



NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE  
OF GEORGIA



# WOMEN AND MEN IN GEORGIA

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STATISTICAL PUBLICATION

NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF GEORGIA

**WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA**

STATISTICAL PUBLICATION

TBILISI - 2022

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## **SYMBOLS**

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

## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

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

In certain cases, differences between a magnitude and the sum of its components are a result of approximating to the round number.

## 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.<sup>1</sup>

Article 11 of 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-centred development.<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

## **THE 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. The 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 Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA).
- 1999 Decree No. 511 about the Measures on Strengthening the Protection of Human Rights of Women in Georgia.  
Significant progress was made by the Government of Georgia in ensuring the proactive implementation of the gender equality commitments laid out by CEDAW, the BPfA, the MDGs and the 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) preventing and responding to violence against women; and (3) addressing women's issues in conflict. Some attempts were also made to put in place measures for (4) increasing the number of women in power and decision-making.
- 2004 Gender Equality Advisory Council in the Parliament established.
- 2004 The nationalization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – MDG 3, promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women – was adjusted to the Georgian context through two key targets: (1) ensuring gender equality in employment; and (2) ensuring equal access to activity in the political domain and at all levels of management. Progress towards the implementation of the MDGs was uneven, and much remained to be achieved especially in the areas of women's political and economic empowerment.
- 2005 Governmental ad-hoc Commission for Gender Equality (GCGE) established.
- 2006 State Concept on Gender Equality adopted by the Parliament.
- 2006 Law of Georgia on Combating Human Trafficking adopted.

- 2006 Law of Georgia on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, Protection and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence adopted.
- 2010 Law of Georgia on Gender Equality adopted.
- 2012 Georgia criminalizing the offence of domestic violence.
- 2013 Prime Minister's Assistant on Human Rights and Gender Equality Issues appointed.
- 2013 Gender Equality Department established as a standing unit in the structure of the Public Defender's Office (PDO).
- 2013 PDO developed its Gender Equality Action Plan for the 2013-2015 period as well as a strategy for mainstreaming gender into the PDO's work.
- 2014 Law of Georgia on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination adopted.
- 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 Defence adopted its internal Gender Equality Strategy; gender focal points appointed.
- 2016 Inter-Agency Council on Human Rights has been created.
- 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 established and operational.
- 2018 Human Rights Department established as a standing unit in the structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- 2018 2018-2020 National Action Plan of Georgia for Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security adopted.



- 2019 Georgia elected a woman president.
- 2019 Georgia submitted its Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action +25 National Review Report.
- 2020 Georgia has submitted the first report on the implementation of the Convention on the Prevention and Suppression of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence to the GREVIO Committee of the Council of Europe.
- 2020 Georgia submitted the sixth periodic report to the UN CEDAW Committee.
- 2020 As a result of legislative changes to the Election Code, quotas were introduced for the first time in Georgia to increase women's political involvement.
- 2021 Equal Pay International Coalition (EPIC).
- 2021 GeoStat approved the Strategy for Gender Statistics.
- 2022 The action plan and communication strategy of the Permanent Parliamentary Gender Equality Council for 2022-2024 were approved.
- 2022 The assessment mechanism of the Parliament's Gender Sensitivity was approved and the relevant report was prepared.

## READER'S GUIDE

“Women and Men in Georgia” is the fourteenth statistical publication dedicated to gender equality issues. The new edition includes a number of new indicators on Agriculture Statistics, Time Use Statistics etc.

The statistical data reflects the key indicators of gender equality in 2021 in Georgia. Percentage distribution and sex-disaggregation of statistical data have been performed as follows:

- Percentage distribution – ratios for each sex by a certain characteristic; e.g. women students in public and private higher education institutions
- Sex-disaggregation within a group – for a 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 team of authors would greatly appreciate comments and suggestions on the format and content of this publication.

WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# POPULATION



From the first years of regaining independence in the early 1990s, Georgia's population experienced profound changes. The total size of the population shrank significantly as a result of large-scale migration processes. A sharp decline in births and deaths followed.

Currently the population of Georgia is aging: between 2002 and 2022, the share of women aged 65 and above among the total number of women increased from 15.3 per cent to 18.6 per cent while the same figure for men increased from 10.9 per cent to 12.1 per cent.

Usually, there are more boys than girls born in the absolute majority of countries. The same trend has remained quite stable in Georgia over the years, with the share of newborn boys equalling 52.0 per cent. Hence, the number of men exceeds that of women until the age of 30. However, women above the age of 30 in Georgia exceed men in number due to men's higher mortality. It is shown internationally that men's higher mortality rates are behavioural in nature: gender differences in alcohol consumption, smoking and participation in risk-related activities such as driving mean that women have a longer life expectancy compared to men.

Thus, it is not surprising that the life expectancy of women in Georgia is higher than that of men. However, the gender differences in life expectancy are significant, currently standing at 75.4 years for women and 67.5 years for men.

As mentioned, the total share of girls and boys born remained stable in recent years, resulting in a sex ratio (the number of boys per 100 girls born) of approximately 108.5. It is interesting, though, that there was a dramatic decline in the sex ratio of the third child: standing at a high of 141 in 2006, this number continuously declined to 113 in 2021, pointing to positive developments related to the issue of possible gender-biased sex selection.

Migration continues to play a major role in Georgia's demographics.

Mobility among men is traditionally higher: they constituted 56 per cent of immigrants and 62 percent of emigrants in 2021. The average age of registered marriages showed a steady increase in the past 10 years: on average, women married at 26.3 years old in 2010 and at 30.9 years old in 2021. For men, the analogous increase was less pronounced, standing at 30.2 and 33.6 years old respectively.

**POPULATION**

NUMBERS IN 1 000s

YEARS	POPULATION		LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
2011	1 958 <sup>1)</sup>	1 781 <sup>1)</sup>	25	27	24	26
2021	1 919 <sup>2)</sup>	1 770 <sup>2)</sup>	22	24	30	30

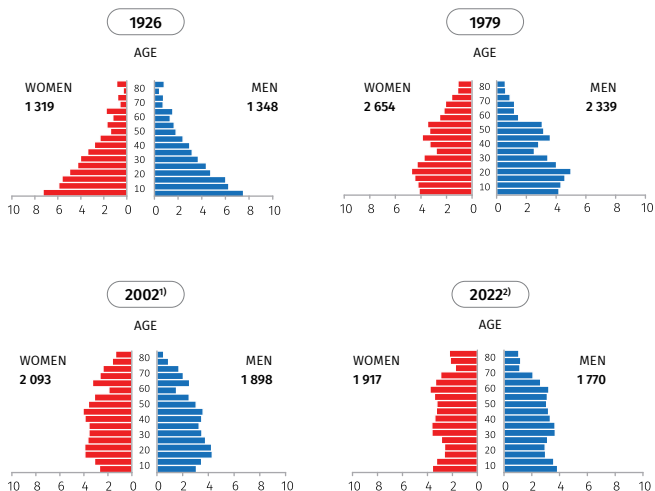
  

YEARS	IMMIGRANTS		EMIGRANTS	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
2011	27	44	45	62
2021	32	42	38	62

<sup>1)</sup> As of 1 January, 2012.<sup>2)</sup> As of 1 January, 2022.

## POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

NUMBERS IN 1 000s AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION



<sup>1)</sup> Recalculated results of the 2002 population census.

<sup>2)</sup> As of 1 January, 2022.

**SEX RATIO BY AGE GROUP**

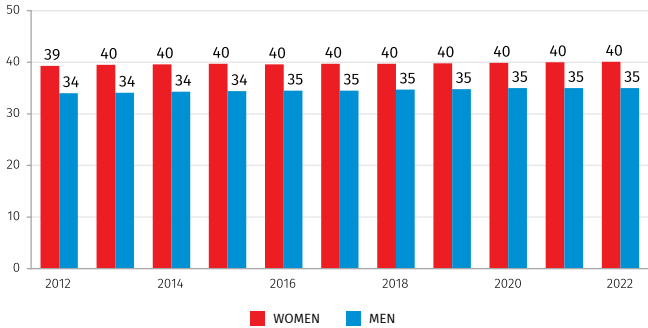
AS OF 1 JANUARY, 2022

Number of men per 100 women

AGE GROUP	RATIO
0-4	108.0
5-9	107.4
10-14	109.6
15-19	112.4
20-24	110.2
25-29	104.7
30-34	99.0
35-39	98.8
40-44	97.5
45-49	97.1
50-54	92.7
55-59	86.5
60-64	79.4
65-69	71.4
70-74	63.1
75-79	54.8
80-84	46.4
85+	40.9

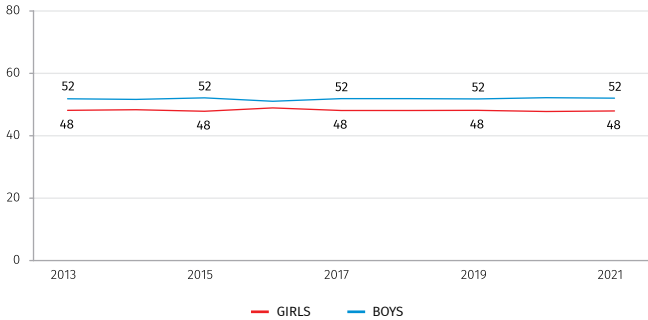


## MEDIAN AGE



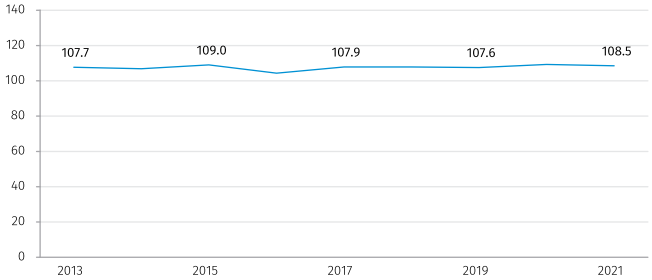
## PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS

(%)



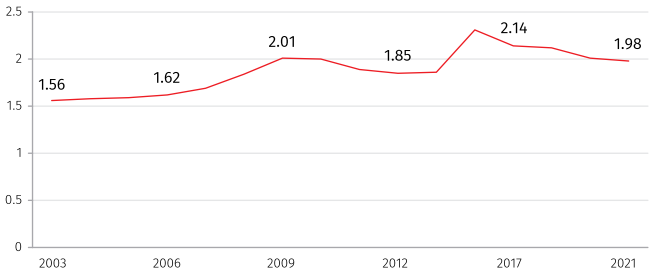
### SEX RATIO AT BIRTH

NUMBER OF BOYS PER 100 GIRLS

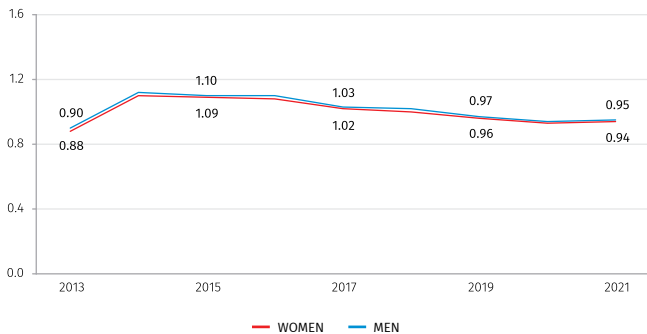


### TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

AVERAGE NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER WOMAN



### GROSS<sup>1)</sup> AND NET<sup>2)</sup> REPRODUCTION RATES

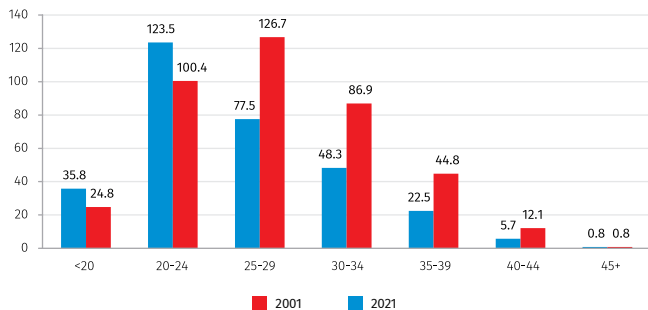


<sup>1)</sup> The average number of live-born daughters per woman (usually between the ages of 15 and 49).

<sup>2)</sup> The average number of daughters per woman that will survive until their childbearing years, i.e. how many girls replace a mother under the reproduction conditions during the respective year.

### AGE-SPECIFIC RATES (SDG 3.7.2)

NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1 000 WOMEN OF RELEVANT AGE

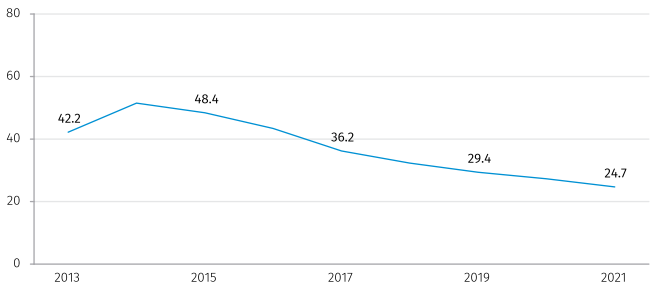


**SEX RATIO BY BIRTH ORDER**  
NUMBER OF BOYS PER 100 GIRLS

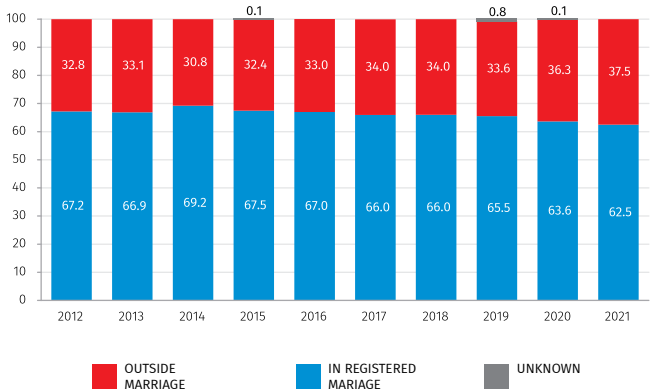
YEAR	BIRTH ORDER		
	FIRST CHILD	SECOND CHILD	THIRD CHILD AND BEYOND
2006	108	112	141
2007	108	113	139
2008	110	109	132
2009	106	109	133
2010	104	108	129
2011	108	105	125
2012	110	107	118
2013	106	104	122
2014	105	105	117
2015	105	108	121
2016	102	103	112
2017	107	105	114
2018	106	107	113
2019	106	106	113
2020	107	108	114
2021	106	109	113

**ADOLESCENT FERTILITY RATE**

NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO WOMEN AGED 15-19 PER 1 000 WOMEN IN THAT AGE GROUP

