures such as garage.

Economically active population (labour force) – is the total employed and unemployed (searching for work) population of 15 years and older in the reference week.

Economically inactive population (population outside labour force) – a person aged 15 years and older who during the reference period was not employed (even one hour) 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.

Emigrant – a person who left the country and resided on the territory of another state for at least 183 days during the following 12 months. In addition, Georgia was the country of his/her permanent residence, i.e. before leaving the country he/she resided in Georgia at least 183 days during the previous 12 months.

Employed (hired employed and self-employed) – a person aged 15 years and older who during the reference week has worked (at least for one hour) with the aim of obtaining income (wage, income in kind, profit etc), or has worked without remuneration in a family enterprise/farm, or did not work for some reason though formally engaged for working.

Employment rate – percentage share of the number of employed among the relevant aged population.

Family member - a person who has the rights and responsibilities under the family relationships. Property, hereditary, housing and other rights, as well as obligations of a family member, are regulated by the national legislation.

First stage of higher education – V-VII levels of education defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) - programmes designed to provide intermediate and advanced academic and/or professional knowledge after the secondary education (professional programs, bachelor programs and master programs).

Gender refers to the roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate for men and women. In

addition to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, gender also refers to the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. They are context/ time-specific and changeable. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context. In most societies there are differences and inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities. Gender is part of the broader socio-cultural context, as are other important criteria for socio-cultural analysis including class, race, poverty level, ethnic group, sexual orientation, age, etc

A general education institution/a school – a legal entity under public law or an entrepreneurial or non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal entity under private law, authorized in the manner prescribed by the Minister of Education and Science of Georgia that carries out general educational activities under the National Curriculum and completely covers at least one level of general education. The data include I-III levels of general education (primary, basic, secondary) as defined by the National Qualifications Framework in the field of general education.

General ratio of natural increase – the rate at which a population is increasing in a given year due to a surplus of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals - UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015. The 2030 agenda was affirmed by the resolution 70/1. The global indicator framework was later adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017. The framework includes 17 goals and 232 indicators. The indicators included in this report are retrieved from the E/CN.3/2018/2 resolution³.

Hired employed – a person aged 15 years and older who during the reference period performed a certain work to get the salary or other type of remuneration (in cash or in kind); also a person with a job but temporarily absent from work because of vacation, illness, temporary suspension from work, temporarily dismissal or other similar reasons.

Household – group of persons who pursue the common rules of living in the same housing unit and are linked with each other by shared budget (or part of it), family and/or non-family relationship. Household may also include one person.

³ Available at: <https://undocs.org/E/CN.3/2018/2>

Household income – the sum of individual and joint incomes of all the members of a household during the reference time. It includes monetary incomes (from hired employment, non-farm self-employment, from selling of agriculture products produced in the own farm, rental income, interest, gifts from relatives residing in or outside of the country, borrowings for consuming of goods, savings etc.) and non-monetary incomes (self-produced products, humanitarian aid or free products granted by the friends).

Immigrants – person who entered and resided on the territory of Georgia for at least 183 days in the following 12 months. In addition, Georgia was not the country of his/her permanent residence, i.e. he/she spent 183 days outside of Georgia in the previous 12 months.

Infant mortality rate – the number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Intentional homicide – an act intended to cause death to a person.

Internet user – used internet at least ones in a reference period by any device (mobile phone, computer, etc.).

Juvenile offenders – a person who committed crime at the age of 14-17.

Larceny – unlawful taking of the personal property of another person or business.

Life expectancy at birth –Is average number of additional years a person could expect to live if current mortality trends were continue for the rest of person's life.

Live birth – live birth of a child. According to the standard definition of the World Health Organization, the live birth is a complete expulsion from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows other evidence of life (such as beating of the heart, definite movement of voluntary muscles) whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

Marriage – a voluntary union of a woman and a man for the purpose of creating a family, registered in the territorial offices of the Public Service Development Agency - a legal entity operating under the Ministry of Justice of Georgia.

Morbidity rate – a measure obtained by dividing new cases of morbidity by the average annual number of resident population.

Causes of death - Illnesses, pathological or physiological conditions, injuries that directly cause or stimulate death; Accidents and coercion leading to death.

Number of medical doctors – includes all medical doctors having the higher medical education, who, at the end of year worked at the medical and sanitary organizations, social security establishments, scientific-research

institutions, medical staff-training institutions, health care organizations etc.