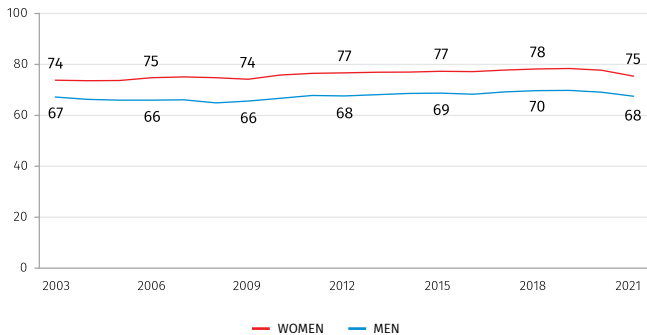
**LIVE BIRTHS BY MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS**

(%)



## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

### NUMBER OF YEARS



**AGE AT DEATH BY AGE GROUP, 2021**  
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
0	1	1	45	55
1-9	0	0	39	61
10-19	0	1	29	71
20-29	0	1	23	77
30-39	1	2	27	73
40-49	2	5	26	74
50-59	6	13	30	70
60-69	15	23	38	62
70-79	22	24	49	51
80+	53	30	63	37
Total	Percent	100	100	
	Number	29 750	30 156	



**STILLBIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER, 2021**  
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

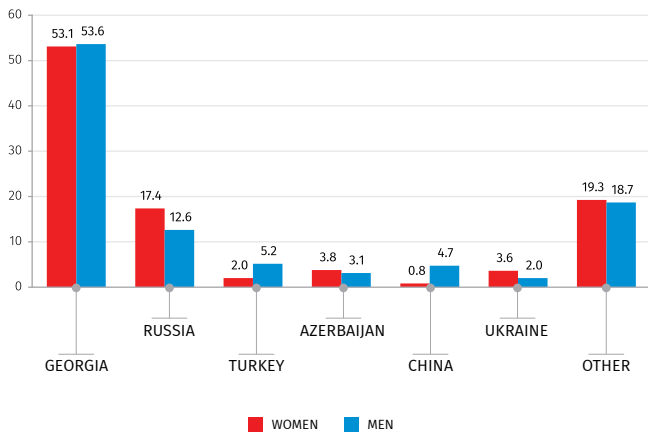
AGE	PERCENTAGE		SEX DISTRIBUTION		
	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	
<15	0	1	0	100	
15-19	3	5	35	65	
20-29	42	44	47	53	
30-39	46	44	49	51	
40-49	9	5	61	39	
50+	0	1	0	100	
Total	Percent	100	100	48	52
	Number	195	208		

**NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS BY AGE GROUP, 2021**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION		
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	
0	1	1	47	53	
1-9	8	7	47	53	
10-19	7	7	46	54	
20-29	19	23	39	61	
30-39	18	25	36	64	
40-49	14	18	38	62	
50-59	15	12	50	50	
60-69	12	6	60	40	
70-79	4	2	65	35	
80+	2	0	73	27	
Total	Percent	100	100	44	56
	Number	32 251	41 757		

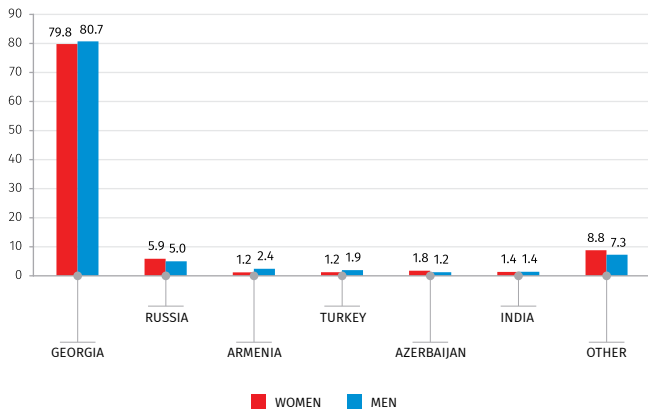
**PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS  
BY CITIZENSHIP, 2021**  
DISTRIBUTION (%)



**NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS  
BY AGE GROUP, 2021**  
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION		
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	
0	0	1	47	53	
1-9	7	4	48	52	
10-19	8	6	44	56	
20-29	20	28	31	69	
30-39	21	29	31	69	
40-49	19	18	39	61	
50-59	15	10	49	51	
60-69	7	3	58	42	
70-79	2	1	67	33	
80+	1	0	68	32	
Total	Percent	100	100	38	62
	Number	38 234	61 740		

### PERCENTAGE OF EMIGRANTS BY CITIZENSHIP, 2021 (%)



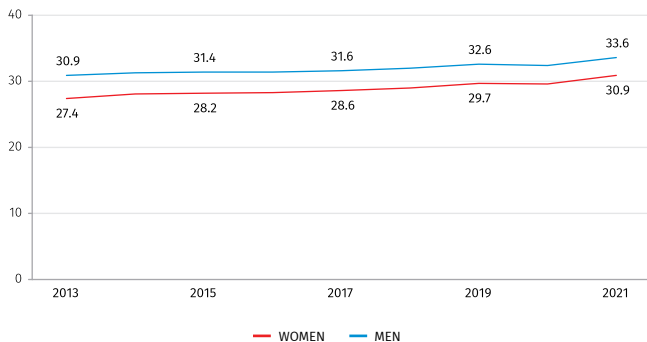
**MARRIAGES BY AGE GROUP, 2021**  
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<20 <sup>1)</sup>	7	1	87	13
20-29	48	42	53	47
30-39	26	33	45	55
40-49	12	15	45	55
50-59	5	6	44	56
60+	2	3	38	62
Total	Percent	100	100	
	Number	23 155	23 155	

<sup>1)</sup> Data do not cover registered marriages of persons under 18 due to changes in the Civil Code of Georgia.

**MEAN AGE OF ALL SPOUSES**

TOTAL

**MARRIAGES IN URBAN/RURAL AREAS, 2021**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

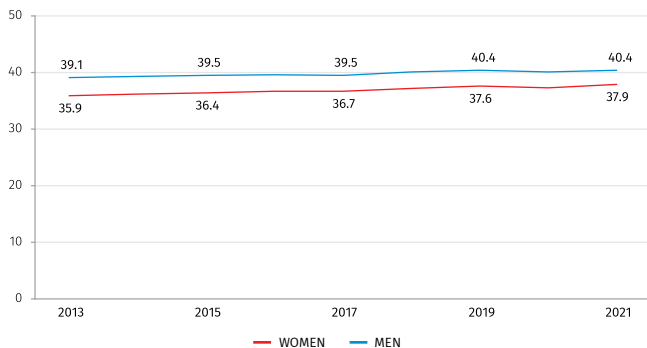
AGE	URBAN AREAS		RURAL AREAS	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<20 <sup>1)</sup>	4	1	11	1
20-29	48	40	48	46
30-39	29	35	24	30
40-49	13	16	11	14
50-59	5	6	4	6
60+	2	3	2	3
Total				
Percent	100	100	100	100
Number	13 552	13 552	9 603	9 603

<sup>1)</sup> Data do not cover registered marriages of persons under 18 due to changes in the Civil Code of Georgia.

**DIVORCES BY AGE GROUP, 2021**  
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

AGE		WOMEN	MEN
<20		0	0
20-29		23	15
30-39		39	38
40-49		23	27
50-59		11	13
60+		4	6
Total	Percent	100	100
Number		10 654	10 654

**MEAN AGE OF ALL DIVORCED PEOPLE**  
TOTAL





WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# HEALTH CARE



Significant public investments in health care over the past 15 years, including the introduction of universal health insurance, led to a drastic improvement in a number of key health indicators. Compared to the early 2000s, the infant mortality rate (the number of deceased children per 1,000 live births) dropped four times to equal 9.5 for boys and 8.5 for girls in 2021.

Similar trends are found for under-5 mortality rates, which posted a 2.0 times decline for both girls and boys in the past 10 years.

On the other hand, it is estimated that in the past 10 years, the more-than-tripled public health expenditures and the introduction of universal health insurance led to an increase in the number of patient visits by at least 50 per cent, implying higher registered numbers of different types of communicable and non-communicable diseases. The analysis shows that new cases of tuberculosis, HIV infection and psychological disorders among men largely exceed those among women, while there are more cases of newly diagnosed malignant neoplasms among women compared to men.

The analysis of causes of deaths indicates that the diseases of the circulatory system continue to dominate the overall number of cases, constituting 39 per cent of all deaths among women and 35 per cent of all deaths among men.

**MEDICAL DOCTORS (SDG 3.C.1)**  
SEX DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000s

		2001	2011	2021
Women		67	66	68
Men		33	34	32
Total	Percent	100	100	100
	Number	20	22	22

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

**CAUSES OF DEATH, 2021 (SDG 3.4.1)**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000s

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Diseases of the circulatory system		39	35	43	57
Neoplasms		11	14	52	48
Deliberate self-harm and assault		0	1	14	86
Other		50	50	50	50
Total	Percent	100	100	50	50
	Number	30	30		

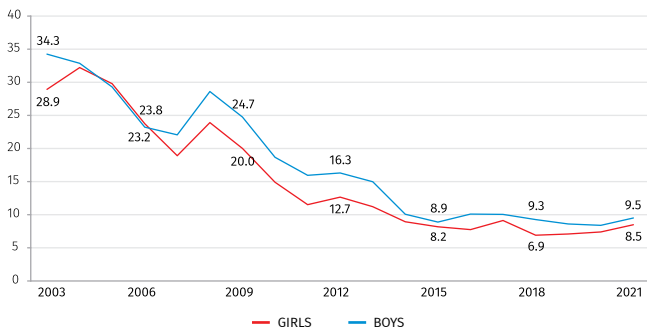
### UNDER 5 MORTALITY RATE (SDG 3.2.1)

PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTH

	GIRLS	BOYS
2009	22.4	26.8
2010	16.6	21.1
2011	13.0	18.0
2012	14.4	18.9
2013	13.7	17.3
2014	10.3	11.4
2015	9.6	10.8
2016	9.2	12.1
2017	10.4	11.8
2018	8.7	10.7
2019	8.5	10.1
2020	8.7	9.8
2021	9.3	10.7

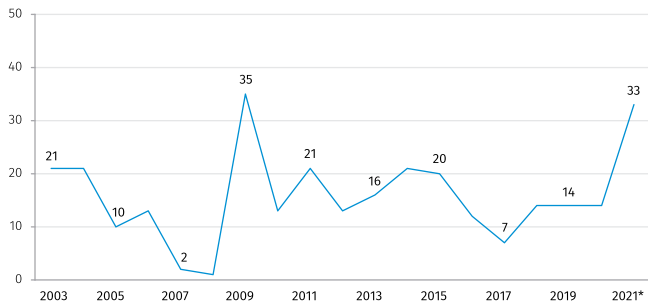
### INFANT MORTALITY RATE (SDG 3.2.2)

PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTH



**MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO SDG 3.1.1)**

NUMBER (PERSONS)

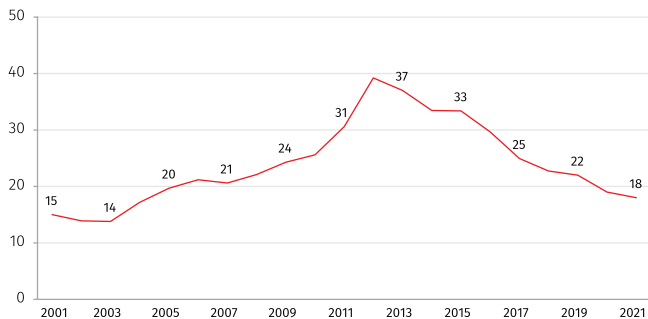


**NOTE:** OF THE MOTHERS WHO DIED IN 2021, 24 DEATHS WERE RELATED TO DISEASES CAUSED BY THE NEW CORONAVIRUS.

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

**NUMBER OF REGISTERED ABORTIONS**

NUMBER IN 1 000s



**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

**PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (SDG 3.3.2)**

SEX DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000s

		2003	2013	2021
Women		28	28	31
Men		72	72	69
Total	Percent	100	100	100
	Number	6	4	2

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

**NEW CASES OF HIV (SDG 3.3.1)**

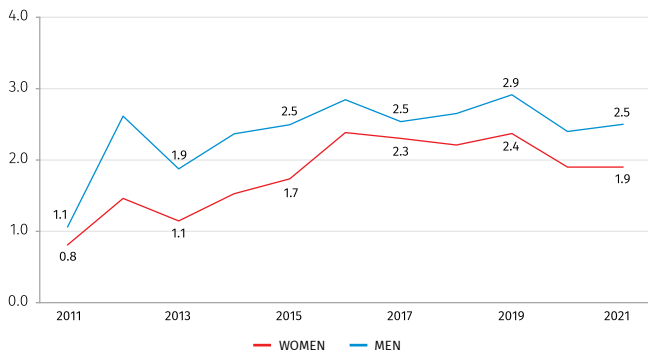
SEX DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

		2013	2017	2021
Women		28	23	29
Men		72	77	71
Total	Percent	100	100	100
	Number	303	257	133

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

## NUMBER OF REGISTERED NEW CASES OF MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS

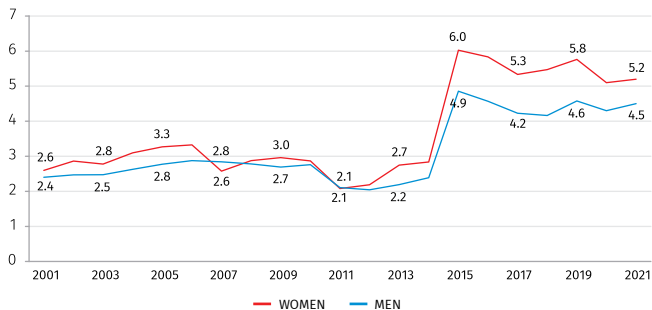
NUMBER IN 1 000s



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

## NUMBER OF NEW CASES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASM (SDG 3.4.1)

NUMBER IN 1 000s

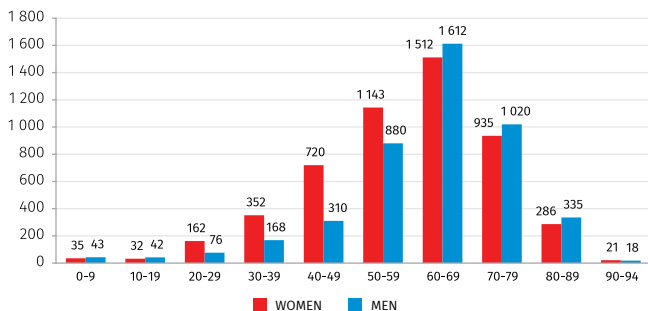


SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.



## NEW CASES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASM BY AGE, 2021

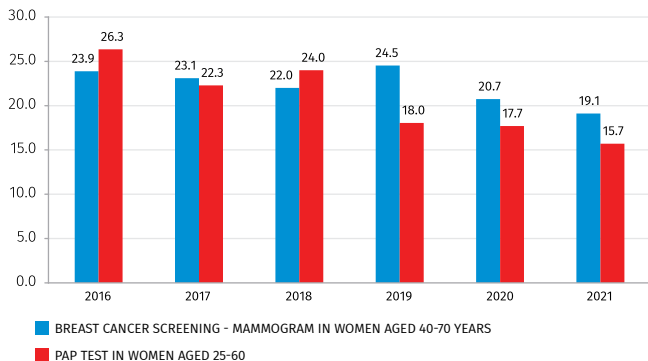
NUMBER (PERSONS)



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

## NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES SCREENED FOR MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS IN DIFFERENT LOCALISATIONS

NUMBER IN 1 000s



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

**SUICIDES, 2021 (SDG 3.4.2)**  
DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<15		0	1	0	100
15-19		4	5	13	88
20-29		4	18	3	97
30-49		25	30	12	88
50+		67	47	18	82
Total	Percent	100	100	100	100
	Number	24	154		

WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# EDUCATION AND SPORTS



Access to education at every level plays a vital role for any country's economic development as well as women's empowerment.

In Georgia, the share of boys and girls of the respective age entering primary school – net primary school enrolment – has remained at a fairly high level, most recently equalling around 96 per cent for both sexes.

Boys are more likely to quit general schooling after completing compulsory basic education. Given that the numbers of boys and girls pursuing vocational education are practically equal, this fact indicates that boys are more inclined to enter the labour market.

There are approximately 11.2 thousand boys and girls studying in vocational schools. Girls tend to dominate programmes in the health, social welfare, business, administration and law, service. while boys represent the vast majority of students in engineering, manufacturing, construction and ICT specializations.

Women have higher enrolment in higher education favouring programmes in the business and law, arts and humanities, science. Men tend to dominate programmes in engineering, manufacturing and construction. A similar sex distribution remains for doctoral students.

General education teachers represent the largest category of employees in the education sector. The number of female school teachers amounted to approximately 55,000 in 2021, exceeding the number of male school teachers 6.8 times. Women outnumber men in vocational and higher education as well, although these differences are less pronounced.

**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND  
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2021**

DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PRIMARY/ BASIC EDUCATION	COMPLETE GENERAL EDUCATION	VOCATIONAL	HIGHER EDUCATION	NO EDUCATION
<b>15-19</b>					
Women	63.6	35.9	0.3	0.0	0.1
Men	67.1	31.7	0.8	0.0	0.3
<b>20-29</b>					
Women	6.8	48.6	9.7	34.6	0.3
Men	6.4	65.7	6.8	20.5	0.6
<b>30-39</b>					
Women	7.6	31.8	18.3	41.6	0.8
Men	8.5	46.4	9.2	35.2	0.7
<b>40-49</b>					
Women	5.3	30.4	21.7	42.4	0.3
Men	6.8	42.3	12.6	37.8	0.5
<b>50-59</b>					
Women	2.7	34.6	30.1	32.3	0.3
Men	2.3	42.8	24.9	29.7	0.3
<b>60+</b>					
Women	10.3	36.1	25.4	27.0	1.1
Men	6.9	38.5	25.1	28.8	0.7

**PUPILS/STUDENTS AT THE BEGINNING  
OF THE 2021/2022 SCHOOL YEAR (SDG 4.3.1)**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER IN 1 000s AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>Pupils, total</b>					
Public general education schools		91	90	48	52
Private general education schools		9	10	46	54
Total	Percent	100	100	48	52
	Number	300	325		
<b>Public vocational educational institutions<sup>1)</sup></b>					
Public vocational educational institutions <sup>1)</sup>		52	76	40	60
Private vocational educational institutions <sup>1)</sup>		48	24	67	33
Total	Percent	100	100	50	50
	Number	3	3		
<b>Students, total</b>					
Public higher educational institutions		65	47	52	48
Private higher educational institutions		35	53	51	49
Total	Percent	100	100	51	49
	Number	82	77		

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF GEORGIA, GEOSTAT, STATISTICAL SURVEY OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS.

<sup>1)</sup> Graduates.

**TEACHERS/PROFESSORS AT THE BEGINNING  
OF THE 2021/2022 SCHOOL YEAR**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
In public general education schools		89	90	87	13
In private general education schools		11	10	88	12
Total	Percent	100	100		
	Number	54 945	8 036		
In public vocational educational institutions		48	65	64	36
In private vocational educational institutions		52	35	78	22
Total	Percent	100	100		
	Number	3 503	1 453		
In public higher educational institutions		50	51	56	44
In private higher educational institutions		50	49	57	43
Total	Percent	100	100		
	Number	5 911	4 571		

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF GEORGIA, GEOSTAT, STATISTICAL SURVEY OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS.

## GRADUATES FROM PRIMARY, BASIC AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 2021 (SDG 4.1.1)

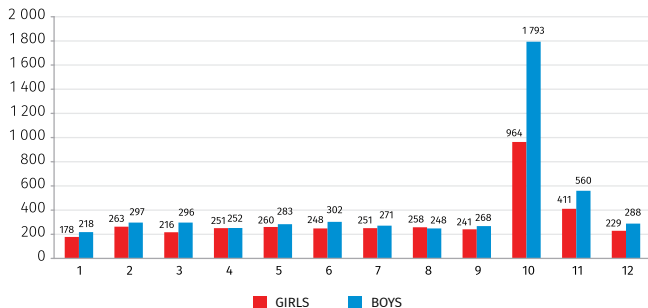
NUMBER IN 1 000s, SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Graduated				
Primary education	23	25	48	52
Basic education	21	23	48	52
Upper secondary education	19	20	48	52

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF GEORGIA.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS WHO ABANDONED THEIR STUDIES DURING THE 2020/2021 SCHOOL YEAR BY GRADE (SDG 4.1.3)

(PERSONS)



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF GEORGIA.



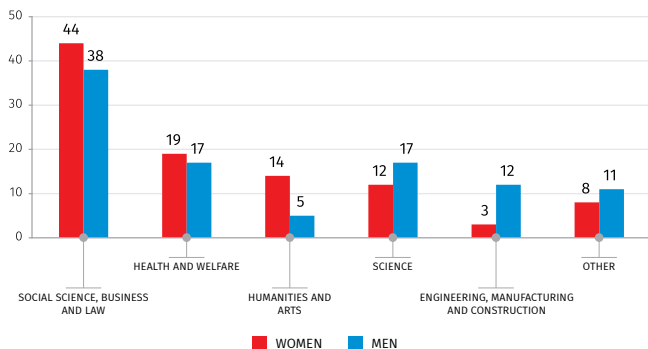
**GRADUATES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION  
INSTITUTIONS BY EDUCATION PROGRAMME AND AGE GROUP, 2021**  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
BY PROGRAMME		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Business administration and law		25	11	70	30
Engineering, Manufacturing, Construction		4	43	8	92
ICT		7	14	33	67
Interdisciplinary branches and specialties		3	9	26	74
Art, humanitarian sciences		5	1	78	22
Health, Social welfare		29	2	95	5
Services		14	12	55	45
Other		12	8	59	41
BY AGE GROUP					
15-17		2	7	20	80
18-20		19	24	44	56
21-23		30	20	60	40
24-26		12	12	50	50
27-29		8	8	49	51
30-32		7	7	50	50
33-36		6	6	50	50
>36		17	17	49	51
Total	Percent	100	100		
	Number	3 376	3 399		

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF GEORGIA.

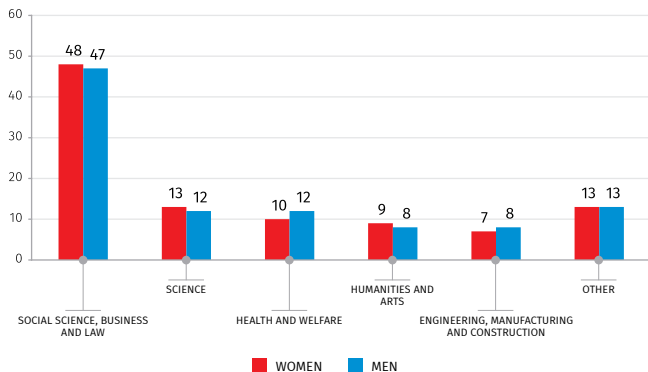
## STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2021/2022 SCHOOL YEAR BY PROGRAMMES

(%)



## GRADUATES FROM HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2021/2022 SCHOOL YEAR BY PROGRAMMES

(%)



**PROFESSORS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS  
AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2021/2022 SCHOOL YEAR**  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>MAIN STAFF</b>					
	Professor	16	33	39	61
	Associate professor	41	37	59	41
	Assistant professor	17	11	67	33
	Teacher	14	12	60	40
	Other	13	8	67	33
Total	Percent	100	100	56	44
	Number	5 911	4 571		
<b>CONTRACTS</b>					
	Professor	4	4	48	52
	Associate professor	5	3	58	42
	Assistant professor	2	1	61	39
	Teacher	54	45	53	47
	Other	36	47	42	58
Total	Percent	100	100	49	51
	Number	5 416	5 643		

**ADMISSION FOR DOCTORAL DEGREE BY FIELD OF SCIENCE, 2021**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Education		5	0	100	0
Humanities and arts		21	13	66	34
Social sciences, business and law		43	51	51	49
Science		13	11	59	41
Engineering, manufacturing and construction		4	13	27	73
Agriculture		1	1	40	60
Health and welfare		13	8	65	35
Services		1	3	29	71
Total	Percent	100	100	55	45
	Number	538	441		

**DOCTORAL GRADUATES BY FIELD OF SCIENCE, 2021**  
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Education		1	1	67	33
Humanities and Arts		22	5	88	12
Social sciences, business and law		46	51	59	41
Science		13	22	50	50
Engineering, manufacturing and construction		6	12	46	54
Agriculture		1	1	75	25
Health and welfare		10	5	78	22
Services		0	4	-	100
Total	Percent	100	100	62	38
	Number	269	165		

**SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS OF DOCTORAL STUDENTS**

## SEX DISTRIBUTION (%) AND NUMBER

		2019	2020	2021
Women		41	41	46
Men		59	59	54
Total	Percent	100	100	100
	Number	2 064	2 119	2 003

**RESEARCHERS, 2021 (SDG 9.5.2)**

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION</b>				
Doctoral or equivalent	69	70	53	47
Master's or equivalent	28	28	53	47
Bachelor's or equivalent	3	2	53	47
Short-cycle tertiary	0	0	63	37
Total Percent	100	100		
<b>BY AGE GROUP</b>				
<25	7	10	46	54
25-34	14	15	52	48
35-44	18	14	60	40
45-54	21	17	60	40
55-64	22	18	58	42
65+	17	27	42	58
Total Percent	100	100		

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>BY FIELD OF SCIENCE</b>				
Natural sciences	17	22	47	53
Engineering and technology	12	25	35	65
Medical and health sciences	19	12	65	35
Agricultural and veterinary sciences	4	3	58	42
Social sciences	26	25	53	47
Humanities and the arts	23	13	67	33
Not identified	0	0	0	100
Total Percent	100	100		
Number	6 408	5 622		

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF GEORGIA.

**NUMBER OF MEDALS WON IN SPORTS  
BY AGE AND SEX OF ATHLETES, 2021**  
(UNIT)

	NON-OLYMPIC SPORTS			OLYMPIC SPORTS			PARALYMPIC SPORTS		
	PRIZE PLACES								
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
<b>BY WOMEN, TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
World championship	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	1
European championship	1	1	1	7	2	1	-	-	-
International competitions	-	-	-	21	16	13	2	5	6
Youth Olympic festival	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
<b>BY MEN, TOTAL</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>
World championship	4	-	2	9	6	17	-	-	-
European championship	19	16	16	35	41	38	-	-	1
International competitions	3	1	7	88	74	91	8	7	8
Youth Olympic festival	-	-	-	2	6	1	-	-	-

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF CULTURE, SPORT AND YOUTH OF GEORGIA.



WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# SOCIAL SECURITY



The types of social security in Georgia can be divided into two broad groups: status-based and means-tested. The former largely includes pension and social packages, as well as support for internally displaced persons (IDPs), while the major provider of means-tested social security is the Targeted Social Assistance programme.

In terms of scope, pensions represent the largest category of social security, covering approximately 21 per cent of the total population. Women are eligible to receive a pension benefit (in retirement) from the age of 60, compared to 65 for men. This fact, along with an almost eight-year gender gap in life expectancy in favour of women, results in the number of retired women exceeding that of retired men almost 2.5 times. On the other hand, male beneficiaries of social packages almost twice outnumber female beneficiaries due to a larger number of men among persons with disabilities, receivers of state compensation and war veterans.

Women also represent the majority of beneficiaries of the Targeted Social Assistance programme. Similar to the case of the retirement pension, this fact is explained by demographic factors, as the vulnerable elderly population includes more women.