Number of persons found guilty – includes physical persons found guilty after conviction by a competent court.

Pension package (old age) – is a monthly state disbursement to a certain category of the citizens permanently residing on the territory of Georgia, as well as the citizens of foreign states that have been legally residing on the territory of Georgia for the past 10 years and the persons without citizenship, disbursed on the basis of reaching the retirement age, in order to provide them with minimum subsistence means.

Perpetrator – can be a family member, who perpetrates the constitutional rights and freedom of another family member through neglecting and/or physical, psychological, sexual, economic forms of violence and/or coercion. A family member or any person who conducts gender-based violence against a woman either in public and/or in private space, through neglecting and/or physical, psychological, sexual, economic forms of violence and/or coercion is considered as perpetrator. A responsible person or any other person who violates the constitutional rights and freedom of a juvenile living together with him/her under the legal law through neglecting and/or physical, psychological, sexual, economic forms of violence and/or coercion is considered to be a perpetrator.

Private mixed ownership (foreign physical and/or legal person)– partly domestic private owners, partly foreign private owners.

Private ownership (local physical and/or legal person) - economic entities in which more than 50 percent of the equity is in ownership of private person.

Prison population – means the total number of accused and convicted persons in the imprisonment and detention facilities.

Relative poverty of population is estimated for two limit levels:

- 60% of median consumption
- 40% of median consumption

60% of median consumption and **40% of median consumption** represent relative limit levels, which are compiled from median of distributed total consumption of population.

Distribution of the population by the consumption median is the value of consumption at which half of population (50 percent) consumes less of its meaning and the rest beyond.

Relative poverty indicators are estimated based on the total household consumption recalculated for the equalized adult with regard to the shared consumption (cohabitation) effect.

Restrictive order – is an act issued by an authorized police officer that determines temporary measures for protecting a victim of domestic violence

and that shall be submitted for approval to a court within 24 hours after its issuance. Non fulfillment of the requirements under a restraining/protective order by the abuser shall result in legal liability under the legislation of Georgia.

Robbery – attack aimed at holding someone’s property accompanied with violent act hazardous to the life or violent act dangerous to someone’s health or intimidation by using such violent act.

Second stage of higher education – VIII level of education defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) - programmes designed primarily to lead to an advanced research qualification, usually concluding with the submission and defense of a substantive dissertation of publishable quality based on original research.

Self - employed – a property owner, whose goal during the reference period is to get a profit or family income (in money or in kind); unpaid worker in a family enterprise/farm is also included.

Sex (biological sex) – the physical and biological characteristics that distinguish males and females.

State ownership in business sector – economic entities in which more than 50 percent of the equity is in ownership of state.

Subsistence Allowance – Pecuniary Social Assistance - each family, registered in the unified database, enjoys the right to receive the pecuniary assistance, if its rating score is less than the fixed minimum acceptable for the subsistence allowance average score.

Social package – is a monthly state disbursement to a certain category of the citizens of Georgia in the presence of relevant grounds set forth in the law.

Suicide – taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally

Theft – felonious taking and removing of personal property with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it.

Turnout of the voters in the list - is measured by dividing women/men voters with the total number of women/men registered in the list of voters.

Total fertility rate (TFR) – average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Total number of population – is calculated for the current period as follows: based on the last census data, the number of the entire population is added by natural increase (surplus of births over deaths) and net migration (immigration minus emigration) over the past period.

Trafficking (trade in person) – is a crime. Human Trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of exploitation by the use of force, fraud, or coercion. Exploitation

may take many forms, including labor and sexual exploitation.

Unemployed – a person aged 15 years and older who during the reference week was not employed (even one hour) 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.

Unemployment rate – the number of unemployed persons as a percentage among the relevant age group of the economically active population.

Victim of domestic violence –A woman or any other family member whose constitutional rights and freedoms have been violated through neglecting and/or physical, psychological, sexual, economic forms of violence and/or coercion; who was given the status of a victim of domestic violence by the relevant service of the Ministry for Internal Affairs and/or by a court and/or by a group tasked with determining the status of victims of domestic violence (victim identification group).

Voters who participated in elections – total number of women/men who casted their votes.

Statistical Publication
"Women and Men in Georgia"

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Notes