**PERSONS RECEIVING A PENSION, 2021 (SDG 1.3.1)**

NUMBER IN 1 000s AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Persons receiving pension (old-age pensioners)	568	226	72	28

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

**PERSONS RECEIVING A SOCIAL PACKAGE****BY AGE GROUP, 2021 (SDG 1.3.1)**

NUMBER IN 1 000s AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

AGE	NUMBER		PERCENT	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
AGE GROUP				
0-17	16	19	25	17
18-59	43	71	69	61
60+	3	26	6	22
Total Number	62	116		

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

**PERSONS RECEIVING A SOCIAL PACKAGE, 2021 (SDG 1.3.1)**

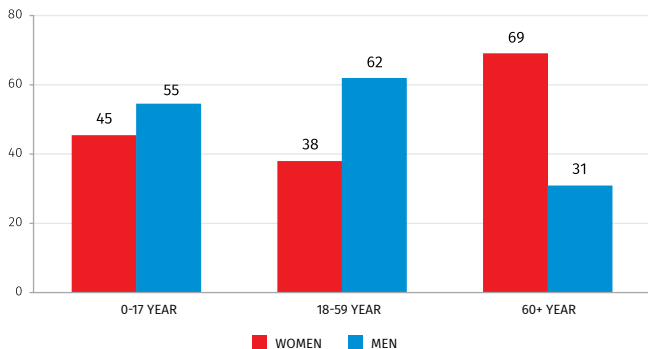
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER IN 1 000s AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Disability pensioners	81	67	39	61
Survivors' pensioners	17	10	48	52
Victims of political repression	0	0	40	60
State compensation receivers	1	8	5	95
War participants	0	15	2	98
Housing subsidy receivers	0	0	77	23
Other	0	0	33	67
Total Percent	100	100	35	65
Number	62	116		

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

**DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS RECEIVING PENSION  
AND SOCIAL PACKAGES BY AGE GROUP, 2021**

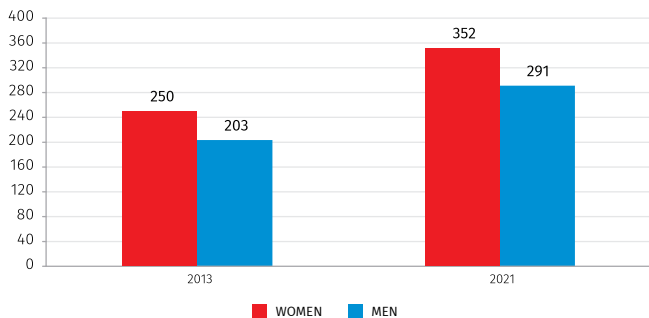
(%)



**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

**NUMBER OF SUBSISTANCE ALLOWANCE BENEFICIARIES (SDG 1.3.1)**

NUMBER IN 1 000s



**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

**ELDERLY PEOPLE IN NURSING HOMES, 2021**

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Elderly people in nursing homes	97	83	54	46

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

**ABANDONED AND ADOPTED CHILDREN, 2021**

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Number of children abandoned by parents	5	5	50	50
Among them number of infants (under 1 Year)	3	1	75	25
Adopted children	5	5	50	50

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

**REGISTERED INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, 2021**  
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

REGION	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Tbilisi	40	39	54	46
Adjara AR	3	3	52	48
Guria	0	0	55	45
Imereti	10	10	54	46
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	4	4	51	49
Kakheti	1	1	53	47
Samtskhe-Javakheti	1	1	53	47
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	31	31	53	47
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	0	0	52	48
Kvemo Kartli	5	5	52	48
Shida Kartli	6	7	51	49
Total	100	100	53	47
Percent				
Number	153 945	136 212		

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.



WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# LABOUR FORCE, EARNING



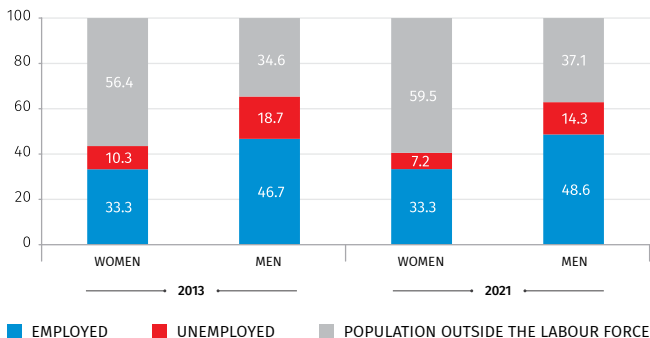
Participation in the labour market, which broadly means being in employment or actively searching for work, represents one of the key factors for promoting gender equality. The corresponding statistical indicator – the labour participation rate – over the past 10 years stood at about 62 per cent to 67 per cent for men and 40 per cent to 46 per cent for women, pointing to significant gender differences in entering the labour market.

In line with the above, traditionally lower unemployment rates for females vis-à-vis males in Georgia may look confusing. However, the explanation is simple: unemployed persons are defined as those who actively look for work and are willing to start working almost immediately. Since women are considerably less active in the labour market, the share of unemployed women turns out to be low as well.

Gender differences in wages remain significant, as women earn less than two thirds of men's average monthly salary. In 2021, the ratio of women's wages to men's wages was 68.6 per cent, which is 1.0 percentage points higher than the 2020 data.

### DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS, 2021

(%)

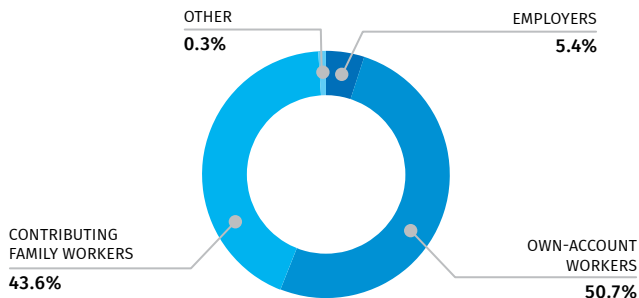


## NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS AND EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUPS, 2021

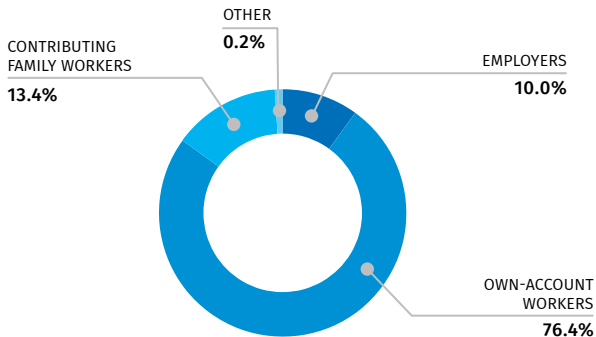
NUMBER IN 1 000s, EMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

	NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS		EMPLOYMENT RATE	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
15-24	29.5	44.6	15	22
25-34	93.8	144.6	40	59
35-44	122.6	152.6	51	64
45-54	124.1	140.8	50	63
55+	166.4	198.4	24	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>536.4</b>	<b>681.0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>49</b>

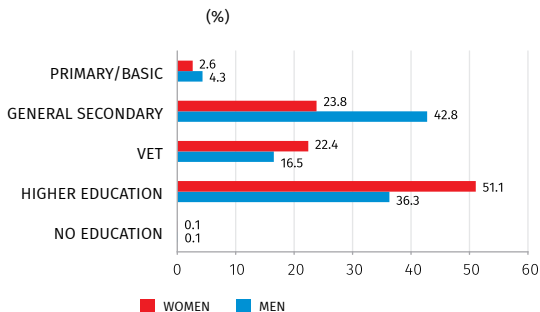
## DISTRIBUTION OF SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, 2021

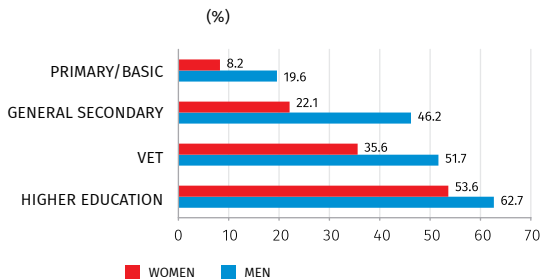


### DISTRIBUTION OF SELF-EMPLOYED MEN BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, 2021



### DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2021



**SHARE OF EMPLOYED IN THE 15+ AGE OF POPULATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (EMPLOYMENT RATE), 2021**

**DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2021**

NUMBER IN 1 000s, DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER IN 1 000s		PERCENT	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>536.4</b>	<b>681.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	80.7	149.6	15.0	22.0
Industry	42.1	95.1	7.8	14.0
Construction	2.7	91.7	0.5	13.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	89.9	90.8	16.8	13.3
Transportation and storage	8.2	68.2	1.5	10.0
Accommodation and food service activities	19.9	13.5	3.7	2.0
Information and communication	7.3	10.8	1.4	1.6
Financial and insurance activities	18.5	11.0	3.5	1.6
Real estate activities	2.6	2.6	0.5	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	12.4	9.0	2.3	1.3
Administrative and support service activities	6.4	13.0	1.2	1.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	31.2	61.2	5.8	9.0
Education	118.8	27.0	22.2	4.0
Human health and social work activities	55.1	11.3	10.3	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	15.4	13.3	2.9	2.0
Other activities	25.3	12.8	4.7	1.9

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACTUAL WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK  
BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2021**  
HOURS

	WOMEN	MEN
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>42.6</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27.5	33.3
Industry	41.1	44.3
Construction	39.6	46.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46.3	47.9
Transportation and storage	44.5	47.4
Accommodation and food service activities	45.9	47.1
Information and communication	41.3	43.5
Financial and insurance activities	40.5	44.0
Real estate activities	38.9	39.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	35.8	41.5
Administrative and support service activities	32.6	44.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	41.0	48.1
Education	27.1	31.8
Human health and social work activities	43.2	43.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	35.9	34.9
Other activities	44.2	40.2



**DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS  
BY OCCUPATION, 2021**  
NUMBER IN 1 000s

ISCO-08	WOMEN	MEN
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>536.4</b>	<b>681.0</b>
Managers	27.5	48.9
Professional	160.3	65.9
Technicians and associate professionals	58.8	58.1
Clerical support workers	35.0	24.4
Service and sales workers	108.6	95.7
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	73.2	133.6
Craft and related trades workers	17.3	114.8
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	5.9	85.4
Elementary occupations	49.3	44.2
Other	0.4	10.0

**SHARE OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL  
EMPLOYMENT, 2021**

(%)

Women	22.5
Men	34.2

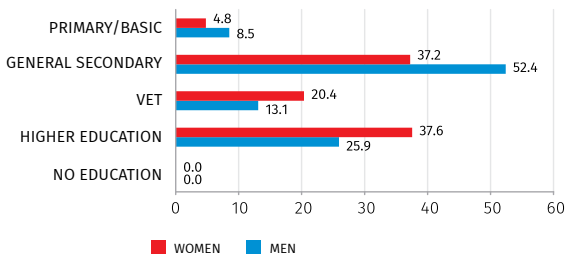
## NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUPS, 2021

NUMBER IN 1 000s, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
15-24	20.1	35.5	41	44
25-34	25.9	58.2	22	29
35-44	25.1	44.6	17	23
45-54	25.0	30.9	17	18
55+	19.9	30.9	11	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>200.2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>

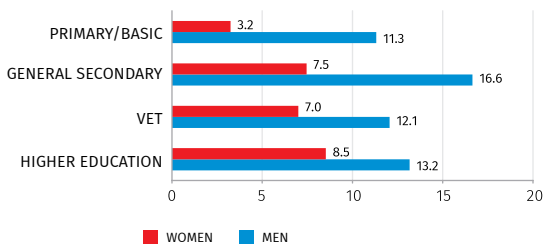
## DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2021

(%)



### SHARE OF UNEMPLOYED IN THE 15+ AGE OF POPULATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2021

(%)



### YOUTH AGED 15-29 NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING (NEET RATE), 2021

(%)

Women	37.3
Men	32.1

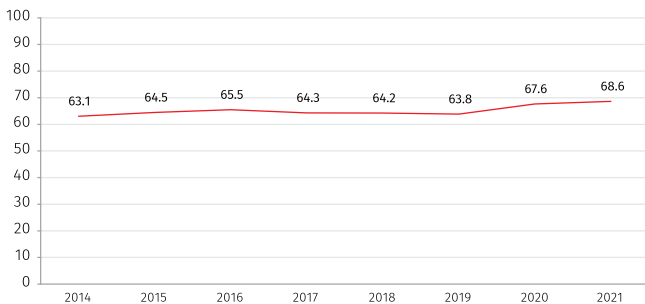
**AVERAGE MONTHLY NOMINAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES,  
BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2021**  
(GEL)

	WOMEN	MEN
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	813.4	1 006.3
Mining and quarrying	1 357.3	1 781.7
Manufacturing	907.2	1 467.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 760.9	1 588.6
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	526.5	1 019.3
Construction	1 414.9	1 859.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	870.2	1 415.8
Transportation and storage	1 187.7	1 548.7
Accommodation and food service activities	792.5	977.7
Information and communication	1 807.6	2 258.7
Financial and insurance activities	1 830.2	3 243.1
Real estate activities	1 401.1	1 440.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 767.1	2 374.4
Administrative and support service activities	854.2	973.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1 280.9	1 572.4
Education	820.7	885.3

	WOMEN	MEN
Human health and social work activities	1 190.8	1 664.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	865.7	1 281.8
Other service activities	923.2	1 088.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 055.5</b>	<b>1 537.9</b>

### WOMEN'S AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS RATIO WITH RESPECT TO MEN'S AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS

(%)



### UNADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP

(%)

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
34.5	35.7	35.8	36.2	32.4	31.4

SOURCE: ESTABLISHMENT SURVEY (SURVEY IN ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS).

**ADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP**

(%)

2020		2021	
Adjusted GPG (hourly)	Adjusted GPG (monthly)	Adjusted GPG (hourly)	Adjusted GPG (monthly)
<b>15.9</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>

SOURCE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY.

**AVERAGE MONTHLY NOMINAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES  
BY OCCUPATION, 2021**

(GEL)

ISCO-08	WOMEN	MEN
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 055.5</b>	<b>1 537.9</b>
Managers	1 863.5	2 768.9
Professional	1 163.2	1 665.9
Technicians and associate professionals	901.3	1 487.5
Clerical support workers	1 071.8	1 247.1
Service and sales workers	756.5	1 046.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	513.4	917.2
Craft and related trades workers	724.7	1 289.7
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	957.1	1 121.9
Elementary occupations	459.9	988.8

WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# LIVING CONDITIONS



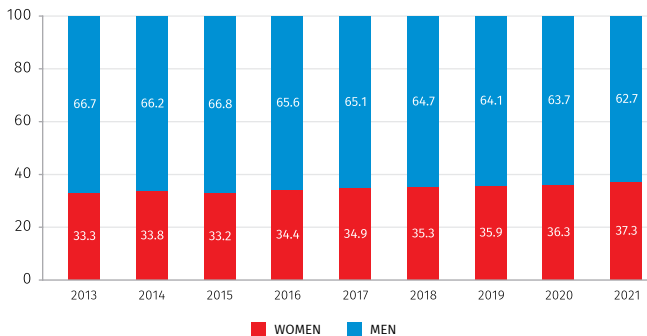
The information on the population's living conditions is traditionally derived from household surveys. Since a household is usually surveyed as a single entity, this creates certain difficulties for gender analysis. For this purpose, data analysis is usually performed according to the sex of the head of the household.

In Georgia, a man is traditionally considered to be the head of the household. Accordingly, the share of male-headed households exceeds 62 percent. However, this figure would be significantly higher if single-person households and households where only one parent lives were excluded from the analysis.

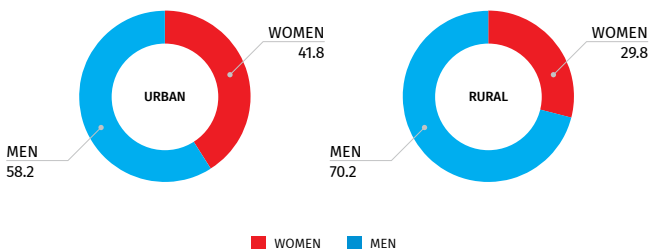
The data on the type of ownership of dwellings, household total incomes and expenditures as well as poverty indicators do not reveal gender differences among male- and female-headed households. However, gender differences are revealed through an analysis of certain categories of household incomes and expenditures. Incomes from wages, self-employment and selling agricultural production are higher for households where the head is male, while incomes from pensions, scholarships, assistances and money received as a gift are higher for households where the head is female. In case of expenditures, expenses on saving, lending and transport are higher for households where the head is male, while expenses on health care, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels are higher for households where the head is female.



### DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (%)



### DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 2021 (%)



**DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF HOUSEHOLDS  
BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2021**  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE:				
Single member of household – widow	19	2	84	16
Single member of household – other	12	6	53	47
Couples with children under age 18	3	14	10	90
Couples without children (registered/ not registered)	3	18	9	91
Households with multiple generations (at least three)	25	25	37	63
Other	39	34	40	60
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>63</b>

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS  
AND SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2021**

(%)

	WOMEN	MEN
<b>COUNTRYWIDE</b>		
Belongs to the household	91.5	92.6
Hired	4.6	3.3
Rented in exchange for interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.3	0.7
Is in free use	3.5	3.4
Other/not identified	0.0	0.0
<b>URBAN</b>		
Belongs to the household	89.0	89.5
Hired	6.5	5.6
Rented in exchange for interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.5	1.3
Is in free use	4.0	3.7
Other/not identified	0.0	0.0
<b>RURAL</b>		
Belongs to the household	97.2	96.9
Hired	0.3	0.1
Rented in exchange for interest-free loan (with dwelling used as collateral)	0.0	0.0
Is in free use	2.5	3.0
Other/not identified	0.0	0.0

## SHARE OF AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOMES OF WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS COMPARED TO MEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS<sup>1)</sup>

(%)

	2011	2021
<b>1. Income, total (2+3)</b>	100	99
<b>2. Cash income and transfers</b>	102	101
Wages	90	89
From self-employment	63	74
From selling agricultural production	64	50
Property income (leasing, interest on deposit, etc.)	100	134
Pensions, scholarships, assistances	145	135
Remittances from abroad	167	110
Money received as gift	134	166
<b>3. Non-cash income</b>	88	73
<b>4. Other cash inflows</b>	91	105
Property disposal	51	126
Borrowing and dissaving	100	105
<b>5. Cash inflows, total (2+4)</b>	100	101
<b>6. Cash and non-cash inflows, total (3+5)</b>	98	99

<sup>1)</sup> The numerator includes incomes per capita of women-headed households, while the denominator includes incomes per capita of men-headed households.

## SHARE OF AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS COMPARED TO MEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS<sup>1)</sup>

(%)

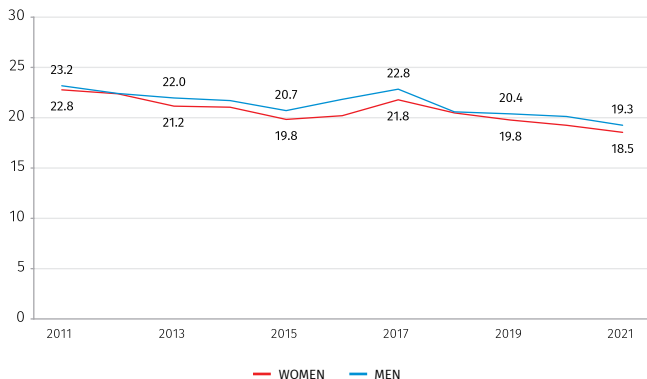
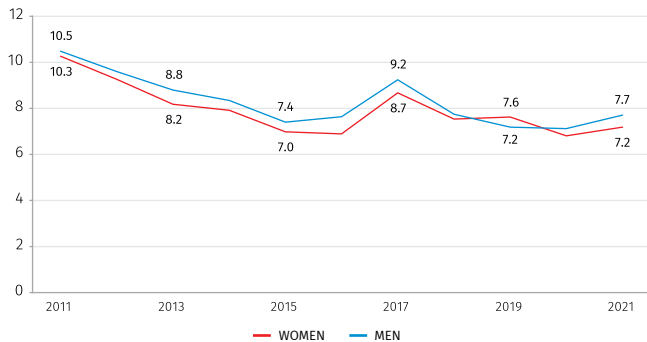
	2011	2021
<b>1. Consumption expenditure, total (2+3)</b>	103	103
<b>2. Cash consumption expenditure</b>	105	106
On food, beverages, tobacco	105	104
On clothes and footwear	104	101
On household goods	148	95
On healthcare	103	130
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	117	123
On transport	78	76
On education	119	89
Other consumption expenditure	105	114
<b>3. Non-cash expenditure</b>	88	73
<b>4. Cash non-consumption expenditure</b>	78	83
On agriculture	71	57
On transfers	93	73

<sup>1)</sup> The numerator includes expenditures per capita of women-headed households, while the denominator includes expenditures per capita of men-headed households.

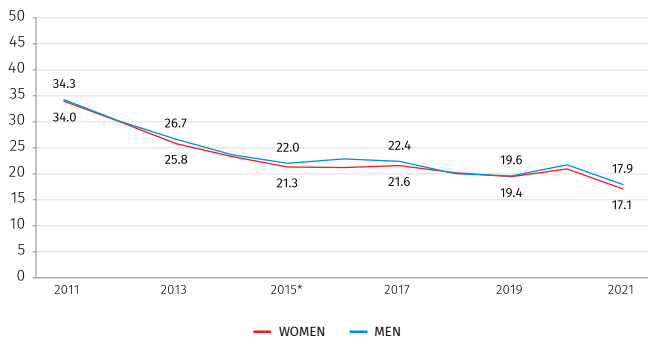
	2011	2021
On saving and lending	57	84
On property acquirement	110	126
<b>5. Cash expenditure, total (2+4)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>6. Expenditure, total (3+5)</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>

## RELATIVE POVERTY INDICATORS BY SEX

(%)

SHARE OF POPULATION UNDER 60 PER CENT  
OF THE MEDIAN CONSUMPTIONSHARE OF POPULATION UNDER 40 PER CENT  
OF THE MEDIAN CONSUMPTION

### SHARE OF POPULATION UNDER ABSOLUTE POVERTY LINE (SDG 1.2.1) (%)



**NOTE:** 2015 - BASE YEAR OF CALCULATING POVERTY LINE.



WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY



The importance of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in everyday life continues to grow, and this tendency was strengthened by the global increase in ICT use since the COVID pandemic started in 2020. The penetration of ICT in education, e-commerce, business and social communication also makes it an indispensable tool for providing equal opportunities to women and men.

In Georgia the use of ICT has been on the uptrend over the years. It can be asserted that ICT is one of the few areas in which gender-disaggregated indicators are very similar. Women and men equally possess computers and mobile phones, their access to the internet is very much alike across age groups.

While detailed data on the use of ICT by the population are provided in the tables below, it can be noted that the apparent absence of gender differences in ICT area provides an optimistic outlook into the future.

**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER  
BY FREQUENCY OF COMPUTER USE<sup>1)</sup>, JULY 2022**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000s

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Every day or almost every day	73	75	52	48
At least once a week (but not every day)	18	17	54	46
Less than once a week	8	8	54	46
Total Percent	100	100		
Number	760	690		

**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER  
BY FREQUENCY OF INTERNET USE<sup>2)</sup>, JULY 2022**

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000s

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Every day or almost every day	94	92	54	46
At least once a week (but not every day)	5	7	46	54
Less than once a week	1	1	62	38
Total Percent	100	100		
Number	1 283	1 096		

<sup>1)</sup> Individuals who used computer within last 3 months.

<sup>2)</sup> Individuals who used internet within last 3 months.

**SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS  
BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, JULY 2022**  
(%)

	WITH COMPUTER ACCESS	WITH INTERNET ACCESS
Women	57	86
Men	62	90

**SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND ABOVE WHO USED INTERNET IN THE  
LAST 12 MONTHS<sup>1)</sup>, JULY 2022**  
(%)

AGE	PROPORTION (%) OF CORRESPONDING AGE GROUPS	
	WOMEN	MEN
6-12	94	95
13-17	100	99
18-29	99	98
30-50	95	93
51-64	79	69
65+	37	32
Total	80	81

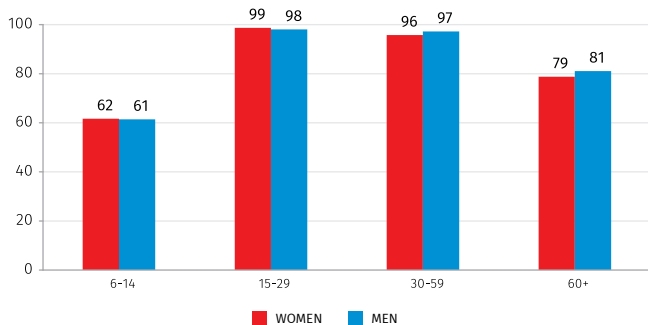
<sup>1)</sup> Individuals who independently used the internet in the last 12 months from any place via any device (mobile phone, computer, etc.).

**SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER BY PURPOSES  
OF INTERNET USE<sup>1)</sup>, JULY 2022**  
(%)

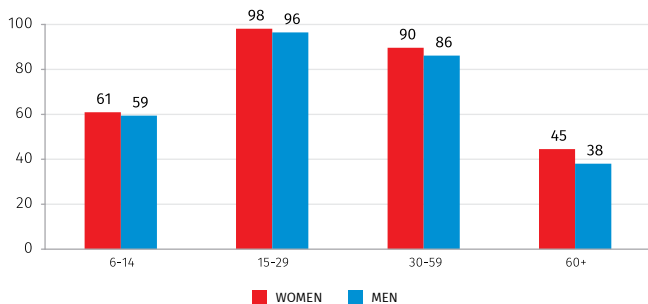
	WOMEN	MEN
Participating in social networks	96.2	95.4
Reading online news sites/newspapers/news magazines	50.3	48.2
Sending/receiving e-mails	40.0	40.4
Telephoning over the internet/video calls (via webcam) over the internet	93.3	88.8
Seeking health-related information	62.1	38.8
Finding information about goods or services	44.1	42.3
Looking for a job or sending a job application	14.3	13.9
Internet Banking	42.1	40.4
Downloading software (other than games software)	16.5	19.2

<sup>1)</sup> Individuals who used internet within last 3 months.

**SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND OLDER  
WHO OWNS MOBILE PHONE, JULY 2022 (SDG 5.B.1)**  
(%)

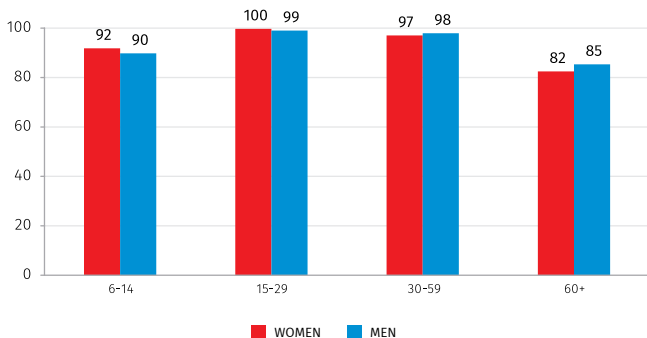


**SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND OLDER  
WHO OWNS SMARTPHONE, JULY 2022**  
(%)



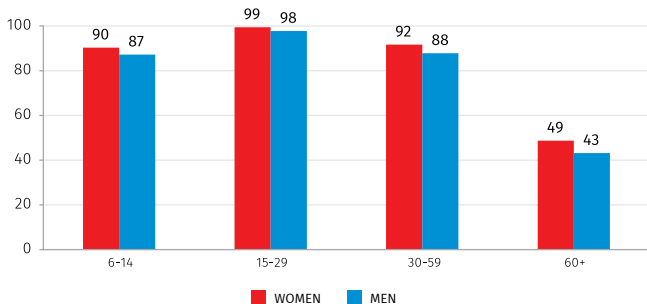
### SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND OLDER WHO USES MOBILE PHONE, JULY 2022

(%)



### SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 6 AND OLDER WHO USES SMARTPHONE, JULY 2022

(%)



**SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OLDER WHO INTERACTED ACCORDING TO THE PURPOSE OF INTERACTION WITH PUBLIC AUTHORITIES OR PUBLIC SERVICES OVER THE INTERNET<sup>1)</sup>, JULY 2022**

(%)

	WOMEN	MEN
<b>Interacted over the internet</b>	13.0	9.1
Obtaining information from websites of public authorities	12.2	8.6
Downloading official forms	6.3	4.0
Submitting completed forms	5.7	3.6
<b>Did not interact over the internet</b>	87.0	90.9

<sup>1)</sup> Interaction with public authorities or public services over the internet for private purposes within last 12 months.



WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# BUSINESS STATISTICS



Gender analysis of the business sector touches upon two primary factors of the production process: labour (hired employees) and capital (entrepreneurs and business owners).

As previously shown in the chapter on the labour market, women are less likely to be employed, and their salary is lower in almost every economic sector. In particular, the numbers of women and men working in the business sector equalled 314 thousand and 430 thousand persons respectively, whereas women's average wages constituted 67 per cent of men's average wages.

The most recent data show that the number of men founding businesses is almost twice as high as the number of women in the same category. If we look at the economic sectors, a relatively small number of women business owners are found in the mining industry, construction, transport and warehousing, and agriculture. On the other hand, the number of female owners is much higher than the number of male owners in areas of activity such as education, health and social services and other services.

## EMPLOYED IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR BY OWNERSHIP FORM AND SIZE OF THE ENTERPRISE, 2021

DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000s

		PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>OWNERSHIP FORM</b>					
	Private (local physical and/or legal person)	79	73	44	56
	Private (foreign physical and/or legal person)	15	18	39	61
	State	6	9	31	69
Total	Percent	100	100	42	58
<b>SIZE OF THE ENTERPRISE</b>					
	Large enterprise	40	37	45	55
	Medium enterprise	20	19	43	57
	Small enterprise	40	44	40	60
Total	Percent	100	100	42	58
	Number of occupied jobs <sup>1</sup>	314	430		

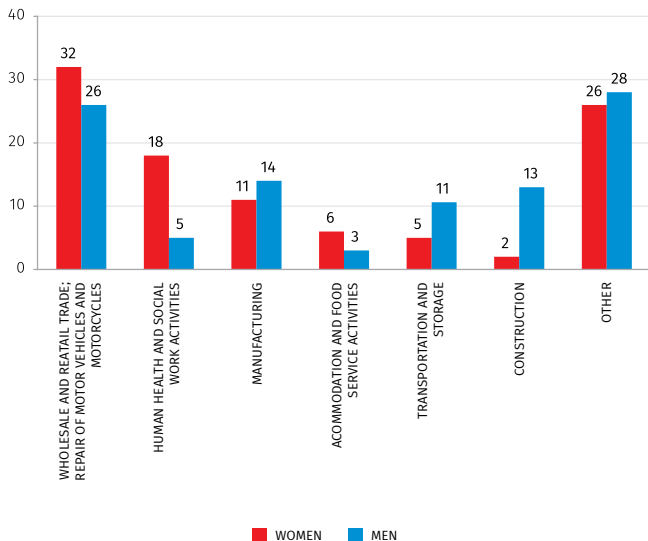
<sup>1)</sup> Equals the number of occupied jobs.

**AVERAGE MONTHLY REMUNERATION IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR  
BY OWNERSHIP FORM AND SIZE OF THE ENTERPRISE, 2021**

AVERAGE MONTHLY NOMINAL WAGES (GEL) AND WOMEN'S SALARY IN PERCENT COMPARED TO MEN'S SALARY

	AVERAGE MONTHLY NOMINAL SALARY (GEL)		WOMEN'S SALARY AS % OF MEN'S
	WOMEN	MEN	
Private (local physical and/or legal person)	963	1 464	66
Private (foreign physical and/or legal person)	1 560	2 041	76
State	1 052	1 358	77
Large enterprise	1 238	1 737	71
Medium enterprise	1 254	1 892	66
Small enterprise	751	1 196	63
Total	1 064	1 564	68

**PERCENTAGE OF THOSE EMPLOYED<sup>1)</sup> IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR  
BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2021**  
(%)



<sup>1)</sup> Calculated by the kind of economic activity, according to NACE Rev. 2.

**AVERAGE MONTHLY REMUNERATION IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR  
BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2021**

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	815	1 012	80
Mining and quarrying	1 357	1 782	76
Manufacturing	907	1 468	62
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 761	1 589	111
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	563	1 293	44
Construction	1 412	1 861	76
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	870	1 416	61
Transportation and storage	1 194	1 563	76
Accommodation and food service activities	795	979	81
Information and communication	1 813	2 283	79
Real estate activities	1 409	1 444	98
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 995	2 663	75

	AVERAGE SALARY		WOMEN'S SALARY AS % OF MEN'S
	WOMEN	MEN	
Administrative and support service activities	868	993	87
Education	908	1 228	74
Human health and social work activities	1 156	1 679	69
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1 376	1 754	78
Other service activities	501	731	69
Total	1 064	1 564	68

**NEWLY ESTABLISHED ENTERPRISES  
BY SEX OF OWNER**

SEX DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER IN 1 000s

	2020	2021
Women	30	29
Men	59	58
Not identified	11	13
Total	100	100
Percent		
Number	40	51



**NUMBER OF NEWLY REGISTERED BUSINESS ENTITIES IN GEORGIA**  
**BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX, 2021**  
 DISTRIBUTION (%), NUMBER (PERSONS)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	0	1	20	80
Mining and quarrying	0	0	27	73
Manufacturing	4	3	36	64
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	22	78
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0	17	83
Construction	1	6	8	92
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	21	13	45	55
Transportation and storage	2	5	15	85
Accommodation and food service activities	3	2	44	56
Information and communication	1	2	26	74
Financial and insurance activities	0	0	32	68
Real estate activities	1	0	42	58
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	1	42	58
Administrative and support service activities	1	1	40	60
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0	0	27	73

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Education	1	0	60	40
Human health and social work activities	0	0	55	45
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	0	46	54
Other	1	0	57	43
Activity unknown	60	63	33	67
Total Percent	100	100		
Number	15 108	29 698		

WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# AGRICULTURE



The main source of official statistics on the agricultural sector is a quarterly survey of agricultural holdings, allowing to receive the data on family holdings and agricultural enterprises. In both cases, a head of holding is considered to be key person, which in terms of family holdings is called the holder, while for enterprises - the head of the holding. Regarding the gender issues, it is important to analyze the distribution of agricultural holdings and assets operated by them by the sex of the holder and head of holding. Over the last few years, the share of the holdings whose head is women is steadily around 32 percent, while the share of land operated by those holdings in the whole land operated by all agricultural holdings, varies within 19-21 percent. It allows us to conclude that, the heads of the holdings that operate large land, are mainly men. The above-mentioned difference is reflected well in the average annual profit. In 2020, the annual average profit of holdings whose head was man exceeded by 51 percent for small holdings and by 43 percent for medium and large holdings, than the holdings whose head was women.

It is important to discuss the workers in agricultural holdings in terms of sex. For example, in 2021 the average amount of men working in agricultural holdings (arithmetic average of absolute values of workers in four quarters) exceeds by 14 percent the same indicator for women workers, while the number of man-days worked by the men workers during the year exceeds by 4 percent that the man-days worked by women workers. Based on mentioned, we can conclude that the women on average work more than men. One of the reasons for this can be attributed to the intensive involvement of women in animal husbandry, which means feeding cattle/poultry or milking cattle during a whole year. It should be noted, that the similar trend is observed

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<sup>1)</sup> The size of the farm is determined by the following three parameters - land area, number of livestock and cost of produced products. A farm is small if all three parameters fall within the lower 40% of the cumulative distribution. In other cases, the farm is considered a medium or large farm.

in family holdings, while for enterprises, where the work schedule is more fixed and therefore characterized by less variation, the situation is different: In 2021, 48 percent more men than women are employed in agricultural enterprises, and the number of man-days worked by them exceeds the number of man-days worked by women by 47 percent.

**PRODUCTION VOLUME OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS PER LABOUR DAY, BY  
HOLDING SIZE AND GENDER OF HOLDER, 2020 (SDG 2.3.1)**

(GEL / MAN-DAY)

	SMALL HOLDINGS	MEDIUM AND LARGE HOLDINGS
Women	12.6	38.9
Men	13.5	41.5

**AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, BY HOLDING SIZE  
AND GENDER OF HOLDER, 2020 (SDG 2.3.2)**

(GEL)

	SMALL HOLDINGS	MEDIUM AND LARGE HOLDINGS
Women	1 133	9 712
Men	1 712	13 919

**DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BY AGE OF HOLDER**

(%)

	2020		2021	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>67.9</b>
<25	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
25-39	3.8	7.9	3.3	6.8
40-59	27.3	44.4	27.7	42.1
60+	68.5	47.5	69.0	50.7

**DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AREA OPERATED  
BY AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS**  
(%)

	2020		2021	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Total area of the land (including the leased land)	21	79	19	81

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS IN FAMILY HOLDINGS  
AND AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, 2021**  
NUMBER IN 1 000s AND SEX DISTRIBUTION  
(%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Average number of workers in agricultural holdings	638.9	727.4	46.8	53.2
Average number of workers in family holdings	633.1	718.8	46.8	53.2
Family members	493.8	506.0	49.4	50.6
External workers*	139.3	212.8	39.6	60.4

\* Hired labour, neighbor, relative, etc.

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES  
BY GENDER, 2021**

NUMBER IN 1000s AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
5.8	8.6	40.4	59.6

**AMOUNT OF WORKED MAN-DAYS IN FAMILY HOLDINGS  
AND AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, 2021**

NUMBER IN 1000s MAN-DAY AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Amount of worked man-days in agricultural holdings	40 892	42 626	49.0	51.0
Amount of worked man-days in family holdings	40 024	41 351	49.2	50.8
Family members	38 028	37 485	50.4	49.6
External workers*	1 997	3 866	34.1	65.9

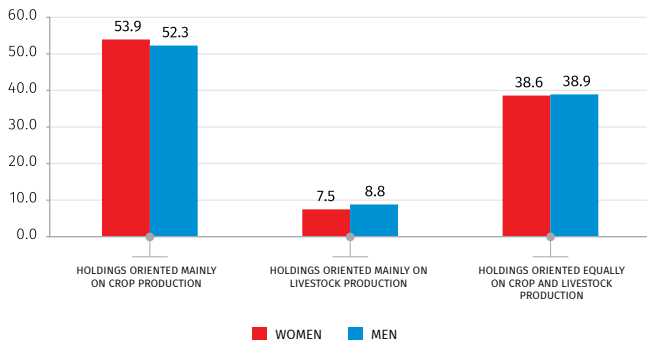
\* Hired labour, neighbor, relative, etc.



## AMOUNT OF WORKED MAN-DAYS IN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BY GENDER (THS. MAN-DAY)

2020		2021	
WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
864	1 339	868	1 276

## DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BY AGRICULTURAL ORIENTATION AND SEX OF THE WORKER, 2021 (%)





WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# CRIME



Men are much more likely to commit a crime worldwide, and this pattern is extremely pronounced in Georgia. For all types of major crimes, from homicides to traffic violations, male perpetrators account for more than 90 per cent of all cases.

While men remain the primary perpetrators of crime, the statistics on victims by sex essentially changed over the past 10 years. From 2007 to 2011, men constituted the majority of victims of crime, at around 60 per cent. However, the official records show that the share of women victims of crime was steadily increasing in the past five years, and it exceeded 48 per cent for the first time in 2021.

The fact that more women than men were registered as victims of crime in past years are largely related to the issue of domestic violence, whose main victims are women. Over the past decade, a vast range of measures to combat domestic violence has been adopted in Georgia. These efforts resulted in a tremendous increase in social awareness on the issue: in 2015, the number of reported cases of domestic violence equalled less than 2 638, whereas the registered victims of domestic violence exceeded 8,330 persons in 2021.

While surveys on violence against women show that registered cases represent only a small part of all cases of domestic violence, the significant rise in the registered number of complaints and issued protective orders can be regarded as a positive development in this area.

**CONVICTED PERSONS BY TYPE OF CRIME, 2021**  
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Intentional murder	2	79	2	98
Aggravated murder	1	56	2	98
Infliction of intentional injury	2	101	2	98
Rape	-	34	-	100
Larceny	3	151	2	98
Robbery	1	126	1	99
Theft	147	2 869	5	95
Illegal production, manufacturing, acquisition, storage, transportation or sale of drugs	27	1 227	2	98
Hooliganism	-	46	-	100
Violation of rules of traffic safety and secure use of transport	17	604	3	97
Other	723	9 196	7	93
Total	923	14 489	6	94

**SOURCE:** SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

**DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTED PERSONS BY AGE, 2021**  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	PERCENT		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Juveniles (aged 14-17)	2	1	7	93
Adults (aged 18+)	98	99	6	94
Total Percent	100	100	6	94
Number	923	14 489		

**SOURCE:** SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

**ACCUSED AND CONVICTED PERSONS WITH RESPECT TO WHOM  
VARIOUS COMMUTATIONS WERE MADE, 2021**  
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>ADULTS</b>				
Pardoned	12	32	27	73
Amnestied	16	242	6	94
Released early	40	780	5	95
<b>TOTAL</b>	68	1 054	6	94

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.

**DATA ON NUMBER OF VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS  
OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 2021 (SDG 16.1.3)**  
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

PERPETRATOR				VICTIM			
NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION		NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
1 351	6 639	17	83	6 940	1 398	83	17

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

## STATISTICS ON ACCOMMODATION OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SHELTERS, 2021 (SDG 16.2.2)

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
<b>VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</b>				
Aged <17	33	3	92	8
Aged 18-23	42	3	93	7
Aged 24-43	78	-	100	-
Aged 44+	16	6	73	27
Not stated	12	1	92	8
Victim's dependant, aged <18	116	-	100	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING</b>				
Aged <17	1	1	50	50
Aged 18-23	-	1	-	100
Aged 24-43	1	-	100	-
Aged 44+	-	2	-	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>67</b>

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.



**NUMBER OF ISSUED RESTRICTIVE ORDERS (SDG 16.3.1)**

NUMBER

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN THE ISSUED RESTRICTIVE ORDERS:					
Women	3 992	6 829	9 003	9 092	8 291
Men	3 989	6 689	8 591	8 768	8 037
Number of issued restrictive orders, total	4 370	7 646	10 266	10 321	9 376

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

**DATA ON VICTIM STATISTICS, 2021**

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER	SEX DISTRIBUTION
Women	10 526	48
Men	11 499	52
Not stated	85	0
Total	22 110	100

SOURCE: PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF GEORGIA.

**PRISON POPULATION, 2021**  
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Adults	299	8 856	3	97
Juveniles	2	46	4	96
Total	301	8 902	3	97

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.

**PERSONS INJURED AND KILLED IN ROAD ACCIDENTS<sup>1)</sup>,**  
**2021 (SDG 3.6.1)**  
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Persons killed	65	213	23	77
Persons injured	2 289	4 091	36	64

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

<sup>1)</sup> Data includes the number of dead and injured in the road-transport accidents happened on the action area of the MIA Patrol Police Department.

**STATISTICS ON ISSUANCE OF DRIVING LICENCES AND OWNERS  
OF REGISTERED VEHICLES, 2021**  
NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Issuance of driving licences <sup>1)</sup>	30 233	69 823	30	70
Statistics of owners of registered vehicles <sup>2)</sup>	228 504	1 104 845	17	83

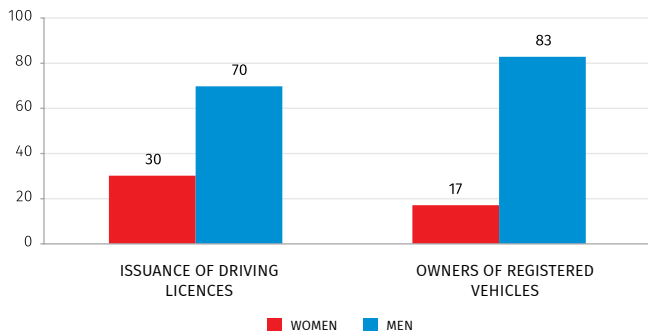
**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

<sup>1)</sup> Includes also re-issued licenses.

<sup>2)</sup> Includes cars registered first and re-registered

**DISTRIBUTION OF ISSUANCE OF DRIVING LICENCES  
AND OWNERS OF REGISTERED VEHICLES, 2021**

(%)

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# INFLUENCE AND POWER



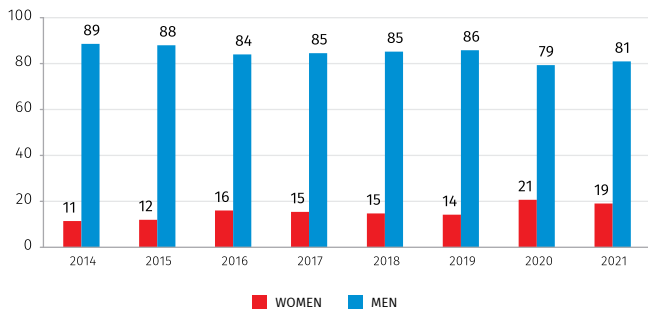
Gender differences across the three branches of government in Georgia remain quite uneven. In two branches of power – the executive and legislative – the gender power gap is relatively moderate. Thus, in the top positions of the executive branch, the share of women varies from 15 per cent among ambassadors to 25 per cent among government ministers. The judicial branch includes around 55 per cent of women as general court judges.

However, the largest gender power gap has been traditionally observed in the legislative branch, both at the national and at the municipal levels. The share of women members of the Parliament of Georgia constituted 19 per cent in 2021, while the political representation of women in the municipal organs made up 11 per cent. It should be noted that in a number of recent national elections, the proportion of women voters made up approximately 51 per cent.

The reduction in the gender power gap represented the primary objective of recent amendments to the Election Code. In line with the introduced gender quotas, the share of female MPs will increase, while the municipal assemblies will have an even larger proportion of women.

## DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA (SDG 5.5.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER (%)



SOURCE: THE OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA.

## MAJORITARIAN MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA (SDG 5.5.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
0	29	0	100

SOURCE: THE OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA.

**MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA, BY FACTION, 2021**

AS OF 31 DECEMBER, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Georgian Dream	14	69	17	83
„United National Movement” – Unified Opposition "Unity Makes Strength"	6	24	20	80
„Lelo - Partnership For Georgia"	2	5	29	71
Parliamentary Political Group "Girchi"	0	4	0	100
Parliamentary Political Group „European Socialists“	0	4	0	100
Parliamentary Political Group „Citizens“	0	2	0	100
Parliamentary Political Group „Reform Group“	2	3	40	60
Out of Faction	4	8	33	67
Total	28	119		

**SOURCE:** THE OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA.



**EMPLOYEES AT THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA,  
THE OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA, THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
PRESIDENT, AND THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF GEORGIA (SDG 16.7.1)**

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
At the Administration of the Government of Georgia	94	68	58	42
At the Office of the Parliament of Georgia	652	501	57	43
At the Administration of the President	54	39	58	42

**SOURCE:** ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA; OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA; ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA.

**COMPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA, 2021 (SDG 16.7.1)**

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Ministers of Georgia (including state ministers)	3	9	25	75
Deputy ministers	13	37	26	74

**SOURCE:** ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA.

**JUDGES IN COMMON LAW COURTS OF GEORGIA, 2021  
(SDG 16.7.1)**

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

NUMBER		SEX DISTRIBUTION	
WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
174	142	55	45

**SOURCE:** HIGH COUNCIL OF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.

## EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY AMBASSADORS OF GEORGIA (SDG 16.7.1)

AS OF 31 DECEMBER, NUMBER AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	2017		2021	
	NUMBER	SEX DISTRIBUTION	NUMBER	SEX DISTRIBUTION
<b>AMBASSADORS:</b>				
Women	6	11	8	15
Men	52	89	47	85
Total	58	100	55	100

**SOURCE:** MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.

## TURNOUT OF THE VOTERS IN THE LIST, THE PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS IN GEORGIA 2021

SEX DISTRIBUTION (%)

	SHARE OF VOTERS IN THE TOTAL VOTERS' LISTS		PARTICIPANTS' SEX DISTRIBUTION	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
2 October - first round	51	49	49	55
30 October - second round	52	48	47	52

**SOURCE:** CENTRAL ELECTION COMMISSION OF GEORGIA.

WOMEN AND MEN  
IN GEORGIA

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# TIME USE STATISTICS



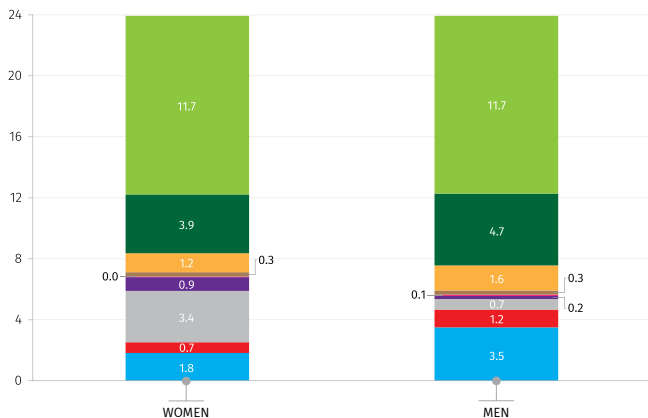
The National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat) implemented Georgia's first-ever Time Use Survey 2020-2021. The survey aimed at generating statistically reliable and internationally comparable time use data in Georgia, improving gender statistics, estimating indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and informing policies focused on gender equality.

The survey was based on Eurostat's methodological guidelines, thereby ensuring international comparability of the produced indicators. The survey collected data about the time spent by the population on various activities, including paid and unpaid work, domestic work, childcare, travel, studies, leisure and so on.

The survey included persons from the age of 15 and above who, in their time use diaries, described the activities they conducted over 10-minute intervals for two preassigned full days.

Goal 5 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aims to "achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls". The indicator recommended for monitoring progress in achieving this target is SDG indicator 5.4.1, defined as the "proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location". The overall proportion of time spent by women on unpaid domestic and caregiving work is 17.8 percent, which is about 4.8 times that of men's time (3.7 percent). The gender ratio in Tbilisi is 4.6, in other urban areas – 5.1 and in rural areas – 4.5. In all types of settlements and in all age groups, the time spent by women on unpaid domestic and caregiving work is significantly higher than that of men. The indicator is the highest among women aged 25-44 and is 23.0 percent.

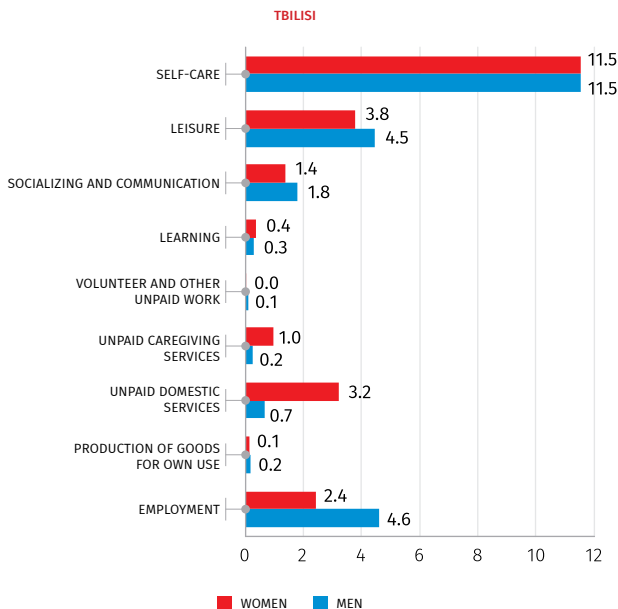
### AVERAGE HOURS SPENT PER DAY ON VARIOUS ACTIVITIES (HOUR)



- SELF-CARE
- LEISURE
- SOCIALIZING AND COMMUNICATION
- LEARNING
- VOLUNTEER AND OTHER UNPAID WORK
- UNPAID CAREGIVING SERVICES
- UNPAID DOMESTIC SERVICES
- PRODUCTION OF GOODS FOR OWN USE
- EMPLOYMENT

SOURCE: TIME USE SURVEY 2020-2021.

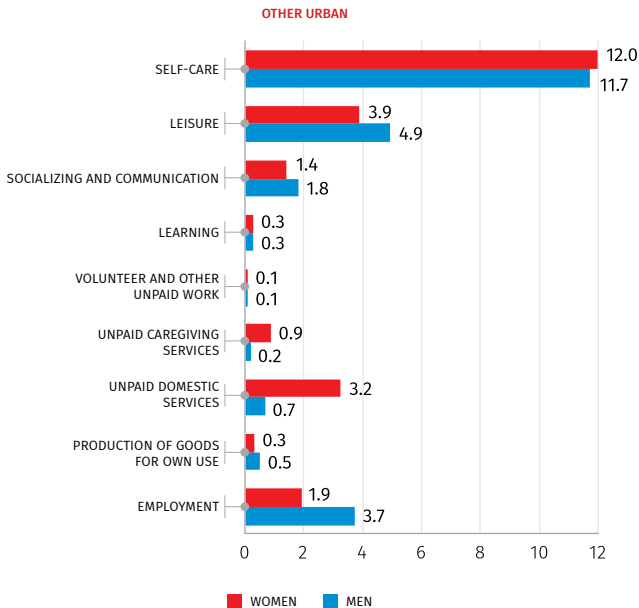
## AVERAGE HOURS SPENT PER DAY ON VARIOUS ACTIVITIES IN TBILISI BY SEX (HOUR)



SOURCE: TIME USE SURVEY 2020-2021.

### AVERAGE HOURS SPENT PER DAY ON VARIOUS ACTIVITIES IN OTHER URBAN AREAS (EXCEPT TBILISI)

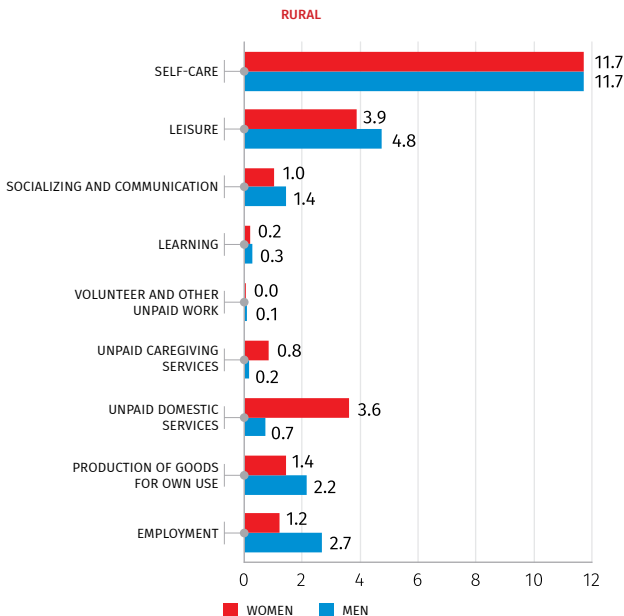
(HOUR)



SOURCE: TIME USE SURVEY 2020-2021.

## AVERAGE HOURS SPENT PER DAY ON VARIOUS ACTIVITIES IN RURAL AREAS

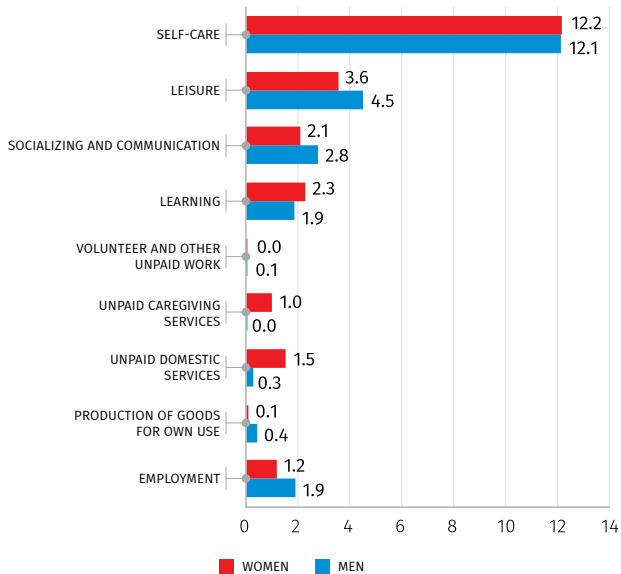
(HOUR)



SOURCE: TIME USE SURVEY 2020-2021.

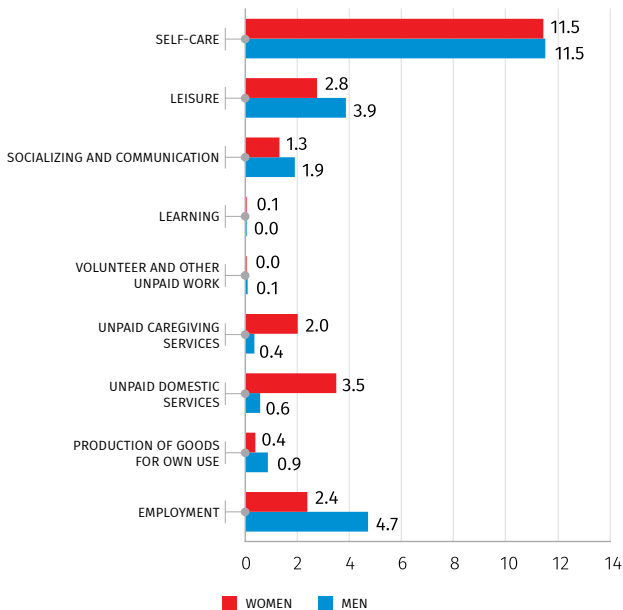


**AVERAGE HOURS SPENT PER DAY ON VARIOUS ACTIVITIES  
BY POPULATION AGED 15-24 YEARS  
(HOUR)**



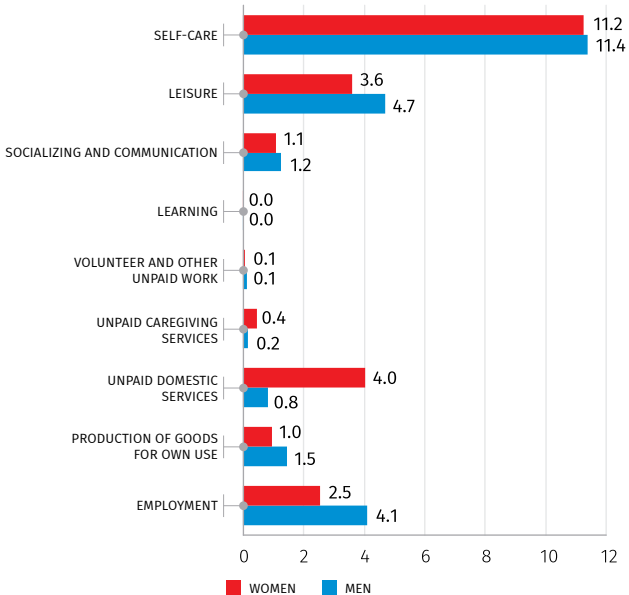
SOURCE: TIME USE SURVEY 2020-2021.

**AVERAGE HOURS SPENT PER DAY ON VARIOUS ACTIVITIES  
BY POPULATION AGED 25-44 YEARS**  
(HOUR)



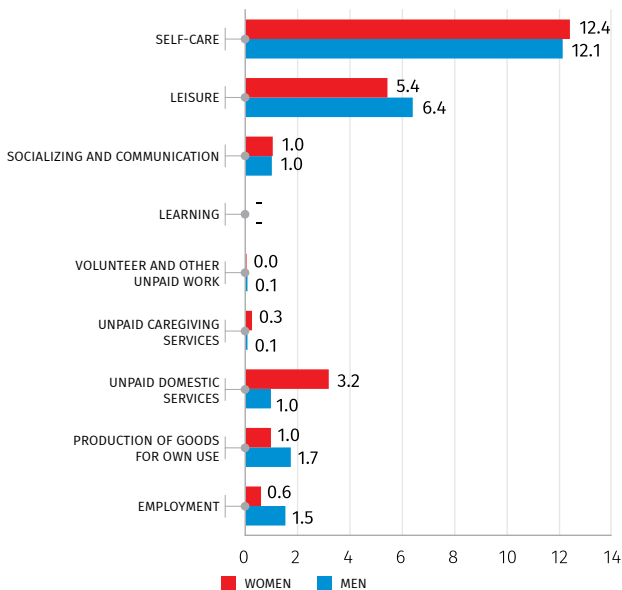
SOURCE: TIME USE SURVEY 2020-2021.

**AVERAGE HOURS SPENT PER DAY ON VARIOUS ACTIVITIES  
BY POPULATION AGED 45-64 YEARS  
(HOUR)**



SOURCE: TIME USE SURVEY 2020-2021.

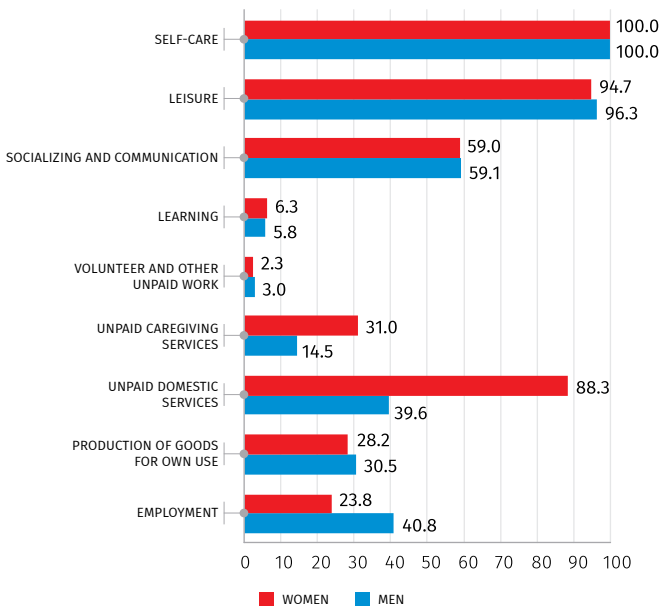
**AVERAGE HOURS SPENT PER DAY ON VARIOUS ACTIVITIES  
BY POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OLDER**  
(HOUR)



SOURCE: TIME USE SURVEY 2020-2021.

## PARTICIPATION RATE IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES

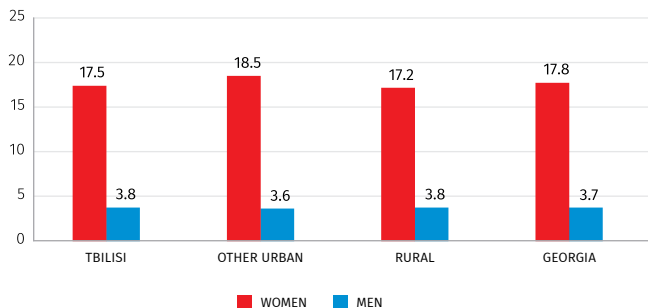
(%)



SOURCE: TIME USE SURVEY 2020-2021.

### PROPORTION OF TIME SPENT ON UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK BY SETTLEMENT TYPE (SDG 5.4.1)

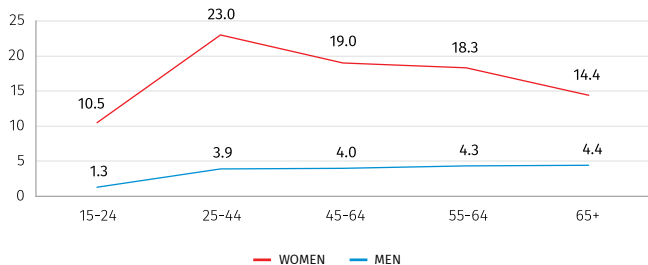
(%)



SOURCE: TIME USE SURVEY 2020-2021.

### PROPORTION OF TIME SPENT ON UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK BY AGE GROUPS (SDG 5.4.1)

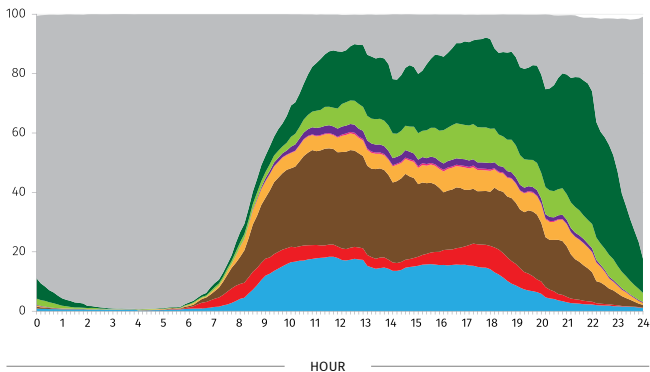
(%)



SOURCE: TIME USE SURVEY 2020-2021.

## PARTICIPATION RATES FOR WOMEN IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OVER THE COURSE OF A 24-HOUR DAY

(%)

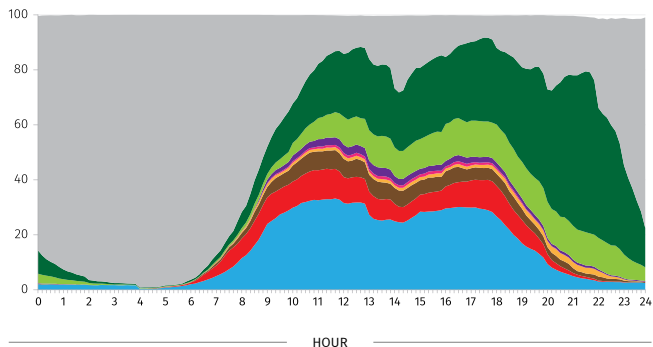


- SELF-CARE
- LEISURE
- SOCIALIZING AND COMMUNICATION
- LEARNING
- VOLUNTEER AND OTHER UNPAID WORK
- UNPAID CAREGIVING SERVICES
- UNPAID DOMESTIC SERVICES
- PRODUCTION OF GOODS FOR OWN USE
- EMPLOYMENT

SOURCE: TIME USE SURVEY 2020-2021.

## PARTICIPATION RATES FOR MEN IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OVER THE COURSE OF A 24-HOUR DAY

(%)



**SOURCE:** TIME USE SURVEY 2020-2021.



## TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

**Abortion** – artificial termination of a pregnancy that is performed (a) deliberately up to 12 weeks of pregnancy (based on the woman’s request); or (b) in accordance with medical and social indications, between 12 and 22 weeks of pregnancy.

**Activity classification** – A classification of all the activities on which a person may spend time during the 24 hours that make up a day.

**Adolescent birth rate** – The number of births to women aged 15-19 per 1,000 women in that age group.

**Adoption of a child** – 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 they shall submit to a guardianship and custodianship local authority. Adoption of an orphan or abandoned child is permissible without parental consent. The consent of the parent(s) is also not required if they were declared as missing or dead by a court.

**Age-specific fertility rate** – number of births to women in a particular age group, divided by the number of women in that age group. It is expressed as the average number of live births per 1,000 women in a specific age group.

**Agricultural enterprise** – A holding operated by legal entity: limited liability company, general partnership, limited partnership, joint stock company, cooperative, etc.

**Agricultural holding (holding)** – An economic unit engaged in agricultural production under single management without regard to its size and legal

status. There are two types of agricultural holding: family holding and agricultural enterprise.

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

**Average (mean) time spent per day on an activity** – Shows the average time spent on a particular activity during the day.

**Business activity** – a lawful and repeated activity that is oriented to earn a profit. It is carried out independently and is well organized.

**Causes of death** – illnesses, pathological or physiological conditions, or injuries that directly cause or stimulate death; accidents or coercion leading to death.

**Computer user** – a person who used a computer (desktop, portable computer (laptop, notebook, netbook), tablet) independently at any place (at home, at work or at another location) at least once in the reference period.

**Divorce (termination of marriage)** – a fact of legal significance that is one of the grounds for the termination of a marriage between spouses and is confirmed by the relevant individual administrative-legal act.

**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 a residence, including any associated structures such as a garage.

**Emigrant** – A person, recorded when crossing the National border, who left the country and has cumulated a minimum of 183 days of residence outside the country during the twelve following months, and who was usual resident of the country when leaving the country, which means that he spent at least

a cumulate duration of 183 days of residence inside the country during the twelve months before leaving the country.

**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 temporary 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.

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

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

**Family member** – a person who has the rights and responsibilities under

a family relationship. Property, inheritance, housing and other rights, as well as obligations of a family member, are regulated by the national legislation.

**Family holding** - A holding operated by household.

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

**Hours actually worked** includes time that during the reference period (7 days preceding the interview) persons in employment spend directly on, and in relation to, productive activities; down time; and resting time.

**Gender** – refers to the roles, behaviours, 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, and decision-making opportunities. Gender is part of the broader sociocultural context, as are other important criteria for sociocultural analysis including class, race, poverty level, ethnic group, sexual orientation, age, etc.

**General education institution/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.

**The gender pay gap** represents the difference between the average wages of men and women expressed as a percentage of the average wage of men. The gender pay gap that does not take into account demographic and job characteristics of the individuals is known as the **unadjusted** gender pay gap. Even if demographic (age, education, marital status, place of residence - region/type of settlement, etc.) and job characteristics (economic activity, occupation, etc.) are considered, there is still a difference between wages of men and women as measured by the **adjusted** gender wage gap. This difference is an indicator of gender inequality related to earnings.

**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 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 report<sup>1</sup>

**Household** – a group of persons who observe the rules of common living and occupy a single dwelling and are connected by a shared budget (or a part thereof), as well as by relative or non-relative relationships. A household may consist of one person.

**Household Expenditures** - includes all expenditures of the household

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<sup>1)</sup> Available at : <https://undocs.org/E/CN.3/2018/2>

and its members during the reference period. Total consumption expenditures consist of cash consumption expenditures and non-cash expenditures. Total expenditures include cash consumption expenditures, cash non-consumption expenditures and non-cash expenditures.

**Household Incomes** – includes all incomes of the household and its members during the reference period. Total income consists of cash and non-cash income. Cash income includes income from wages, self-employment, selling agricultural production, leasing, deposits (interest), pensions, scholarships, assistance, remittances from abroad and money received as a gift.

**Immigrant** – A person, recorded when crossing the National border, who entered the country and has cumulated a minimum of 183 days of residence in the country during the twelve following months, and who was not usual resident of the country when entering the country, which means that he spent at least a cumulate duration of 183 days of residence outside the country during the twelve months before entering the country.

**Infant mortality rate** – the number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under 1 year of age.

**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; or/and employed didn't benefit from paid annual leave or /and employed didn't benefit from paid sick leave in case of illness; or/and employer didn't contribution to the pension fund) or employed defined her status in employment as a contributing family worker or enterprises where they worked weren't registered.

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

**Internet user** – a person who used the Internet independently at any place (at home, at work or at another location) at least once in the reference period via any device (mobile phone or smartphone, computer, etc.).

**Juvenile offenders** – a person who committed a crime between the ages of 14 and 17.

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

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

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

**Life expectancy at birth** – the average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if he/she were to pass through life subject to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period.

**Live birth** – complete expulsion or extraction from its mother a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, that after such separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life – e.g., beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles – whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered to be live-born.

**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.

**Mean age of spouses** - Average age of persons when they get married for a given period, calculated as arithmetic mean of spouses' ages at marriage.

**Median age of population** - Age that divides the population in two parts of equal size, that is, there are as many persons with ages above the median as there are with ages below the median.

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

**Number of medical doctors** – includes all medical doctors having a medical degree who, worked at 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.

**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.

**Participation rate in an activity** – The proportion of the individuals that spent some time doing the activity.

**Pension (old age)** – a monthly state disbursement to a certain category of citizens permanently residing on the territory of Georgia, as well as the citizens of foreign states who 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 violates the constitutional rights and freedom of another family member through neglect and/or physical, psychological, sexual and/or 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 a private space, through neglect and/or physical, psychological, sexual and/or economic forms of violence and/or coercion is considered a 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 neglect and/or physical, psychological, sexual and/or economic forms of violence and/or coercion is considered to be a perpetrator.

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

**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 per cent of the equity is in the ownership of a private person.

**Relative poverty** – estimated for two population thresholds:

- Share of population under **60 per** cent of median consumption
- Share of population under **40 per** cent of median consumption

The two relative poverty thresholds are calculated according to the median of the population distribution by the total consumption (consumption expenditure).

- Median consumption – population distribution by total consumption is such a value that half (50 per cent) of the total population consumes less than it while the other half consumes more than it.

- Relative poverty indicators – estimated based on the total household consumption recalculated for the equalized adult with regard to the shared

consumption (cohabitation) effect.

**Restrictive order** – 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-fulfilment of the requirements under a restraining/protective order by the abuser shall result in legal liability under Georgian legislation.

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

**Second stage of higher education** – VIII level of education, as 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 defence of a substantive dissertation of publishable quality based on original research.

**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.

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

**Sex ratio at birth** - The ratio shows the number of male births per 100 female births.

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

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

**Stillborn** - A fetus, whose death is prior to the complete expulsion or

extraction from its mother, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the fetus does not breathe or show any other signs of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or contraction of certain groups of skeletal muscles.

**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.

**Suicide** – taking one’s own life voluntarily and intentionally.

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

**Time use survey** – A time use survey (TUS) measures the amount of time people spend doing various activities, such as paid work, household and family care, personal care, voluntary work, social life, travel, and leisure activities. Time use surveys are used to support equality, family, social, transport and cultural policies and to measure the value of household production, including for international comparisons.

**Total fertility rate (TFR)** – the average number of live births per woman (usually aged 15-49). TFR represents the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates according to her age within a given year.

**Total size of the population** – the total number of usual residents in a given area at a given time. The size of the population is calculated as of 1 January considering natural increases and net migration.

**Trafficking (trade in persons)** – a crime that is the recruitment, harbouring, 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 labour and sexual exploitation.

**Under-5 mortality rate** – The number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under 5 year of age.

**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.

**Unemployment rate** expresses the number of unemployed as a percent of the labour force.

**Unpaid work** – Work that produces goods and services but carries no direct remuneration or other form of payment, as is the case with housework and care work. The GTUS uses the 2016 ICATUS classification to define unpaid work activities.

**Victim of domestic violence** – a woman or any other family member whose constitutional rights and freedoms have been violated through neglect and/or physical, psychological, sexual and/or economic forms of violence and/or coercion and who was given the status of a victim of domestic violence by the relevant service of the Ministry of 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).

**Youth not in education, employment or training (NEET)** - the share of young people aged 15-29 years who are not in employment, education or training as a percentage of the total number of young people in the corresponding age group

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## NOTES



